

## Adaptation governance and community resilience in Burundi

### Part I: Project Information

**GEF ID**  
10099

**Project Type**  
FSP

**Type of Trust Fund**  
LDCF

**Project Title**  
Adaptation governance and community resilience in Burundi

**Countries**  
Burundi,

**Agency(ies)**  
UNDP,

**Other Executing Partner(s)**

Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

Climate Change

**Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Mainstreaming adaptation, Community-based adaptation, Climate resilience, Least Developed Countries, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Livelihoods

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 2

**Duration**

5 In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

848,580

**Submission Date**

10/4/2018

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCA-1	LDCF	8,000,000	27,000,000
CCA-2	LDCF	520,000	1,650,000
CCA-3	LDCF	412,420	1,350,000
	<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>8,932,420</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>

## B. Indicative Project description summary

### Project Objective

Develop long-term nationally appropriate adaptation planning and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities to employ strategies that strengthen and diversify their livelihoods for a transformative, climate compatible development in Burundi

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Component 1: Enhancing climate change planning and climate finance accessing	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1: Well-designed climate policies and financing frameworks established to facilitate effective adaptation implementation	<p>Output 1.1: A national adaptation Programme with roadmap for its operationalization is developed, including short-/medium-/and long-term priorities, associated public policies and financing strategies, institutional and operational framework for implementation, and monitoring and evaluation processes.</p> <p>Output 1.2: at least 200 staffs from government bodies at national and local levels improve their competencies in (i) developing and executing near-term adaptation action or planning; (ii) conducting effectiveness and leadership of institutions coordination; and (iii) managing national data mechanisms to better analyse and communicate social co-benefits, gender-responsive and progress against declared adaptation targets.</p> <p>Output 1.3: Establish innovative use of public and private resources to mobilize climate sensitive investments by (i) developing a coherent vision for external and national climate investment;</p> <p>(ii) integrating CCA in relevant budgeting and planning frameworks (2025 vision, CC Strategy, IWRM, multiannual/annual budget frameworks at national, regional and local levels; and (iii) organizing sufficient</p>	LDC F	1,200,000	4,500,000

awareness and buy-in from investors, so that opportunities arise to test out new products and approaches, as well as new ways of delivering finance to new markets, including via micro-finance schemes.

Output 1.4. A gender analysis is carried and comprehensive strategy to mainstream gender equality in adaptation actions in Burundi in general and in the project activities specifically is developed.

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Component 2: Strengthening resilience, productivity and sustainability	Investment	Outcome 2: Vulnerable households and farmers supported in accessing to relevant economic services in order to reduce their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change (proposed target Provinces: Rutana, Ruyigi, and Cankuzo where drought shock and poverty are very high).	<p>Output 2.1: At least 30 household drinking water and smallholder irrigation systems established in high climate risks zones (10 villages in each target Province)</p> <p>Output 2.2: At least 16 agro meteorological sites are installed and more than 160 farmers (10 per site) are integrated in data collection and weather monitoring system, the capacities of IGEBU and ministry of agriculture staffs (100) in producing agrometeorological information in real time to be disseminated to the farmers are enhanced</p> <p>Output 2.3: The ISABU (Institut des Sciences et de recherche agronomique du Burundi) capacities in producing, certifying and disseminating adaptive crops are enhanced, and at least 60 farmers associations are supported to multiply, use, store, and distribute certified adaptive crops.</p> <p>Output 2.4: Women and youth associations are supported to (i) develop profitable climate resilient alternative livelihoods involving, livestock and household agriculture products that increase sources of revenue and improve family nutrition; and (ii) to establish food conservation and processing units (at least 40) allowing the stabilization of the demand and supply on the market.</p> <p>Output 2.5: 700 ha of agro-pastoral and forestry landscapes are rehabilitated and protected to reduce the likelihood and impacts of erosion, landslides as well as the increase in soil quality and yields in the long term.</p>	LDC F	5,500,000	18,000,000
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Component 3: Promoting green entrepreneurship	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3: Improved farmers, women and young associations competencies on market-based & entrepreneurial capacity	<p>Output 3.1: Support 30 entrepreneur associations in starting their environmentally-friendly business: commercialization of improved stoves at the community level, equipment to collect and store rainwater for domestic use, etc.</p> <p>Output 3.2: sensitize and provide trainings to farmers, woman and young associations in (i) identifying resilient growth production areas; (ii) maintaining, operating water supply systems, while collecting regularly fees from irrigation; (iii) farming techniques, transformation, storage, commercialization and accounting and financial management;</p> <p>Output 3.3: Facilitate the access to Micro-Finance institutions (MFI) for farmers, women and young entrepreneurs to benefit from micro-credits and micro-insurance.</p> <p>Output 3.4: Lessons learned and best practices collected and shared for the pertinence, efficiency, and impact of adaptation interventions in the country.</p>	LDC F	1,807,067	7,500,000	
					<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>	8,507,067	30,000,000
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC) ⓘ</b>							
					LDCF	425,353	
					<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>425,353</b>	<b>0</b>
					<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>8,932,420</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>

