



Building capacities in Burundi to implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10648

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **Yes**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Building capacities in Burundi to implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement

Countries

Burundi

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Burundian Office of Environmental Protection (OBPE)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Large corporations, Civil Society, Academia, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Partnership, Participation, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Beneficiaries, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Enabling Activities

Sector

Mixed & Others

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

5/9/2022

Expected Implementation Start

1/1/2023

Expected Completion Date

12/31/2025

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

116,660.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency	GET	1,228,000.00	123,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,228,000.00	123,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Strengthen Burundi's institutional and stakeholder capacity to comply with the requirements of Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement on climate change

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1. Strengthening Burundi's capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).	Technical Assistance	1. Burundi improves its Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework	1.1. Institutional arrangements and legal framework to collect and manage data for the GHG Inventories and NDC tracking drafted and submitted to the government for adoption	GET	250,500.00	28,000.00
-	Technical Assistance	-	1.2. National GHG Inventory System designed, tested and operationalized, and relevant stakeholders trained on IPCC 2006 / latest guidelines / tools for GHG inventories	GET	403,000.00	47,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
-	Technical Assistance	-	1.3. National MRV system designed, tested and operationalized and Ministry staff/ local authorities, and relevant stakeholders trained on tracking NDC implementation , including support needed and received	GET	429,500.00	38,000.00
Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	2. Project is effectively monitored and evaluated	2.1 Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered (<i>see section 9 and Annex J</i>)	GET	45,000.00	
Sub Total (\$)					1,128,000.00	113,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	100,000.00	10,000.00
				Sub Total(\$)	100,000.00	10,000.00
				Total Project Cost(\$)	1,228,000.00	123,000.00

Please provide justification

N/A

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Burundian Office for Environmental Protection (OBPE)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	123,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				123,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

D. 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(\$)
UNEP	GET	Burundi	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,228,000	116,660	1,344,660.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					1,228,000.00	116,660.00	1,344,660.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Burundi	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750	54,750.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	50	60		
Male	50	60		
Total	100	120	0	0

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

A total number of 120 direct beneficiaries is estimated to participate in project activities, including ministries staff, decision-makers, the private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs) and representatives of local communities, who shall benefit especially from workshops and training events. Especially concerning the participation of CSOs and local communities, the men and women who will benefit from training at the time of project implementation will be representatives to be selected in all five (5) eco-climatic regions of Burundi. Indeed, Burundi has five eco-climatic regions, as identified in the map under section 1b. Project Map and Coordinates: 1. Imbo Lowlands; 2. Foothills of Mumirwa; 3. The Congo-Nile ridge; 4. Central shelves; 5. Depression in the East (Kumoso) and the North (Bugesera). Each of these eco-climatic regions presents some differences in vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change. It follows that the adaptation options are defined according to these regions in order to meet their diverse needs. Thus, it is primordial that the these stakeholders be capacitated to support the implementation and tracking of the NDC adaptation actions while not underscoring their contributions in relation to GHG inventories and NDC mitigation activities. At least fifteen (15) candidates representing CSOs and local communities will be identified per eco-climatic region and trained in addition to 5 representatives from local governments. The aim is to achieve a gender balance of 50% women and 50% men). (80 (5*15 from 5 eco-climatic regions plus one from each local government) +25 from central government? ministries and their departments +15 private sector/academicians/research).

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a. Changes in project design

Only minor changes have been brought to the project. While the output statements remain the same as in the PIF, the budget has been slightly modified for the 3 outputs, as follows: from US\$ 220,000 to US\$ 250,500 for Output 1.1; from US\$ 445,000 to US\$ 403,000 for Output 1.2; and from US\$ 418,000 to US\$ 429,500 for Output 1.3 to accommodate the amounts obtained when costing the detailed elements of each output.

1b. Project Description

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

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, mainly resulting from the consumption of fossil fuels and land use change driven by various socio-economic activities, are at the root of global climate change. The consequences of climate change affect all humanity, including Burundi, a Least Developed Country (LDC).

The Climate Vulnerability Observatory[1] reveals the enormous scale and magnitude of the impacts that we face today. It accurately identifies the vulnerabilities of the world to climate change and shows how each country is vulnerable in a differentiated manner. The Observatory estimates that by 2030, more than 130 countries will be highly vulnerable to climate change; 50 countries will suffer from the impacts as is the case presently with a minority in a particularly fragile state. Systematically, high vulnerabilities in virtually all African countries lead entire sub-regions to exhibit critical and severe vulnerability levels. All regions of Africa are affected by climate change, but Central, East and West Africa are the most disadvantaged with vulnerabilities well above the global average.

Burundi is a landlocked country at the heart of the African Great Lakes Region, located between the meridians 29°00'-30°25' East and parallels 2°20'- 4°25' South. It has an area of 27,834 km² and belongs to two major river basins: the Nile Basin, accounting for 13,800 km² of the country's territory, and the Congo Basin, covering 14,034 km². Its population, mostly rural, with an urbanization rate of around 10.4%, was estimated at 8,053,574 at the time of the 2008 census, with an average density of 310 inhabitants/km². In 2019 the urban population was estimated at 13.3% out of total population of 11.53 million, with 5.81 million females and 5.72 million males. The average density was 435.18 km⁻² in 2018 (<https://www.statista.com/statistics/971338/population-density-in-burundi/>).

Agriculture had the major share of the economy of Burundi with a 38.4% contribution to the GDP in 2010, closely followed by the services sector with 36.95% and industry 15.39% and other sectors contributing the remaining 9.23%. This situation has changed over the past decade with the services sector overtaking agriculture and industry shrinking slightly over that period. In 2020, the share of the services sector was 45.21%, agriculture 28.45%, industry 10.68% and other sectors the remaining 15.66% (<https://www.statista.com/statistics/451426/share-of-economic-sectors-in-the-gdp-in-burundi/>). Agricultural products dominated the export of Burundi. The Burundian economy is thus dominated by the primary sector, which accounts for nearly half of its gross domestic product (GDP) and close to 80% of its export income. The secondary sector (industry and handicraft) represents just 17-18% of GDP, and the tertiary sector, about one third of GDP. The current production structure, dominated by subsistence farming, makes the economy very vulnerable and fragile due to its dependency on climate conditions. Electrical power consumption in Burundi, amounted to about 30 kWh/person/year in 2018, representing just 4% of the energy balance.

According to the 2015 inventory report contained in the Third National Communication (NC3), the most emitting sectors in the country were Energy and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), followed by Waste and Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU). However, the AFOLU sector also provides for emissions removals by carbon sinks. Aggregated emissions without removals were characterized by an increase, while the sink potential decreased between 2005 and 2015, as shown in figure 1 below, which displays the levels of Burundi's aggregated emissions and removals. As a result of increased emissions and reduced removals, total national emissions exceeded removals making Burundi a net emitter in 2015. From this same figure, one can observe that the peak of emissions without removals was observed in 2010 with 2733.0 Gg. of CO_{2e}.

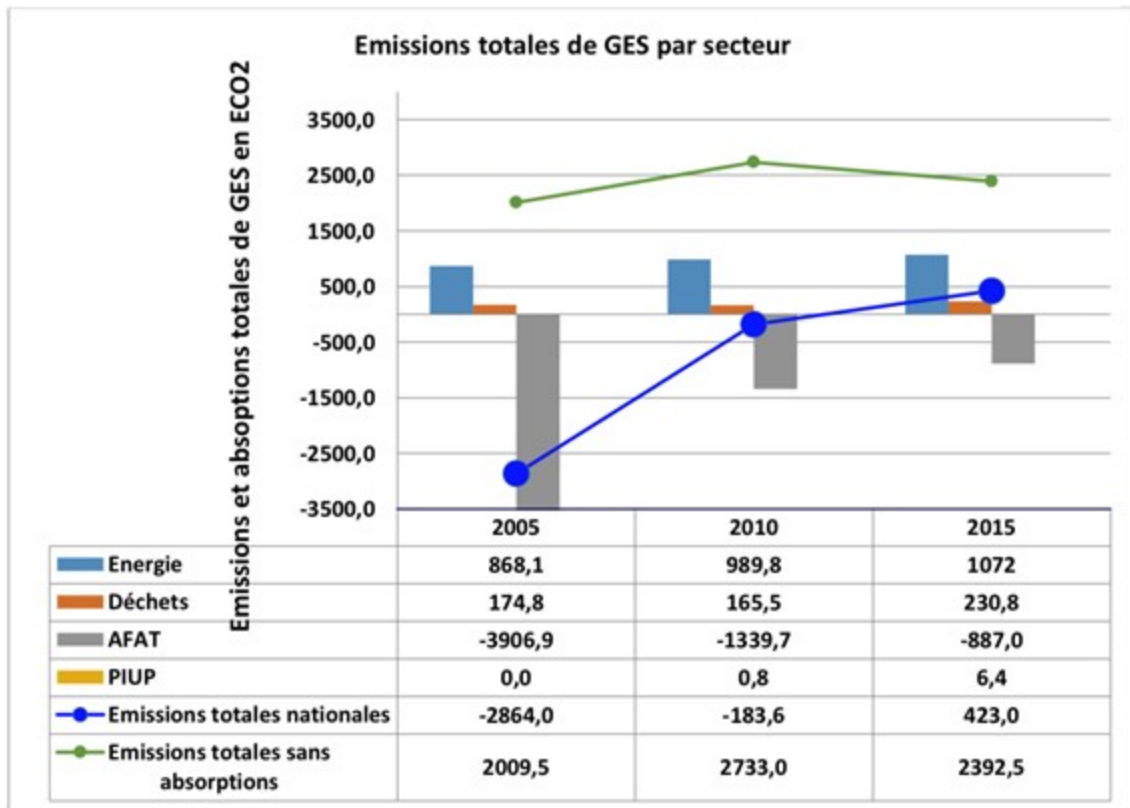


Figure 1: Trend in GHG emissions by sector and national level (TNC, 2019)

The main cause of the increase in emissions was economic growth, deforestation and the conversion of forest land and meadows into cultivated land during the period 2005-2015. However, an economic recession was observed in the years close to 2015, leading to a gradual reduction in total emissions. In 2015, total national emissions excluding removals was still higher than those estimated in 2005. In fact, according to different sources, the annual growth rate of GDP was 4.75% in 1998 (first year of inventory in Burundi), 0.90% in 2005, 3.79% in 2010 and -3.90% in 2015 due to socio-political conflicts. The average rate on the four inventories is 2.77%. For the period 1998-2017, the annual average GDP is 2.49%.

The revised GHG inventory compiled within the framework of the First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) and presented in the first national inventory report (NIR1) showed that the situation did not change in 2019, the last year inventoried for its emissions and sinks. Burundi stayed a sink as the removals in the AFOLU sector exceeded the total emissions from the 4 IPCC sectors. AFOLU removals reached 15,428 Gg CO₂ -eq which makes the country a sink of 11,219 Gg CO₂ -eq after discounting the total national emissions of 4,209 Gg CO₂ -eq.

The estimated emissions for the year 2019 amounted to 4,209 Gg CO₂ -eq with the highest share accounted for by the AFOLU sector with 2,151 Gg CO₂ -eq followed by 2,018 Gg CO₂ -eq in the Energy sector, 36 Gg CO₂ -eq in the Waste sector and 3 Gg CO₂ -eq in the IPPU sector. Recalculations were performed following a new mapping exercise on activity areas, improved data and the need to align the inventory with the latest IPCC Global Warming Potentials as per Decision 18/CMA.1 of the Paris Agreement (PA). The recalculated emissions only for the years 2005, 2010, 2015 and the results for the latest year 2019 are given in the table below.

Table 1: Recalculated GHG emissions from the NIR1 in Gg CO₂e

Sector	2005	2010	2015	2019
Energy	1,067	1,233	1,296	2,018
IPPU	2	2	3	3
AFOLU	1,041	1,688	1,998	2,151
Waste	16	23	29	36
Total	2,126	2,945	3,326	4,209

The sectors most impacted in the country by climate change are health, habitat loss, which create an economic stress. East Africa is also severely affected by climate disasters. Burundi is in the category of severe vulnerability exposure with a low capacity to respond to climate change disasters related. Climate change leads to the occurrence of heavy rainfalls, increased temperature and other extreme weather events. These adverse effects impact ecosystems, food production and water availability, destroy homes and other infrastructure, increase mortality and morbidity, and seriously harm human health and well-being. These adverse effects of climate change are amplified by the growing vulnerability of the socio-economic sectors of the country. Therefore, climate change poses a big challenge to Burundi in meeting the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agreed during COP 21 in December 2015 (PA) to a more ambitious climate agreement to reduce GHG emissions to a level that would limit the temperature increase to less than 2°C and enable signatory Parties to better cope with climate change. The adoption of the PA made fundamental progress towards meaningfully addressing climate change. Prior to reaching the Agreement, developed and developing country Parties submitted their national post-2020 climate actions in the document known then as the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). These commitments are the foundation of the PA. After countries

ratified the PA, the INDCs have been reformulated as National Determined Contributions (NDCs). Countries are at different stages of revising their NDCs to incorporate still more ambition while also developing plans or strategies that will guide the implementation of their NDCs.

Article 13 of the 2015 PA established the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The framework was set up to enable tracking and reporting on the climate actions of their NDCs to inform the global stocktake. As per the ETF, countries were required to regularly provide: (i) A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) every two years in the Biennial Update reports (BURs); (ii) Information necessary to track progress toward achieving their NDCs; (iii) Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation; (iv) Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received; and (v) Information on any support developed Parties provided to developing countries. The PA requested the GEF to provide support to developing country Parties to prepare themselves implement the ETF through the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). The CBIT should enable countries to establish or strengthen their institutional and technical capacity to report their emissions and track progress on national commitments made under the PA, namely those made in the NDC and also to produce more comprehensive and accurate reports capturing their implementation in a transparent manner. The CBIT also supports countries to build capacity and develop the necessary tools to enhance the level of reporting to meet the requirements of the Paris Agreement, including by enhancing capacities for the generation of good quality data on emissions in all IPCC sectors as well as on the impacts of adaptation measures adopted towards increasing the resilience of communities and ecosystems.

Transparency of action and support is crucial to the effectiveness of the PA. At COP 24, held in Katowice in December 2018, countries have established modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Agreement. The guiding principles of these MPGs include the importance of facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time; and providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities. The application of such flexibility is to be self-determined, but the developing country Party concerned shall clearly indicate the provision to which flexibility is applied, concisely clarify capacity constraints, noting that some constraints may be relevant to several provisions, and provide self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints. Moreover, each Party should, to the extent possible, identify, regularly update and include as part of its Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) information on areas of improvement in relation to its reporting. The MPGs will come into force in 2024 and shall therefore guide the implementation of the results of CBIT project for Burundi.

Root causes and barriers to the implementation of the ETF in Burundi

In Burundi, the legal and regulatory framework does not fully provide for a national and intersectoral institutional mechanism for the planning, implementation and monitoring of climate policies. Each sector has an obligation to develop a sectoral policy to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. The implementation of sectoral mitigation/adaptation measures contributes to the implementation of each of the country's commitments. However, some constraints and gaps are identified when implementing sectoral policies. The sectoral focal points must collect all climate change data in their sectors and send it to the national agency in charge of data collection, evaluation, archiving, documentation, and reporting. The successful implementation of an ETF in the country would require a strong structure capable of coordinating sectoral focal points responsible for reporting reliable data in real time. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the existing institutions responsible for reporting and communicating on climate change.

