



Networking for a Greener Africa

Participatory Ecological Land-Use Management

Gestion Participative, Ecologique et utilisation

PELUM REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO

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**PARTICIPATORY ECOLOGICAL LAND USE MANAGEMENT
DE LA REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
PELUM RDC
THE THREE YEARS STRATEGIC PLAN 2025-2027**

September 2024

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The Board of Directors of PELUM RDC, through its Chairman Mr. Félicien ZOZO RUKERATABARO Félicien would like to sincerely thank the staff of the national coordination, the leaders and technicians of the member organizations of the PELUM network who took part in the survey to identify the needs of peasant farmers and breeders in 12 territories in the provinces of South and North Kivu and the collection of basic data for the preparation of the PELUM RDC 2025-2029 strategic plan, and those who took part in the workshop from 05 to 09 September 2024, the team of facilitators of the strategic planning workshop, including Mr. NDIVITO MAKIMA Fidèle and Mr. PALUKU KACHELEWA Adélarde respectively National Coordinator and Program Manager for the successful completion of this PELUM RDC 2027

We would like to express our deep gratitude to all the leaders of the member organizations for their loyal services they have done, each in their own name, in the process of producing this orientation document for the development of agro-ecological, organic biological agriculture (AEOB) in the DRC over the next 3 years.

We would like to express gratitude to all PELUM RDC's partners who have contributed to the realization of the projects of its three-year plan 2025-2029 and who will remain very faithful to it in the roadmap of this new strategic plan, for the work accomplished in the process of building the capacities of the network's member organizations so that they are able to accompany the introduction of agro ecology among peasant farmers and breeders to increase their productivity, raise their incomes, eradicate hunger and ensure good health in a healthy environment.

We would finally thank all the heads of the specialized departments of our member organizations to their services, each in his name, for their highly relevant testimonies, analyses advice during the development of this strategic plan and its volunteer's work done to build capacities of PELUM DRC, as well as for their commitment and active participation in its materialization over the next 3 years.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of PELUM RDC

Mr. Félicien RUKERATABARO ZOZO

The Chairman of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'F. Zozo', written over the printed name and title.

THE WORD OF THE COUNTRY COORDINATOR



PELUM RDC's first Pilot Strategic Plan 2025-2027, prepared towards the end of 2024, is the result of data collection in all the 40 territories that make up the Seven (7) provinces in the eastern part of the DRC (South Kivu, North Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Haut Uele, Tshopo and Tanganyika) chosen as pilot areas for the PELUM program in the DRC. During the first Five years of PELUM's operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo, this pilot region was not chosen at random by the leaders of PELUM DRC member organizations. Its choice was guided by its status as the former granary of the DRC and the East African region, but today it is one of the regions of the country with the highest levels of food insecurity and malnutrition.

In addition to the conflicts between communities and the wars that have been repeated for two decades, resulting in more than three million internally displaced persons (IDPs), over 90% of whom are peasant farmers who have been living in IDP camps for more than 20 years, there are other causes that PELUM RDC and its M.O.s propose to work on to promote good land management, protect the environment by regenerating degraded land, fight poverty and hunger by increasing productivity and opening up regional markets. These causes include soil degradation, lack of seeds, and lack of sufficient support for farmers and breeders from state agricultural extension services, use of rudimentary tools, use of absolute agricultural techniques, poor land management and galloping demography, etc. PELUM RDC proposes to mobilize OMs and beneficiaries in the field to introduce agro-ecological, organic and biological agriculture, good land management, introduction of side-by-side cultivation techniques with peasant farmers that we call “co-innovation” aimed at introducing technologies to increase maize production and ensuring their transfer through qualified extension workers.

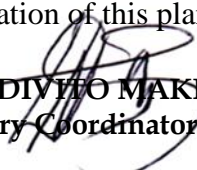
This three-year pilot strategic plan is part of the Head of State's drive to make Congolese agriculture the lungs of the economy, with the aim of achieving food self-sufficiency by 2030. PELUM DRC will draw inspiration from the activities and results of PELUM in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania, which have helped to increase production and reduce poverty. However, recent trends in sub-Saharan Africa show that per capita food production continues to decline, while poverty levels are on the rise after several years of decline, and unpredictable weather conditions continue to challenge farmers. Today, the whole situation is further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Against this backdrop, PELUM RDC has reassessed its existing 2020-2024 Strategic Plan and embarked on the development of a new three-year Strategic Plan to help M.O.s be more effective and efficient in realizing their ambitions to produce nutritious food to feed a growing population in a healthy environment.

Among other players in the agricultural sector, PELUM is well placed to meet these challenges, provided it has the necessary resources. During its 30 years of existence in 14 countries of Central, Southern , East African, PELUM Association has clearly demonstrated that with the right inputs (seeds, fertilizers, etc.) and good soil management and preparation, most African countries can increase their food and cereal production. However, production increases are only viable if farmers have access to markets to sell their surplus. In the DRC, or in addition to the causes listed above, a strategy for PELUM DRC and its OMs will be based on three fundamental principles: (1) sustainable, resilient and regenerative agriculture to help improve soil health to increase productivity; (2) nutrition-sensitive agriculture through the introduction of bio-fortified crops and nutrient-rich local vegetables to help improve the health of farming and other communities; and (3) market-oriented agriculture for women and youth to develop agricultural entrepreneurship to ensure food security and improve livelihoods. By working on these four areas of focus, to which will be added advocacy for the rehabilitation of agricultural revenue roads and the construction of infrastructure for the collection, conservation and marketing of agricultural produce, PELUM RDC and its OMs will work closely with peasant farmers and entrepreneurs to create new solutions specific to each.

The development of PELUM RDC's Strategic Plan 2025-2029 involved extensive consultation with stakeholders, who gave their views on the organization's strengths and weaknesses, as well as the opportunities and threats it is likely to face in the future. The plan presents a revised version of PELUM RDC's vision, mission, goal, and details the objectives it intends to achieve over the next three years.

This Strategic Plan is PELUM RDC's roadmap for stimulating greater professional confidence, providing technical and management support, and generating impact in its technology and extension intervention strategy. However, PELUM RDC also recognizes that its interventions are subject to a rapidly changing environment and a wide range of external influences that demand flexibility and adaptability, and a great deal of human, material and financial resources.

The country coordinator would like to thank all those who, from near and far, have contributed to providing PELUM RDC with this document, which constitutes its roadmap. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to them all. I would like to express my gratitude to PELUM's Board members especially the chair and the Vice Chairperson, to the team of antennas who collected the data, and to the country coordination, which led elaboration of this plan and ensured the support of the staff and stakeholders to conclude it.


Mr. NDIYITO MAKIMA Fidèle
Country Coordinator

CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND

1.1. Brief history of PELUM Association and PELUM RDC

PELUM RDC is a network legally registered at the national level as a civil society organization (CSO) promote the networking of ecological organic and biological agriculture, in matters of participatory ecological Land Use management of proper use of land, protection of the environment. It was founded in October 2019 by ten's founding member organizations (MOs) and currently has 17 OMs spread across the eastern DRC provinces 10/26 serving more than 32 million farmers and breeders, women and young people. The head office of PELUM RDC is located in the city of Goma

PELUM RDC is the new member of 14 countries member of PELUM Association, which is a regional network of CSOs in 14 countries in East, Central, and Southern Africa working in the field of ecological, organic biological land use management.

1.2. PELUM DRC mandate.

PELUM DRC has the mandate to promote ecological land use management practices to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in the DRC through networking, capacity building, documentation, communication, advocacy, mobilization of resources to support programs and projects supporting the promotion of agro ecology, the dissemination of improved seeds and the use of organic fertilizers.

This strategic plan will be reviewed on the 15th day of the month of December of every year from 2026 to 2030.

1.3 THE PREVIOUS STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-2024.

1.3.1. Previous programs

By promoting ecological land use management practices in order to improve the livelihoods of Congolese farmers and breeders through networking, capacity building , documentation, dissemination of techniques successful innovations, advocacy, mobilization of resources to support programs and projects, supporting the promotion of agro ecology, the dissemination of improved seeds and use of organic fertilizers. In accordance with the law of non-profit organizations no. 004/2001 of July 20, 2001, PELUM DRC, which prohibits the operationalization of an NGO before obtaining the legal documents which, have been handicapped by the covid 19 period. He focused his efforts on obtaining legal documents and organizing awareness-raising campaigns for civil society organizations to join the PELUM DRC. More than 4 workshops were organized in the Eastern Congo provinces where more than 76 NGOs were brought together and mobilized to join the PELUM network in its program to create a forum for agro ecology , until end of the year 2023 , only 36 NGOs had subscribed but only 17 are in good position as we prepare

the PELUM RDC annual report standing in accordance with the statutes of PELUM that is to say pay their members fees and the annual contributions and actively participate in the activities of the network.

1.3.2. Achievements, challenges and lessons learned

1.3.2.1. Achievements

- During the implementation of the previous strategic plan 2020-2024, the following main achievement are:
- PELUM RDC search for legal documents already obtained 90% of them.
- Put in place the management manual of procedures, the Internal Rules, code of PELUM RDC conduct, have been put in place;
- Maintain good governance by operating in accordance with its constitution, organization of elections to the Board of Directors and the AGM;
- Reviewed and adapt the PELUM RDC constitution and internal regulations to those of PELUM Association;
- Regularly organizing meetings of the statutory bodies of PELUM RDC (AGA, C.A, C.G, GTW)
- Producing the annual report for 2023 and the evaluation report;
- Conducting a mapping survey for farmers and breeders needed problems in 11 territories for North Kivu and South Kivu provinces;
- Put in place all Technical working groups;
- Empowering woman and Youth in agro ecology;
- Growing 378 000 trees and distribute to the 87 000 household to be planted
- Organizing training for 987 women and 4356 youth in agro ecology technics and self-mobilized to climate change

1.3.2.2. Lessons learned

- (i) When/if farmers are well empowered and can play an effective role in agricultural development of AOEB ;
- (ii) Ecological agriculture is recognized as a resilient approach for smallholder farmers.
- (iii) For effective engagement in policy processes, it is important to have proactive advocacy interventions.
- (iv) The government prefers a collaborative advocacy approach rather than a confrontational advocacy approach.

CHAPTER II. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO CONTEXT ANALYSIS.

2.1 Brief presentation of the Democratic Republic of Congo

2.1.1 Geographic data

Area: 2,345,409 km²

Capital: Kinshasa

Main cities: Lubumbashi, Mbuji-Mayi, Goma, Kananga, Kisangani, Bukavu, Kalemie, Isiro, Bunia etc

Official language: French

National languages: Lingala, Kikongo, Tshiluba and Swahili

Currency: Congolese franc (1 EUR = 3000 CDF in May 2024)

National holiday: June 30.2023

2.1.2 Demographics data;

Population: estimated to 99 million inhabitants (World Bank, report 2022)

Density: 42 inhabitants/km²

Population growth: +3.2% (World Bank, report 2022)

Life expectancy (at birth): 59 years (World Bank, report 2021)

Literacy rate (15 years and over): 77% (UNDP, report 2019)

Religion(s): Catholics (40 to 50%), Protestants (40 to 50%), Muslims (less than 5%), Kimbanguists (less than 5%) others religious 0,3%

Human Development Index: 179th out of 187 (UNDP, 2022)

2.1.3 Domestic policy

The Democratic Republic of Congo experienced the first peaceful transition in its history, following the elections of December 30, 2018, with the accession of Félix Tshisekedi to the presidency of the Republic. The legislative and provincial elections, which were held on the same day, were marked by the very large victory of the Common Front for Congo (FCC), a coalition of which Joseph Kabila is the moral authority, and which won 341 of the 500 seats in the National Assembly. Given this unprecedented situation, the

two coalitions signed an agreement in March 2019 then appointed a Prime Minister and formed a government, inaugurated on August 27, 2019.

Following tensions between the two camps and the belief that the agreement had not made sufficient progress on reforms, President Tshisekedi announced the end of the CACH-FCC alliance on 6 December 2020. After identifying an alternative majority within the Union Sacrée de la Nation (USN), the President appointed a new Prime Minister, Jean-Michel Sama Lukonde, on 15 February 2021. A new government, still headed by Sama Lukonde and made up of heavyweights close to the President-elect, was announced on 23 March 2023.

General elections (presidential, legislative and provincial) were held on 20 December 2023. President Tshisekedi was re-elected with 74.47% of the vote. His USN coalition has a very large majority in the National Assembly, which confirmed in the Senate elections on 29 April 2024.

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The eastern of the DRC has been destabilized for almost three decades years , and today it is immersed in numerous conflicts and wars waged by numerous armed groups, including the M23, a group which resumed fighting in autumn 2021, and which currently occupies several areas in the North Kivu province , and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), Islamist militiamen from Uganda, affiliated to the Islamic State, active in North Kivu and Ituri, or the CODECO and Zaïre groups, each claiming to defend the interests of their community (Lendu and Hema respectively) against the others. The activities of these groups, which frequently commit acts of violence and are often involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, are the cause of a serious and long-lasting humanitarian crisis that has resulted in more than 7 million internally displaced people and around one million refugees in neighboring countries.

2.1.4 Foreign policy

At regional level, the DRC belongs to the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), which it chaired in 2022; the Southern African Development Community (SADC), which it chaired between August 2022 and August 2023; the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR); the Community of East African States (EAC), which it joined on 8 April 2022; the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR); the Community of East African States (EAC), which it joined on 8 April 2022 and which temporarily deployed a military mission in eastern DRC in 2023. The DRC held the presidency of the African Union between February 2021 and February 2022.