**C. Indicative sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type**

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	440,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	110,000
Government	Government of Burundi	In-kind	Investment mobilized	23,200,000
Government	Government of Burundi	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,800,000
Beneficiaries	Communities	In-kind	Investment mobilized	360,000
Beneficiaries	Communities	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	90,000
			<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

D. Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	LDCF	Burundi	Climate Change	NA	8,932,420	848,580	9,781,000
<b>Total GEF Resources(\$)</b>					<b>8,932,420</b>	<b>848,580</b>	<b>9,781,000</b>

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Amount (\$)

200,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

19,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	LDCF	Burundi	Climate Change	NA	200,000	19,000
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>					<b>200,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>

**Core Indicators** Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description ⓘ

*1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed*

#### Climate induced problem

90% of the population in Burundi is dependant on agriculture, with most of the farmers living from subsistence farming. This dependence on agriculture makes the Country very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, characterized by strong variations in rainfalls, an increase in floods and droughts, leading in particular to extended erosion and reduced yields for smallholder farmers. This increased exposure to the impacts of climate change, together with the high poverty rate – 67% of the population living under the poverty threshold[1] - puts smallholder farmers, and the Burundian economy as a whole in a very vulnerable and fragile situation.

The mountainous landscape in Burundi makes it conducive to floods and the dependency of its economy on agriculture makes it strongly vulnerable to climate change. In addition, the country faces aggravating factors, in particular the socio-political crisis that leads to population movements, creating vulnerable groups and poperization of the population in general. It is also important to highlight the particular situation of women, who, in spite of the efforts identified over the last years with regards to political and economic aspects, are still facing inequalities in terms of rights- in particular access to private property.

Burundi is also subject to cyclical geophysical phenomenon like El Nino or La Nina that are causing extreme climatic situations, strengthening the country's vulnerability in different sectors, including agriculture, housing, health, etc. with a negative impact on the economic situation of the country. The Governement, through the National Platform of Prevention and Management of Disaster Risks, and in partnership with humanitarian partners, has prepared a "Flood contingency plan". This response plan is built on different scenarios, the worst scenario being the increase in rainfalls conducting to infrastructures' destructions and landslides, the appearance of some epidemics and even human losses. The population that could be affected would be over 455,000 people, or 90,995 households, with a strong impact in Ruyigi, Cankuzo and Rutana. This analysis identified additional provinces which are even more vulnerable in terms of climate change disasters. The development of communitary resilience to these impacts of climate change is therefore deemed essential to ensure a sustainable development of Burundi in the long-term.

The long-term solution is to improve the resilience of vulnerable populations (i) at the national level through the strengthening of medium and long-term planning (Almost the whole burundian population – around 10 M people), (ii) at the local level with the promotion of adapted agricultural techniques for the different targeted communities, and (65% of the population of the three provinces, i.e. around 400,000 people); (iii) at the individual level by empowering voluntary women, youth and displaced people in green entrepreneurship for an enhanced involvement in rain water management, wood use techniques and promotion of renewable energy techniques (around 200 direct beneficiaries).

## Barriers

Barrier #1: Low integration of climate change impacts into policies at the national level.

At present the national government in Burundi have very low technical capacity to integrate climate change adaptation into national policies, planning and budgeting. The NAP roadmap has been prepared in Burundi to guide the integration of climate change adaptation into planning and budgeting but it has made limited progress so far.

Barrier #2: The efficiency of climate resilient practices to support the adaptation to climate change in the agricultural sector is not well understood and utilized.

90% of the population in Burundi is dependent on agriculture, and most of which is subsistence farming. At present farmers try to maximize the yields while using traditional techniques which are not adapted to the changes in climate, in particular due to the bad management of water, the increased erosion of soils, and the use of non-adapted seeds and species. There is a lack of extension of alternative good practices that could reduce the vulnerability of smallholder farmers who are therefore not aware and informed on how to adapt their crops to changing climate.

Barrier #3: Low incentive to invest in a new business and to divert from farming and existing unsustainable rainwater and wood management techniques.

Vulnerable populations do not receive incentives to invest in new businesses, instead, the large share of the population depending on agriculture, incentivizes landless populations to work as agriculture workers. In addition, the access to micro-credits and micro-insurance is very limited and not popular among poor populations due to their reluctance to be attached to a credit or to advance the fee for the insurance. Moreover, communities are not very kin to introduce improved techniques for wood use, and to find alternative and more resilient ways of harvesting rain water for agricultural and domestic use. Linking these practices to entrepreneurship will help enhance the community ownership given the direct visible impact on their livelihood.