Despite the non-negligible steps already taken to build capacity, national experts are still insufficient and don't have enough proficiency in using the tools and methodologies available to conduct greenhouse gas inventories, climate change vulnerability and adaptation studies and mitigation assessments. Moreover, Burundi does not have enough resources to do research on climate change in relevant sectors. A system for communication and exchange of information on climate change remains lacking. Climate information is not communicated at the local level, and local governments (*provinces?*) cannot envisage mitigation nor adaptation measures.

Furthermore, Burundi identified additional challenges during the revision of its NDC, the ongoing preparation of the BUR1 and in the development of its Fourth National Communication (NC4) project proposal. Key systemic and technical shortcomings are:

- ? Lack of a national coordination framework for NDC implementation.
- ? Lack of indicators for monitoring and evaluation of NDC implementation.
- ? Weak capacity to mobilize resources for the implementation of the NDC for unconditional and conditional targets.
- ? Lack of a national MRV system for climate finance.
- ? Insufficient capacity building activities and technology transfer.
- ? Insufficient sensitization to promote ownership of the NDC by all stakeholders.

The Third National Communication (NC3) report identified gaps and constraints, revealing significant capacity-building needs among others. The most relevant ones with regard to climate transparency are listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2. GAPS AND CONSTRAINTS IDENTIFIED IN THE NC3

Identified Gaps and Constraints	Proposed Actions and Solutions	Stakeholders	Sources of Funding
Agriculture Sector			
Methods and tools remain empirical (no results from sector-specific studies for emission factors and coefficients)	Undertake inventory-specific studies	Research institutions	Government / Technical and Financial Partners
Insufficient specialized sector experts	Build capacity for a large number of sectoral experts	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock (MEAL)	Government / Technical and Financial Partners
Lack of awareness by communities of the results of previous climate change studies	Dissemination of the results of previous studies related to climate change	MEAL	Government
Insufficient Climate Change (CC)-related information broadcasted by both public and private media	Active involvement of the media in the broadcasting of information on CC	MEAL/ Ministry of Communication, ICT and Media	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Limited availability of experts on CC vulnerability analysis	Review institutional arrangements to ensure availability of experts	Cabinet/MEAL	Technical and Financial Partners

Identified Gaps and Constraints	Proposed Actions and Solutions	Stakeholders	Sources of Funding
Low capacity of technical staff on technology transfer and impact assessments	Capacity building on the new technologies to be acquired and assessment of climate change impacts	MEAL	Government/ Technical and Financial Partners
Climate and Meteorology Sector			
? Climate Parameter Observation Network			
Insufficient equipment	Acquire adequate equipment for in situ observations	MEAL/IGEBU (Burundi Geographic Institute)	Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning (MFBEP) and Technical and Financial Partners
Insufficient inspection and maintenance of Weather Stations	Strengthen capacities both technical, material (rolling) and human	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners
	Organization of regular inspection campaigns of the hydro-meteorological observation stations	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners
Lack of Maintenance Laboratory	Install and equip maintenance laboratory (calibration, replacement, etc.)	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners
Lack of funds for maintenance of equipment	Vote and allocate a budget for the regular maintenance of equipment	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners

Identified Gaps and Constraints	Proposed Actions and Solutions	Stakeholders	Sources of Funding
Insufficient qualified technical personnel;	Train and increase the staff assigned to the service in charge of maintenance	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners
Restricted coverage of weather observation stations	Install weather stations in particular micro-climate sites to monitor extreme events	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners
? Transmission of data to the central collection			
Obsolete system for transmitting and receiving collected data	Incorporate modern data transmission techniques via internet and telephone centres	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners
Inadequate quality control of transmitted data following centralization	Build capacity of personnel responsible of transmission of collected data for performing quality control	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners
Insufficient security of raw data	Digitize and store raw data	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners
	Acquisition of digitization equipment and raw data	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners
Insufficient technical and financial capacity	Make provisions for budgeting financial resources and strengthen technical capacities	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners

Identified Gaps and Constraints	Proposed Actions and Solutions	Stakeholders	Sources of Funding
Insufficient equipment to organize the database	Provide the service with the necessary equipment to guarantee the proper organization of the database	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners
Difficult access to meteorological information	Establishment of an information dissemination system for different users	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners
Insufficient national capacity in climate modelling	Train technical staff on climate modelling	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners
	Strengthen regional and international collaboration in the field of climate modelling	MEAL/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
Lack of observation system by remote sensing	Establishment of a remote sensing centre for climatic parameters	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners
	Capacity building and access to satellite data for climate monitoring	MEAL/IGEBU	MFBEP and Technical and Financial Partners
Energy Sector			
? Constraints of technical nature			

Identified Gaps and Constraints	Proposed Actions and Solutions	Stakeholders	Sources of Funding
Reluctance to provide data by certain providers	Develop and implement legal and procedural arrangements to guarantee data provision	Service in charge of statistics of sectoral ministries Government of Burundi and Technical and Financial Partners	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Lack of reliable data for all forms of energy	Develop appropriate tools and templates and train data providers thereon for data collection	Ministry of Hydropower, Energy and Mining (MINHEM) in collaboration with Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of Burundi (ISTEEBU)	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
? Institutional gaps			
Absence of a permanent framework for coordination of CC activities of all sectors	Establish permanent institutional arrangements to ensure collaboration between the Ministry having the environment in its attributions with the sectors involved in the management of climatic changes	MEAL	Government
? Education and public awareness			

Identified Gaps and Constraints	Proposed Actions and Solutions	Stakeholders	Sources of Funding
Lack of sufficient communication on climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of communication unit in all sectors on climate change - Popularize the existing texts on climate change for their rigorous application - Sensitize and train all data custodians. 	MEAL	Government
Water resources sector			
Inadequate technical, human and financial capacities in data collection and management	Strengthen communication and transport capacities and the necessary tools in data collection and management	MEAL/ Burundi Geographic Institute (IGEBU), Directorate General for the Environment, Water Resources and Sanitation (DGEREA)	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Regional / international climate models unsuitable for the country given its small size	Build capacity to develop and use representative models for the country	MEAL/IGEBU, DGEREA	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Limited financial means to identify, analyse, process and publish information on the environment and climate change	Endow OBPE with sufficient means to record, analyse, process and publish information on climate change	MEAL/OBPE, IGEBU, DGEREA	Government and Technical and Financial Partners (including the GEF)

Identified Gaps and Constraints	Proposed Actions and Solutions	Stakeholders	Sources of Funding
Waste Management Sector			
? Technical resource			
Lack of data in the waste sector,	Strengthen data collection in the Waste sector Build capacity of stakeholder to generate and manage data of the waste sector	MEAL, Private sector	Government and Private entrepreneurs
? Institutional gaps			
Difficult to access data, Lack of collaboration of public / private institutions	Develop and enforce appropriate legal and procedural frameworks for accessing data	MEAL, Ministry of Public Health and the fight against AIDS (MINISANTE), Ministry of the Interior, Community Development and Public security (MININTER)	Government and Technical and Financial Partners private organisations
Health Sector			
Research laboratories and adapted technical platforms are almost non-existent	Strengthen the National Reference Laboratory and other public health laboratories		Government and Technical and Financial Partners Private sector

Identified Gaps and Constraints	Proposed Actions and Solutions	Stakeholders	Sources of Funding
Weakness in the coordination and exploitation of information from the different sectors with regards to climate change	Develop and operationalize a central climate change data hub accessible to all users	MEAL, MFBEP and Ministry of Public Health and the fight against AIDS	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Forest sector			
Non-existence of a sustainable data collection system to facilitate GHG inventory compilation and assess mitigation	Develop and operationalize a forest data collection system within the Forestry Department	MEAL	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Lack of national activity data and emission factors	Strengthen the data collection system and build capacity of GHG inventory experts to generate national emission factors	MEAL	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Non-existence of a data archiving structure for greenhouse gas inventory data	Develop an appropriate archiving system to store data on CC	MEAL (OBPE)	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Inexistence of tools/methods and insufficient capacity for data processing and projection of GHG emissions	Develop appropriate tools/methods and strengthen the capacity of national experts on GHG emissions projections	MEAL (OBPE)	Government and Technical and Financial Partners

Identified Gaps and Constraints	Proposed Actions and Solutions	Stakeholders	Sources of Funding
Lack of a national MRV system	Establish a national MRV system	MEAL (OBPE)	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Insufficient data on to manage the AFOLU sector	Make a comprehensive inventory of data required to improve management of the AFOLU sector	MEAL (OBPE)	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Difficult access to data	Develop and enforce appropriate legal and procedural instruments to enable access to data and Raise awareness of data providers	MEAL (OBPE)	Government and Technical and Financial Partners

Moreover, according to the NC3, future improvements on the GHG Inventories are expected during the preparation of the BUR1 and the upcoming NC4. An improvement plan was developed and validated during a workshop held from 11 to 15 March 2019. Bilateral and multilateral financial support is needed to help Burundi improve its GHG inventory. The CBIT project is well indicated to support removal of the barriers and gaps, and other challenges for the compilation of GHG inventories of higher quality. The implementation period for identified improvements is fixed in the short, medium and long term.

? Expected Improvement in the Methodology and Institutional Arrangements for producing GHG Inventories.

Activities identified for the short and medium terms are:

? Develop an inventory for the time series 2005 to the latest year closest to the year of publication of the next national communication or BUR;

? Conduct a survey to identify disaggregated data needs;

? Conduct an uncertainty assessment;

? Conduct an overall inventory audit;

? Develop national emission factors.

Despite the knowledge gained in the preparation of Burundi's NC3, there is still need to strengthen the capacity of the GHG inventory team and institutions. The duration of the training would be at least two consecutive weeks including theoretical training and practical exercises. This training would include the key topics listed below, which are needed in the short term:

? Approach to data collection;

? Development of the methodology;

? Analysis of key categories;

? Trend evaluation;

? Quality control;

? Assessment of uncertainties;

? Evaluation of completeness;

? Use of software, including Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) inventory, Geographic Information System (GIS) and others;

? Report writing.

Among the improvements proposed above, the highest priority was the development of the time series starting with 2005. This has been achieved within the framework of the preparation of the BUR1 with the GHG inventory covering the period 2005 to 2019. The second priority will be given to the disaggregated data collection followed by the evaluation of uncertainties and finally the development of national emission factors. The assessment of disaggregated data needs and development of national emission factors are activities included in the CBIT project.

The preparation of the BUR1 contributed to address some of the challenges identified under the NC3 partially or fully. At least 3 items have been fully addressed, namely use of the IPCC 2006 software for compiling GHG inventories, use of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, the official methods recommended by the COP and trend evaluation. Despite the fact that the approach for data collection has witnessed some enhancement, it still needs to be further improved with the development and implementation of an appropriate system for sustainable provision of data for GHG inventories. Capacity building and development of tools and methods for producing good quality GHG inventories as per the Transparent, Accurate, Consistent, Complete and Comparable (TACCC) principles are planned activities of this CBIT project.

Numerous challenges still exist for Burundi to fully align with the standards required under the ETF of the Paris Agreement for reporting emissions in its GHG inventory. These have been identified and reported in the National Inventory Improvement Plan of the draft NIR1 produced within the framework of the BUR1 in the medium term. These improvements will be partially addressed within the activities of this CBIT project and later during future inventory compilations for reporting to the UNFCCC.

It can thus be concluded that the main barriers, gaps and constraints faced by Burundi to implement Article 13 of the Paris Agreement on the ETF are:

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Legal and regulatory Framework

In Burundi, the legal and regulatory framework doesn't fully provide for a national and intersectoral institutional mechanism for the planning, implementation and monitoring of climate policies. Each sector has an obligation to develop a sectoral policy to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. The implementation of sectoral mitigation/adaptation measures contributes to the implementation of each of the country's commitments. However, some constraints and gaps are identified when implementing sectoral policies. The sectoral focal points must collect all climate change data in their sectors and send it to the national agency in charge of data collection, evaluation, archiving, documentation and reporting. The successful implementation of an Enhanced Transparency Framework in the country would require a strong structure capable of coordinating sectoral focal points responsible for reporting reliable data in real time. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the existing institutions responsible for reporting and communicating on climate change. The promulgation of Decree 100/206 of 28 September 2021 (further described in the baseline scenario) has filled a major existing gap regarding institutional arrangements for compiling GHG inventories on a sustainable basis but it still has to be enforced and made operational. This CBIT project will attend to this and other legal

and regulatory framework in its Output 1 *?Institutional arrangements and legal framework to collect and manage data for the GHG Inventories and NDC tracking drafted and submitted to the government for adoption?*.

GHG inventory

Presently, Burundi has a low capacity and lacks the appropriate systems to estimate GHG emissions according to the TACCC principles. Despite the non-negligible steps already taken to build capacity, national experts are still insufficient and don't have enough proficiency in using the tools and methodologies available to conduct greenhouse gas inventories to the required standards and transparency level. Moreover, Burundi does not have enough resources to do research on climate change in relevant sectors, namely to develop country specific emission factors to move to Tier 2 to meet the MPGs of decision 18/CMA.1 and raise the quality of its inventories to be TACCC compliant. Activities are planned under Output 2 *?National GHG Inventory System designed, tested and operationalized, and relevant stakeholders trained on IPCC 2006 / latest guidelines / tools for GHG inventories?* of this CBIT project to address these challenges. The gaps that the CBIT project will bridge concerning the GHG inventory are provided below.

- Absence of a national framework for adequate and proper data capture, QC, validation, storage and retrieval to facilitate the compilation of future inventories, typically on an annual basis.
- Insufficient capacity of national experts and existing institutional framework within a robust GHG Inventory Management System (GHGIMS) to provide improved coordinated action for a smooth implementation of the GHG inventory cycle.
- Inexistence of national EFs to enable adoption of Tier 2 methods for key categories.
- Lack of a QA / QC system including a QA / QC plan to improve inventory quality.
- Weak archiving system on GHG inventory data and products.
- Outdated forest inventories for information to generate national stock and EFs.
- land use land cover maps for the period 1990 to 2020 to match IPCC representation of land classes to refine land use change data and improve estimates of emissions and sinks in the Land sector

NDC tracking and integrating climate analysis into policymaking

Furthermore, a well-developed system for communication and exchange of information on climate change remains lacking. This situation hampers the process for reporting in a transparent manner on the NDC and support needed and received. This is due to the present monitoring system (national transparency Portal) being insufficient to properly track and report on the implementation of its NDC

as well as on the support component. Moreover, indicators have yet to be developed to enable efficient tracking of implemented NDC actions. Climate information is not communicated at the local level, and local governments (*?provinces?*) cannot envisage mitigation nor adaptation measures. Hence, there is no feedback at the grassroot levels for decisionmakers of central government ministries and other institutions to properly use climate information including mainstreaming climate in development strategies. This is presently a key barrier to transparent reporting in addition to Burundi not being able to develop and implement mitigation and adaptation measures at the subnational level. This CBIT project seeks to consolidate the existing monitoring system to make it an operational robust MRV system with a centralized data collection framework, upgraded National Transparency Portal, including capacity building of stakeholders thereon in its Output 3 *?National MRV system designed, tested and operationalized and Ministry staff / local authorities, and relevant stakeholders trained on tracking NDC implementation, including support needed and received?* to capacitate Burundi to report as per the ETF of the PA.