UN deployment in the DRC began in 1999. The United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC), renamed the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) in July 2010, is currently led by Guinean Bintou Keita, appointed in January 2021. The total number of personnel deployed is around 14,000, mainly in the east of the country. The Mission has an annual budget of around USD 1 billion. In 2013, MONUSCO set up a 3,000-strong rapid intervention brigade (FIB) capable of conducting robust targeted offensive operations against armed groups. A gradual, phased withdrawal strategy was drawn up with the Congolese authorities at the end of 2020, providing in particular for the Mission's departure from the Kasai region, which took effect in June and Tanganyika, effective since June 2022. The Mission's mandate was renewed on 20 December 2022, with the priorities, as in previous years, being the protection of civilians and the consolidation of the Congolese state and its institutions. A transition plan was presented in October 2021. At the renewal meeting in December 2023, it was decided to speed up the withdrawal process, in line with the wishes of the Congolese authorities, in particular by providing for the departure of the province of South Kivu at the end of April 2024.

The EU has been moving closer to the DRC since 2019. In December 2019, the Council of Foreign Ministers of the European Union (EU) adopted conclusions on the DRC welcoming the initiatives taken by the President of the Republic to respond to the Congolese people's desire for change. The EU encourages the Congolese authorities to continue their efforts in this direction, and stands ready to support them. As a sign of this renewed commitment, an EU-DRC political dialogue was organized on 5th and 6th October 2020, for the first time since 2009, followed by a second on 30 September 2021.

The EU has deployed € 620 million in development aid to the DRC over the period 2014-2020, under the European Development Fund (EDF) and € 424 million under the multi-annual indicative program for the DRC for 2021-2024 (financed via the NDICI). The EU's priority areas of intervention are security sector reform, health, the environment and infrastructure. In February 2023, the EU adopted a strategy for the Great Lakes region, which covers the DRC.

2.1.5 Economic situation

GDP (2022): current USD 65 billion (World Bank)

GDP/capita (2022): USD 654 (World Bank)

Growth rate: 8.9% in 2022; 6.2% in 2021 (World Bank)

Unemployment rate (2023): 4.5% (World Bank)

Inflation rate (2023): 20% (IMF)

Current account balance (2021) : USD -1.892 billion (IMF)

Main customers (2021): China (41%), Tanzania (12%), Zambia (9%), South Africa (7.7%), Singapore (7.2%) (WTO)

Main suppliers (2021): China (25%), United States (21%), European Union (12%), South Africa (9%), Zambia (5%) (WTO)

Share of main business sectors in GDP: services: 47%; industry (including mining): 32%; agriculture: 20% (World Bank data, 2015).

Exports from France to the DRC: EUR 226 million in 2023 (DG Treasure)

French imports from the DRC: EUR 83 million in 2023 (DG Treasure)

The Congolese economy took off again in the 2000s, thanks in particular to improved security conditions in the country and massive donor support. Macro-economic indicators deteriorated in 2009, however, due to the impact of the international financial crisis on commodity prices, which hit the mining industry (copper, cobalt, zinc, diamonds), one of the DRC's main growth drivers, hard. The situation deteriorated again in the mid-2010s, with the growth rate dropping from 9.5% in 2014 to 2.4% in 2016, and then mainly as result of the Covid-19 pandemic, which led to even lower growth in 2020 (1.7%). The situation returns

to normal in 2021, thanks to the improvement in the international economic situation. The consequences of the war in Ukraine have been felt since spring 2022 (rising prices for necessities, shortages of certain products, particularly petrol), although economic growth remains high.

The IMF has provided support of USD 368 million to the DRC in December 2019 and USD 363 million in April 2020, through two rapid credit facilities, the second of which is designed to meet the needs of the DRC financing needs arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. The DRC has concluded an agreement under the Extended Credit Facility of USD 1.52 billion over three years, approved on 15 July 2021, which should enable progress to be made in implementing structural reforms. A new agreement is under discussion for 2024.

The increase in food production in Africa is mainly driven by a process of expansion of extensively farmed areas due to relatively low yields, unlike on other continents where intensive farming is leading to a spectacular increase in production with higher yields on existing land. A gradual decline in soil fertility and low productivity partly explain intensification in Africa, and this trend is set to accelerate as a result of the negative effects of climate change on agricultural productivity in general, and more particularly in the Democratic Republic of Congo, especially in the eastern provinces, which are characterized by rugged terrain where every time it rains, tons of fertile land are washed down into rivers such as the Nile, the River Congo and lakes, to be washed into the River Nile for the benefit of the Egyptians..

It is imperative to succeed in feeding the more than 250 million Africans who are at risk of being undernourished, particularly in fragile agro-ecological zones, as the unprecedented global health crisis and the food insecurity triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated an already serious situation in most regions of Africa, to which must be added decades of interminable warfare in the eastern provinces of the DRC, resulting in massive internal displacement.

In response to this growing food insecurity and the devastating effects of climate change on agriculture, and in order to put into practice the ambitious programs of the African heads of state, on the initiative of the Participatory Ecological Land Use Management PELUM Association in 14 countries of Central, Eastern and Southern Africa, the DRC has succeeded in setting up a agro ecology network .In Eastern ,central and Southern Africa has succeeded in bringing together more than 357 organizations supporting the promotion of Ecological and Organic Agriculture to contribute to the creation of a resilient and sustainable food system in Africa by placing regenerative, nutrition-focused and market-oriented agriculture at the heart of its AOE support intervention strategy. The effective implementation of this new

strategy should help to improve food and nutritional security, eradicate hunger, increase incomes and protect the soils and environment for a healthy population in the DRC and in others African countries.

As PELUM RDC is still young or infancy, it has not own office and equipment, only 3 volunteers work full time, including: the country coordinator, the treasurer in charge of administration and finances, and the assistant administrative and in charge of communications.

The other staff work part-time like head of program, in charge of Monitoring and evaluation. The Board is waiting for the Triennial General Assembly to be held in Arusha in September 2024 before recruiting and assigning full-time staff.

2.2.6 Analysis of the context in which the Strategic Plan 2025-2027 was drawn Up

The continental organization PELUM Association, created in October 1995 by five African leaders from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and South Africa, is now represented in 13 countries in Eastern, Central and Southern Africa, with the support of the African Union and international organizations. It has more than 352 member organizations in these countries and is now recognized as a network of continental African organizations supporting the promotion of agro-ecological agriculture, organic and biological agriculture, which campaigns for good land management, food and nutritional security, environmental protection for a healthy African population, increased productivity to boost the incomes of peasant farmers and livestock breeders, and overcoming hunger and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa.

Created at the end of 2019, the growth of PELUM RDC was handicapped by the global tragedy covid 19 which shook the whole world from 2020 until 2022. It was in 2023 that PELUM DRC got its act together to relaunch its activities, including organizing campaigns to raise awareness, mobilize and sensitize non-governmental organizations to the challenges facing the world in general and the Democratic Republic of Congo in particular, such as the consequences of climate change (droughts, floods, landslides, drought, etc.).

Out of 52 organizations reached by the message, only 10 NGOs agreed to join and create PELUM RDC which after the creation, the structuring of the organization and its implantation in some provinces of North Kivu and South Kivu. In order make certain leaders of the 10 founding organizations believe and understand, a delegation made the first visit to PELUM Uganda to study and exchange experiences.

This visit was followed by two awareness-raising visits to the provinces of North and South Kivu, which led to the number of member organizations increasing from 10 to 16 in 2024.

As the initial strategic plan ends, PELUM DRC has initiated a strategic (2025-2029) and operational (2025-2026) planning process, the results of which are presented in this document.

2.3.1 Food insecurity and soil degradation

Over the next thirty years, the population of sub-Saharan Africa is expected to more than double to 2.4 billion, with a minority (30 per cent) of African farm workers providing food for a majority (60 per cent) of urban dwellers. At present, production by small-scale producers - the backbone of African agriculture - is unable to keep pace with demographic growth. The continent's food import bill stands at 35 billion dollars a year and is expected to more than triple by 2050.

The Democratic Republic of Congo currently has a population of over 100 million, 25.4 million of whom are food insecure (United Nations report, February 2024). According to estimates by the Department of Population Statistics, the Congolese population will increase by 3.5% in 2030. Congolese agriculture faces a number of challenges, those include low productivity, declining soil fertility, water scarcity, post-harvest losses, and limited access to markets for small-scale farmers and climate change.

2.3.2 Hunger and malnutrition

With malnutrition already worsening by the end of 2023 - more than a quarter of the Congolese population suffers from malnutrition and 3.5 million children under the age of 5 suffer from very acute malnutrition - and the associated socio-economic costs increasing, traditional health-related interventions need to be complemented by a development program focusing on food and agriculture, as part of multi-sectoral approaches to improving nutrition. In recent years, food has been able to progress thanks to global declarations and commitments, notably the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This has led to the emergence and promotion at international level of the concept of 'nutrition-sensitive food/agricultural systems'. At the same time, farming organizations should be doing more to increase the supply of and demand for safe, nutritious food at all stages of the food value chain. It is to this wish of the African Union that the 350 non-governmental organizations affiliated to PELUM in the 14 countries of East, Central and Southern Africa wish to respond.

The need for action is underline by the fact that the African continent has the highest prevalence of undernourishment and the highest number of undernourished people in the world. In the latter case, Africa could top this sad list by 2027 if current trends, driven by climate change and political unrest, continue unchecked.

We should also pay attention to the cost of food. A key reason why millions of Congolese in particular suffer from hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition is that they do not have enough money to take care of their primary needs - health and food. The problem has been exacerbate by the economic consequences of the pandemic and climate change. So, to curb malnutrition, particularly among children, efforts need to be made to ensure access not only to nutritious food but also to healthy diets.

At the same time, in the aftermath of COVID, appropriate action is need to avoid further disruption of global food systems, particularly in food-deficit countries, in order to achieve Zero Hunger, the challenge set by the MDGs...

With relatively low yields compared to other African countries elsewhere in the world, food production in the DRC can only grow at the cost of expanding the land area under cultivation, by clearing forestland and wildlife habitats. But such an increase in agricultural production is hampered by a gradual decline in soil fertility, probably accelerated by climate change in the form of extreme weather events such as droughts and floods, and a fertilizer application rate that is only around 15% of the world average. As a result, the DRC is one of the most food-insecure African countries in the world, with over 250 million people at risk of becoming undernourished in Africa, 1% of whom are already on Congolese soil.

2.3.3 Climate change and soil degradation

All sectors are affecting by the risks associated with disasters and climate change. They have an impact on food and nutritional security as well as monetary security, the sustainable management of natural resources and the livelihoods of Congolese farmers and livestock breeders. In addition, integrated solutions are needed to manage and respond to these risks.

Stakeholders need to understand the likely impact of climate change so that they can prepare for optimal adaptation, mitigation measures and actions to increase the resilience of the value chain. At the same time, they should also be aware of the widespread problem of soil degradation - one of the primary causes of

poor agricultural productivity in Africa which results in the depletion of nutrients and organic matter in soils through erosion.

As demand for food increases, climate change and declining soil fertility and water resources will place additional burdens on agricultural systems. These pressures, combined with rapid urbanization, rising incomes and changing consumer preferences, will require agricultural systems to undertake fundamental reforms to meet the growing demand for food.

2.3.4 Agricultural extension

Despite recommendations insisting that climate-resilient crops and varieties help farmers and herders cope with or adapt to climate disruption, their degree of adoption has been highly variable. According to Acevedo et al (2020), when they have been adopted in low- and middle-income countries over the past 30 years, it has been to cope with abiotic stresses, such as drought, heat, floods or salinity. The most important factors determining the use of crops resistant to climatic disturbances will be the availability of extension services and know-how, as well as the education levels of household heads and peer extension workers, access to inputs, especially seeds and organic fertilizer, and the socio-economic status of farmer-farmers. The main determining factors for the use of crop varieties in climate change adaptation strategies are social differences, such as gender, marital status and ethnic origin.

2.3.5. Towards commercial agriculture.

Despite the African Union's 2020 call for agricultural transformation, only Uganda has honored the Malabo Declaration commitment to invest in hunger eradication in relation to CAADP. According to the AU's latest assessment, the commitments made under the Malabo Declaration on Poverty Eradication through Sustainable Agriculture have only been met by: Morocco, Tunisia, Mali, Ghana, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Rwanda and Burundi.

As part of its focus on promoting commercial agriculture, PELUM RDC will provide its member organizations with innovative techniques and marketing tools to increase farmers' productivity, and marketing strategies will open up new opportunities for entrepreneurial farmers. PELUM RDC will highlight opportunities in the agricultural sector, particularly for women and young people, and will work to make agriculture a source of income in order to overcome poverty.

2.3.6. Young, women and agro-ecology.

Although they are vulnerable to poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, Congolese women play a vital role in agricultural production and marketing. However, their opportunities to participate in and benefit from agricultural activities are often limited. PELUM DRC and its member organizations will be addressing this issue through the innovative participation of women in agricultural extension systems. It is also determined to integrate women and young people into its activities to ensure equitable access to employment and benefit sharing.

The creation of sustainable jobs is a critical element in tackling the risk of social and political unrest arising from the rural exodus of young people to seek employment in the cities or on other continents. As a labor -intensive sector, agro-ecological agriculture could offer stable employment to young boys and girls by unlocking its potential through inclusive youth investment. These jobs could be created at all stages of the agricultural value chain.