## *2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects*

### Baseline for Component 1:

The capacity of Government staff of Burundi is still limited in terms of integrating adaptation to climate change into policies and the impacts of climate change are not always understood and efficiently considered. However a number of strategies have already been developed at the national level to take into account the challenges of climate change in the long term development of the country:

§ **The “Vision 2025”** clearly stated its engagement to make the protection and rational management of the environment a priority so that Burundians live in a secure and well managed environment. Through the implementation of the vision, the environment is expected to be reflected in all socio-economic policies as an essential component of sustainable development. In addition, an environmentally aggressive policy will be put in place to ensure a sustainable management of natural resources. It will aim to develop and implement effective mechanisms for preventing and managing natural disasters. In addition, a plan for the adaption to climate change will be developed.

§ **The “Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction” (CSLP II)** also pointed up to the necessity of taking climate change concerns into account in order to reduce the poverty in Burundi and particularly by undertaking actions to address the priorities identified under the NAPA.

§ **The National Investment Plan for Agriculture (PNIA)** for 2012-2017, conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and livestock, identifies climate change as a strong risk affecting the agriculture sector and integrates such considerations in its planning.

### Baseline for Component 2:

In Burundi the high population density, with 27,834 km<sup>2</sup> of surface area for a population of 10.5 million inhabitants, makes the pressure on land and water resources very strong. This leads to soil degradation due to the use of unsustainable agricultural practices which is further exacerbated with the climate change. Climate change is leading to increased occurrence and intensity of droughts and floods, a change in season cycles with late beginnings of the rainy season and the early end of the same, land erosion, reduced and irregular rainfalls, etc.

Initial work has been conducted in Burundi to address the issues of climate change faced by smallholder farmers in Burundi:

§ **The Value-Chain Development Programme (PRODEFI II)** implemented by IFAD is contributing to the operationalization of CSLP II. The objective of the programme is to reduce poverty and improve food security in rural areas. This will be achieved through the strengthening of physical and technical capacities of poor smallholder farmers in order to enable them to protect their environment, increase the productivity of their production (mainly rice and milk), and hence sustainably increase their revenues.

§ The newly launched UNDP-GEF project **“Community based climate change related disaster risk management”** will reduce the vulnerability to climate change of smallholder farmers through its different activities. In particular, the project will develop an Early Warning System (EWS) to increase the preparedness to natural hazards of targeted populations in rural areas. In addition watershed land management activities will be undertaken to protect local livelihoods from climate impacts and the experience gained from this initiative will be a valuable input for the works undertaken under the component 2.

§ The project **“Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa”** is a GEF flagship programme that is implemented in twelve African countries, including Burundi (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania and Uganda). The objective of this programme is to increase food and nutritional security in the different targeted countries through direct interventions – including helping smallholders strengthen soil health, improving access to drought-tolerant seeds, adjusting planting periods and cropping portfolios, and enhancing on-farm agro-biodiversity – and a dissemination of the lessons learned across the different countries.

§ The **“Population-Health-Environment” approach** is a regional strategy in East Africa that identifies three essential components for community development. This approach identifies climate change as an obstacle to community development and suggests that climate change adaptation may be a way forward in the development of vulnerable communities.

### Baseline for Component 3:

More than 90% of the population of Burundi is dependant on Agriculture for their livelihoods however women and young people have seldom access to land and capital facilities due to the regulatory framework and social norms. This constraints them to rely on their husband or family land. In addition the pressure on lands and water for agriculture and livelihoods reduces the opportunities for women and youth to own land.

On the other hand, there are a lot of opportunities arising for the private sector to develop new businesses to move away from agriculture. Particularly, a number of national strategic plans have identified the need for entrepreneurship:

§ **The “Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction” (CSLP II)** has highlighted the need to support women and young groups in engaging in entrepreneurship. The National Development Plan (2018-2027) puts more focus on youth employment and entrepreneurship in order to transform the national economy.

§ **The “vision 2025”** emphasizes the need for entrepreneurship for youth, that would lead to increased opportunities and reduced insecurity and violence in the country due to the support provided to youth.

A number initiatives have been tested and other are being developed to promote the engagement of women and youth in small revenue generating businesses through cooperatives:

§ **UNDP/Burundi 3x6 approach** which consisted in engaging reintegrated persons into HIMO and other lucrative activities on a voluntary basis, at the same time promoting savings for the sake of creating small businesses at the end, proved to be very successful. As one of the outcome of this approach, some self sustained businesses are now still running and have succeeded to create long-term employment.

§ Moreover, as a response to the overwhelming current problem of unemployment in Burundi, mostly among the youth, UNDP/Burundi is also about to launch a new project on **Emergency Employment and Social Cohesion**, which will emphacise on empowering the Youth to be more creative in terms of entrepreneurship.