As per the NDC submitted in January 2018, the following capacity-building needs relating to transparency were identified:

- establishment of functional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for climate change, as well as knowledge management and information systems;
- development of institutional and operational capacities to coordinate programmes for building resilience to climate change;
- capacity-building on knowledge management and communication;
- enhancement of data and information management and distribution mechanisms;
- strengthening of climate change impact tracking systems;
- design and set-up of a national Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) monitoring, reporting and verification mechanism, plus other actions relating to climate change;

In addition to the above challenges that were identified in initiatives prior to the development of the PIF for this project, an updated situation stemmed from the analysis of the implementation of the NDC within the framework of its revision in 2020. This exercise enabled the identification of gaps and constraints in implementing the NDC and the increased ambition when producing the revised NDC. Efforts have been made to correct these shortcomings as far as possible to enable a smoother implementation of the NDC. The issues listed below have been integrated in the revised NDC.

- The integration of the waste and IPPU sectors, and the transport sub-sector in the NDC.
- Take into account gender and social inclusion aspects in accordance with the national policies in force.
- Develop a logical framework with measurable indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of priority mitigation and adaptation actions included in the NDC 2020.
- Establishment of an inclusive national coordination and monitoring framework for the implementation of the NDC.
- Sensitization of all stakeholders involved (policy makers, planners, local authorities and grassroots communities while respecting the gender dimension) in the implementation of the NDC for its appropriation.
- Integration of all the actors involved in the planning process to take into account climate change in relation to the NDC during the implementation of strategic development tools (sectoral development tools, strategies and policies).
- Strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of the sectoral entities with sufficient financial and appropriate tools for an effective implementation of the NDC with a monitoring, reporting and verification mechanism for REDD+ and their climate change actions, as well as a national research and development program on climate change adaptation.
- Formulation of projects in line with the requirements of the different funding mechanisms and the creation of a strategic framework for the mobilization of funds, following the example of several African countries, Parties to the Convention have created as a National Climate Change Fund.
- Improve the data collection system.
- Integration of NDC programs into sectoral plans and policies.
- Inclusion of the Information, Clarity, Transparency and Understanding (ICTU) principles in the NDC 2020.

The gaps, barriers and constraints identified in the past enabling activities and the revision of the NDC are summarized in the Problem Tree below (Figure 2).

Problem Tree

Country: Burundi

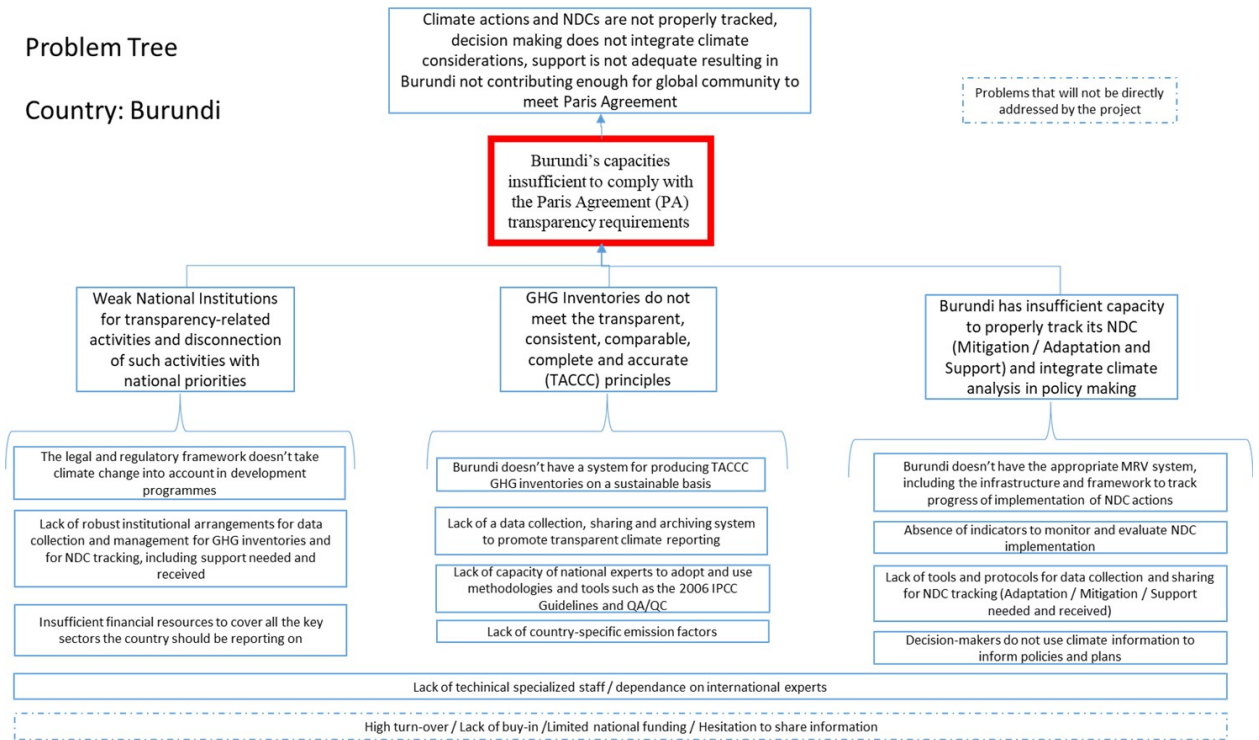


Figure 2. Problem tree

2) Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

Burundi joined the international community in the fight against climate change by ratifying the UNFCCC on 06 April 1997. Burundi has been receiving support from the GEF under the enabling activities programme to prepare and submit its National reports to the Convention while building capacity of its national experts.

Following the submission of its Initial National Communication (INC), Burundi assessed the country's vulnerability and proposed priority measures and activities to reduce the harmful effects of climate change and to implement forecasting policies to respond to climate change through the National Adaptation Action Plan (2007). The Second National Communication (SNC) was submitted in January 2010 and the NC3 in October 2019. Burundi is presently preparing its BUR1 for submission during the second half of 2022.

Moreover, various studies were conducted under the National Climate Strategy (2013), National Communication Strategy on Climate Change (2014) and the INDC, submitted in 2015.

In terms of mitigation, Burundi's INDC, submitted on the 17th of January 2018, should make it possible for the country to meet the sustainability objectives defined in national policies and strategies. As such, the unconditional contribution is the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 3% compared to the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario for 2030. Concerning the unconditional objective, under the National Reforestation Programme, Burundi reported in its revised NDC on 05 October 2021[2] to have undertaken 11,033 ha of reforestation compared to the projected 4,000 hectares of annual reforestation over the course of 15 years, beginning in 2016 to increase its carbon sinks. In the energy sector and also based on the revised NDC, Burundi is in the process of building four hydroelectric power plants instead of the three earmarked in the INDC. This programme will increase the country's electrification rate to 35%. As a conditional contribution, the INDC proposed the reduction of GHG emissions by 20%, beginning in 2016, compared to the business-as-usual scenario for 2030. The baseline year is 2005 and the target year, 2030. Hence, the total reduction in emissions by 2030 would be 1,958 Gg CO_{2e} for the unconditional objective and 14,897 Gg CO_{2e} for the conditional objective. The conditional objective would comprise the following achievements: on Forestry, the (i) reforestation of 8,000 ha/year during 15 years, beginning in 2016; (ii) replacement of 100% of traditional charcoal kilns and traditional home ovens by 2030; on Agriculture, the gradual replacement of 100% of mineral fertilizers with organic fertilizers by 2030. As per the revised NDC, Burundi has successfully reforested 29,684 ha in 5 years as from 2016 instead of the planned 40,000 ha.

Burundi completed its Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) in 2018. In line with existing national strategies, the agriculture and water sectors were chosen as the priority sectors for technology transfer. Key sectors for adaptation: (i) water resources - collection of rainwater from rooftops; monitoring of water resources; Controlling storm surges of rivers in the Mumirwa region; (ii) Agriculture and livestock - modern methods of smoking fish; Hill dams for collecting rainwater for agricultural purposes; soil conservation systems through agroforestry. Key sectors for mitigation: (i) Energy sector-standardization and improving the combustion efficiency of wood and charcoal fireplaces; micro-hydropower plants; solar photovoltaic systems; (ii) Waste sector ? biogas, biomass briquettes; composting.

In the barrier analysis, the limited means available to implement the plans has been highlighted as a risk in respect of most of the technologies. On this basis, the TNA emphasizes that commitment on the part of Burundi's government is essential to mobilize funding to implement the project ideas and to actively involve the stakeholders identified. The outcome of Burundi's TNA culminated in the making of two Technology Action Plans. One of the technologies highlighted by the TNA is the collection of rainwater from rooftops, and the long-term ambition is for all households to be able to collect rainwater for domestic purposes.

In accordance with Article 12 of the UNFCCC, Burundi has submitted its Third National Communication (TNC) report in October 2019. It will start implementation of the Fourth National Communication project, for which a detailed project implementation plan is under development since November 2020, with UNEP also acting as the Implementing Agency.

Currently, Burundi is executing its BUR1 with UNEP, the intended completion date initially planned for January 2021, will definitely need extension because of delays cumulated in the execution of activities, especially those which were impacted by restrictions at the national level and to international travel due to the COVID 19 pandemic.

The BUR1 is updating and improving information on the national circumstances and institutional arrangements for the preparation of NCs and BURs including GHG inventories on a continuous basis; climate change mitigation and their effects, the constraints, gaps and the financial needs for technology transfer and capacity building, providing any other information relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the convention and suitable for inclusion in the BUR, including information on gender and climate change. The BUR1 will also include the appropriate arrangement on domestic MRV and provide information on the support received for the preparation and submission of the BUR1. As such,

one of the deliverables of this report will be an action plan for the development and implementation of the domestic MRV system in Burundi. Activities to finalize the GHG inventory report (which was more advanced for the key sectors) and other chapters on domestic MRV, mitigation, constraints and gaps and support received were expected to take place in December 2020 and January 2021 as per the latest progress reports but are still not completed fully.

The framework to carry out the different activities of the BUR1 project (Figure 3) is the following:

The Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock (MEAL) leads the project as executive entity within the National Project Management Directorate. A National Project Coordinator, and an Administrative Assistant and Accountant (Project Management Team) were hired to ensure the daily management of activities. The National Project Steering Committee is composed of the national actors concerned with the BUR activities (public, private or non-governmental organizations) of different sectors working on climate change. It serves as the permanent framework of dialogue on climate change and provides strategic guidance. Specific teams support the National Project Management Directorate to implement the activities of the BUR project. These teams are structured as technical working groups (TWGs) focused on the thematic areas GHG Inventory, Mitigation actions and their Effects, and support needed and received on Finance, Technology and Capacity Building. The TWGs provide technical assistance for project activities and, guidance and training on scientific or methodological aspects of project work. A team leader heads each technical working group consisting of expert consultants from relevant sectors, including government agencies, academic institutions, NGOs, and the private sector. These TWGs have a task force to provide them with specific guidance on project implementation. The task force advises and provides necessary technical and other specific orientation, to facilitate access to all information required and to broadcast the results of the BUR.

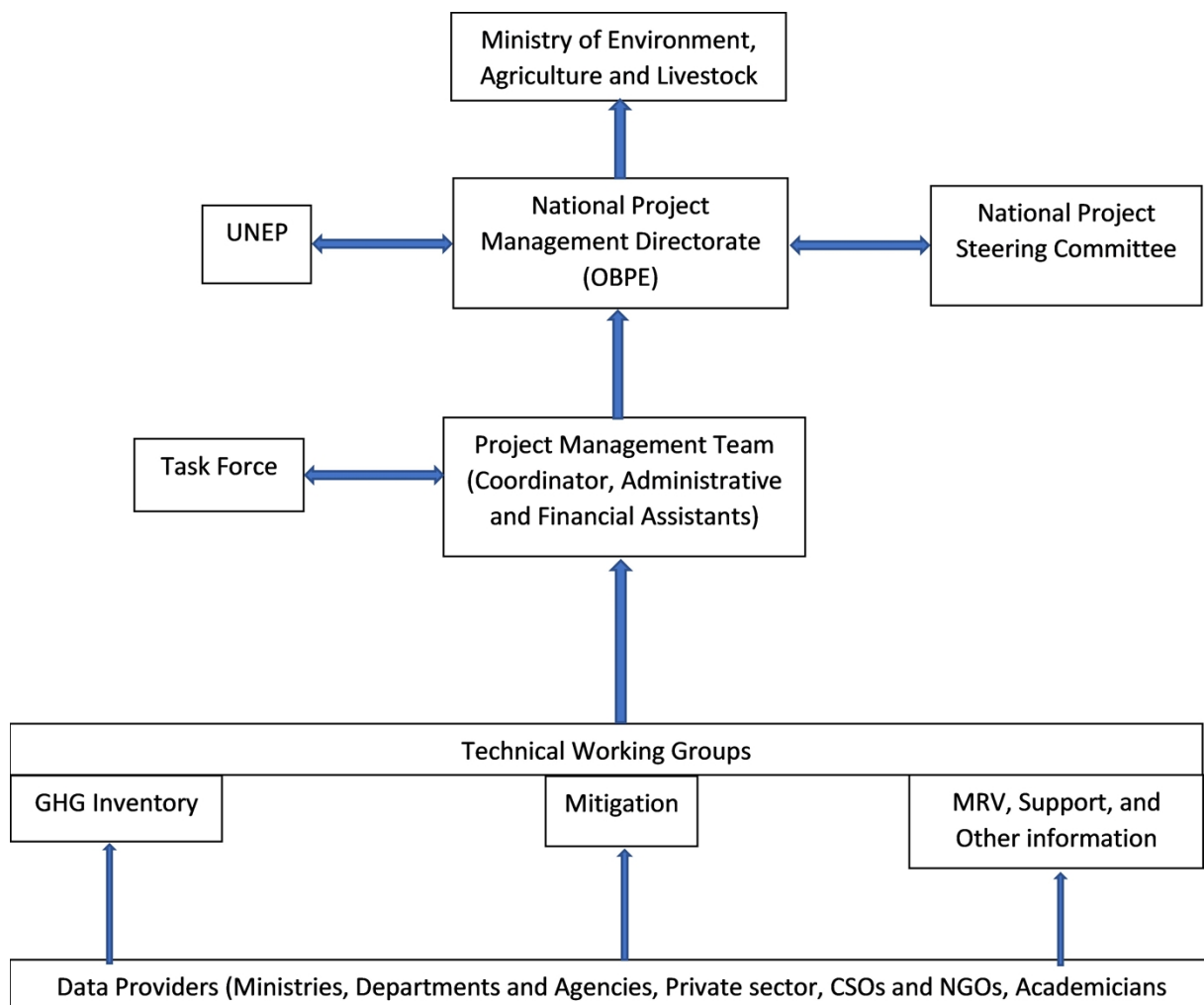


Figure 3: Institutional arrangements adopted for the BUR1 project

Concerning the development of a national MRV system, the following activities have been undertaken under the BUR1 project: a) A diagnostic analysis of the national planning and monitoring-evaluation framework for the management of climate change activities; b) Analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the system at the level of institutions in charge of climate change issues; c) Identification of technologies and capacity building needs in relation to mitigation measures and their MRV; d) Evaluation of the different options for national MRV taking into account national circumstances, local capacities and the nature of identified mitigation measures; e) Proposal for a framework and tools for operationalizing an appropriate MRV system for monitoring actions, support and assistance in favor of climate change in Burundi; f) Information on the protocols and operating procedures of the MRV system required, including the necessary support for the process of developing the national institutional and legal frameworks for the establishment of the MRV system; g) Training of national experts so that they are able to implement successfully the MRV system to meet the requirements and the obligations

of the ETF of the Paris Agreement; h) Provision of technical support to the process of developing measures and the national framework for national MRV; i) Proposal on the basis of the analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the present system, of the option most suited to the context of Burundi and the relevant tools for the operationalization of the MRV system; j) A consultation workshop with all relevant stakeholders to discuss the most preferable option to put in place for national MRV; k) A report on the MRV system's adequacy for Burundi in the context of climate change and an action plan for the regular production of reports on climate change for Burundi; l) A chapter on national MRV to be included in the BUR1.