The development of profitable commercial farms, especially at the level of small family farmers, is vital for the future participation of young people in agriculture, a sector that needs to fulfil their expectations of a better life, create jobs and increase their income, which will have the effect of overcoming poverty among both women and young people.

CHAPTER III: PELUM RDC FIVE YEARS STRATEGIC PLAN 2025-2027

3.1 The strategic plan development process

This was a participatory activity where all PELUM RDC, Leaders and Managers of Organizations member's staff, some Board members and community representatives were involved. The process started with review of performance of the previous strategic plan 2020-20124 through reviewing project reports, annual reports and the PELUM RDC Management Information System (MIS). Data extraction and integration was done to come up with program particular achievements. Performance gaps and

Lessons learnt were captured and integrated into this phase of planning. We based on this data to determine targets for the next 5 years. To strategically position the organization, environmental scanning (Internal &external) through SWOT and PESTEL analysis was done to identify opportunities and strengths that we could exploit to compete with other players in the market. This could also help us understand our weaknesses and threats so that we could come up with solutions and mitigation measures. Based on that analysis, we underwent a visioning exercise that helped us to revise our Vision, Mission, Values, Objectives and Strategic directions for the next five years.

Out of this process, program specific strategic plans were developed which were integrated into one SP document. Our partner Mr. PALUKU KACHELEWA Adelard and co- facilitate with the county coordinator technically facilitated this process.

The main activity of PELUM RDC remained for the promotion of ecological agriculture; there was no change from the previous vision and mission as in the 2020-2024 strategic plan. Additionally, the objectives remained the same, but with some improvements in the wording to make them clearer. However, in this strategic plan, the focus will be on peasant rights to seeds, land rights, climate resilient agriculture, profitable agricultural markets and management of natural resources related to agriculture.

3.1.2. Reasoning

Following its institutional and operational growth and new demands from M.Os and other stakeholders to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, PELUM RDC has recognized the rationale for a new strategic plan that will build on the achievement, strengths and opportunities and to address the above-mentioned challenges to improve household livelihoods of farmers and herders. Therefore, this document presents the three-year strategic and operational plan of PELUM 2025 – 2027).

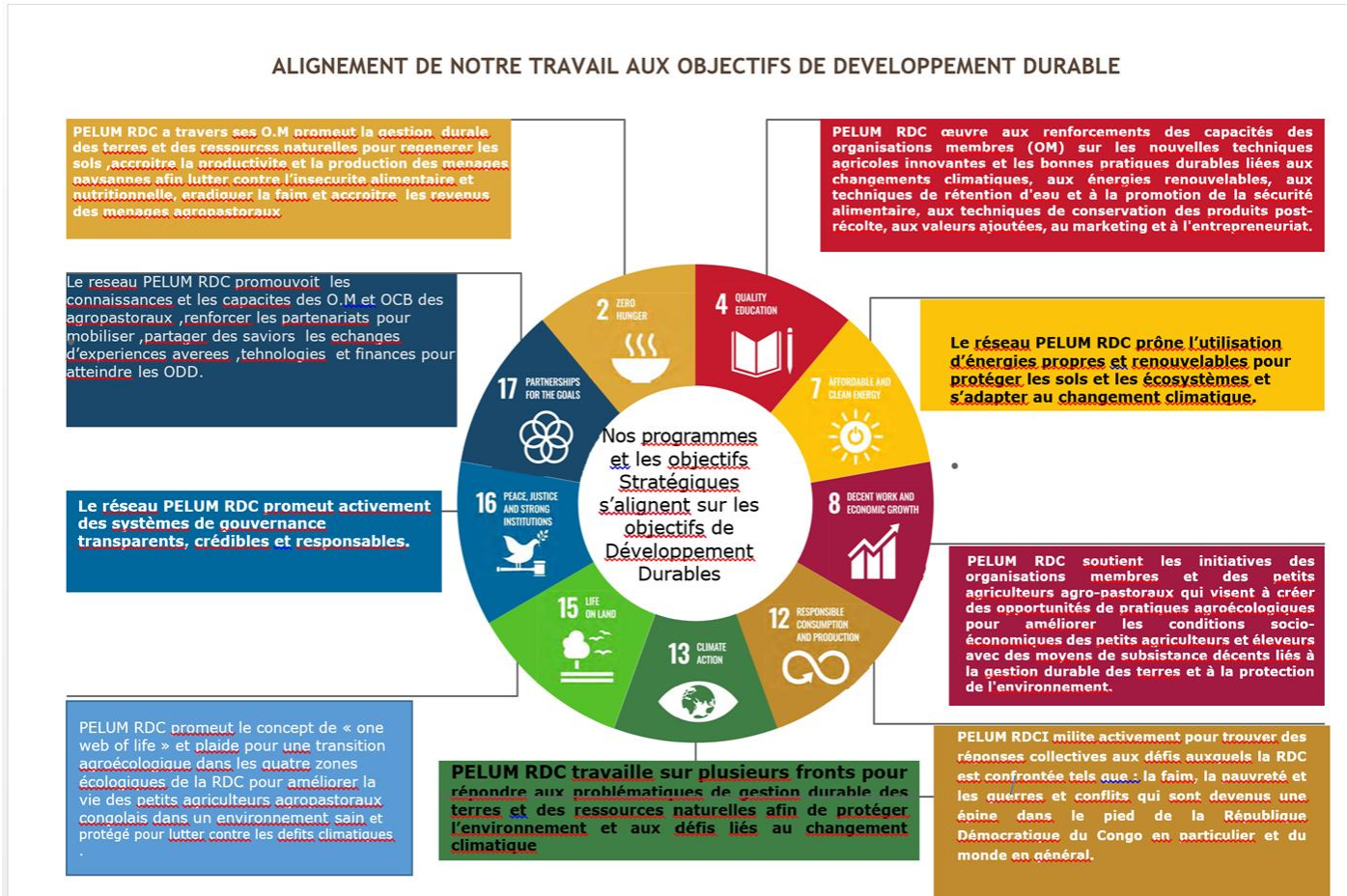
3.1.3. Highlight issues and prioritization

Based on the performance review of the previous strategic plan 2020-2024, review of the M.O and farmers survey report situation analysis, PELUM DRC was able to gain insight into the trend, raising the parties' concerns into ecological agriculture, climate-resilient agriculture and the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. This exercise helped inform PELUM DRC's new directions, priorities and strategies. In this regard, the following table presents the priorities of PELUM DRC for the next three years.

PRIORITY QUESTION	REASONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to improve the capacity of OMs to support farmers in organic, ecological and organic agriculture; • The need to improve the skills of MOs to promote the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices • The need to advocate for the integration of ecological agriculture issues into government policies and legal processes • The need to replicate best practices in ecological agriculture among PELUM Tanzania members • The need to improve the governance and management capacity of PELUM Tanzania to execute its functions effectively and efficiently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with PELUM's vision and mission DRC • Meet the needs of OM • Meet the needs of small farmers • Relies on available capabilities, experience and strength • Exploits current strengths and minimizes current weakness. Addresses t conventional agriculture. • Address the current trend and alarming effects of climate change.

3.1.4 Alignment of PELUM RDC strategies activities with the ODD

Table 3: Alignment with the SDGs : PELUM DRC proposes to contribute to the following nine SDGs:



3.2 .THE SWOT ANALYSIS OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL OF PELUM DRC

The SWOT analysis was carried out to analyze the internal (strengths and weaknesses) and external (opportunities and threats) factors of the PELUM network in the DRC. The aim of this exercise was to capitalize on assets and make the best possible use of available opportunities by minimizing the weaknesses and negative impacts that threaten the organization in the DRC.

The table below reflects the results of the current state of PELUM DRC, the SWOT analysis is included in two (2) respective columns and proposes solutions to the problems that can be used to strengthen or improve the forces and minimize identified weaknesses.

Likewise, participants in the planning workshop identified the measures to be implemented to take advantage of opportunities and minimize the negative impact of threats.

3.3 SWOT ANALYSIS OF PELUM DRC

Strengths	How to harness this strength
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused on the agricultural sector which is one of the government's priority sectors because it is one of the main sources of economic growth in the DRC. • Some PELUM RDC member organizations are strong and committed to the AEOB; • board members are experienced and committed • Effective and efficient PELUM organizational procedures are already in place; • Competent, experienced committed staff to promote AOEB (weakness); • Good relations with relevant government departments, agents decision-makers at different levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain focus on agro ecology and organic and organic ecological agriculture • Recruit new OM to become members of PELUM RDC and retain their loyalty • Continuously adhere to commitments made with development partners and imp • Continually maintain the strength of its governance capacity • Advocacy for regular updating of organizational systems, policies procedures • Document successes and achievements in agriculture AEO B • Establish an internal capacity-building mechanism within PELUM • Entrust/operate thematic responsibilities to certain members according to their • Develop and implement recruitment strategies for competent staff, and retain th • Raise awareness among political decision-makers in PELUM RDC intervention
Weaknesses	What can be done to minimize or overcome weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Very limited material, financial and human resources; • Weak internal-external communication • Little visible activities of PELUM DRC • Insufficient permanent staff • Network spirit poorly mastered by several members •Agro ecological approach not mastered by certain member organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapt management tools • Develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy for the operation of P • Develop and implement a communication strategy within the network; • Develop and implement a communication strategy for advocacy and visibility o • Develop and implement a communications strategy and use of media, creation • Consult with the regional PELUM secretariat to help develop guidelines on the

Opportunities	What can be done to take advantage of the opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with existing government initiatives at the provincial and national level aimed at creating a healthy environment, guaranteeing household food security, improving agricultural productivity, profitability, and increasing agricultural income reducing poverty and hunger among farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and establish partnerships and/or collaborations with relevant organizations and networks • Develop a database of media (Radio, TV, Newspapers) concerned and involve them in PELUM • Advocate for policies and legal frameworks in favor of AOEB agriculture; • Promote interventions related to food security and sustainable agricultural systems • Present the successes of ecological agriculture in the fight against the negative impacts of climate change • Present the positive results of practicing ecological agriculture in the fight against the negative impacts of climate change • Proactive engagement in government reforms and initiatives in favor of ecological agriculture
THREATS	PROPOSAL SOLUTIONS TO OVERCOME THREATS OR CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land grabbing by large national and foreign concessionaires. • Agricultural practices not respectful of the environment • Uncontrolled exploitation of mining sites by various actors • Permanent land conflicts • Idle young people who indulge in drugs and are involved in armed groups • Dilapidated road infrastructure and agricultural services • Erosions, lands lades and footing • Uncontrolled deforestation, bush fire • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for access to land by small farmers • Dissemination of environmentally friendly agricultural practices • Creation of agricultural brigades involving youth labor • Support the establishment of centers..... • Support the diversification of sources of income (AGR, Livestock, trades, etc.) • Support the identification and securing of land rights for small farmers • Support the rehabilitation of agricultural services • Organize exchange visits • Set up pilot projects in agro-ecology, reforestation • Promote leadership (agro-ecological) among young people and reward the best initiatives

- Promote the rational exploitation of wood through the Group of Associations of Reforestation
- Raise awareness and expose policymakers to the evidence and potential of ecological agriculture and biodiversity.

3.4. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

PELUM RDC is aware of the multitudes of important stakeholders in the agricultural sector, such as the public sector, farmer organizations, the private sector, development partners, national civil society organizations and international organizations.

The section below presents the results of the stakeholder analysis, the current and desired mapping of stakeholder power and influence, the level of engagement and the actions that need to be taken to harness the potentials in achieving of the mission and objectives of PELUM RDC.

Table of Stakeholder analysis

Actors	Actions or activities	Potential partnership
1. Ministry and appropriate technical service 2. Traditional Chiefs 3. Churches 4. Provincial and national deputies 5. Local and international NGOs 6. Businesses 7. Village Associations 8. Research institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of action • Granting authorizations • Grant of land • Development of laws, edicts • Support farmers • Provision of good quality agricultural inputs • Supervision of farmers • Conduct research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration agreements/Protocol • Collaboration agreements/Protocol • Negotiate to obtain land • Dissemination of awareness activities • Supply agreement for inputs and equipment • Dissemination of practices • Experimentation

4.0. STRATEGIC ORIENTATION OF THE FIVE YEARS PELUM DRC PLAN 2025-2027.

4.1. PELUM DRC VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

4.1.1. Vision

Prosperous farmers and breeders derive their livelihood from ecological and organic agriculture

4.1.2. Mission

Strengthen the capacities of member organizations in ecological, organic and biological agriculture to improve the livelihoods of small farmers through training, support in resources, equipment, action research and capitalization

4.1.3 PELUM DRC Values

- a) **Equality:** PELUM DRC considers the state of equality in terms of status, rights, opportunities, mutual recognition, impartiality/equity, inclusive development, consideration of the gender dimension and responsiveness.
- b) **Meaningful participation:** member organizations all collaborate and participate to ensure that decisions are made in a participatory, inclusive manner and in the best interests of the target population we serve.
- c) **Sustainability:** *the programs*, projects and services of PELUM RDC and its OM must enable Congolese farmers and breeders to sustainably manage natural resources for a better quality of life, a healthy environment and food self-sufficiency for today and for generations to come.
- d) **Accountability:** Accountability and transparency are at the heart of all the actions of PELUM RDC and its Member Organizations and our use of natural resources.
- e) **Professionalism:** Our team is a collection of character traits that include reliability, competence, respect and integrity and valuing and sharing technical skills
- f) **Innovation:** To find effective solutions, you need to demonstrate innovation, combined with a pragmatic approach.