§ **The Association for Women Entrepreneurs in Burundi (AFAB):** AFAB was created in 1992 by a women association that was conscious of the role women had to play in the economic development of Burundi. It is promoting women entrepreneurship through trainings, gatherings, support to the improvement of the business regulatory framework in Burundi and the establishment of international and regional partnerships.

### 3) Additional cost reasoning

The Government of Burundi is requesting funding from the LDCF to develop long-term nationally appropriate adaptation planning and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities to employ strategies that strengthen and diversify their livelihoods for a transformative and climate compatible development. The target regions will include Rutana, Ruyigi, and Cankuzo as well as interventions at the national level.

This will be achieved through 3 outcomes:

§ **Outcome 1:** Well-designed climate policies and financing frameworks established to facilitate effective adaptation implementation

§ **Outcome 2:** Vulnerable households and farmers supported in accessing to relevant economic services in order to reduce their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

§ **Outcome 3:** Improved farmers, woman and young associations competencies on market-based & entrepreneurial capacity

### 4) *The proposed alternative scenario*

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#### **Component 1: Enhancing climate change planning and climate finance accessing**

Outcome 1: Well-designed climate policies and financing frameworks established to facilitate effective adaptation implementation

Output 1.1: A national adaptation programme with roadmap for its operationalization is developed, including short-/medium-/and long-term priorities, associated public policies and financing strategies, institutional and operational framework for implementation, and monitoring and evaluation processes.

Output 1.2: At least 200 staffs from government bodies at national and local levels improve their competencies in (i) developing and executing near-term adaptation action or planning; (ii) conducting effectiveness and leadership of institution coordination; and (iii) managing national data mechanisms to better analyse and communicate social co-benefits, gender-responsive and progress against declared adaptation targets.

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Output 1.3: Establish innovative use of public and private resources to mobilize climate sensitive investments by (i) developing a coherent vision for external and national climate investment; (ii) integrating CCA in relevant budgeting and planning frameworks (2025 vision, CC Strategy, IWRM, multiannual/annual budget frameworks at national, regional and local levels); and (iii) organizing sufficient awareness and buy-in from investors, opportunities arise to test out new products and approaches, as well as new ways of delivering finance to new markets, including via micro-finance schemes.

Output 1.4.: A gender mainstreaming strategy in the adaptation actions and in the project activities is developed. Prior to the project implementation, the Ministry of environment and UNDP will conduct a gender analysis and a strategy for the mainstreaming of gender in adaptations actions in general, and in the project activities specifically.

## **Component 2: Resilience, productivity and sustainability strengthened**

Outcome 2: Vulnerable households and farmers supported in accessing relevant economic services in order to reduce their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

This outcome will support smallholder farmers to improve their decisions and their access to resilient practices in front of climate change. It will be implemented in 3 provinces – Rutana, Ruyigi, and Cankuzo – where drought shocks and poverty are high.

Output 2.1: At least 30 household drinking water and smallholder irrigation systems established in high climate risk zones (10 villages in each target Province). The increased access to drinking water will have compelling impacts on health, in particular for women and children, by reducing the energy spent on fetching water and by addressing the issues of water-borne diseases. This output will also reduce the food insecurity for smallholder households during droughts by ensuring a continuous access to water. In addition to the construction of the systems, sensitization and training activities will be conducted to ensure the understanding of the population to the benefits of these systems on their livelihoods.

Output 2.2: At least 16 agro-meteorological sites are installed and 160 farmers (10 per site) are integrated in data collection and weather monitoring system by providing phenological data for the studied cultures to complement the data collected by the weather agents – in addition to agro-meteorological sites, experimental fields will be installed to observe the effects of climate factors on the crops. The involvement of farmers in climate monitoring will support their understanding of climate change and its impacts on agriculture. Staff from IGEBU and the ministry of agriculture (100) capacity is enhanced in data monitoring, collection and dissemination into their decision-making process. The whole population of the three targeted provinces will benefit from the installed system, with 759,000 expected beneficiaries.

Output 2.3: The ISABU (Institut des Sciences et de recherche agronomique du Burundi) capacities in producing, certifying and disseminating adaptive crops are enhanced, and at least 80 farmers associations are supported to multiply, use store, and distribute certified adaptive crops. As a reason of climate change, the crops are no longer adapted to the environmental situation, this output will focus on helping smallholder farmers to access climate resilient seeds– crops more resilient to intense rainfalls, including root crops and tubers as well as drought-resilient seeds. During the PPG phase, studies will be conducted to define precisely which crop is more adapted for each targeted site. The trainings for the ISABU will include field test during at least 6 agricultural seasons to ensure that the seeds are indeed the most adapted and will not impact negatively the local ecosystems, in particular, good care will be taken that the varieties are not invasive or do not attract any pests or locus that could harm the locally-grown crops. Under this output the activities will include: (i) the distribution of adapted seeds, (ii) the construction of seed banks, (iii) the trainings of smallholder farmers on the benefits and use of adapted seeds and seed banks.