Burundi is also willing to advance its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process with a submission for funding to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) with support from UNDP through the preparation of a Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal. The main objectives of the proposed project are to increase Burundi's capacity to generate and disseminate climate-relevant knowledge, integrate climate change into development planning, in particular the National Development Plan (2018 - 2027), and design and implement a strategy to scale up financing for adaptation. An inter-sectoral multi-stakeholder framework is planned for coordinating climate change initiatives.

Concerning global transparency initiatives, Burundi has taken part in activities carried out by the Francophone Cluster of the Partnership for Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA), namely the 8th Regional Workshop of the PATPA in Douala, Cameroon, from 23 to 25 May 2018.

Burundi has implemented other programs/projects such as the GEF regional project "Capacity Building to Improve the Quality of Greenhouse Gas Inventories in West and Central Africa" (2005), implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This GEF funded project supported 14 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo) and had as objective to enable participating countries to improve the quality of their national greenhouse gas inventories in the context of non-Annex I National Communications through capacity building, with focus on the land-use change and forestry sector (LUCF). Two national experts were trained on coordination of the GHG inventory preparation and communication and they inbuilt capacity of 5 officers on the Agriculture sector, 4 on Energy and 2 on IPPU and waste respectively. The capacity building was on the Revised IPCC 1996 guidelines which has evolved to presently reporting requirements being the IPCC 2006 Guidelines along with the Wetlands Supplement and the 2019 refinements. Burundi has insufficient capacity to fully adopt the IPCC 2006 Guidelines for reporting and this will be addressed by this CBIT project.

Also, the Watershed Management and Climate Resilience improvement Project "*Projet d'Aménagement des Bassins Versants et d'Amélioration de la Résilience Climatique au Burundi*"

(PABVARC-B), concluded in 2018, had as objective to contribute to the food security of the populations by strengthening the resilience of agricultural and forestry production systems. Among its results, the (iii) Production of a strategic guide for the consideration of climate change in watershed management; (iv) Rehabilitation of 21 meteorological stations and 21 hydrological observation points and (v) Establishment of a hydrometeorological information and data exchange system to be used in particular for climate change adaptation.

In 2012, Burundi initiated, with the support of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the development of its National Policy on Climate Change, which is a framework for the integration of climate change policies in all socio-economic sectors. This policy provides the vision, principles, and strategic directions as well as the mechanisms for implementation and particularly an appropriate institutional framework. To operationalize this policy, a strategy with an action plan has been developed in 2013.

Some initiatives to support adaptation in Burundi are under way such as *Adaptation au Changement Climatique pour la protection des ressources en Eau et Sol (ACCES)*?/ *Adaptation to Climate Change for the Protection of Water Resources and Soil?*, which implements strategies and instruments that increase the resilience of the rural population to the effects of climate change, in connection with the SDGs for the period 2015-2030. Through the ACCES project, the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) is implementing adaptation measures in watersheds that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and contributing to improve meteorological information and early warning systems.

The baseline projects completed or under way associated with the CBIT project are provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Baseline Projects

Development Partner	Project	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (US\$)
UNEP/ GEF	Third National Communication	Facilitation of the Third National Communication	Report submitted to the UNFCCC on 31/10/2019.	2015- 2019 US\$ 500,000
UNEP/ GEF	First Biennial Update Report	Facilitation of BUR preparation and submission	Reporting to the UNFCCC, Including a proposal of an Action Plan for the National MRV System	2018- 2021 US\$ 348,968

Development Partner	Project	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (US\$)
UNEP / GEF	Fourth National Communication	Facilitation of the preparation of the Fourth National Communication	Reporting to the UNFCCC. Implementation is starting (project implementation plan under development since November 2020)	2020-2024 US\$ 500,000
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Watershed Management and Climate Resilience improvement Project (PABVARC-B)	To contribute to the food security of the population by strengthening the resilience of agricultural and forestry production systems.	Establishment of a hydrometeorological information and data exchange system to be used in particular for climate change adaptation.	2013-2018 US\$ 4,798

Development Partner	Project	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (US\$)
GIZ, UNDP/ GEF	Adaptation to Climate Change for the Protection of Water Resources and Soil (ACCES, acronym in French)	<p>ACCES aims to implement various adaptation measures to enable the Burundian rural population to become more resilient to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>The objective of the project is to strengthen capacity for the management of protected Areas in Burundi so that it is able to carry out its biodiversity conservation objective with the commitment of stakeholders.</p>	<p>Integration of climate change and Adaptation strategies in the actions of the civil society.</p> <p>Implementation of measures for adaptation to climate change, particularly vulnerable watersheds.</p> <p>Support for the establishment of a climate information and early warning system (risk and disaster management).</p> <p>The project supports improvements of the management system to efficiently manage Protected Areas for the conservation of biodiversity in Burundi through the engagement of stakeholders working in two national parks, namely the National Park of Kibira and the Ruvubu National Park.</p>	<p>US\$ 6,000,000 (GIZ)</p> <p>US\$ 3,159,090 (UNDP/ GEF)</p>

Development Partner	Project	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (US\$)
GCF	GCF Readiness	The aim is to advance the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The main objectives are to increase Burundi's capacity to generate and disseminate climate-relevant knowledge, integrate climate change into development planning, in particular the National Development Plan (2018 - 2027), and design and implement a strategy to scale up financing for adaptation.	The proposal is being adjusted for resubmission in view of a new framework for this type of project.	Not yet finalized
UNEP / GEF	Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) ? TNA Global Project Phase II	The project addresses the fundamental problem of how to accelerate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing country Parties to the UNFCCC.	Key sectors and technologies identified for adaptation ? water resources and agriculture and livestock ? as well as for mitigation ? energy and waste.	2014-2017 US\$ 5,815,080 (total grant for the global project)

Burundi's current climate related policy framework and reporting capabilities

Burundi has already implemented a number of initiatives focused on environmental management in general and climate change in particular. At the institutional level, the following bodies and agencies should be highlighted: the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock (MEAL), the Burundian Office for Environmental Protection (OBPE) and its Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC); consultative bodies and frameworks such as: the National Commission for the Environment, the Groupe Sectoriel Eau, Assainissement et Environnement (GSEAE) and the National Water Partnership (PNE-Bu), the National Platform for Disaster Risk Prevention and Disaster Management.

The OBPE is a public institution with legal status and financial autonomy under the supervision of the MEAL and it is in charge of coordinating and implementing the national policies on the environment and climate change, including the preparation of reports to the Convention. OBPE has a legal mandate, inter alia, to manage the environmental information system, including on climate change, to produce the annual report on the state of the environment and to manage the national system of environmental assessments, which is under the responsibility of its DECC.

The Government has defined the policy framework for socioeconomic development through Burundi's Vision 2025. This document indicates that Burundi will implement an aggressive environmental policy to achieve sustainable development. In order to meet the challenges of sustainable development, Burundi has set itself the following objectives: (i) the establishment of good governance in the rule of law, (ii) the development of a strong and competitive economy, and (iii) improving the quality of life of Burundians. According to the document, an aggressive environmental policy will be put in place to ensure sustainable management of natural resources. Its objective will be to develop and implement effective mechanisms for the prevention and management of natural disasters. In addition, a climate change adaptation plan will be developed, as well as adoption of appropriate technologies and renewable energies in order to fight climate change.

Burundi's National Development Plan 2018-2027 overall objective is to "structurally transform the Burundian economy, through strong, sustainable, resilient, and inclusive growth, and creating decent jobs for all leading to improved social well-being". This objective aims to exploit the growth potential of the Burundian economy in terms of productivity and job creation for inclusive and sustainable (economic and social) development. Under Issue 1: "Sustained and Inclusive Growth for Economic Resilience and Sustainable Development", Strategic Direction 3: Protecting the Environment, Adapting to Climate Change and Improving Land Use Planning, Axis 11. Climate change and risk management, the Strategic Objective 1 is "to promote resilient development to cope with the adverse effects of climate change".

Despite the completion of the projects listed in table 2, Burundi still possesses limited capacity to report in accordance with the ETF of the PA, the latest reporting standards adopted by the COP. Burundi currently faces systemic, technical and technological challenges to conform to the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines defining the ETF as laid out in Decision 18/CMA.1 and relies on this CBIT project to remove these challenges through capacity building of its institutions and national experts, development of appropriate systems and tools, including the needed infrastructure to collect and share climate data in a sustainable manner for facilitating climate analysis towards informing and updating strategies and development plans while also serving for reporting to the UNFCCC.

Institutional arrangements to implement and report transparently on climate actions of Burundi are weak, namely on the country's emissions, and its mitigation and adaptation actions including technological, technical and capacity building support needed and received. The country in its endeavour to meet its commitments under the ETF of the PA passed the much-needed legislation, Decree 100/206 of September 2021, to regulate the compilation and submission of good quality GHG inventories to the UNFCCC on a sustainable basis through a robust GHG inventory management system. The Decree clearly defines the responsibilities and roles of institutions within the appropriate legal and procedural framework for estimating emissions and removals of GHGs prescribed by the Convention. The Decree also provides for data collection, the QA/QC of the estimation process, content of the national inventory report, the validation process and archiving of all documents and products relative to the GHG inventory. To-date, the Decree has not yet been fully operationalized and this will be done when compiling the GHG inventory of the NC4. Presently, there exists one working group for each IPCC sector comprising representatives of the respective ministries and officers of the Department of Climate Change of OBPE. These working groups compiled the GHG inventory of the BUR1 under the guidance of an international consultant who also provided capacity building to them and other relevant stakeholders and data providers as appropriate. The system needs further development and consolidation, including capacity building, to operate smoothly and the CBIT project will help to fill the existing gaps while overcoming the barriers reported under this section. While Decree 100/2006 of September 2021 addresses the transparency related activities for the GHG inventory, a similar framework for tracking NDC implementation, including support needed and received have to be developed. This CBIT project seeks to develop this framework to complement Decree 100/2006 of September 2021 under Output 1 "Institutional arrangements and legal framework to collect and manage data for the GHG Inventories and NDC tracking drafted and submitted to the government for adoption".

Though Burundi has progressed in meeting the requirements on reporting of its emissions in its GHG inventories when preparing successive UNFCCC reports, especially the latest within the framework of the preparation of the BUR1, it is still not fully compliant with the TACCC principles due to weaknesses in the GHG inventory compilation process, namely a robust GHG inventory data collection, country specific emission factors and insufficient capacity the technical standards. Decree 100/2006 of September 2021 takes care of the management framework, the current situation portrays an undedicated and inappropriate data collection, sharing and archiving system to sustain transparent estimation of emissions, the need to develop national emission factors to enable the country move to the Tier 2 level for its key categories and insufficient capacity of the national experts to adopt and use IPCC prescribed methodologies and tools such as the 2006 IPCC guidelines, including an appropriate QA/QC system to ascertain the accuracy of the estimates. As well disaggregated data collection is not presently done while uncertainties of the estimates are not calculated. Output 2 "National GHG Inventory System designed, tested and operationalized, and relevant stakeholders trained on IPCC 2006 / latest guidelines / tools for GHG inventories" of this CBIT project aims at fulfilling these voids to allow for Burundi to report in a more transparent manner.

Burundi's capacity to properly track its NDC (Mitigation / Adaptation and Support) and integrate climate analysis in policy making is weak. Burundi doesn't have the appropriate MRV system, including the infrastructure and framework to track progress of implementation of its NDC actions. There are no indicators to monitor and evaluate NDC implementation. As well Burundi does not have the necessary tools and protocols for data collection and sharing for NDC tracking (Adaptation / Mitigation / Support needed and received) while decision-makers do not use climate information to inform policies and plans. Concerning baseline structures for data sharing, the OBPE website (<http://obpe.bi>), should be mentioned. It is managed by the Environmental Information Center, a service which is part of the Environment and Climate Change Department of OBPE. It is facing several constraints such as limited infrastructure, staff and equipment. The OBPE website currently publicizes information on climate change and the environment in general (legislative and regulatory mechanisms and documents, and scarce general information on reports, events and related news). The website lacks detailed information on climate transparency and related projects and initiatives.

However, OBPE does have a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system (<https://obpe.bi/index.php/fr/mise-en-oeuvre/documents-de-l-obpe>) in place for monitoring-assessment of the activities, projects and programs of the Office. While the M&E system caters for following and reporting on projects and programs falling under the mandate of OBPE, it is not suitable for MRV on an annual basis of all NDC actions including support needed and received for reporting in the BTRs. The website partially fills the role of disseminating information on the environment including climate change to all stakeholders, but it is not effective for the regular collection and sharing of data and other information needed for transparent reporting as per the ETF of the PA and also providing processed and analysed climate data on a regular basis and in a format easily understandable by decisionmakers for mainstreaming climate in the national development strategies and plans. Moreover, Burundi does not have the appropriate infrastructure for hosting a robust MRV system and the capacity to operate it for tracking its NDC mitigation and adaptation actions, including support needed and received. As well national stakeholders also do not have the capacity to contribute in the MRV system through data input and retrieval, and accessing of the products. Burundi has developed a National Transparency Portal under the Convention Biodiversity for reporting purposes. Hence, Burundi intends to develop a similar National Transparency Portal to fill the existing blank for reporting to the UNFCCC and enable the country deploy a functional MRV system to track its NDC mitigation and adaptation actions and support needed and received. This is earmarked under output 3 "National MRV system designed, tested and operationalized and Ministry staff / local authorities, and relevant stakeholders trained on tracking NDC implementation, including support needed and received".