4.2. PELUM DRC STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

4.2.1. Overall objective

Contribute to improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers by strengthening the capacity of PELUM RDC members to promote organic and organic ecological agriculture.

4.2.2. Goals

Over the next three years (2025 – 2027), PELUM RDC will specifically strive to achieve the following five objectives:

1. Contribute to the promotion of sustainable land and seed management in the DRC;
2. Promote agriculture resilient to climate change;
3. Strengthen entrepreneurship and the inclusion of women and young people in agro- ecology.
4. Strengthen the resilience of vulnerable Congolese farmers and breeders (Young people and women).
5. Strengthen the institutional capacities of the network and Member Organizations

4.2.3. Key approaches

To achieve its vision, mission and objectives stated above to achieve its results, PELUM RDC will use the following approaches: capacity building, networking and collaboration, evidence-based advocacy, knowledge management and integration of cross-cutting issues and the mobilization of human, material and financial resources for good management of programs and projects;

4.3. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.3.1. Overall objective

Contribute to improving the livelihoods of farmers and breeders by strengthening the capacity of PELUM RDC member organizations to promote organic, ecological and biological agriculture.

4.3.2. Objectives and strategies

Over the next three years (2025 – 2027), PELUM RDC will specifically strive to achieve the following five specific objectives:

4.3.3 STRATEGIC AREAS OF THE 2025 – 2027 THREE-YEAR PLAN.

The strategic axes of the three-year plan 2025 – 2027 are listed below

4.4. PILAR I: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE LAND, SEEDS AND AGRO ECOLOGY

4.4.1 Problem statement:

Poor use of land in the DRC, Weak establishment of peasant farmers and breeders and local communities in the restoration of the land, Unsecured land of small farmers, Degeneration of seeds, traditional peasants, Use of poor agro-pastoral practices, No control of new innovative techniques for soil conservation and sustainable agriculture by small farmers, plant and livestock diseases.

4.4.2 Strategies objectives:

Contribute to the promotion of sustainable management of land and peasant seeds DRC;

4.4.3 Specific objectives:

1. Strengthen the access mechanism for land security of 12,500 ha of land small farmers,
2. Promote agro-ecological techniques for rational use of land,
3. Promote the multiplication and use of good quality local seeds (animal and plant).

4.4.4 Expected results:

R1: By 2027, 25,000 peasant farmers will be supported, of whom 15,000 or 60% will gain access to land and 10,000 or 40% will secure their land (by their title or by sharecropping contract);

R2: By 2027, 75% of 25,000 small farmers increase their production with good agro-pastoral techniques in their fields or farms;

A3: By 2027; 80 varieties of traditional local and quality seeds (animal and vegetable) of different speculations are multiplied and used by farmers and breeders in the pilot action field in the DRC;

4.4.5 Activities envisaged by result:

a) R1/Pillar 1 Activities

A1: Establish land mapping and livelihoods of peasant farmers and local communities;

A2: Conduct 40 pleas with major concessionaires and land managers to allow peasant farmers to access land;

A3: Support 10,000 peasant farmers in the process of securing their land;

A4: Organize 40 land law popularization sessions; sharecropping contracts and other methods of access to land;

b) R2/Pillar 1 Activities

A1: Install 500 farmer field schools to strengthen the capacity of 25,000 peasant farmers in terms of agro- ecology;

A2: Support the implementation of agro-ecological techniques in the individual fields of 25,000 farmers;

A3: Train 25,000 farmer households on the manufacture of bio-pesticides and bio fertilizers;

A4: Document, disseminate and popularize good agro-pastoral practices.

c) R3/Pillar 1 Activities

A1: Identify quality local (indigenous) animal and plant seeds that are endangered;

A2: Install 500 pilot fields for the multiplication of high-performance local seeds;

A3: Install 20 pilot breeding farms;

A4: Popularize the varieties of agricultural seeds and local breeders in favor of peasant farmers peasant community.

4.5. PILLAR 2. THE CLIMATE CHANGE AND AGRO-ECOLOGY

4.5.1 Problem statement:

Excessive deforestation observed over vast areas of the action radius; Bush fire and slash-and-burn agriculture; Low community awareness of climate change.

4.5.2 Strategies objectives:

Promoting climate-resilient agriculture

4.5.3 Specific objectives

OS1: Strengthen the capacities of 25,000 households of farmers and breeders on agro ecological, organic and organic agriculture;

OS2: Promote agroforestry;

OS3: Promote agro-silvo-pastoral;

OS4: Promote the use of improved stoves in 25,000 households

OS5: Promote the manufacturing of ecological briquettes and embers;

4.5.4 Expected results:

R1: By 2027, 75% of 25,000 smallholder farmers and breeders practice good conservation agriculture practices;

A2: By 2027, at least 5,000 ha are reforested, 4,250,000 trees planted and 3,400,000 trees restored. ;

R3: By 2027, 10 tree species and 20 species resilient to climate change are identified and popularized,

R4: By 2027, 50,000 brews and 1,000,000 briquettes are manufactured and distributed to 50,000 households of small farmers and breeders in the pilot field

4.5.5 Activities envisaged by result:

a) R1/Pillar 2 Activities

A1: Train small farmers in conservation agriculture;

A2: Popularize agroforestry among small farmers;

A3: Support small farmers in implementing conservation agriculture in their individual fields.

b) R2/Pillar 2 Activities

A1: Train small farmers in soilless agriculture;

A2: Support and monitor households in the application of soilless cultivation techniques;

c) R3/Pillar 2 Activities

A1: Identify tree species and agricultural crops that are resilient to climate change;

A2: Multiply and popularize tree species and agricultural speculations that are efficient and resilient to climate change;

c) R4/Pillar 2 Activities

A1: Identification of young people and women interested in the manufacture of pots and briquettes

A2: Manufacture pots and briquettes from waste from agro-ecological plants

A3: Raise awareness about the use of pots and their distribution in households in the pilot action area

4.6. PILAR III: ENTREPRENEURSHIP, AGROECOLOGY AND MARKETS

4.6.1 Problem statement:

Difficult access to agricultural credits and subsidies for farmers;

Problem of conservation, transformation, packaging and sale of agricultural and livestock products. Lack of or insufficient knowledge in the areas of entrepreneurship and agricultural marketing among women and young people,

4.6.2 Strategic objective:

Strengthen peasant entrepreneurship through agro ecological techniques.

OS1: Promote the mechanism of access to agricultural credits and subsidies for small farmers and breeders;

OS2: Improve the agro-pastoral value chain to boost the economy of small farmers and breeders;

4.6.3 Expected results:

R1: By 2027, 15,000 women and young farmers and breeders will be trained and supported in agro business;

R2: By 2027, 60% of 15,000 women and young farmers and breeders increase their economy thanks to agro-pastoralism;

4.6.4 Activities envisaged by resulted:

a) R1/Pillar 4 Activities

A1: Organize 500 training sessions on agribusiness for 6,000 women and young farmers and breeders;

A2: Provide 2,400 women and young entrepreneurs with agro-pastoral input kits;

A3: Structure 6,000 women and young small farmers and breeders into economic interest groups (EIG);

A4: 600 women and young entrepreneurs and breeders participate in study trips and exchange of experiences with women and young people in Rwanda and Uganda and Kenya

A5: Support or subsidize the entrepreneurial activities of small farmers and breeders;

A6: Train 6,000 women and young small farmers and breeders on the development of bankable business plans;

A7: Support 6,000 women and young small farmers and breeders in developing their business plans;

A8: Monitor and evaluate women and young small farmers and breeders in agribusiness;

b) Activities R2/ Pillar 4

A 1: Facilitate 21,000 women and young small farmers and livestock breeders to access agricultural credits;

A2. Organize 35 agricultural fairs and other events to connect producers and consumers of agro-pastoral products;

A3: Carry out 140 advocacy actions with the authorities to facilitate access to land for small farmers and livestock breeders, and tax relief for their businesses.

4.7 0 PILAR. IV. INCLUSION OF WOMEN AND YOUTH IN AGROECOLOGY

4.7.1 Statement of problems:

Low integration of women and youth in agro ecology;

State of vulnerability of women and youth following the non-appropriation of agro-ecological techniques for their agro-pastoral exploitation;

4.7.2 Strategic objective:

Strengthen the inclusion of women and youth in agro- ecology.

SO1: Increase the capacity to integrate women and youth in agro- ecological activities;

SO2: Increase the means of empowerment of women and youth to enable them to achieve a successful economy from agro- ecological activities.

4.7.3 Expected results:

R1: By 2027, 10,500 young people and women are trained and supported in agro-ecology;

R2: By 2027, 60% of young people and women increase their income thanks to good practices in agro-ecology;

4.7.4 Activities envisaged by result:

a) Activities R1/ Pillar 3

A1: Organize 175 training sessions on agro-ecology for women and youth;

A2: Provide women and young people with agro-pastoral input kits;

A 3: Monitor and evaluate women and young people in their agro-ecological activities;

b) Activities R2/ Pillar 3

B 1: Structure women and young people into economic interest groups (EIGs);

B 2: Support or subsidize income-generating activities for women and young people

B 3: Train women and young people on the development of bankable business plans;

B 4: Support and facilitate women and young people in accessing agricultural credit;

B 5: Carry out advocacy actions with the authorities to facilitate access to land for women and young people, and tax relief for their businesses.

4.8. PILLAR V. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND NETWORKING CAPACITY BUILDING

4.8.1 Statement of problems:

Lack of administrative offices of the network (coordination and branches), insufficient staff and non-support of office staff, insufficient management tools and their use, insufficient office equipment, Lack of means of travel and transport for monitoring and support of technicians in the field and communication.

4.8.2 Strategies objectives:

Strengthen the institutional capacity of the network and its Member Organizations

4.8.3 Specific objectives:

OS1: Improve the management system for material, human and financial resources of PELUM DRC and its member organizations.

4.8.4 Expected results

R1: PELUM DRC and its Branches have clean and equipped administrative offices.

R2: The human, material and financial resources of PELUM RDC and its members are well managed

R3: PELUM RDC has sufficient staff and is supported

4.8.5 Activities envisaged by result:

a) Activities R1/ axis no. 5

A1: Establish the coordination offices of PELUM RDC and its branches;

A2: Recruit permanent staff;

A3: Equip the offices of PELUM RDC and its branches;

b) Activities R2/ axis 5

A1: Strengthen the institutional capacities of the coordination human resources in the operation of the PELUM – RDC and Regional network;

A2: Strengthen the capacities of the human resources of the national coordination and Member organizations in financial management and project management techniques;

A 3: Provide PELUM – RDC with management tools

A4: Organize General Assemblies of PELUM RDC;

A 5: Organize biannual meetings of the bodies;

A 6: Organize meetings of thematic groups;

A 7: Conduct advocacy and lobbying actions for fundraising;

A 8: Create PELUM RDC communication channels;

A9: Annual evaluation of the program

A10: Organize annual audits of projects with the PELUM coordination and its member organizations.

A11. Write and disseminate activity reports, agro-ecological and organic techniques of PELUM

A12: Affiliate PELUM RDC to National, Regional, Continental networks supporting the promotion of AEOB and Peasant farmers

A13: Organize and involve PELUM RDC leaders and its member organizations in seminars, training courses, conferences and exhibitions at local, national and international levels to increase their skills and promote exchanges in organic, ecological and organic agriculture

A15. Establish an internal capacity-building mechanism within PELUM RDC.

A16. Assign/exploit thematic responsibilities to certain members according to their skills.

- A17. Adapt administrative and financial management tools to the operationalization of PELUM – RDC programs and projects.
- A18. Support the organization of dissemination sessions on the new law on sustainable agriculture.
- A19. Organize advocacy the implementation of measures to enforce the law on sustainable agriculture.
- A20. Support the dissemination of new innovative techniques and environmentally friendly farming practices
- A21. Organize advocacy trips for access to land by small farmers
- A22. Disseminate innovative techniques and environmentally friendly farming practices
- A23. Support the creation of agricultural brigades involving young people and women.
- A24. Support the creation and/or development of AEOB research and experimentation centers.
- A25. Support the diversification of income sources (IGAs, livestock farming, trades, etc.) for Farmers and livestock breeders.
- A26. Support the identification and security of land rights for small farmers
- A27. Support the rehabilitation of agricultural services
- A28. Organize study visits and exchanges of experiences in countries where farmers and breeders are head in East, West and Southern Africa
- A29. Initiate and support the implementation of programs and pilot projects in agro ecology and reforestation
- A30. Promote leadership (agro ecological) among young people and women and reward the best initiatives in the DRC
- A31. Promote the rational exploitation of wood through the Group of Associations of Reforestry's and Wood Operators

V. THE SAMMURY OF ESTIMATIVE COST OF THE PLANNING ACTIVITIES 2025-2029

PILAR	DESIGNATION	Estimative Budget	Budget 5 Years
PILAR 1	Sustainable land management, quality farmers' seeds and Agro-ecology	3 371 669	16 858 345
PILAR 2	Climate Change and Agroecology	1 633 335	8 166 675
PILAR 3	Entrepreneurship and Territorial Markets	1 487 333	7 436 665
PILAR 4	Inclusive Women and Youth in Agroecology	5 237 400	26 187 000
PILAR 5	Institutional Strengthening networking & capacity Development of the O.M	3 216 500	16 082 500
	Sous Total	14, 946,237	74 731 185
	Contingences + externat audit costs (10%)	1 494 623	7 473 228
	Total Cost of the three years programs	16, 440,861	82 204 413

The detail of synoptic estimative budget for the triennial year strategic plan is the Annex III.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES

6.1 Implementation of the strategic plan

The main results activities of this strategic plan will be anchored in the daily activities of PELUM RDC. The Council will provide general policy orientations and guidelines, sanctions, authorizations as well as the relocation of resources for the achievement of the planned objectives.