Output 2.4: Women and young associations supported to (i) develop profitable climate resilient alternative livelihoods involving livestock and household agriculture products that increase sources of revenue and improve family nutrition; and (ii) to establish food conservation and processing units (at least 50) allowing the stabilization of the demand and supply on the market. The increased storage of food, will enable women and young associations to reduce their dependency on the market forces, that were negatively affecting them by forcing them to sell their yields at low price at the end of the harvest season and buy food at high price during the lean season.

Output 2.5: Rehabilitation and protection of 700 ha of agro-pastoral and forestry landscapes to reduce the likelihood and impacts of erosion, landslides as well as the increase in soil quality and yields in the long term.

### **Component 3: Promoting green entrepreneurship**

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Outcome 3: Enhanced community ownership on rain water management and improved techniques on the use of wood and renewable energy through strengthened farmers, women and young associations' capacities on market-based & entrepreneurship

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Output 3.1: Support 30 entrepreneur associations in starting their environmentally-friendly business in the sectors of rain water management, the improved use of wood and renewable energy. This output will support 10 to 15 people, selected on a voluntary basis, to develop a business. The business projects will be selected based on (i) the beneficiaries: women, youngs and displaced people will be preferred; (ii) the value adding capacity of the business to agricultural products; and (iii) the positive environmental impact of the business. Under this output, the activities will include support to the development of a bankable business plan, trainings on accountability, marketing, how to access markets and financing, etc. This output will also finance their initial procurement to start the business as well as support to access micro-insurance.

Output 3.2: This output will include: (i) sensitize farmers, women and young associations on the benefits of engaging in environment friendly small businesses; and provide trainings in (ii) maintaining, operating water supply systems, while collecting regularly fees from irrigation; (iii) farming techniques, transformation, storage, commercialization and accounting and financial management;

Output 3.3: Facilitate the access to Micro-Finance Institutions (MFI) for farmers, women and young entrepreneurs to benefit from micro-credits and micro-insurance. This output will raise awareness of MFIs on the benefits to provide micro-credits and micro-insurance to Micro and Small Entreprises (MSEs) – including smallholder farmers and vulnerable people in the targeted villages that practice unsustainable practices and are willing to involve in these innovative activities. The output will also make the link between entrepreneurs and MFIs. There is a need to back the micro-credit by a trustworthy micro-insurance contract as a measure of risk management. Promoting micro-credit for environment activities would be among pilot initiatives and will be one of the main factor of sustainability of the activities.

Output 3.4: Lessons learned and best practices collected and shared for the pertinence, efficiency, and impact of adaptation interventions in the country.

#### *4) **Adaptation benefits** (LDCF/SCCF), innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up*

The development of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process will provide a tailored framework for the long-term adaptation to climate change in Burundi and will drive the development and the implementation of adaptation activities across all the sectors of the economy at the national and local level. This institutional framework will provide guidance for future internal and donor-supported interventions. Burundi has not yet developed a cross sectoral adaptation planning process and the NAP will innovatively address this gap through a national and local support to adaptation planning. Targeting national and local government bodies for trainings on adaptation planning will be an effective strategy to have a long lasting impact on the national adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Outcome 1 will also support the integration of Climate Change Adaptation into national and local public and private finance, therefore ensuring a scaling-up of the activities through country-financed interventions as well as the ownership of CCA by national entities.

The NAP process would therefore develop an innovative approach of pooling resources, strengthening capacities, sharing knowledge and working in partnership with the various organisations already in place to build on existing work and successes, and ensure a sustainable impact of the project conveyed by the numerous actors engaged in the process.

The lack of access to essential needs for vulnerable households and smallholder farmers – including water, climate information and improved seeds – exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, will be addressed through the project. The access to drinking water and water for irrigation will also particularly benefit women who are often responsible for collecting water. Women and Youth will also benefit through the support to income generating activities (IGA), where they will be supported to develop alternative livelihoods and value-added activities. This will reduce their vulnerability to climate change by enabling them to diversify their source of revenues. Improved seeds are also expected to sustainably reduce the vulnerability of farmers to the impacts of climate

change, by offering the most adapted seeds to extreme events the local populations may face more frequently in the coming years (droughts and floods), without reducing the expected yield. The sustainability will also be ensured by the training of research centers, which will develop knowledge on the production, certification and dissemination of improved seeds continuously.