Overall, the CBIT project will build on what has been accomplished in the past during the preparation of the three NCs and the BUR1 presently being completed for submission by the end of 2022. While previous reports provided information on what is planned and has been achieved by Burundi to implement the Convention, the CBIT project seeks to address systemic and technical challenges still encountered by the country to meet its obligations on the ETF of the PA. The NC4 is in a very preliminary stage with the PPG recently accessed for finalizing the preparation of the full project

document for funding by the GEF through UNEP. The BUR1 upon its completion will update and improve information on the national circumstances and institutional arrangement for the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis, the GHG inventory; climate change mitigation and their effects, the constraints, gaps and the financial needs for technology transfer and capacity building, provide any other information relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the convention and suitable for inclusion in the BUR including information on gender and climate change. The BUR1 will include also the appropriate arrangement of domestic measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) as well provide information on the support received for preparation and submission of the BUR1. The preparation of the BUR1 is expected to enhance awareness and knowledge on climate change-related issues in Burundi. It will seek to assist in the process of crosscutting national planning and policy formulation, as climate change is becoming a reality in Burundi. However, it is not expected that the preparation of the BUR1 will fill in all the existing gaps for Burundi to report in accordance to the EFT of the PA and adhere to the MPGs as per decision CMA /18.1. This is where the CBIT project comes in to strengthen the capacity of institutions, national experts and stakeholders to enhance the level of transparency when reporting to the UNFCCC as a signatory party to the PA. Additionally, the CBIT project will enable the development of the required system and infrastructure for collecting and sharing data and other climate information through a centralized platform, namely the National Transparency Portal. The CBIT project will support the development and /or adoption of the required tools and methodologies prescribed under the convention for reporting according to the TACCC principles. Burundi is expected to have robust institutional arrangements for preparing UNFCCC reports in line with the ETF of the PA, appropriate MRV systems to track and report of its emissions, progress in implementation of its NDC mitigation and adaptation actions, including financial, technological, technical and capacity building support needed and received.

3) Proposed alternative scenario with a description of project components, outcomes, outputs and activity/deliverables

The objective of the proposed alternative scenario rests on overcoming the barriers and filling the gaps described in the baseline scenario. Overcoming these gaps and barriers will ensure that the MRV of emissions, mitigation and adaptation inclusive of support needed and received provide enhanced transparency, accuracy and completeness of information on mitigation and adaptation measures that will inform decision-making and mainstreaming of climate change in development plans and strategies, thus enabling Burundi to:

- i. Estimate emissions and sinks of GHGs as per TACCC principles to inform the global stocktake and serve as baseline for assessing mitigation actions when implementing the NDC.
- ii. Measure and track GHG emissions reductions and removals through the implementation of NDC mitigation measures.

- iii. Facilitate the development of objectively verifiable monitoring indicators to assess progress against intended objectives.
- iv. Promote the transparent reporting and communication of GHG emission reductions, SDG contribution, gender integration, and climate finance on targeted mitigation and adaptation actions; and
- v. Enable verification, of the soundness of the results obtained on the implementation of implemented NDC mitigation and adaptation actions.

These improvements, while enabling sustainable transparent quality reporting, will also permit Burundi to better monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and impacts of its climate change policies, adjust these if needed, create political buy-in, and potentially increase the ambition of its NDC in the future. Previous Enabling Activities under the UNFCCC has provided the platform for Burundi to lay foundation of a national GHG inventory and MRV systems. However, they are still to deliver according to the Enhanced Transparency framework of the Paris Agreement. This is due to the existing national GHG inventory reporting system operating on a stand-alone basis for estimating emissions on an ad-hoc basis to report to the Convention up to now. Moreover, there is no overlap between GHG inventories and the NDC priority sectors in a well-structured manner to guarantee sustainability while the information generated from the present system does not feed in national decision-making and policy formulation processes. Burundi's CBIT project will therefore build on the latest GHG inventory and MRV systems of the BUR1 to establish appropriate and robust GHG inventory and MRV systems for sustainable climate reporting both at the national and international levels. As well, the data and information collected will serve to better assess and report on progress achieved on the SDGs given that most of them have direct linkages with the climate.

The CBIT work will cover the establishment of a National Transparency Portal to centralize and share all data and other information on climate actions, inclusive of the development of the necessary infrastructure for the portal which will be hosted on the website of OBPE. As well, appropriate tools and templates will be developed for ensuring collection of the data, with training and capacity development of ministries staff and other relevant stakeholders thereon for guaranteeing transparency. In terms of the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement for tracking the implementation of NDC activities, the CBIT project will also enhance Burundi's ability to effectively:

- i. Strengthen national institutions to better coordinate, manage and implement climate transparent activities.
- ii. Track progress and effectiveness of implemented climate actions.
- iii. Track progress relating to the achievement of NDC objectives in a sustained manner.
- iv. Collect and compile information for reporting transparently on the implementation of its NDC activities.

A description of the objectives of the project is presented in the objective tree (Figure 4).

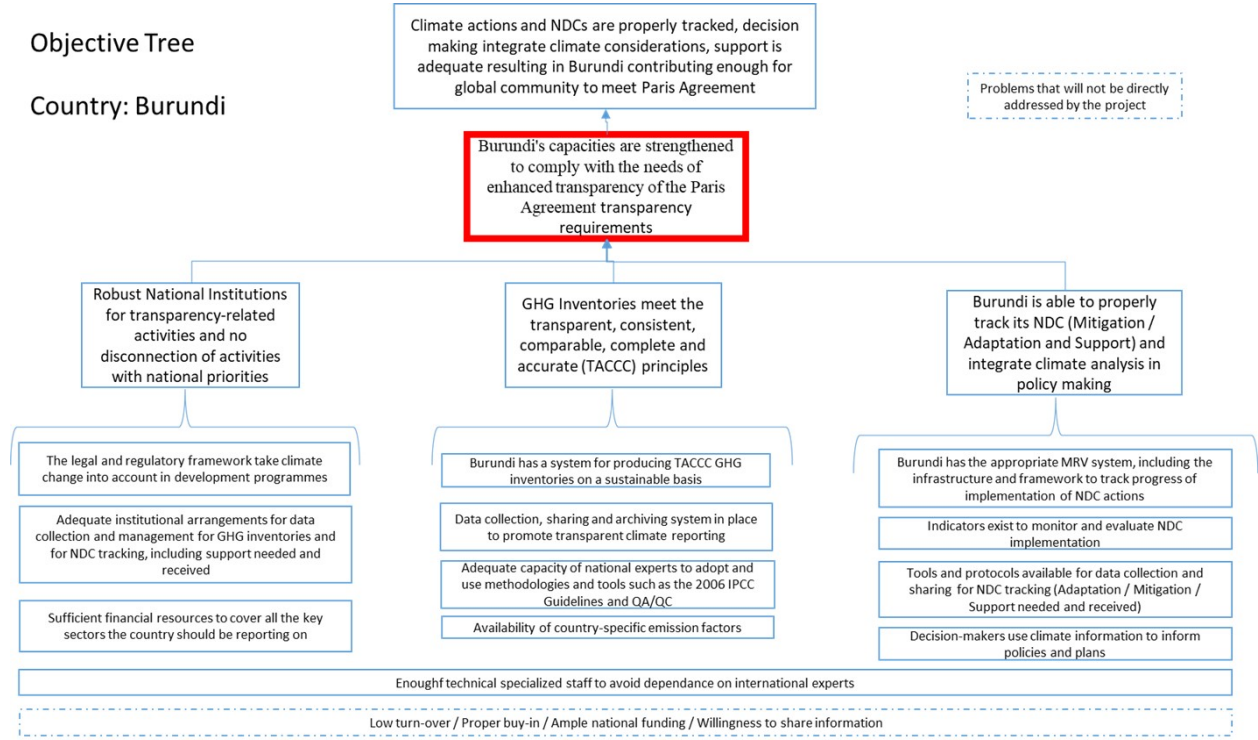


Figure 4. Objective tree

Component 1: Strengthening Burundi's capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policy-making and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project of Burundi will allow for the establishment of an appropriate MRV system for efficient and comprehensive collection, treatment and reporting of climate information in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Relevant sectors will have focal points for collecting and managing relevant data within their respective sectors for feeding in the centralized information system of the National Transparency Portal. These focal points compose the national team, namely the National Agency for climate change, which will be coordinated by the MEAL. The project will also contribute to strengthen the skills of the stakeholders. Then the actors who will be involved in project implementation will be trained in methodologies of GHG inventory elaboration and tracking of mitigation and adaptation actions as well as support received and needed.

Outcome 1: Burundi improves its Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework

The current (limiting) behavior that will be addressed to support realization of the outcome:

The purpose of collecting, compiling, and sharing data is not clear among all stakeholders. Roles and responsibilities are not clearly defined, and an intersectoral institutional mechanism for planning, implementation and monitoring of climate policies is lacking. This leads to the inability in the allocation of resources for data generation and sharing.

Data management is not a priority since it is not perceived as being a resource to inform decisionmakers to design climate policies and plan for an efficient NDC implementation process.

There are insufficient experts while capacity is lacking on the use of methodologies and tools for conducting GHG inventories, climate change vulnerability and adaptation studies, and mitigation assessments. Moreover, Burundi does not have enough resources to do research on climate change in relevant sectors.

Government staff has insufficient capacities to improve the quality and level of disaggregation of data collected, undertake uncertainty assessment, develop country-specific emission factors, and devise and implement a QA/QC plan due to financial and technical constraints in the collection and management of GHG and related data, including data interpretation, storage, updating of databases and archiving.

Government staff and relevant stakeholders do not have appropriate channels and tools for communicating and exchanging information on climate change, as a system with this purpose remains lacking. They are also unable to adequately manage knowledge generated in the country with regard to climate change.

Desired/transformation behavior

Stakeholder consultations, capacity-building activities and the establishment of appropriate Institutional arrangements and the legal framework to collect and manage data for the GHG Inventories and NDC tracking will contribute to change the attitude towards data sharing and compiling. All involved actors will understand their roles in the institutional arrangements within the legal framework and the purpose of generating, collecting, compiling and sharing data, under the coordination of OBPE and in collaboration with other sectoral focal points (output 1.1).

Moreover, the development and adoption of appropriate tools and methodologies for improving GHG inventories combined with training of personnel from various ministries and government agencies, and other relevant stakeholders such as the private sector, CSOs, NGOs, academicians and researchers will strengthen the capacity of Burundi for the collection and management of GHG inventory data. More experts and ministries? staff will be actively involved in the GHG inventory elaboration which will improve the quality of the information reported therein (output 1.2).

The adoption of tools, protocols, guidelines and indicators for tracking NDC implementation, including on support received and needed, following capacity building will strengthen stakeholders? capacities to monitor and assess mitigation and adaptation measures. Monitoring and evaluation systems for climate change actions, as well as knowledge management and information sharing mechanisms will be put in place, so that the generation, exchange and sharing of data and information among Government staff and other relevant stakeholders are strengthened (output 1.3).

The operationalization of a National MRV system, granting access to climate data and reports through the NDC National Transparency Portal, and related training will improve evidence-based climate planning. Decision-makers will integrate climate data in the decision-making processes, regarding the contribution to mitigation, adaptation and achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (output 1.3). Climate data will be presented in an easily understandable way, thus leading to more awareness about climate change amongst different segments of the Burundian society, especially those targeted by national strategies (political circles, government technical staff, media, CSOs, NGOs, scientists, and the vulnerable communities). The operationalization of the online portal will lead to a behavior change whence fighting climate change will be better integrated not only in government actions but also in planning at different levels as well as in the activities of the civil society and private sector.

Potential indicators to assess the above-mentioned behavioural change are:

1. Number of institutions that have the institutional, technical, and human capacities to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting in accordance to the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement
2. Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for implementing, monitoring and reporting transparently on climate activities
3. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment
4. Qualitative rating of the national GHG inventory reports in their ability to inform on GHG emissions from key sectors according to TACCC principles
5. Number of stakeholders (sectoral representatives) capable of benefiting from the training dispensed and tools availed to elaborate climate change policies and, track and report progress on the implementation of NDC activities in conformity with the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement

Measurement and verification methods for the above indicators can be a combination of:

- ? Survey by OBPE of the number of national experts, by national institution, able to collect and process climate information for reporting and policy making.
- ? Evaluation by the UNEP-DTU Partnership of the end of project report against criteria of Annex IV of the CBIT Programming directions.
- ? Terminal evaluation report with updated rating of the country's institutional capacity for transparency, considering inputs from representatives of ministries and other relevant institutions.
- ? TTE report from the ICA process (It is expected that the first BTR will be submitted to the UNFCCC just before completion of the CBIT project) and
- ? Stakeholders' feedback gathered at the end of the project on their capabilities to use the training and tools provided to elaborate climate change policies and reports.

The changes from the present situation to after completion of the CBIT project is depicted in the Theory of Change (ToC) in Figure 5. The ToC traces the different stages of the pathway for

reaching the project objective ?Strengthen Burundi's institutional and stakeholder capacity to comply with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change?. It also includes the drivers and assumptions as well as the expected impacts.

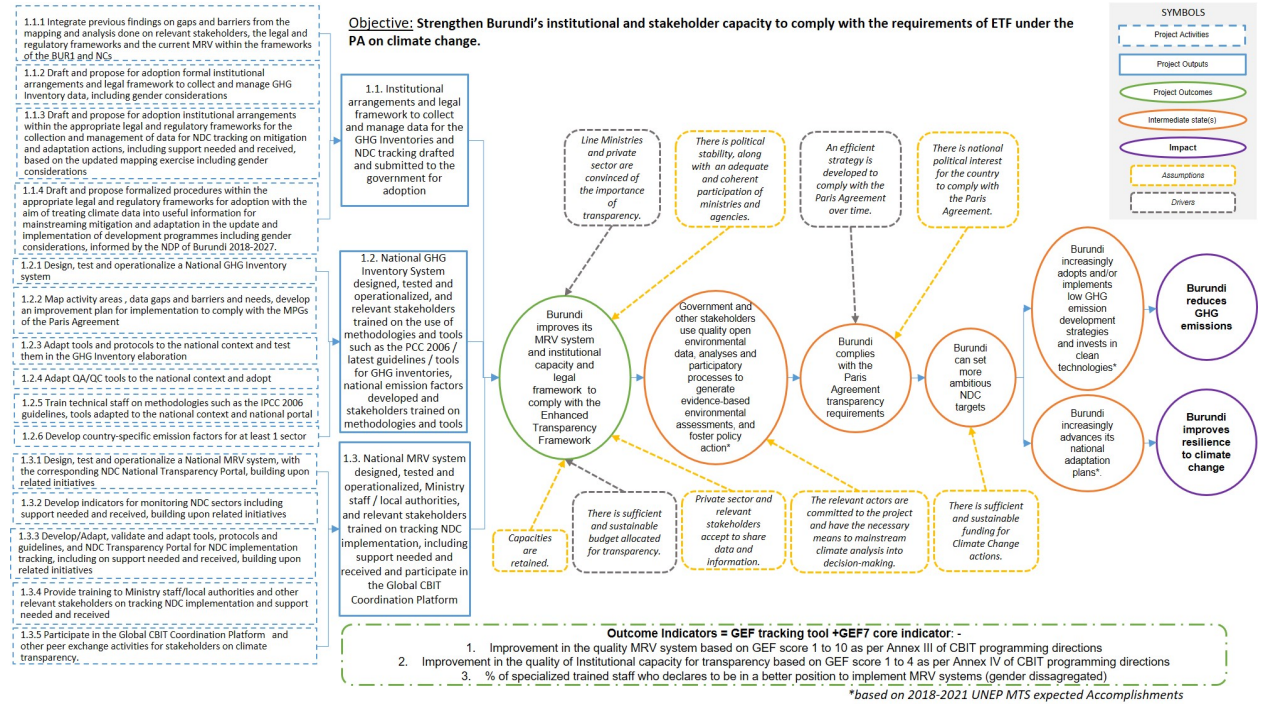


Figure 5. Theory of change

Outputs:

•Output 1.1: Institutional arrangements and legal framework to collect and manage data for the GHG Inventories and NDC tracking drafted and submitted to the government for adoption

Through this output, Burundi intends to strengthen the capacity of the institutions that have the mandate to plan and implement activities for data collection, processing, evaluation and archiving for measurement and reporting of all information on climate change initiatives. The goal is to put in place an appropriate institutional framework that allows the country to efficiently manage and report climate information. Such an institutional framework will enable Burundi to respond to the need identified in the NDC (2020), namely to develop institutional and operational capacities of institutions to coordinate programmes to mitigate and build resilience to climate change as well as establish functional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for climate change. Under this output, the Government aims to bring innovation and strengthen OBPE, the existing national agency that is responsible for coordinating climate change transparency activities. This output will necessarily build upon the BUR1 results relating to the proposal of an action plan for Burundi's MRV system.