The Board will also undertake a review, realignment of the strategic plan, where appropriate. The Coordinator will guide the implementation of the operation plan and the performance measurement tool. The PELUM RDC executive management team will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the strategic plan during its implementation. If there is a need to make corrections, they should do so accordingly. Heads of units or departments will be responsible for the implementation process at their respective levels. This objective will be achieved through the preparation of annual implementation plans drawn from the strategic plan and programs that translate the strategies into daily activities on the ground. All employees of PELUM RDC and its O.M. must play an active role in the implementation of this strategic plan.

6.2 Implementation structure

Responsibility for implementing the Strategic Plan lies with the board of directors, which in turn reports to the General Assembly. Successful implementation of the interventions will require the support of the PELUM Tanzania management team and the dedication of staff members from all implementation units.

Table 4 below shows the five-level functional structure that will be involved in the implementation of the Strategic Plan:

Structure fonctionnelle	Responsibilities
Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owner of PELUM • Provide policy guidance • Approve resource allocation • Receive and approve reports • Provided feedback

<p>Country Coordinator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents the NGO • Design the PS implementation frameworks • Launch performance reviews and audits • Provide Performance Guidelines • Submit progress reports to the Board and donor • Manage the PELUM RDC on a daily basis
<p>Staff Members of PELUM RDC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness general on the strategic level • Prepare implementation plans • Collect and analyze data and information • Submit data to national coordinator • Implement actions fixes/improvements • Produces reports and submits them to the C.N.
<p>Personnel et employés de PELUM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement activities • Provide information • Receive feedback • Provide feedback

VII. MAIN SERVICES REQUIRED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE P.S

7.1 Physical assets and infrastructure

The physical assets of PELUM RDC include fixed assets such as land, buildings and movable property, including cars, motorcycles, office equipment, management software etc. A member Organization in a small room leases the current premises where PELUM RDC is located.

7.2: Human resources requirements

The need of PELUM RDC to implement this Strategic Plan 2025-2029 is: 1. Country coordinator, 1 Programm Manager, 1 Administration and Finances Manager, 1 Monitoring & Evaluation Manager, 1 Assistant Administrative and IT communication, 7 Antenna Officer , 1 Accountant, 1 cashier, 1 Driver, 2 security

As soon as possible, the financial support is obtained PELUM RDC will endeavor to recruit qualified and dedicated staff for the AOEB and competent staff in all areas concerned. Additionally, PELUM RDC will develop a stable, highly skilled and motivated workforce that will actively fulfill the organization's mission.

7.3: Materials equipment's requirements

Office equipment's: Laptop 20, Desktop 12, Multifunctional photopia Machine 7 , printer 10, Retro project 10, Flipchart stand 20, Camera 10,

Offices Furniture's: offices tables, Étagères classers, visitors chairs Offices chairs, Conference table and chairs for 16 places

Transportation facilities: 4 Land cruiser Hard Top, 10 Toyota pickup, 14 moto

7.4 FINANCIAL PLAN

7.4.1 Sources of financing

Funds for the implementation of this strategic plan should come from: membership fees and contributions from member organizations; grants and donations; Income from assets/properties of PELUM RDC

7.5.2 Resources mobilizations

PELUM RDC will seek commitments from member organizations for budgetary support where this involves creating ongoing dialogue and discussions with member organizations. Diversification of funding sources will be carried out to avoid the risk of dependence on a small number of donors. A comprehensive resource mobilization strategy will be enveloped to guide fundraising and seeking the necessary financial support to fulfill the mandate of PELUM RDC and in accordance with this strategic plan.

The strategic plan will be implemented as planned if the PELUM RDC board and management can secure a range of resources needed for its initiation, from a wide range of donors, through a number of

mechanisms. Currently, PELUM DRC is counting on contributions from OMs and is mobilizing to obtain its own financing. In collaboration with chairperson and the Country Coordinator, the contact will be done for mobilizing potential donors for other PELUMs in others countries for financing the Strategy Plan.

The establishment of an instrument to support the financing of the AEOB initiative appears to be a priority at a time when the Congolese government has just adopted the Congolese national policy for sustainable agriculture in September 2023. The activities and actions identified in the strategy will serve as a tool for mobilizing funds.

The strategy for mobilizing resources to finance the strategy will draw on contributions from PELUM DRC member organizations, the support of the PELUM Association at continental level, and other organizations involved in promoting AEOB in Africa and around the world. Such as research departments in public universities and research centers.

In addition, technical and financial partners working in the DRC, whose intervention strategies include the development of sustainable agriculture, the fight against food and nutritional insecurity, poverty and hunger, and those who promise to protect the environment, will be contacted and involved in financing the implementation of AEOB strategy actions. Here we can cite examples such as: United Nations Development Program (UNDP), African Development Bank (ADB), European Union (EU), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Economic Community of East African States (ECAES), African Union (AU), Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), etc.).), Programme d'Appui au Secteur du Développement Rural (PASDeR) Phase 3 de la Coopération suisse et Swisscontact, Netherlands Embassy, Belgian Technical Cooperation for Development (Enabel), SNV, DFID, Universities and research centers will be contacted and asked to fund the strategy. When farmers receive support under this program, the proceeds from the sale of flagship organic crops (organic cocoa, organic pineapple, cashew nuts, soybeans, etc.) will be used to finance the program. The ideas to be put forward could be organic certification of products for their entry into foreign markets such as Europe, structuring of the AEOB sub-sector and the existence of regional markets.

VIII. SUSTAINABILITY

The institutionalization and integration of organic, ecological and organic agriculture into government policies, programs and frameworks create a natural strategy for sustainability, as these will outlast individual projects to be implemented. PELUM RDC members will continue to promote the concept and

practices of ecological agriculture even beyond the lifespan of this strategic plan, because it is their business.

The strategy will consist of continually mobilizing as many new members as possible to join and maintain their interest and support for the concept and practices of ecological and organic agriculture across all 26 provinces of the DRC. In addition, a global resource mobilization strategy will be developed to, among other things, provide guidance on the sustainability of resources and the extension of activities to all Congolese peasant farmers who represent 70% of the Congolese population.

IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation of the PELUM RDC strategic plan 2025-2029 will have six general objectives as follows:

- i) Outcome evaluation: to find out whether the Strategic Plan's objectives are being achieved and are bringing about the desired changes,
- ii. Improving process management and planning: to act as an early warning system in cases where objectives are unlikely to be achieved, and to provide an informed basis for any review,
- iii. Provide regular information to all stakeholders on PELUM DRC's performance in relation to its strategic plan,
- iv. Ensure the ongoing refinement and targeting of strategies and assist in the mobilization of appropriate and responsive interventions at all stages of Strategy implementation,
- v. Ensure accountability: assess whether the strategic plan is executed effectively, appropriately and efficiently to be accountable to key stakeholders involved in the implementation of this strategic plan, including, but not limited to, members, smallholder farmers and funding partners.
- vi. Promote learning: identify lessons of general applicability, learn how different approaches to development affect outcomes and their impact, learn what works and what doesn't, and identify contextual factors that promote or hinder the field of development.

1. Tools for monitoring and evaluating the strategy

Two types of tools will be used, namely planning tools and execution monitoring tools. The planning tools are: (i) the dashboard of target values for strategy indicators, and

(ii) the AEOB campaign plan.

-The monitoring-evaluation tools are the indicator monitoring table, the campaign balance sheet, and the agricultural statistics yearbooks.

To centralize and manage monitoring and evaluation data, a web database will be set up at the start of the project and populated with the baseline situation for the various indicators. Depending on the type of indicator, the database will be populated according to a precise schedule. The database will be located in the Program Department, but can also be accessed remotely via the Internet, using smartphones, tablets or computers. Levels of access will be defined according to the type of actor and taking into account standards for the dissemination of personal data.

The database will be designed in such a way as to facilitate its installation and use on smartphones, tablets and computers, so that the various categories of actors to be involved in the collection of monitoring data can record information directly in the database. This will facilitate centralization by the Sustainable Statistic agriculture, and direct and regular access to all monitoring information by other stakeholders including methodology, follow-up and validation of reports.

2. Mid-term and final evaluation of the strategic plan

The mid-term evaluation of the strategic plan will be carried out in 2026. It will be conducted by the National Coordination following a mixed approach in collaboration with all AEOB stakeholders at national and international level. National Coordination of PELUM-RDC.

The final evaluation will be carried out in 2028, accordance with the criteria set out in the PELUM Association and DRC policies for evaluation guide. It will be carried out by the PELUM Association's Program Department, in collaboration with the institutions, beneficiaries and other players involved in implementing the strategy.

X. KEY ASSUMPTIONS

PELUM RDC assumes that its interventions will lead to positive behavioral change on the part of member organizations of institutions and organizations engaged in agro-ecological and organic agriculture in the DRC. Other key assumptions for the realization of this strategic plan are as follows:

1) The agricultural policies and programs supporting PELUM DRC's strategic plan will remain unchanged throughout the planned period.

- 2) Private companies, civil society organizations and other stakeholders play their role effectively and are willing to work in collaboration with PELUM RDC.
- 3) Political decision-makers at national and local level will understand the issues raised and addressed by PELUM RDC and offer the necessary support.
- 4) Information held by the government, which is intended to be in the public domain, will be accessible by PELUM RDC.
5. The physical environment of the country will be conducive to the efforts of PELUM RDC, its member organizations, small farmers and breeders and other relevant stakeholders.
6. The development and financing collaborates for ecological, organic and biological agriculture in the country, in the region and internationally will be mobilized to support this nascent initiative in the DRC and its interventions in the above-mentioned areas.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

The table below sets out the risks identified and the mitigation strategies for implementing this strategic plan. The aim of risk management is to ensure that the risks identified do not affect this initiative to the point of stifling and to recognize that there is a problem and a solution for the implementation of this strategic plan.

10.1 Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Risks	Mitigation Strategies
Lack of policy and legal frameworks to promote ecological farming practices in the DRC	PELUM RDC will actively and continuously advocate for the government to put in place accompanying measures and implement pro-ecological agriculture policies and legislation targeting the Congolese government.
A distorted conceptual understanding of ecological agriculture by those promoting the concept	PELUM RDC will document and share the principles of ecological agriculture. In order to achieve a common understanding of the concept, stakeholders will promote it for greater clarity.

<p>Rainfall may be unreliable due to the effects of climate change, as most small-scale farmers rely on rain-fed agriculture.</p>	<p>PELUM RDC will promote agricultural practices resilient to climate change.</p> <p>PELUM DRC will use weather stations to obtain relevant climatic and meteorological information, share it with M.O.s and pass it on to farmers and livestock breeders and specialized government departments.</p>
<p>The effects of climate change on seed multiplication, such as drought, heavy rain and pests, can occur.</p>	<p>The information will enable farmers, thanks to the advice of M.O.s, to make informed decisions on where to grow, when to plant and what type of seed to use in that specific agricultural season.</p>

Done at Goma on September 20th, 2024

Mr. PALUKU ACHELEWA Adelard
[Signature]
Programme Manager



Mr. NDIVITO MAKIMA Fidele
Country Coordinator

Approved by

Mr. ZOZO RUKERATABARO Felicien
[Signature]
The Chairman

ANNEX DOCUMENTS

Annex 1 Logical Framework Strategic Plan 2025-2027

Annex 2: Chronogram calendar

ANNEX III: The detailed budget of the Strategic planned activities 2025-2027

ANNEX no I : LOGICAL FRAMEWORK STRATEGIC PLAN 2025-2027

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVES INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Objectif global:			
PILLAR I: LAND, SEEDS AND AGRO- ECOLOGY			
Strategic objective: Contribute to the promotion of sustainable management of land and peasant seeds in the DRC			
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:			
1.1 Strengthen the mechanism of access and land security for small farmers	-Relevance of procedure (conditions) of access to land for peasant farmers and breeders -Number of hectares of land secured for small farmers and breeders	Reports Security documents (title, sharecropping contract, etc.) Testimonies from smallholders Location of secure lands	A frank dialog with stakeholders Adapted land laws Hypocrisy of current laws
1.2 Promote agro ecological techniques for rational use of land	The level of use of agro ecological techniques by communities in the project area	Reports Photos of peasant fields Testimonies from farmers	The availability of resources
1.3 Promote the multiplication and use of good quality local seeds (animal and plant).	The level of use of good local seeds by communities in the project area	Reports Fields Photos Testimony from farmers	Adaptation of local seeds The effects of climate change
1.2. RÉSULTAT			
1.2.1 By 2029, 87,500 small farmers supported by PELUM - DRC, 60% of whom gain access to land and 40%	Number of smallholders with access to land	Reports Secure Land Photos	

secure their land in the DRC (by their title or by sharecropping contract);	Number of hectares secured for smallholders in the program area	Sharecropping contract and title Location of secure lands	Dialogue with stakeholders Adapted land Hypocrisy of c
1.2.2 By 2029, 75% of 87,500 small farmers increase their production through the use of good agro-pastoral techniques in their fields or farms.	Number of small farmers who increased their production The rate of increase in smallholder production	Peasant field production reports Testimonials from small holders Photos	Dialogue with stakeholders Adapted land Hypocrisy of c
1.2.3 By 2029; 80 varieties of local and quality seeds (animal and vegetable) of different speculations are multiplied and used by small farmers	Number of local seed varieties used by smallholders	Photos of local seeds Testimonials from smallholders who use local seeds	Adaptation of l The effects of c
1.3 0ACTIVITIES			
1.3.1 Establish land mapping and the livelihoods of peasant farmers and local communities	-Number of product cards -Number of hectares of undeveloped land -Number of hectares protected (protected area)	The maps The photos	Political and se
1.3.2 Conduct advocacy with large concessionaires and land managers to enable small exploitants à accéder aux terres	Number of advocacy missions carried out with concessionaires and land managers Number of small farmers who access land Nombre d'hectares auquel les petits exploitants ont accédés	Advocacy mission report Location of smallholder lands Testimonies from small farmers who gain access to land	A frank dialog stakeholders Adapted land l Hypocrisy of c
1.3.3 Supporting small farmers in the process of securing their land	Conditions of access to land for farmers and breeders in the program area;	Reports	An accessible a