As of now, farmers are neither informed, nor prepared for climate events that are likely to affect their crops, while these events are becoming more recurrent. Targeted farmers often rely on their crops for their subsistence and may be left with no resources in case of such events. Therefore accessing climate information and improved seeds is expected to benefit vulnerable farmers by improving their yields and supporting them in planning according to climate forecasts – including floods and droughts. In addition, the associated capacity building for IGEBU and ISABU's staff will pave the way for national and local initiatives in the long-term.

Entrepreneurship is not accessible to poor and vulnerable households, and women and young are even more strongly left apart in this autonomisation process. In addition, as mentioned earlier, climate change is particularly affecting these groups and their livelihoods. The activities of promotion of the entrepreneurship will therefore support these populations in engaging in entrepreneurship and improve their livelihoods through an improved access to micro-grants and micro-insurance. This is expected to provide large benefits to these groups who are otherwise not able to access finance or insurance. Additionally, promoting green entrepreneurship is considered as a very efficient tool to address the needs for climate change adaptation financing, in particular, the UNEP Adaptation Gap Finance report produced in 2016<sup>[2]</sup>, identified private sector as one of the main actor to fill the adaptation finance gap.

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[1] Vision Burundi 2025

[2] <http://drustage.unep.org/adaptationgapreport/sites/unep.org.adaptationgapreport/files/documents/agr2016.pdf>

## 1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

Specific site locations are not decided at this stage and will be agreed upon during the programme preparation.

*Table 1.* Project locations with geo-referenced information

Site	geonames.org ID	Brief description
Kirundo	432455	Province in the North of Burundi
Bujumbura	7303940	Capital and Province in the central part of Burundi
Makamba	422233	Province in the South of Burundi
Gitega	426271	Province in the Central part of Burundi
Muramvya	425550	Province in the Central part of Burundi
Mwaro	434386	Province in the Central part of Burundi



## 2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** Yes

**Civil Society Organizations** Yes

**Private Sector Entities** Yes

If none of the above, please explain why: Yes

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

As GEF focal point, the MINEAGRIE will facilitate the project preparation process including organisation of preparatory inception, consultation /validation meetings, support consultants with key information and views that are critical for finalising the UNDP-GEF/LDCF compliant project document. The MINEAGRIE will also support with the securing of co-financing letters.

The MINEAGRIE will commence a comprehensive consultation process involving government actors (head of state's office, environment, finance and planning bodies, sector and sub-national bodies, political parties and parliament, national statistics office and judicial system), non-governmental actors (civil society, academia, business and industry, general public and communities, and the media) and development actors.

Stakeholder name - institution	Responsible Ministry	Institutional Mandate	Participation in the project
Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock (MINEAGRIE)	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock	National GEF Focal Point	Overall coordination of activities; Ensure coordination among ministries involved in the project
Ministry of Finances, Budget, and Cooperation to Economic Development	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock	Technical support and collaboration with the (MINEAGRIE)	Provide inputs for the development of the NAP Support the implementation of agriculture interventions
Ministry of Interiors Affairs and Local Development	Ministry of Interiors Affairs and Local Development	Technical support and collaboration with the	Provide inputs for the development of the NAP

	Local Development	(MINEAGRIE)	
IGEBU	(MINEAGRIE)	Meteorological, agro meteorological observation Climate and weather forecasting	Agro-meteorological observation Development of seasonal forecasts and agricultural calendars Support training on climate information The staff will directly benefit from training
ISABU	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock	Agricultural extension services	Support the development of agriculture interventions The staff will directly benefit from training
Woman and Young Associations (including AFAB)	Civil society	Awareness, supervision and training of women farmers	Awareness raising Project beneficiaries Replication of project lessons
Universities and research centers	Ministry of National Education	Research and Development	Contribute to the development of the training kit to train ministries, IGEBU and ISABU's staff on adaptation planning, data collection and weather monitoring system and agriculture practices
Rutana, Ruyigi, and Cankuzo authority representatives	Provincial ministries of Rutana, Ruyigi, and Cankuzo	Representation, integration and coordination of activities by all decentralized ministries	Facilitate the implementation of the activities at the local level
MFIs	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Planning	Partner with vulnerable farmers	Improve the access to micro-credits and micro insurance for MSEs
Media	Ministry of Transport, Post and Telecommunications	Communication, awareness raising and knowledge sharing	Communicate on the results of the project and support the mainstreaming

	port, Post and Telecommunication s	ness raising and knowledge dissemination	ject and support the mainstreaming of the activities
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### 3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

**Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).**

In order to integrate gender concern during the formulation of the project document, special care will be given to consult with and engage women groups and representatives during the different consultations and workshops that are planned to take place during the PPG phase. Vulnerability and risk assessment particularly of women headed households will be conducted to identify the roles, needs, priorities and differences among men and women involved as part of the project. From this consultative exercise will raise a proposition of strategy to mainstream gender in adaptation actions. Moreover, a thorough gender analysis and mainstreaming strategy will be elaborated for the project specific activities.