Previous stakeholder analysis, done under the NCs and the BUR1, will serve as basis and starting point for drafting the institutional arrangements under this CBIT project. This CBIT project will take into consideration relevant stakeholders' current and potential future involvement, and responsibilities concerning climate transparency, and to this end may complement or undertake further in-depth analysis of previous assessments if needed. Moreover, the actual and potential linkages and synergies between the GHG Inventory system and other national projects shall be taken into account. On such basis, the institutional arrangements to be adopted will attribute roles and responsibilities to the various actors in the MRV system. Not only government institutions will be concerned but also CSOs, research institutions and private sector will be involved. Stakeholders identified so far along with their potential contribution in the respective outputs of the project are provided in Table 4 (refer to the 'Stakeholders' section).

Moreover, the CBIT project will integrate results of the mapping and analysis of the present legal and regulatory frameworks as well as current MRV practices and gaps still existent during the actual implementation of the BUR1 project (including, inter alia, a diagnostic of the national planning and monitoring-evaluation framework for the management of climate change, analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the system at the level of institutions, proposal of a national framework for MRV) and may complement such assessment if needed, building upon previous and concurrent initiatives.

In order to implement the action plan on a National MRV system developed within the BUR1 project, this CBIT project will draft and propose for adoption formal institutional arrangements and a legal

framework to collect and manage climate change data and information. It is noteworthy to mention that Burundi showed its willingness for transparent reporting by the progress made post ratification of the PA. The adoption of Decree 100/206 on 28th September 2021 clearly demonstrates the will of Burundi for transparent reporting and paves the way for the operationalization of the national MRV system for emissions through the development and implementation of the GHG inventory information management system. This CBIT project will build on that to extend the MRV system for tracking implementation of NDC activities inclusive of support needed and received.

The existing legal and regulatory framework in Burundi doesn't fully provide for a national platform integrating the relevant sectors involved in the generation, management, treatment and dissemination of information on initiatives undertaken in the fight against climate change, except for the GHG inventory through Decree 100/2006 of September 2021. This project will hence establish a coordination platform integrating all sectoral actors to enhance public and private sector participation in tracking the implementation of nationally determined contributions, by drafting and proposing for adoption formal institutional arrangements and a legal framework to collect, manage and treat data for NDC tracking (on mitigation and vulnerability & adaptation, including support needed and received). Whenever the existing legislations do not clearly provide for the type of agreement to be arrived at between institutions, Memorandums of Understanding and/or other arrangements and procedural agreements will be developed and implemented. Sectors and activities will be prioritized as per Burundi's NDC. Regarding mitigation, the energy, transport and AFOLU sectors will be key while for adaptation, priority ones will be agriculture, energy, water resources, health and ecosystems (including forests and biodiversity). Based on consultations with relevant ministries and the assessment performed under the BUR1 and this output, different modes of building support for the incorporation of climate change goals will be considered, such as the creation of an inter-ministerial group.

Burundi intends to reaffirm its determination to contribute to global efforts to reduce GHG emissions and strengthen its resilience to climate change while **continuing** to meet its developmental challenges. It must improve its legal and regulatory framework, guided by the National Policy on Climate Change, so as to adequately handle climate change as part of government investments. To this end, under this output, this CBIT project will draft and propose for adoption by government a strengthened legal and regulatory framework that considers climate change risks and integrates the results from NDC tracking (mitigation and adaptation action, as well as the contribution of co-benefits for achieving the SDGs). These are key elements to inform the update of development programmes and their implementation to promote resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change while avoiding emissions and increasing removals of GHGs to mitigate climate change. This activity will be informed and further detailed based on guidance provided by the National Development Plan of Burundi 2018-2027[3], under strategic orientation n° 3, Line of action 11. Climate change and climate risk management, strategic objective 1: Promote development resilient to the adverse effects of climate change; 4.2.3. Strategic direction 3: Protect the environment, adapt to climate change and improve land use planning. Such activity will be linked to activity 1.3.4., which will provide training to Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on tracking NDC implementation and support needed and received; and on how

to integrate climate data into the decision-making processes, regarding the contribution to mitigation and adaptation including their contribution to the achievement of the SDGs.

The situational analysis revealed an under representation of women at different levels and their participation in climate activities. This is a heritage dating far back in the country. Recognizing this state of affairs, Government of Burundi has included in the Decree 100/240 of 29th October 2014 creating the Burundian Office for the Protection of the Environment which has climate change under its mandate. This decree aims at resolving gender inequities including women empowerment as it considers the gender dimension and the promotion of women as an inclusive component of its intervention policy. In the CBIT project, women will be active participants in all activities of the project particularly the training workshops while also aiming at empowering them. To facilitate and promote gender equity, an expert has been provided for to develop and roll out a gender action plan in collaboration with the international experts in the technical activities including knowledge sharing.

Overall, the following activities will be delivered under this output along with the associated deliverables listed below:

Activity 1.1.1: Integrate previous findings on gaps and barriers from the mapping and analysis done on relevant stakeholders, the legal and regulatory frameworks and the current Measurement, Reporting and Verification within the frameworks of the BUR1 and NCs in the component 'strengthening Burundi's capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policy-making and reporting to the UNFCCC'.

Activity 1.1.2: Draft and propose for adoption institutional arrangements within the appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks for the collection and management of GHG Inventory data, based on the updated mapping exercise including gender considerations.

Activity 1.1.3: Draft and propose for adoption institutional arrangements within the appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks for the collection and management of data for NDC tracking on mitigation and adaptation actions, including support needed and received, based on the updated mapping exercise including gender considerations.

Activity 1.1.4: Draft and propose formalized procedures within the appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks for adoption with the aim of treating climate data into useful information for mainstreaming mitigation and adaptation in the update and implementation of development programmes including gender considerations, informed by the National Development Plan of Burundi 2018-2027.

Deliverables

D 1.1.1: Updated report on the mapping and analysis on relevant stakeholders, the legal and regulatory frameworks and the current Measurement, Reporting and Verification system (Activity 1.1.1).

D 1.1.2: Institutional arrangements within the appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks for the collection and management of GHG inventory data including gender considerations. (Activity 1.1.2).

D 1.1.3: Institutional arrangements within the appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks for NDC tracking on mitigation and adaptation actions, including support needed and received, and gender considerations. (Activity 1.1.3).

D 1.1.4: Formalized procedures for treating climate data into useful information for mainstreaming mitigation and adaptation in the update and implementation of development programmes including gender considerations. (Activity 1.1.4).

•Output 1.2: National GHG Inventory System designed, tested and operationalized, and relevant stakeholders trained on IPCC 2006 / latest guidelines / tools for GHG inventories

The establishment of a national GHGIMS requires managerial and financial capacity complemented with technical knowhow on the computation of good quality GHG inventories conforming to the TACCC principles. Thus, available tools and protocols shall be adapted to the national context and tested in the GHG Inventory elaboration. Techniques for collecting, processing, analysing, documenting, and archiving data for sustainably reporting on the level of emissions and removals of GHGs in the country must be implemented. The results of GHG inventories must be published regularly to guide decision-making. The frequency and quality of reporting has to be enhanced to comply with the ETF. National experts need to be trained in the use of the adapted tools and protocols and on the latest IPCC Guidelines to produce TACCC GHG inventories conforming to the MPGs laid out in decision 18/CMA.1 of Article 13 of the PA.

A robust functional GHGIMS is the foundation for the sustainable preparation of good quality GHG inventories. Hence, this will be the priority activity under this output, inclusive of all its components. A national system will be designed to enable improved reporting of GHG emissions through the elaboration of good quality national GHG inventories on a regular basis. There is need to review and improve the existing system through the following: (i) define the managerial and technical steps of the GHG inventory system (ii) Identify and allocate roles and responsibilities for implementing the procedures and steps such as overall coordination of the process, data collection, documentation and archiving, QA/QC coordination, computation of emissions and removals, write-up of the national inventory report (NIR), (iii) define procedures for validating and approving the NIR; (iv) review, consolidate and permanently establish the inter-sectoral GHG inventory working group. This inter-

sectoral group will comprise representatives from public and private institutions, including academicians with their roles and responsibilities in their working group clearly defined. Based on this, the project will design, test and operationalize the National GHGIMS, whose information will be aggregated, entered into and made publicly available through the integrated NDC National Transparency Portal to be created under the OBPE website and further described under Output 1.3.

The second priority is the timely availability of activity data (AD) to feed in the computation of the TACCC inventory. Under this output, a mapping exercise will be initiated to identify all activity areas and the required AD at the appropriate level of disaggregation along with data gaps to correct these and make accurate estimates of emissions and sinks from better data sets. Sectoral-specific studies will be undertaken in order to propose measures for the improvement of the GHG Inventory process over time, namely the generation and collection of good quality data. The areas for improvement of the GHG inventory identified within the framework of the preparation of the BUR1 will be developed into a proposal detailing an improvement plan for implementation over time, according to the 2006 IPCC/latest Guidelines. Tools and templates for collecting data will be developed and or adapted. The project will create the necessary capacities of the members of the working group by training them on the methodologies, developed tools and templates.

This improvement will be guided by the principles of transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability and shall respond to the needs previously identified such as improving the GHG inventory concerning data collection and management issues for multiple categories, inadequate data infrastructure, development of a time series of successive inventories starting with 2005, disaggregated data collection, uncertainty assessment, *inter alia*, building upon progress already achieved under the BUR1 project. As such, tools and protocols will be adapted to the national context and tested in the GHG Inventory elaboration, with a priority given to the improvement of data collection and data infrastructure.

Moreover, this CBIT project will adapt Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) tools to the national context and adopt them in the elaboration of climate transparency reports; such tools are necessary to ensure comparable and consistent GHG inventories are produced. Given that the AFOLU sector is a major emitter in the country, there is need to develop country specific stock and emission factors to improve the accuracy of emissions estimates of that sector which is a key category. Furthermore, under this output, the project will provide training to technical staff on IPCC 2006/latest guidelines/tools for GHG inventory, after adaptation to the national context. Training will target relevant stakeholders which are earmarked in Table 4 for the outputs where they will contribute, including the representatives from key ministries such as Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Hydropower, Energy and Mines, Ministry of Commerce, Transport, Industry and Tourism, and Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender, intersectoral team and OBPE staff and will encompass participation in sub-regional/regional and international training

workshops and meetings on GHG Inventories. The IPCC 2006 Guidelines and software Version 2.6.91 have already been used to estimate emissions and prepare the NIR for the 4 IPCC sectors Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste. However, there is still need for additional capacity building of existing staff and more stakeholders on the use of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and software. Burundi intends to further develop technical capacities by building upon local, regional, sub-regional and international experiences. A Training of Trainers approach will be implemented, as well as cooperation with FAO explored for specific trainings on the AFOLU sector. In addition, the project will seek collaboration with the University of Burundi for the improvement of GHG inventories and training activities, as well as with the Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change (LUCCC), a south-south, long-term capacity-building programme involving universities in LDCs. A collaboration framework between the University of Burundi and OBPE is already in place. For example, The University of Burundi produces the annual scientific bulletin of OBPE, the authors being the teaching and research staff of the University. Up to now, the University does not have a faculty solely devoted to climate change even if issues on the latter are treated indirectly within some modules where appropriate. Agreements do exist between the university and OBPE on specific issues and these could be translated into an MOU for a strengthened collaboration between the two institutions so that the university staff can be tasked to act as trainers of OBPE staff and other relevant stakeholders. Staff of the university of Burundi will be invited to attend the capacity building sessions of the CBIT project to complete their training so that they can act as trainers after the project lifespan.

Output 1.2 will address shortcomings in the functioning of the GHG inventory management system (MRV emissions) and technical issues to enable the country to prepare and report on its emissions in accordance with the MPGs of the PA. This output will support the development and adaptation of mandatory tools and methodologies including capacity building of stakeholders on these. Further synergies will consist in using the NC4 project framework and BTR1 for assessing the level of success of the transfer of knowledge concerning the preparation of GHG Inventories, as these projects will most probably be implemented concurrently with the CBIT project.

The following activities will be undertaken under this output:

1.2.1 Design, test and operationalize a National GHGIMS.

1.2.2 Map activity data available, institutions involved, data needs and data gaps and propose an improvement plan for implementation over time for the national GHG inventory, according to the MPGs of the Paris Agreement including the 2006 IPCC/latest Guidelines.

1.2.3 Adapt tools and protocols to the national context and test them in the GHG Inventory elaboration, prioritizing the improvement of data collection.

1.2.4 Adapt QA/QC tools to the national context and adopt them in the elaboration of climate transparency reports;

1.2.5 Train technical staff on IPCC 2006/latest guidelines/tools adapted to the national context, including the use of the National Transparency Portal to act as trainers in the future.

1.2.6 Develop country-specific emission factors for the AFOLU sector.

Deliverables

D 1.2.1: Report detailing operational procedures for the management of the functional National GHG inventory system (Activity 1.2.1)

D 1.2.2 Data and institutional needs identified, and improvement plan proposed for meeting them in accordance with the MPGs of the Paris Agreement including the 2006 IPCC/latest Guidelines (Activity 1.2.2)

D 1.2.3: Tools and protocols adapted to the national context for data and other information collection on GHG inventory (Activity 1.2.3)

D 1.2.4 QA/QC tools adapted to the national context available for elaboration of climate transparency reports (Activity 1.2.4)

D 1.2.5: Technical staff of ministries and other relevant stakeholders trained for using the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, adapted tools and the National Transparency Portal to act as trainers in the future (Activity 1.2.5)

D 1.2.6: Country-specific emission factors for the AFOLU sector (Activity 1.2.6)

•Output 1.3: National MRV system designed, tested and operationalized and Ministry staff / local authorities, and relevant stakeholders trained on tracking NDC implementation, including support needed and received

The ETF requires each party to provide a national GHG Inventory report and the information needed to monitor progress in the implementation of its NDC (Article 13.7), as well as information on the effects of climate change and adaptation (Article 13.8). In order to fulfil its obligations, Burundi needs to strengthen its capacity to monitor and assess mitigation and adaptation measures. This output will address the needs identified in the NDC (2018) related to the reinforcement of climate change impact tracking systems, the establishment of functional monitoring and evaluation systems for tracking

climate change actions, as well as knowledge management, and strengthening of the information and data communication and exchange platform.