	Number of hectares of land secured for farmers and breeders	Security documents (title, sharecropping contract, etc.) Testimonies from smallholders Location of secure lands	Written and cu is not reconcil
1.3.4 Organize sessions to popularize land law; sharecropping contracts and other methods of access to land;	Number of sessions held Level of understanding of the land law and other methods of access to land by the population	Report of popularization sessions Photos of extension sessions Testimonies from the population	Adhésion de la
1.3.5 Install 1750 farmer field schools to strengthen the capacity of small farmers in agro ecology	Number of field schools installed and operational	School field report Photos of field schools Location of school fields	Space to instal Support from t Safety in the ar
1.3.6 Support the implementation of agro ecological techniques in the individual fields of small farmers	Number of small farmers who apply agro ecological techniques in their fields	Reports of individual fields in which agro ecological techniques are applied Locating individual fields Testimonial and photos	Support from t Collaboration w Security in the
1.3.7 Train small farmers on the manufacture of organic pesticides and bio fertilizers	Number of small farmers trained in the manufacture of organic pesticides and bio fertilizers	Report and training module Photos of training participants Attendance lists of training participants	The content of trained The language o
1.3.8 Document and popularize good agro-pastoral practices	Number of studies carried out Number of popularization sessions	Study Report of popularization sessions photos of participants in popularization sessions	

1.3.9 Identify quality of local (indigenous) animal and plant seeds that are endangered	Number of endangered quality local seeds identified in the program area	Identification study report Photos of identified seeds	An expert to ca Safety in forest
1.3.10 Install pilot fields for the multiplication of high-performance local seeds;	Number of pilot fields for local seed multiplication installed	Field installation report Photos of seed multiplication pilot fields	Secure spaces Support from t Adaptation of t change in the a
1.3.11 Install pilot breeding farms for breeding stock	Number of pilot breeding farms installed	Pilot Farm Facility Report fermi pilot Photos	
1.3.12 Popularize the varieties of agricultural seeds and local breeders for the benefit of the farming community	Number of popularization sessions held Number of people using	Pilot Farm Facility Report fermi pilot Photos	

PILLAR II : CLIMATE CHANGE AND AGRO ECOLOGY

Strategic objective: Promote climate-resilient agriculture in the eastern provinces of the DRC

2.1 OBJECTIFS SPÉCIFIQUES

S.O 1.Strengthen the capacities of local communities on conservation agriculture;	The rate of local communities applying conservation agriculture	Reports Photos of observational agriculture Testimony from local communities	Adhésion de la Collaboration v area
S.O.2 Promoting soils urban agriculture	The rate of the population carrying out above-ground urban agriculture in the large urban center province of the eastern DRC	Report Photos of soilless agriculture in the urban center Testimonies from the population	Have household agriculture in t

2.2 RÉSULTATS			
2.2.1 By 2029, 75% of 87,500 smallholder farmers and breeders practice good conservation agriculture practices	Many small-scale farmers and breeders practice good conservation agriculture practices	Crop reports and photos List of smallholders who practice conservation agriculture	Securing small Land favorable Safety in the ar
2.2.2 By 2029, at least 25% of small farmers practice soilless agriculture	The rate of small farmers practicing soilless agriculture	Report and photos of above-ground agriculture in the urban center	Have household agriculture in t
2.2.3 By 2029, 10 tree species and 20 species resilient to climate change are identified and popularized	Number of tree species and crops resilient to climate change identified and popularized	Have households with plots favorable to above-ground agriculture in the urban center	Expertise to id Collaboration w
2.3 ACTIVITÉS			
2.3.1 Train farmers and breeders in conservation agriculture	Number of training courses organized	Report and training module	The content of trained
2.3.2 Popularizing agroforestry among small farmers	Number of people trained	Photo and list of training participants	The language o
2.3.3 Support small farmers in implementing conservation agriculture in their individual fields.	Number of popularization sessions organized	Report and photos of popularization sessions	Well-adapted o
2.3.4 Train farmers and breeders in soilless agriculture	Number of participants in popularization sessions	Attendance lists for popularization sessions	Securing small
2.3.5 Support and monitor households in the application of soilless farming techniques	Number of smallholders supported in the implementation of conservation agriculture in their individual fields	Field location	Land favorable

2.3.6 Identify tree species and agricultural crops that are resilient to climate change	Number of above-ground agriculture training courses organized	List of smallholders	Safety in the ar
2.3.7 Multiplier et vulgariser des essences d'arbres et les spéculations agricoles performantes et résilientes au changement climatique	<p>Nombre de champs de multiplication d'essences et spéculation mise en place</p> <p>Nombre de séances de vulgarisation d'essences et spéculation tenue</p> <p>Nombre d'essences et spéculation multiplié et utilisée par la population</p>	<p>Rapport et photos de séances de vulgarisation</p> <p>Champs de multiplication</p>	

PILIER III. ENTREPRENEURIAT ET L'AGRO ÉCOLOGIE

Strategic objective: Strengthen farmer entrepreneurship through agro ecological techniques

3.1 OBJECTIFS SPÉCIFIQUES

S.O.1 Promote the mechanism for access to agricultural credits and subsidies for small farmers and breeders	Conditions of access to agricultural credits and subsidies for small farmers and breeders	Document of criteria for access to credit or a subsidy	The credibility
S.O.2 Improving the agro-pastoral value chain to boost the economy of small farmers and breeders	The rate of improvement of the agro-pastoral value chain to boost the economy of small farmers and breeders	<p>Household income</p> <p>Testimony from women and young people on their economic growth</p>	Conditions of p

3.2 RÉSULTATS

3.2.1 By 2029, 52,500 women and young farmers and breeders will be trained and supported in agro business	Number of women and young farmers and breeders who are trained and supported in agro business in North and South Kivu,	<p>Training reports and modules</p> <p>Accompanying report</p>	
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in North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Haut Uele, Tshopo, Tanganyika	Maniema, Ituri, Haut Uele, Tshopo, Tanganyika	Attendance list and photos of training participants	The content of
3.2.2 By 2029, 60% of 52,500 women and young farmers and breeders increase their economy thanks to agro-pastoralism in North and South Kivu Maniema, Ituri, Haut Uele, Tshopo, Tanganyika	The rate of women and young farmers and breeders who increase their economy thanks to agro-pastoralism in North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Haut Uele, Tshopo, Tanganyika	Household income Testimony from women and young people on their economic growth	Securing small Land favorable Safety in the ar
3.3 ACTIVITÉS			
33.1 Organize 1750 training sessions on agro business for women and young farmers and breeders	Number of training sessions organized on agro business for women and young farmers and breeders	Training reports and modules	The content of
3.3.2 Provide women and young farmers and breeders with agro-pastoral input kits	Number of women and young people who have agro-pastoral input kits	Attendance list and photos of training participants	The spirit of a
3.3.3 Structuring women and young small farmers and breeders into economic interest groups (EIG)	Number of economic interest groups of women and young small farmers and breeders established		
3.3.4 5 250 women and young entrepreneurs and breeders participate in exchange and experience trips with women and young people in Rwanda and Uganda and Kenya	Number of women and young entrepreneurs and breeders who participated in exchange and experience trips with women and young people in Rwanda and Uganda and Kenya	Kit reports and photos	Input kits adap
3.3.5 Appuyer ou subventionner les activités entrepreneuriales des jeunes et des femmes	Nombre d'activités de femmes et de jeunes subventionner dans l'entrepreneurial agricoles	Les rapports et photos de l'activité Localisation de femmes et jeunes subventionné	The desire to w

3.3.6 Train women and young small farmers and breeders on the development of bankable business plans	Number of women and young people trained on the development of bankable business plans	Reports and training modules Attendance lists and photos of training participants	The content of farmers The spirit of a
3.3.7 Supporting women and young small farmers and breeders in developing their business plans	Number of women and young people who have a business plan in their activities	The different business plans for women and youth activities	Expertise needed and the spirit of young people.
3.3.8 Carry out monitoring and evaluation with women and young small farmers and breeders in agro business	The level of achievement of agro business activity by women and young people	Monitoring and evaluation report	Collaboration with small farmers
3.3.9 Facilitate women and young small farmers and breeders to access agricultural credits	Number of women and young small farmers and breeders who have accessed agricultural credits	Photos	The credibility
3.3.10 Organize agricultural fairs and other events to connect producers and consumers of agro-pastoral products	Number of agricultural fairs and other events organized to connect producers and consumers of agro-pastoral products	Lists and locations of women and young small farmers and breeders who have accessed agricultural credits	Security of fairs
3.3.11 Carry out advocacy actions with the authorities to facilitate access to land for small farmers and breeders, and tax reductions for their businesses.	Number of advocacy actions carried out; Conditions of access to land for women and young people are reduced, tax for women and young people's businesses are reduced	Security of fairgrounds and other events Collaboration with other stakeholders in the organization of events Good collaboration with state services with a good advocacy strategy.	Collaboration with events

PILLAR 4 INCLUSION OF WOMEN AND YOUTH IN AGROECOLOGY

Strategic objective: Strengthen the inclusion of women and young people in agroecology.

4.0 OBJECTIFS SPÉCIFIQUES

4.1 Increase the capacity for integration of women and young people into agro-ecological activities	The rate of integration of women and young people into agro-ecological activities	Women's initiatives in agro ecologies	The spirit of en climates favora
4.2 Increase the means of empowerment of women and young people to enable them to create an efficient economy based on agro-ecological activities	The rate of empowerment of women and youth in agro-ecological activities	Women's initiatives in agro ecologies	
4.2 RESULTATS			
4.2.1 By 2029, 5,250 young people and women will be trained and supported in agro-ecology in North and South Kivu	Number of women and young farmers and breeders who are trained and supported in agro business in North and South Kivu	Training reports and modules Accompanying report Attendance list and photos of training participants	The content of f farmers
4.2.2 By 2029, 60% of 5,250 young people and women increase their income thanks to good practices in agro ecology in North and South Kivu	The rate of women and young farmers and breeders who increase their economy thanks to agro-pastoralism in North and South Kivu	Household income of women and young people Testimony from women and young people on their economic growth	Securing small Land favorable Safety in the ar
4.3 ACTIVITÉS			
4.3.1 Organize 175 training sessions on agro ecology for women and young people	Number of training sessions organized on agro business for women and young farmers and breeders	Training reports and modules	The content of f farmers
4.3.2 Provide 5,250 women and young people with agro-pastoral input kits	Number of women and young people who have agro-pastoral input kits	Attendance list and photos of training participants	The spirit of a

4.3.3 Monitor and evaluate women and young people in their agro-ecological activities	Number of economic interest groups of women and young small farmers and breeders established	The internal regulations of different GIS	Collaboration v
4.3.4 Structuring women and young people into economic interest groups (EIG)	Number of training sessions organized on agro business for women and young farmers and breeders	Training reports and modules	The desire to w
4.3.5 Support or subsidize the income-generating activities of 5,250 women and young people	Number of activities of women and young people subsidizing in agricultural entrepreneurship	Reports and photos of the activity	Reports and ph
4.3.6 Train 5,250 women and young people on the development of bankable business plans	Number of women and young people trained on the development of bankable business plans	Subsidized location of women and young people	Subsidized loc
4.3.7 Support and facilitate 5,250 women and young people to access agricultural loans	Number of women and young people who have a business plan for their activities	The different business plans for women and youth activities	The credibility
4.3.8 Lead advocacy actions with the authorities to facilitate access to land for women and young people, tax reduction for their businesses	Number of advocacy actions carried out;	Advocacy mission report	Good collabora strategy.
PILLAR V: Institutional Strengthening, networking and capacity Development			
Strategic objective: Strengthen the institutional capacity of the network and their Organization members			
Specific objectives			
5.1 Improve the material, human and financial resources management	Level of performance in PELUM RDC resource management	Evaluation and audit reports	Staff recruitme Rigor in staff r

system of PELUM RDC and its member organizations.			Application of
5.2 RESULTATS			
5.2.1 PELUM RDC and its Antennas have clean and equipped administrative offices	The quality of the coordination office of PELUM RDC and its branches	The office Localisation of the office	Security of the Substantial res Rigor in staff r Application of
5.2.2 The human, material and financial resources of PELUM RDC and its members are well managed	The quality of management of material, human and financial resources of PELUM RDC and its member organizations.	Audit rep Les rapports d'évaluation et d'audit	
5.2.3 PELUM RDC is adequately staffed and supported	Nombre d'agent permanent engagé au sein du PELUM RDC	Les contrats de travail des agents	
5.3 ACTIVITÉS			
5.3.1 Establish the coordination offices of PELUM RDC and its branches	The quality of the coordination office of PELUM RDC and its branches	The office	Sufficient mea
5.3.2 Recruit permanent staff	Number of permanent agents hired within PELUM RDC	Office location	Security of the
5.3.3 Equip the PELUM RDC offices and its branches	Number and quality of equipment in the PELUM RDC office	The agent's employment contracts	Rigor in recrui
5.3.4 Strengthen the institutional capacities of human resources for coordination in the operation of the PELUM network – DRC and Regional	Number of capacity building training courses organized for PELUM staff on the operation of the PELUM network – DRC and Regional	List of office equipment (inventory)	Invest