At this stage the project is already planned to directly benefit women by engaging them all along the implementation. In particular, the outcome 3 will directly target women and the youth to benefit from the involvement in entrepreneurship. Outcome 2 will also benefit women by ensuring that more than 65% of the beneficiaries of trainings and interventions are women and youth. Under outcome 1, the implementation of NAP activities will have a particular focus on engaging women on decision-making in the long term.

**Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? Yes**

closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women. Yes

**Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

Yes

#### 4. Private sector engagement

**Will there be private sector engagement in the project?**

Yes

**Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.**

This projects includes several entry points for private sector engagement, with a specific focus on climate sensitive private investments. By mainstreaming climate change adaptation in Burundi's national development plans, the private sector will be able to identify potential risks and opportunities associated with climate change effect, with a framework that could provide directives and incentives to increase chances of success. The project will offer a platform for an effective dialogue between all the stakeholders involved, including from the private sector. This could facilitate forging new public-private partnerships contributing to national adaptation plans and the provision of climate-specific services. The finance sector is particularly suited to explore those opportunities, especially in the field of micro-finance and micro-insurance. The project will aim to bring together MFI and entrepreneurs who can greatly benefit from those services and hedge their risks associated with climate change impacts on their activities.

## 5. Risks

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

Risks	Categories	Risk Mitigation Measures
<i>If there is Low commitment from local and national authorities, there will be low community mobilization and participation leading to low ownership and sustainability of project results by local actors</i>	Organizational P=2 I=3	The project will fully engage targeted institutions for the implementation of NAP activities, including from the Ministry of Water, Environment, Land Management and Urban Development (MINEAGRIE), the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Finance. Through component 1, the technical capacity and the engagement of national institutions will be strengthened to support adaptation to climate change in the long term.
<i>If there is political instability, project actors will not be able to fully perform their role, which may hamper or slow down the implementation of the activities</i>	Political P=3 I=3	- Capacity building activities will be organized for partners to enable them adapt to changes to project environment and risks. Moreover, the UN is actively engaged in supporting the dialogue at the national and regional level.
<i>If Women and youth are not fully involved in the project's activities, there will be likelihood that needs specific to the shall not be taken into account during project implementation</i>	Strategical P=2 I=3	The component 3 in particular will have a strong focus on women and youth with the prioritization of support for project development provided for this category of the population. The other activities will also address the gender and youth dimension by ensuring that at least 65% of the beneficiaries of trainings and interventions are benefiting women and youth.
<i>Vulnerable populations are not willing to engage in entrepreneurship</i>	Strategical: P=2 I=4	
<i>If MFIs are not willing to provide micro-credits and micro-insurance for new businesses, community members will not be interested</i>	Financial P=3 I=3	. The activities under this output will first raise a awareness of MFIs on these benefits. It will also financially support the access of entrepreneurs to micro-credit (by insuring the MFI in case the e

*a In engaging in small businesses thus, increasing their dependence on natural resources for livelihoods*

entrepreneur is not able to reimburse) and to micro-insurance (by subsidizing the initial payments) and therefore reduce the initial reluctance of MFI to invest in MSEs.

The project will conduct awareness raising activities to promote the benefits of engaging in private sector and working towards adding value to agricultural products. The awareness will also be raised through the sharing of the success of the 40 entrepreneur associations supported with the output 3.1. In addition the selection of beneficiaries will be conducted on a voluntary basis to ensure the willingness of the participant to take the risk of starting a new business.

## 6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Initiatives	Relevance to the GEF project	Coordination
Community based climate change related disaster risk management	<p>The activities of relevance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project will develop early warning systems (EWSs) and hydro-meteorological information to vulnerable populations.</li> <li>- The information collected will be disseminated and communicated to reach all end-users and will develop standard operating procedures (SOPs)</li> <li>- Local government decision makers, technical staffs and communities assisted with training on proper use of climate risks tools and sensitisation on climate changes impacts to support the identification of cost-effective adaptation investments options and adjust plans, programmes and projects given new climatic experiences</li> </ul>	<p>The experience gained from this project will be beneficial to reach the project's objective. In particular the SOP will provide useful inputs for the installation of the 20 agro meteorological sites and the dissemination of climate information.</p> <p>The activities conducted in strengthening the use of climate risk tools will provide a baseline that the present project will complement.</p>
Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa – including Burundi	<p>The programme “will build on planned or existing initiatives, partnerships and institutional frameworks that address, inter alia, (i) genetic resources; (ii) the use of and access to agricultural inputs; as well as (iii) access to markets and extension services; with a view to mainstreaming sustainable land management practices for enhanced agro-ecosystem services and food insecurity”</p>	<p>The programme aims at building partnerships with initiatives that are comparable to and relevant for this project's interventions in terms of agricultural improvements and supporting the access to markets. In addition, the programme will build a strong knowledge that can be transferred to this project as it will gain a large experience from the twelve targeted African countries.</p>
Small Grants program	<p>The program supports community initiatives which contribute in the rehabilitation and protection of the ecosystem, at the same time improving population livelihoods.</p>	<p>The programme is developing community networks around environment actions. The project under development could build on these networks.</p>