It is thus necessary to strengthen the capacity of sectoral experts and relevant stakeholders to properly plan and monitor the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions. The assessment of effects induced by measures taken in each sector is key to success in future planning. Under this output and building upon related initiatives, Burundi will test and operationalize a National MRV system, with the corresponding information available online in the NDC National Transparency Portal, under the OBPE website (<http://obpe.bi>). Notably, the BUR1 is expected to propose a framework and tools for operationalizing an appropriate MRV system for monitoring actions, support and assistance received and needed for addressing climate change in Burundi. Based upon results of this forthcoming report, this CBIT project will strengthen the Environmental Information Center with regard to climate transparent information and data so as to have a database on climate transparency. Through this output, the government intends to create a specific page therein to host the NDC National Transparency Portal, aiming to strengthen communication and exchange of information and data on the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions, including support needed and received. The information generated under output 2 relating to GHG inventories and the National GHGIMS to be operationalized will be aggregated, entered into and made publicly available through the integrated NDC National Transparency Portal under the OBPE website. Compatibility between information tools will thus be ensured to allow for such integration.

In order to ensure greater awareness raising and communication on climate transparency, communication with stakeholders will be enhanced, as well as interactions with the media to promote the website's visibility and the CBIT project activities. This communication must be based on the four areas identified in the National Communication Strategy on climate change adaptation and early warning to extreme weather events (2014-2018), namely: (i) Awareness of political circles; (ii) Strengthening of the technical capacities of the Government; (iii) Preparation of non-governmental multipliers (media, NGOs, scientists, etc.) and (iv) Sensitization and information of the vulnerable population. The political circles will be made aware through the mainstreaming of climate change in development plans and strategies, informed through the attendance to workshops and capacity building of the ministries' staff/representatives. The inclusion of ministries' staff and representatives in the project's activities, notably the training workshops will strengthen the capacities of Government. The media and vulnerable population have participated in the stakeholder consultation and validation workshops and targeted to be among the direct beneficiaries of the project; i.e. the 15 representatives, from community organizations including indigenous people, from each of the five eco-climatic zones.

Burundi has updated its NDC with UNDP support and has evaluated climate projects that were undertaken. Indicators and an appropriate methodology for NDC tracking are still missing. The BUR1 has proposed a framework and tools for operationalizing an appropriate MRV system for monitoring

actions, support and assistance received on climate change by Burundi. The added value of this CBIT project compared to previous NCs and the BUR1 project results will be to develop and implement indicators, tools and guidelines that will enable monitoring and reporting NDC implementation in compliance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework. The CBIT project will improve, continue work on and operationalize the action plan for the MRV system that is proposed in the BUR1. This CBIT Project will hence develop indicators for monitoring NDC sectors, including support needed and received, building upon related initiatives. To this effect, it will rely on results of the BUR1 concerning mitigation actions and their effects, including progress indicators adopted, outcomes of the workshop on the development, prioritization and implementation of mitigation projects and technical capacities built through training on mitigation conducted in September 2020. Priority sectors to be tracked under the mitigation component of the NDC are Energy (more specifically hydroelectricity) and AFOLU (reforestation; replacement of traditional charcoal kilns and traditional home ovens, and replacement of mineral fertilizers with organic fertilizers).

For the tracking of climate change impacts and adaptation, priority will be given to the AFOLU, Water and Energy sectors: sustainable agriculture, water resources management, rational management of forest resources and hydroelectricity. Concerning information on the effects of climate change and adaptation, this CBIT project will build upon previous and concurrent NCs results on vulnerability and adaptation as well as other related projects, especially for the elaboration of its National Adaptation Plan. The NC3 has listed relevant projects executed or in progress to advance vulnerability assessments, such as: Burundi Groundwater Assessment Study; Development of a Decision Support System (DSS) for the planning and management of water resources; Implementation of a pilot Integrated Water Resources Management plan; Systematic monitoring of the climate in Burundi; Monitoring of the water quality of the country's main rivers; Improved seasonal climate forecasts for early warning; and Strengthening of the meteorological and hydrological data collection system. The TNC also developed relevant project concepts or ideas not yet implemented, related to the development of a strategy on data collection and processing on water resources; and the improvement of data and information management and dissemination mechanisms, for which synergies with this CBIT Project shall be explored.

Moreover, CBIT will validate and adopt the protocols and operating procedures required as well as guidelines for NDC implementation tracking, including on support needed and received, further advancing, or enhancing the BUR1 proposals for the national MRV system if and where needed. It will also actually adopt and start testing the selected tools based on the proposal expected from the BUR1 for the operationalization of the MRV system, building upon related initiatives and lessons learned from experiences in other countries where relevant. With this objective, the project will seek collaboration with the University of Burundi, including for training activities as detailed under Output 1.2 above.

Furthermore, training will be provided to Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on tracking NDC implementation and support needed and received, including on how to conduct mitigation assessments and vulnerability analysis. A Training of Trainers approach will be privileged, as well cooperation with FAO for trainings focused on the AFOLU sector.

In addition, ministry staff, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders will be trained on how to integrate climate data into decision-making processes, regarding the contribution of mitigation and adaptation goals as well as co-benefits related to the SDGs. This activity will help decision-makers to take into account the dimension of climate change when designing and implementing national development plans and undertaking poverty alleviation efforts, by duly considering climate change risks and also by integrating results of NDC tracking (mitigation and adaptation actions) as key inputs, with a view to build resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Finally, under this output, Burundi will participate in the Global CBIT Coordination Platform and other peer-exchange activities for stakeholders on climate transparency, such as sub-regional/regional/international trainings workshops/meetings on MRV. Burundi intends to develop its technical capacities by building upon international experiences.

Potential activities to be undertaken along with associated deliverables are:

Activity 1.3.1 Design, test and operationalize a National MRV system, with the corresponding NDC National Transparency Portal, building upon BUR1 results and other related initiatives.

Activity 1.3.2 Develop indicators for monitoring NDC sectors, including support needed and received, building upon related initiatives.

Activity 1.3.3 Develop/adapt, validate and adopt tools, protocols and guidelines, including the National Transparency Portal, for NDC implementation tracking, including on support needed and received, building upon BUR1 results and other related initiatives and considering the priority sectors and sub-sectors for mitigation and adaptation.

Activity 1.3.4 Provide training to Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on the validated tools, protocols and guidelines for tracking NDC implementation and support needed and received; and on how to integrate climate data into decision-making processes, regarding the contribution to mitigation, adaptation and the SDGs.

Activity 1.3.5 Participate in the Global CBIT Coordination Platform and other peer-exchange activities for stakeholders on climate transparency.

Deliverables

D 1.3.1: Report on the establishment and operation of the National MRV system, with the corresponding NDC National Transparency Portal. (Activity 1.3.1)

D 1.3.2 Indicators for monitoring NDC sectors, including support needed and received (Activity 1.3.2)

D 1.3.2: Adapted tools, protocols, guidelines and the National Transparency Portal, for NDC implementation tracking, including on support needed and received (Activity 1.3.3)

D 1.3.4 Ministry staff/local authorities and other stakeholders trained on the validated tools, protocols and guidelines for tracking NDC activities and on mainstreaming of climate data into decision-making processes (Activity 1.3.4)

D 1.3.5: Participation of stakeholders through sharing of documents on lessons learned during implementation of the project in the Global CBIT Coordination Platform and other peer-exchange activities on climate transparency such as regional and international meetings (Activity 1.3.5)

4) Alignment with GEF Focal Area and/or Impact Program strategies

This CBIT project is addressing GEF Focal Area Climate Mitigation 3-8 ?Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency?.

The GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy aims to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards low emission and climate-resilient development pathways. The CBIT, as per paragraph 85 of the Conference of the Parties (COP) decision adopting the Paris Agreement, complies with this Focal Area Strategy by:

- ? Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities.
- ? Providing relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and
- ? Assisting in the improvement of transparency over time.

The requested support also aligns with CBIT activities outlined in paragraph 18 of the CBIT programming directions document, as described in each output. The proposal aims to:

- i. Strengthen Burundi's national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities.
- ii. Establishing improved institutional and procedural arrangements for data and information monitoring, reporting and verification.
- iii. Support the development of tools, templates, and applications to facilitate the use of improved methodologies, guidelines, datasets, and database system tools and economic models needed for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities.
- iv. Provide targeted training and capacity-building for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the PA, as well as assist with the improvement of transparency work for the future.
- v. Compensate the lack of availability of national funding, while ensuring the development and implementation of the sustainable capacities and systems required for transparent reporting.
- vi. Train stakeholders on how to integrate knowledge from transparency initiatives into national policy and decision-making

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

Burundi as it stands presently faces numerous challenges to report transparently as per the MPGs of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC. One major constraint is the lack of an appropriate system to collect, centralize and share climate data and information for reporting and using these to inform the update and improvement of national policies and strategies to enable the country to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The project will develop and make functional a robust MRV system for climate transparency, based on the proposal earmarked in the BUR1, thus allowing for reporting on a continuous basis and responding to the MPGs for Article 13 of the PA. This project will allow the government of Burundi to improve its national GHG inventory reports and the quality and flow of information needed to monitor progress in the implementation of the NDC, as well as information on the effects of mitigation of, and adaptation to climate change.

The project will strengthen the capacity of the executing agency to lead, coordinate, plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate programs to enhance climate transparency in order to meet commitments under the PA. It will allow the country to enhance the participation of sectoral stakeholders through institutionalization of the reporting process and help the country in fighting climate change.

The value added by CBIT in relation to the BUR1 and NC projects will be to develop and implement indicators, and appropriate tools, methodologies and guidelines that will allow for monitoring and reporting NDC implementation in the context of the ETF. CBIT will improve, continue work on and operationalize the action plan for the MRV system that is an expected result of the ongoing BUR1 project, which shall propose a framework for operationalizing an appropriate national MRV system. Additionally, the new MRV system will serve to improve reporting in NCs and Biennial Transparency reports (BTRs) in the future. The data and information generated, collected, databased and available from the National Transparency Portal will facilitate their treatment into useful information for mainstreaming and updating national policies and plans towards reducing the carbon footprint of Burundi while enhancing resilience to climate change.

The GEF CBIT program is designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such, this project is financed on a fully agreed cost basis. In the case of this program, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06). The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of the programming directions. Co-financing is not a necessary requirement for this project, but the Government of Burundi, through OBPE of the MEAL, will provide an in-kind contribution of US\$ 123,000 to the project in the form of staff as well as office facilities, equipment, traveling and communication during the 36 months' duration of the project.

Cost-effectiveness will be ensured as the project will coordinate with other related initiatives as mentioned above, rely on national resources and structures already in place and execute an appropriate budget considering the relative size and costs of similar projects in the region.

Regarding UNEP's comparative advantage vis-?-vis other institutions, one should mention that UNEP is already implementing nearly twenty national CBIT projects, of which nine in Africa (Togo, Burkina Faso, South Africa, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Eswatini, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mauritania), besides other proposals approved in PPG phase (Cameroon, Lesotho and Tanzania). Moreover, UNEP is one of the main proponents of the Global CBIT project, engaging countries to take part in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

This CBIT project will develop the capacity of Burundi to better assess and report emissions and their reduction which have associated environmental benefits. In return, it allows the government of Burundi to properly track NDC mitigation and adaptation actions. The project will support Burundi's initiatives towards sustainable development through strengthening its institutional framework to monitor, report and verify GHG emissions and climate action of its NDC. It will strengthen Burundi's capacity to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework requirements under the PA by improving its MRV system and the quality of reports to the UNFCCC. In turn, the MRV system will contribute to improve planning processes aiming to reduce GHG emissions and build resilience as it will provide decision-makers with more informed information about climate-related policies. These effects will translate into a higher ambition when presenting the next NDC and the consecutive ones.

Based on the CBIT Tracking Tool, this project is linked to the climate change mitigation focal area Indicator 3 *"Quality of MRV systems"* for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data. Indicator 3 has 10 levels, as defined by the GEF CBIT Tracking Tool. The baseline and target set during the project development phase are:

Indicator 3 ? from 2 presently to 5 post-project.

The indicator from the GEF CBIT programming directions document (Annex III) and GEF6 CBIT Tracking tool that best describes the current situation on *"Quality of MRV systems"* is *Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there* and the target is *Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited.*

The project will monitor an additional indicator 5 *"Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement"*. The baseline and target set during the project development phase following the scale of 1-4 as per the guidance on Annex IV of the CBIT programming directions: Indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency- related activities.

Indicator 5 ? from 2 currently to 4 after project completion.

The indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency related activities, as defined in the GEF CBIT programming directions document (Annex IV)[4] and GEF6 CBIT Tracking tool will be used to assess the achievement of Outcome 1.

The current indicator description which best describes the Article 13 related institutional capacities is the following:

?Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority and mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13?.

The expected indicator improvement achieved through CBIT support, by enhancing institutional capacities will be illustrated by the achievement of the following described indicator:

?Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities.?.

The description of the indicators as defined by the CBIT Tracking tool at CEO Endorsement stage is provided in Annex A in this document.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovativeness:

This CBIT project will adopt an innovative approach by operationalizing a national MRV system that will allow for the integration of climate change data and information through a national and central system for the transparent monitoring and accounting of GHG emissions and NDC implementation, including adaptation and mitigation actions as well as support needed and received. By putting in place indicators, tools and appropriate methodologies and guidelines, this project will enable monitoring and

reporting on NDC implementation and progress in achieving the targets to comply with the ETF's requirements.

The development and implementation of an appropriate information system, including information and communication technologies, especially in support of the National GHGIMS and the national MRV system will bring innovation to climate change data management in Burundi. This will be achieved through the establishment of an integrated NDC National Transparency Portal hosted on the OBPE website. The measurement and monitoring capacities of national institutions will be enhanced, and the participation of academia can promote research and innovation which will contribute to local knowledge development. Knowledge management related to climate change will thus be improved, including data sharing, collection and communication approaches. These actions will allow Burundi to track the level of achievement of the national and international goals within the context of the Paris Agreement.

Moreover, a legislative innovation is earmarked with the proposal for a strengthened legal and regulatory framework to ensure that climate change is taken into account in development programmes. The latter will be accompanied with the required training of Ministry staff / local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to integrate climate data into decision-making processes with regard to the contribution of mitigation, adaptation and the SDGs.

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Sustainability:

It is interesting to note that Burundi demonstrated its commitment for transparent reporting by its actions after ratification of the PA. The country adopted Decree 100/206 on 28th September 2021 which clearly defines the framework for the development and operationalization of a domestic MRV system for reporting transparently on emissions. This CBIT project will support the operationalization of this decree through the strengthening of the legal and regulatory frameworks for reporting on emissions. It will concurrently build on that decree to extend the MRV system for tracking implementation of NDC activities inclusive of support needed and received.

The increased participation of sectoral stakeholders during the implementation of the CBIT project will improve institutionalization of the process and ensure sustainability. The strengthened capacity of OBPE for coordination, and the enhanced legal and regulatory frameworks as well as institutional arrangements clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders will promote their continuous engagement in climate transparency and the institutionalization of the MRV system. Further

strengthening the legal and regulatory frameworks so that climate change is taken into account in development programmes will also ensure sustainability in national planning and budgeting processes.

In addition, training and capacity-building activities will target government staff, decision-makers at different levels, the private sector, CSOs, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders. A Training of Trainers approach will also be explored in collaboration with the University of Burundi to promote gains in sustainability, country ownership and local knowledge development.