5.3.5 Strengthen the capacities of human resources of the national coordination and Member organizations in financial management and project management techniques	Number of capacity building training organized for staff on development project management	Report and training module	
5.3.6 Provide PELUM – RDC with management tools	The quality of the results achieved from the strategic plan	Attendance lists and photos of training participants	
5.3.7 Organize Annual General Meetings of PELUM RDC		Report and training module	Expertise in co the design of m
5.3.8 Organize the biannual meetings of the bodies;	Number and quality of tools defined	Attendance lists and photos of training participants	
5.3.9 Organize thematic group meetings	Number of General Meetings held	Management tools	
5.3.10 Carry out advocacy and lobbying actions to mobilize funds	Number of minutes or minutes of General Meetings	Minutes or minutes of General Meetings	
5.3.11 Create communications and visibility channels for PELUM DRC	Number of biannual meetings of bodies	Minutes or minutes of body meetings	
5.3.13 Organize annual program evaluations	Number of thematic group meetings	Minutes or reports of thematic group meetings	Send meeting i
5.3.14 Organize annual audits of projects with the coordination of PELUM and its member organizations	Number of contacts made with donors in favor of the strategic plan	Contact addresses	

ANNEX II. CHRONOGRAM OF STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES 2025- 2027

<i>RESULTATS</i>	<i>PLAN ACTIVITIES</i>	<i>Implantations areas</i>	<i>Responsables</i>	<i>Chronogram or year of execution</i> <i>A= Year</i>				
	By 2029, 20,607, 000 small farmers supported by PELUM - DRC, 60% of whom gain access to land and 40% secure their land in the DRC (by their title or by sharecropping contract);			A1	A2	A3	A4	A5

	Establish land mapping and the livelihoods of peasant farmers and local communities;	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
	Conduct advocacy with large concessionaires and land chiefs to allow small farmers access to land	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Land and agricultural cadastral service	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
	Supporting small farmers in the process of securing their land	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Coordination of PELUM RDC and member organization	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
	Organize sessions to popularize the land law; sharecropping contracts and other methods of access to land	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC & consultant	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
By 2027, 75% of 20,607, 000 small farmers increase their production through using good agro-pastoral techniques practically in their farms.								
	Install 500 farmer field schools to strengthen the capacity of small farmers in agro ecology	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC &	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
	Support the implementation of agro ecological techniques in the individual fields of small farmers	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	AGRIPEL service	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
	Train small farmers on the manufacture of bio-pesticides and bio fertilizers	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
	Document and popularize good agro-pastoral practices	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	AGRIPEL service	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

3	By 2027; 80 varieties of local and traditional and quality seeds (animal and vegetable) of different speculations are multiplied and used					
3.1		Identify quality local (indigenous) animal and plant seeds that are endangered	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX
3.2		Install pilot fields for the multiplication of high-performance local seeds	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX
3.3		Install pilot breeding farms for breeding stock	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	SENASA service	XX	XX
3.4		Popularize the varieties of agricultural seeds and local breeders for the benefit of the farming community	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX
4	By 2027, 75% of 20,607, 000 smallholder farmers and breeders practice good soils conservation agriculture practices					
4.1		Train small farmers in conservation agriculture	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX
4.2		Popularizing agroforestry among small farmers	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX

4.3		Support small farmers in implementing conservation agriculture in their individual fields	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC		XX
5	By 2027, at least 25% of 20,607, 000 small farmers and breeders practice soilless agriculture					
5.1		Training small farmers in soilless agriculture	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX
5.2		Support and monitor households in the application of above-ground cultivation techniques	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX
6	By 2027, 10 tree species and 20 species resilient to climate change are identified and popularized					
6.1		Identify tree species and agricultural crops that are resilient to climate change	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX
6.2		Multiply and popularize tree species and agricultural speculations that are efficient and resilient to climate change	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC		XX

7	By 2029, 52,500 women and young farmers and breeders will be trained and supported in agro business in North and South Kivu					
7.1		Organize 1750 training sessions on agro business for women and young farmers and breeders	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX
7.2		Provide women and young farmers and breeders with agro-pastoral input kits	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX
7.3		Structuring women and young small farmers and breeders into economic interest groups (EIG)	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX
7.4		5 250 women and young entrepreneurs and breeders participate in study trips and exchange of experiences	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX
7.5		Support or subsidize the entrepreneurial activities of small farmers and breeders	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX
7.6		Train 5 250 women and young small farmers and breeders on the development of bankable business plans	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX
7.7		Supporting women and young small farmers and breeders in developing their business plans	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC		XX

7.8		Carry out monitoring and evaluation with women and young small farmers and breeders in agro business	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC		XX
8	By 2029, 60% of 87,500 women and young farmers and breeders increase their economy thanks to agro-pastoralism in North and South					
8.1		Facilitate women and young small farmers and breeders to access agricultural credits	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC		XX
8.2		Organize agricultural fairs and other events to connect producers and consumers of agro-pastoral products	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC		XX
8.3		Carry out advocacy actions with the authorities to facilitate access to land for small farmers and breeders, tax reduction for their businesses	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC		XX

9	By 2029, 87,500 young people and women will be trained and supported in agro-ecology in North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Ts					
9.1		Organize 50 training sessions on agroecology for women and young people	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC	XX	XX
9.2		Provide 87,500 women and young people with agro-pastoral input kits	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC		XX
9.3		Monitor and evaluate women and young people in their agro-ecological activities	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC		XX
10	By 2029, 60% of 87,500 young people and women increase their income thanks to good practices in agro ecology in North and South K Tanganyika, Haut Uele					
10.1		Structuring women and young people into economic interest groups (EIG)	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC		XX
10.2		Train 87,500 women and young people on the development of bankable business plans	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC		XX
10.3		Support and facilitate 87,500 women and young people to access agricultural loans	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC		XX

10.4		Lead advocacy actions with the authorities to facilitate access to land for women and young people, tax reduction for their businesses	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	Member organization of PELUL DRC		XX
11	The National Coordination of PELUM DRC and its Antennas have clean and equipped administrative offices					
		Establish the coordination offices of PELUM RDC and Sub offices in the provinces and its branches	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	National coordination of PELUM DRC	XX	XX
		Recruit permanent staff	North Kivu Goma	National coordination of PELUM DRC	XX	XX
		Equip the PELUM RDC offices and its branches	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	National coordination of PELUM DRC	XX	XX
12	The human, material and financial resources of PELUM RDC and its members are well managed					
12.1		Strengthen the institutional capacities of human resources for coordination in the O.M of the PELUM network - DRC	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	National coordination of PELUM DRC	XX	XX
12.2		Strengthen the capacities of human resources of the national coordination and Member organizations in financial management and project management techniques;	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	National coordination of PELUM DRC	XX	XX
12.3		Provide PELUM - RDC with management tools	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri,	National coordination of PELUM DRC	XX	XX

			Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele			
12.4		Organize Annual General Meetings of PELUM RDC	National level	National coordination of PELUM DRC	XX	XX
12.5		Organize the biannual meetings of the bodies	National level	National coordination of PELUM DRC	XX	XX
12.6		Organize thematic group meetings	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	National coordination of PELUM DRC	XX	XX
12.7		Carry out advocacy and lobbying actions to mobilize funds	North and South Kivu	National coordination of PELUM DRC	XX	XX
12.8		Create communications and visibility channels for PELUM DRC	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	National coordination of PELUM DRC	XX	
12.9		Organize annual program evaluations	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	National coordination of PELUM DRC	XX	XX
12.10		Organize annual audits of projects with the PELUM coordination and its member organizations	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Uele	National coordination of PELUM DRC consultant	XX	XX
13	PELUM RDC est doté d'un personnel suffisant et est prise en charge					

13.1		Recruitment of qualified and competent personnel	Goma North Kivu	C.A et Coordinateur National	XX	XX
13.2		Organize orientation and capacity-building courses for PELUM staff and NGO staff.	National and provincial levels	Coordinateur National et les consultants	XX	XX
13.3		Organize monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual monitoring and evaluation meetings.	North and South Kivu	Coordinateur National et les consultants	XX	XX
13.4		Organize exchange trips with the PELUM Sisters in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania	North and South Kivu	C.A , CN. Leaders des OM	XX	XX
13.5		Participate in national, subregional, and international conferences on sustainable agriculture, EAOB, and climate change.	Dans les pays de l'Afrique de l'Est	PCA, C.N, Charge des programmes , leaders des OM	XX	XX
13.6		Organize contact trips with partners and lobbying trips to provincial, national, regional, and international authorities.	A Kinshasa Afrique et Monde	Président du CA et Coordinateur National	XX	XX
13.7		Participate in training sessions, capacity building, and regional assemblies of PELUM DRC partner networks	A Kinshasa, en Afrique et Monde	Coordinateur National, charge des programmes et charge de suivi-évaluation	XX	XX
14	By the end of 2027 PELUM DRC network have built the capacities of their member organizations					

15		Establish an internal capacity-building mechanism within PELUM RDC. networking
16		Assign/exploit thematic responsibilities to certain members according to their skills.
17		Adapt administrative and financial management tools to the operationalization of PELUM -RDC programs and projects.
18		Support the organization of dissemination sessions on the new law on sustainable agriculture.
19		Organize advocacy for the implementation of measures to enforce the law on sustainable agriculture.
20		Support the dissemination of new innovative techniques and environmentally -friendly farming practices

Goma	Country Coordinator Board ,	XX	XX
Head Quarters of PELUM DRC	Country Coordinator Program Manager Board	XX	XX
Head Quarters of PELUM DRC	Country Coordinator Board,	XX	XX
Head Quarters of PELUM DRC	Country Coordinator Program Manager OM leaders	XX	XX
National and provincial levels	Country Coordinator Board chairman,	XX	XX
National provincial and local levels	Country Coordinator Program Manager OM leaders	XX	XX

21		Organize advocacy trips for access to land by small farmers	National provincial and local levels	Country Coordinator Board Chairman OM leaders	XX	XX
22		Disseminate innovative techniques and environmentally-friendly farming practices	In news papers	Program Manager Head of communication	XX	XX
23		Support the creation of agricultural brigades involving young people and women.	Provincial and local levels	Country Coordinator Program Manager	XX	XX
24		Support the creation and/or development of AEOB research and experimentation centers.	Provincial levels	Country Coordinator Program Manager	XX	XX
25		Support the diversification of income sources (IGAs, livestock farming, trades, etc.) for farmers and livestock breeders.	M.O and Farmers	Country Coordinator Program Manager M& E Manager	XX	XX
26		Support the identification and security of land rights for small farmers	National and provincial levels	Country Coordinator Program Manager	XX	XX

27		Support the rehabilitation of agricultural services
28		Organize study visits and exchanges of experiences in countries where farmers and breeders are ahead in East, West and Southern Africa
29		Initiate and support the implementation of programs and pilot projects in agro ecology and reforestation
30		Promote leadership (agro ecological) among young people and women and reward the best initiatives in the DRC
31		Promote the rational exploitation of wood through the Group of Associations of Reforests and Wood Operators

	OM leaders		
Local levels		XX	XX
Eastern, Southern and Western Africa countries	Country Coordinator Program Manager OM leaders, Farmers	XX	XX
Local level	Country Coordinator Program Manager	XX	XX
Provincial and local levels	Country Coordinator Program Manager OM leaders	XX	XX
Local levels	Country Coordinator Program Manager Om Leaders, Farmers	XX	XX

ANNEX III. Summary cost of the planned activities by pillar and result 2025-2027

PILLARS / AREAS	Activities envisaged	Unit Number	Number per quantity	Unit cost(\$)	Total cost(\$)
PILLAR NO I	LA GESTION DURABLE DE LA TERRE, SEMENCES PAYSANNES ET AGRO ECOLOGIE				
Résultat 1	<i>R1: By 2027, 20,475,000 of the peasant farmers supported by PELUM - DRC, 60% of whom will gain access to land and 40% of whom will secure their land in the DRC (by title or sharecropping contract).</i>				
	A1: Establish land mapping and livelihoods for the local community ;	Maps	14	5000	70 000
	A2: Conduct 140 advocacy campaigns with large concessionaires and land chiefs to enable smallholders to gain access to land;	Séance	140	2500	350 000

A3: Accompany 5,118 750 peasant farmers in the process of securing their land;	Action	21	7500	157 000
A4: Organize 140 information sessions on land tenure law, sharecropping contracts and other forms of access to land;	Séance	233	7500	1747500

Sous total Résultat 1				2, 324,500
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Résultat 2

R2: By 2027, 75% of 20,475,000 smallholders increase their production by using good agro-pastoral techniques on their fields or farms;

A1: Set up 1750 farmer field schools to build the capacity of smallholders in agro-ecology;	CEP	1750	2500	1 250 000
A2: Support the application of agro ecological techniques in individual smallholder fields;	Suivi	500	1500	750 000
A3: Train 5250 small-scale farmers in the manufacture of bio-pesticides and bio-fertilizers;	Séance	700	2500	1 750 000
A4: Document, disseminate and popularize good agro-pastoral practices.	Enquête	25	10 000	250 000

Sous total Résultat 2				4.000.000
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Résultat 3

R3: By 2027, 80 varieties of local and quality seeds (animal and vegetable) of different species are multiplied and used by smallholders.