## 7. Consistency with National Priorities

### Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions

Yes

**If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc**

As a Least Developed Country (LDC), Burundi is eligible for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) managed by GEF. Burundi has ratified the Climate Change Convention in 1997 and is now a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Burundi has also ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2001. As required by the UNFCCC, Burundi prepared the first National Communication in 2001. The country already submitted to UNFCCC Initial and Second National Communications (INC in 2001 and SNC in 2010). The ratio of LDCF funds to co-financing is consistent with the sliding scale[1].

The project is also aligned with the following national strategies, plans and reports:

§ NAPA: Burundi has submitted its NAPA in 2010 to identify where the national priorities for adaptation were identified and classified according to the vulnerability to climate risks. The project will support the achievements of:

- o Priority #5: Popularise short cycle and dryness resistant food crops,
- o Priority #6: Popularise rainwater harvesting techniques for agricultural or domestic use;
- o Priority #7: identify and popularise improved techniques of use of wood and renewable energy; and
- o Priority #14: Train and inform the decision makers and other partners, including the local communities on the methods of adaptation to climate variability

§ Vision 2025: This document provides a long-term planning tool that guides policies and strategies at the national and local level for a sustainable development. In this framework six challenges have been identified, in particular the project will respond to:

- o Challenge 2: Control population growth and food security
- o Challenge 4: Diversify and promote a healthy and competitive economy

§ Burundi National Development Plan 2018-2027: This document was adopted in June 2018 and describes the general situation of the country and outlines the main strategic orientations for making Burundi an emerging country by the year 2030. One of the five strategic directions laid out in the plan that is relevant to this project focuses on “ensuring sustainable management of the environment, mitigate climate change and improve land use planning”.

§ CSLP II: This framework aims at promoting growth and reducing poverty. The framework has four axis: (i) Strengthening the rule of law, consolidating good governance and promoting gender equality; (ii) Transformation of the Burundian economy for sustained growth and job creation; (iii) Improving the accessibility and the quality of basic social services and strengthening the basis of social protection; and (iv) Space and environment management for sustainable development. The LDCF project will contribute to these axis by supporting vulnerable populations to face climate change and drivig them towards improved livelihoods.

§ The National Investment Plan for Agriculture (PNIA) for 2012-2017 is a national plan that drives investments in Agriculture in a coordinated way for public and private as well as national and international financing, and identifies the priorities for the agricultural sector in Burundi. Four programmes have been identified to achieve the objective of the PNIA: (i) Sustainable growth in production and food security, (ii) Professionalization of producers and promoting innovation, (iii) Developing value-chains and agri-business, and (iv) Strengthen public institutions. The activities of the project will directly support the attainment of the four programmes through the importance given to the improvement of the agricultural sector.

§ Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC, 2015): The INDC identified water and agriculture as some of the main areas where climate change is expected to have an impact – as have the LDCF project –, together with the energy sector, health, landscapes and terrestrial ecosystems.

§ UNDAF (2012-2018): the project will mostly contribute to the second outcome of UNDAF: Transformation of the Burundian economy for sustained growth and job creation. It wil also contribute to the first, in its gender dimension (Strengthening the rule of law, consolidating good governance and promoting gender equality) and to the third (Improving the accessibility and the quality of basic social services and strengthening the basis of social protection). A new UNDAF for the period 2019-2023 is being prepared, with several outcomes expected to support the objective of this project.

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[1] GEF/LDCF, 2006, Articles 18 and 19

## 8. Knowledge Management

**Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.**

The project will build on lessons learnt from existing project, like the Lake Victoria Project (LIVEMP II) founded by the World Bank, the Small Grant Programm and the two GEF projects.

It will disseminate the lessons learned during and after the project lifetime through different forum and communication documents, including flyers, radio, newspapers and TV. The project will also work with the government to disseminate climate change adaptation in future policies, plans and strategies among all the sectors of the Burundian economy in the long-term at the national and local level. The project will coordinate with the two GEF projects identified earlier to ensure that lessons learned are shared and integrated into the projects and duplication is avoided.

**Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Ministry</b>	<b>Date</b>
Ndorimana Emmanuel	GEF Operational Focal Point and Permanant Secretary - Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock	9/5/2018

**ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates**

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