A1: Identify endangered quality local animal and plant seeds;	Enquête	14	25000	350 000
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A2: Set up pilot multiplication fields for high-performance local seeds;	Champ pilote	875	5000	4375000
A3: Set up pilot breeding farms;	Ferme pilote	70	10000	700 000
A4: Popularize agricultural seed varieties and local brood stock for the benefit of small-scale farmers, livestock breeders and farming communities.	Séance - Vulgarisation	175	2000	350 000

Sous total Résultat 3 **5775 000**

SOUS TOTAL PILIER 1 **12 990 500**

PILLAR NO II THE CLIMATE CHANGE AND AGRO-ECOLOGY

Résultat 1 *By 2027, 75% of 25,000 farming and livestock-raising households will be practicing conservation agriculture;*

A1: Train small-scale farmers in Conservation Agriculture ;	Formation	30	10 000	300 000
A2: Popularize agroforestry;	Séance – Vulgarisation	30	5000	150 000
A3: Support groups of small-scale farmers and livestock breeders in implementing conservation agriculture in their individual fields.	Séance de suivi	150	1500	225 000

Sous total Résultat 1 **675 000**

Résultat 2 *By 2027, at least 25% of smallholders will be practicing soil-less agriculture;*

A1: Train 500 smallholders in soilless agriculture;	Formation	100	1500	150 000
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	A2: Support and monitor households in the application of soilless farming techniques;	Suivi	700	150	75 000
	Sous total Résultat 2				225 000
Résultat 3	<i>By 2027, 10 tree species and 20 species resilient to climate change will have been identified and popularized,</i>				
	A1: Identify tree species and agricultural crops that are resilient to climate change;	Enquête	2	25 000	50 000
	A2: Multiply and disseminate high-performance tree species and agricultural crops that are resilient to climate change;	Action	300	1500	450 000
	Sous total Résultat 3				500 000
	SOUS TOTAL PILLAR 2				1400 000
PILLAR III	INCLUSION OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN AGRO-ECOLOGY				
Résultat 1	R1: By 2027, 1,500 young people and women are trained and supported in agro-ecology;				
	A1: Organize 50 training sessions on agro-ecology for 1,500 women and young people;	Formation	150	10 000	1 500 000
	A2: Provide women and young people with agro-pastoral input kits;	Kit	1500	500	750 000
	A 3 : Monitor, accompany and evaluate women and young people in their agro-ecological activities;	Suivi	150	1000	150 000
	Sous total Résultat 1				2 400 000

Résultat 2 R2: By 2027, 60% of young people and women increase their income thanks to good agro- ecological practices;

A 1: Organize women and young people into 150 economic interest groups (EIGs);	Groupe	150	1000	150 000
A 2: Support or subsidize income-generating activities for 500 women and young people.	Entreprise	500	2500	1 250 000
A 3: Train 1,500 women and young people to draw up bankable business plans;	Formation	150	2500	375 000
A 4: Support and facilitate access to agricultural credit for women and young people;	Plan d'affaire	750	250	187 000
A 5: Carry out 40 lobbying actions with the authorities to facilitate access to land for women and young people, and tax relief for their businesses.	Plaidoyer	40	2500	100 000

Sous total Résultat 2 2 062 000

SOUS TOTAL PILIER 3 4 46 2000

PILIER 4 : MARKET-ORIENTED ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND AGRO-ECOLOGY ;

Résultat 1 R1: By 2027, 25,000 small farmers and livestock breeders will be trained and supported in agribusiness;

A1: Organize 500 agro-business training sessions for small-scale farmers and livestock breeders;	Formation	500	1000	500 000
A2: Provide small-scale farmers and livestock breeders with agro-pastoral input kits;	Kit	500	500	250 000
A3: Organize small-scale farmers and livestock breeders into economic interest groups (EIGs);	Groupe	500	1000	500 000
A4: Support or subsidize the entrepreneurial activities of small-scale farmers and livestock breeders;	Entreprise	500	5000	2 500 000
A5: Train small farmers and livestock breeders to draw up bankable business plans;	Formation	500	1000	500 000
A6: Support small-scale farmers and livestock breeders in drawing up their business plans;	Plan d'affaire	500	100	50 000
A7: Monitor and evaluate small-scale farmers and livestock breeders in the agribusiness sector;	Suivi	150	500	75 000

Sous total Résultat 1

4 325 000

Résultat 2

R2: By 2027, 60% of 25,000 small-scale farmers and livestock breeders will increase their income thanks to agro-pastoral activities;

A 1: Facilitate access to agricultural credit for farmers and livestock breeders ;	Plaidoyer	500	2500	1 250 000
A2. Organize 6 agricultural fairs and other events to bring together	Foire	6	45 000	270 000

producers and consumers of agro-pastoral products;

A3: Lobby the authorities to facilitate access to land for small-scale farmers and livestock breeders, and tax relief for their businesses.	Plaidoyer	20	5000	100 000
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Sous total Résultat 2 **1 620 000**

SOUS TOTAL PILLAR 4 **4 489 200**

PILLAR NO V ORGANIZATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PELUM - DRC

Résultat 1 *PELUM RDC and its branches have their own administrative offices*

A1: Set up offices for PELUM RDC and its branches (office rental with a conference room for 15 people).	Mois	36	2 500	90000
A2: Recruit and take on permanent and casual staff	Personnel/mois	36	15 000	540 000
A3: Equip the offices of PELUM RDC and its branches (7 Lap top computers, 5 printers, 3 Overhead projectors, Tables, Chairs, Shelves, Software, 3 generators,	Kit d'équipement	1	35 000	35 000
1 Vehicle land cruiser (2 Pickups and 1 Land Cruiser)	Nombre	3	120 000	120 000
Fuel and lubricants, maintenance, repairs and vehicle insurance	FF/ an	3	30000	30000
Motorcycle AG	Pce	5	5000	25 000
Fuel and lubricants, maintenance, repairs and insurance for motorcycles	FF/ an	3	3500	10 500

Sous total Résultat 1**850 000**

Résultat 2

The human, material and financial resources of PELUM RDC and its members are well managed.

A1: Strengthen the institutional capacities of the human resources of the national coordination and branch offices in the operation of the PELUM - RDC network.	Formation	4	25 000	75000
A2: Strengthen the capacities of 120 human resources of member organizations in financial management and project management techniques;	Formation	6	6000	36 000
A 3: Equip PELUM - RDC with management tools	FF	1	25000	25 000
A4: Organize PELUM RDC General Assemblies	AG	3	10 000	30 000
A5: Organize biannual meetings of management bodies	Réunion	12	500	6 000
A 6: Organize thematic group meetings;	Réunion	9	3500	31500
A 7: Mener des actions de plaidoyer et de lobbying pour la mobilisation des fonds	Plaidoyer	40	5000	200 000
A8: Create communication channels for PELUM RDC	Communication	20	500	10 000
A 9/ Mid-term and annual program evaluation	an	9	6 000	54 000

A10/ Organize annual project audits for PELUM coordination and member organizations.	audit	3	25 000	75 000
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Sous total Résultat 2			543 000	
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R 3 / PELUM RDC is a member of national, regional, continental and international networks to exchange, acquire and share experiences with other leading networks in the AEOB

A12 Join regional and continental networks supporting the promotion of AEOs and peasant farmers, and participate in their conferences, forums and exhibitions.	year	10	5 000	50 000
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A13 Participate in seminars, training courses and conferences at local, national and international levels for AEOs B	year	24	10 000	240 000
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A14 Organize experience -sharing trips with PELUMs in neighboring countries for leaders and MOs and peasant farmers.	year	3	100 000	300.000
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SUB TOTAL R11 -14 PILAR 5			590 000	
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R4 By the end of 2024 PELUM DRC has built the capacity of its networking member organizations

A15. Establish an internal capacity-building mechanism within PELUM RDC.	year	1	5000	5000
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A16. Assign/exploit thematic responsibilities to certain members according to their skills.	year	3	15000	45 000
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A17. Adapt administrative and financial management tools to the operationalization of PELUM -RDC programs and projects.	year	1	5000	5000
A18. Support the organization of dissemination sessions on the new law on sustainable agriculture.	monthly	36	5 000	180 000
A19. Organize advocacy for the implementation of measures to enforce the law on sustainable agriculture.	year	3	10000	30 000
A20. Support the dissemination of new innovative techniques and environmentally -friendly farming practices	year	3	25 000	75 000
A21. Organize advocacy trips for access to land by small farmers	year	3	10 000	30 000
A22. Disseminate innovative techniques and environmentally-friendly farming practices	year	3	30 000	90 000
A23. support the creation of agricultural brigades involving young people and women.	year	2	24 000	72 000
A24. Support the creation and/or development of AEOB research and experimentation centers.	year	3	15 000	45 000
A25. Support the diversification of income sources (IGAs, livestock	year	3	100 000	300 000

<p>farming, trades, etc.) for farmers and livestock breeders.</p> <p>A26. Support the identification and security of land rights for small farmers</p> <p>A27. Support the rehabilitation of dessert agricultural roads</p> <p>A28. Organize study visits and exchanges of experiences in countries where farmers and breeders are ahead in East, West and Southern Africa</p> <p>A29. Initiate and support the implementation of programs and pilot projects in agro ecology and reforestation</p> <p>A30. Promote leadership (agro ecological) among young people and women and reward the best initiatives in the DRC</p> <p>A31. Promote the rational exploitation of wood through the Group of Associations of Reforester's and Wood Operators</p>	<p>year</p> <p>year</p> <p>year</p> <p>year</p> <p>year</p> <p>year</p> <p>year</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p>	<p>20 000</p> <p>75 000</p> <p>35 000</p> <p>350 000</p> <p>125 000</p> <p>65 000</p>	<p>60 000</p> <p>225 000</p> <p>105 000</p> <p>1 050 000</p> <p>375 000</p> <p>195 000</p>
SUB TOTAL R11 -14 PILAR 5				2 887 000
SUB TOTAL PILAR 5				4 860 000
COUT TOTAL DES PILIERS (1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5)				18 101 200

Unforeseen and external audit costs 10%	181 012
Cout total du programme triennal	18 282 212

Total estimated cost: Eighteen million, two hundred and eighty-two thousand, two hundred and twelve dollars (\$18,282,212).

Done at Goma on September 2024

POUR PELUM RDC



Programme Manager

Mr. PALUKU KACHELEWA Adelard Felicien

Country Coordinator

Mr. NDIVITO MAKIMA Fidele

Approved par the Chairman

Mr. ZOZO RUKERATABARO

ANNEX no IV: LIST OF THE PARTICIPANT AT THE STRATEGIC PLAN WORKSHOP

NO	NAMES	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	CONTACTS
1	Mr. ZOZO RUKERATABARO Félicien	ASOP Congo	Coordinateur /PCA	0814364204
2	Mr. TULINABO KABALE Christian	AJADI	Coordinateur	0998728828
3	Mr. PALUKU KAWVIRWA Alphonse	Agir Ensemble	Secrétaire Executif	0999872828
4	Mme. FURAHA GANYWAMULUME Evelyn	<u>Wote Pamoja</u>	Coordinatrice	0990699646
5	Mr. MAHESHE NTABOBA Landry	ASOP Congo	Ir. Agronome Membre du GTW	0991677881
6	Mr. SAFARI BATUMIKE Jacques	JADE	Ir. Agronome Technicien	0974360261
7	Mme .AKONKWA SHAMAMBA Armande	ASOP Congo	Ir. Agronome Technicienne	0996127562
8	Mr. KAKULE MUSUSA Paul	CORPS	Secretaire Exécutif	0974269961
9	Mr. MUFUMU BARHAZIGIRANDI Augustin	CAPA	Directeur et Chef d'Antenne Bkv	0997738863
10	Mr. NDIVITO MAKIMA Fidèle	PELUM RDC	Coordinateur National	0997858508
11	Mr. KAMBALE KAYITSIRAKI Eddy	CEPED	Coordinateur et Chef d'Antenne Goma	0979667281
12	Mr. PALUKU KACHELEWA Adelard	ACPDI	Secrétaire Exécutif / Chargé des Programmes PELUM, Facilitateur	0994374596
13	Mr. MULUMODERHWA G. Ghyslain	JADE	Secretaire Exécutif	0994487636
14	Mr. KAJUJU BAHATI MUSHULE	CASDI	Secretaire Exécutif	0853712163
15	Mme. KAVUGHO MUHERUKI Jorie	UESEF	Coordinatrice / Vice PCA	0993739568
16	Mr. KHASHA KASHOMBE Jean Pierre	CFAP	Directeur	0971356996
17	Mme BULANGALIRE BISIMWA Esperance	CAPA	Chef de Projet Agroforesterie	0977137975