The enhancement of the IT infrastructure coupled with the operationalization of an appropriate National GHG Inventory System will promote sustainability in the elaboration of GHG inventories, tracking of NDC activities notwithstanding information sharing at different levels in the country. The consolidation in composition and technically of technical working groups involved in the elaboration of BURs and NCs will also contribute to making the CBIT project sustainable.

The operationalization of a National MRV system will ensure the improvement of transparent reporting over time. Moreover, the adoption of indicators, tools, protocols and guidelines for tracking NDC implementation will allow for the sustainable and informed updating of future Burundi's NDC in addition to transparent reporting.

Sustainability of the project's achievements will also be fostered through the dissemination of the project's results through information-sharing networks and forums. Moreover, the training materials will remain available online after the training sessions. This CBIT project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that will guide the design and implementation of future climate change projects in the country. Finally, there will be a two-way exchange of information between this project and other projects relevant to climate change.

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Potential for scaling-up:

Burundi has enacted the necessary legislation for transparent reporting of its emissions, Decree 100/206 in September 2021, that still need to be made fully functional through appropriate regulations, procedures, and institutional arrangements. The CBIT project will support the full operationalization of the MRV emissions component while also addressing MRV mitigation including support needed and received. Lessons learned from the implementation of this CBIT initiative, namely the scaling up of the MRV emission system to a fully operational domestic one inclusive of the MRV component to track

NDC implementation, will provide important information to guide the implementation of future projects related to Burundi's NDC, including mitigation and adaptation actions. This project will also provide an appropriate platform to improve and scale up data collection and sharing of climate information, approaches, tools and capacities of the MRV system in Burundi, and to support the adoption of sustainable development interventions.

The AFOLU and Energy sectors are responsible for substantial emissions and sequestration and will thus be the priority sectors that the project will address. Following the operationalization of the MRV system for the AFOLU and Energy sectors, it will be scaled up to cover the other sectors IPPU and Waste. The NDC National Transparency Portal will be further exploited to service data collection, sharing, databasing and archiving for the IPPU and Waste sectors as well as other environmental projects. It will serve as a data repository for providing information to stakeholders for development of projects, research on climate and integration of climate information in national policies and strategies. The engagement of bilateral and multilateral partners will also improve opportunities to intensify these interventions. Due to the similarity between Burundi's challenges and those of other developing nations ? especially other French-speaking countries in Africa with CBIT projects under implementation such as Burkina Faso, Togo, and Mauritania?, lessons learned during implementation will support scaling up, mainly by means of peer-exchange activities through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

[1] Second edition (2013) available at: <https://daraint.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/cvm2nded-executivesummary-french.pdf> ; First edition (2010) available at: https://www.thecvf.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/CVM1_Exec_sum_Fr.pdf

[2] <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/pages/Party.aspx?party=BDI>

[3] National Development Plan of Burundi 2018-2027, p. 49, available at: <https://bi.chm-cbd.net/fr/implementation/strategies-plans-nationaux/plan-nat-dev-bdi-2018-2027>

[4] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions_0.pdf

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

The project will take place in Burundi. The impacts will be relevant nationwide, but most of the institutions and relevant stakeholders are based in the capital area of Bujumbura with the coordinates 3° 21' 40.5360'' S and 29° 20' 52.4976'' E.

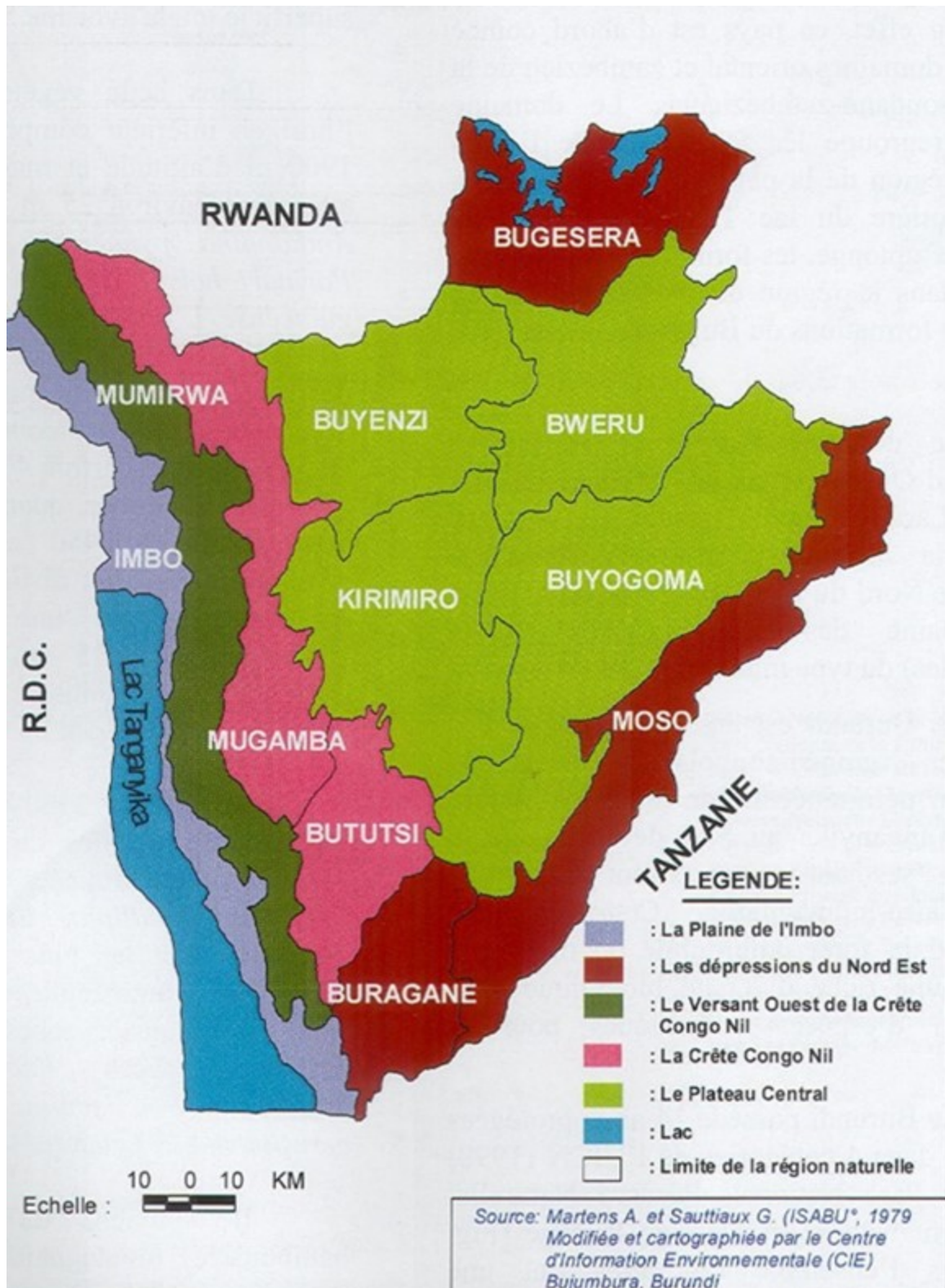


Figure 6: Map of the 5 eco-climatic regions of Burundi

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

Not applicable.

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

There have been restricted stakeholder consultations during the development of the Project Information Format (PIF). Consultations targeted the key institutions that were to be engaged, namely at the level of ministries (including their main departments) as the exercise adopted mostly a top-down approach. This approach was favored because of the time (about 3 years) forecasted for the different stages of the project development until the full write-up of the CEO-ER document and its approval by the GEF. Changes within institutions and organizations over this relatively long time period which could affect eventual engagement during project implementation have thus been avoided when focusing on the wider range of stakeholders during the late stage of CEO Endorsement document preparation.

Hence, wider stakeholder consultations took place during the PPG stage to ensure that those consulted and engaged will be the same to collaborate and support the implementation of the project after getting trained to ensure long term sustainability. The COVID-19 pandemic affected the stakeholder consultation process, so consultations took place virtually through the internet or via phone calls (which were not the optimal channels to be privileged).

Nonetheless, the project development team managed to engage a wide group of stakeholders during the PPG stage to obtain their input on the scope, coverage and relevance of the project activities, and the

strategies that will be adopted for successful implementation as well as their commitment to participate in the project during the implementation phase.

A first stakeholder consultation workshop was held over 2 days on the 10 and 11 November 2021 using a mix of physical attendance for most of the Burundian stakeholders coming from the ministries and some other institutions coupled with virtual attendance of the representative of UNEP, the international consultant and some national stakeholders to avoid travel as the COVID 19 pandemic was still being felt in the country. The workshop had satisfactory participation in relation to the invitations given and was held in due form despite the existence of the pandemic of COVID-19. No case of contamination has been observed 15 days post workshop. The workshop was attended by 45 participants, 34 men and 11 women on the first day and by 46 participants, 37 men and 9 women on the second day. The participants comprised representatives from the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning, the Ministry of Interior, Community Development and Public Security, the Ministry of Information and Communication, Information Technology and Media, the Ministry of Public Health and the Fight against AIDS, the Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender and the Ministry of Commerce, Transport, Industry and Tourism, representatives of the national assembly, regional representatives from the 5 eco-climatic zones, NGOs, gender organizations (association femme et environnement Burundi among others), the civil society (Reseau des jeunes pour les forets de l'Afrique centrale), indigenous peoples (Unissons nous pour la promotion des Batwas) and national experts on the GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation thematic areas. The objectives of the workshop were to launch the CBIT process with a wider group of stakeholders, consult with them on information gathered and presented in the PIF and update these to fit the new socioeconomic situation following the COVID-19 pandemic.

The international consultant presented the situational analysis describing the present status of reporting that reflects the readiness of the country to comply with the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement. The root causes, barriers, constraints and gaps preventing Burundi from doing transparent reporting were highlighted under the baseline scenario followed by the alternative scenario that the CBIT project seeks to achieve. The first presentation described the main features of the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement to enable the assistance to better understand what is awaiting the country in terms of reporting standards as from 2024 in its Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). The second presentation outlined the barriers, constraints and gaps summed up in the problem tree and what the project seeks to achieve within the objective tree. The present situation was highlighted followed by the alternative scenario that will address the barriers, constraints and gaps. Clarifications were provided to the stakeholders during the discussion sessions after the presentations on both days. The national stakeholders also brainstormed in breakout groups on the project component, outcomes, outputs and activities to be undertaken and made preliminary submissions for inclusion in the full project proposal.

Following the consultation workshop of the 10 and 11 November 2021, OBPE organized 5 working sessions (again during the PPG stage) between the 19 and the 24 November 2021 in the premises of the University of Burundi for in-depth discussions and analysis of the root causes, gaps, barriers and constraints to transparent reporting, and the proposed activities of the CBIT project to overcome these. These working sessions which took place under the guidance of the national consultant and senior OBPE staff members enabled better engagement of the stakeholders to support the development of the CEO Endorsement document. The participants comprised 18 national experts represented by 13 men and 5 women. The deliberations and conclusions are included in the stakeholder consultation workshop report.

The outcome of the workshop inclusive of the brainstorming sessions was useful for confirming the actions identified and update them according to the contributions of the stakeholders. The deliberations supported the institutional framework and structure for implementation of the project, building upon lessons learned and achievements from previous reporting initiatives, the monitoring and evaluation framework, the data collection and sharing process, technical improvements on the inventory and mitigation thematic areas, and the capacity building targets. Stakeholders were also given clarifications on issues pertaining to funding of climate activities, co-financing of the CBIT and other GEF funded projects, revision of previous reports submitted to the UNFCCC, the NDC revision and the preservation of forests.

The objectives of the 4 days brainstorming session were to

- Identify and analyze barriers and gaps related to ETF compliance.
- Identify and analyze proposed actions to address barriers and gaps

A total of 21 barriers and gaps were identified after in-depth discussions, but these were then prioritized to keep the 7 most important barriers and gaps to be retained for informing the finalization of the CBIT CEO Endorsement document. The 7 needs associated with overcoming the barriers / gaps are as follows:

- ? Provide technical and financial support to the OBPE for the development and implementation of a climate change training program to increase the number of sectoral experts .
- ? Strengthen technical and financial support for the collection and processing of complete and accurate activity data and the determination of country-specific emission factors.
- ? Set up and professionalize QA/QC services.
- ? Strengthen the climate change awareness program for data custodians to encourage them to share data and information.

- ? Build the capacity of national climate change experts to design and implement a monitoring, reporting and verification system (MRV).
- ? Operationalize the national GHG inventory system to facilitate data exchange.
- ? Strengthen institutional and stakeholder capacity for effective monitoring of NDC implementation, including data exchange and information on progress and impact management.

Upon completion of the workshop, the participants:

- ? Improved their knowhow on the state of the art of climate transparency in Burundi.
- ? Were able to explain the link between the CBIT project and the ETF.
- ? Were aware of the problems related to climate transparency.
- ? Knew their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the CBIT project.
- ? Were able to construct a problem tree and a solution tree.

A second stakeholder validation workshop was held on 25 January 2022 with the national stakeholders towards the end of the PPG stage to validate the project document. The workshop was attended by 64 participants comprising 40 men and 24 women (which represented 38% of the assistance). Representatives covered a wide group of stakeholders, namely key ministries that will be directly involved in the future MRV system for GHG emissions, tracking of NDC mitigation and adaptation actions including support needed and received. The key ministries were Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Hydropower, Energy and Mines, Ministry of Commerce, Transport, Industry and Tourism, Ministry of Finance Budget and Economic Planning, Ministry of Communication, ICT, and Media. The other participants comprised representatives from government agencies, NGOs, gender organizations, the civil society including one association of indigenous people (Batwa) and national experts on the GHG inventory, mitigation, and adaptation thematic areas.

During that workshop, the international consultant presented the following items of the CBIT CEO Endorsement document for discussions and validation:

- a. Objective, outcome, outputs, activities, and deliverables of the project

- b. A detailed explanation of the intervention to remove the existing gaps and barriers to prepare Burundi for reporting according to the ETF of the PA
- c. The designing, testing and operationalisation of appropriate MRV systems to estimate and report on GHG emissions on a sustainable basis, track progress in the implementation of NDC mitigation and adaptation actions including support needed and received
- d. The roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders were highlighted with emphasis on the capacity building aspect to enable them deliver post the CBIT project
- e. The workplan including the schedule of activities and budgeted estimates for the components of each output and the projected expenditures distributed over the project cycle
- f. The implementation and execution of the project including the indicators and their means of verification

The main areas of concern raised by the participants were:

- ? Burundi may not meet the anticipated rate of participation of women in the different activities and the expected level.
- ? It may be challenging to complete all earmarked activities within the 3-year timeframe of the project.
- ? The linkages and relationship between the Technical and Steering Committees.
- ? How the MRV system will facilitate access to funds by Burundi, especially for implementing adaptation and mitigation projects.
- ? The inclusion of a mechanism in the CBIT project to enable Burundi to access funds.

Clarifications were provided to the audience on these key issues as follows:

- ? The target for women participation is set to create a momentum in improving the currently existing participation rate of women in transparency related activities.
- ? There is a clearly defined workplan with activities overlapping to enable completion, as opposed to activities being implemented one at a time and in a sequential manner.
- ? The two committees operate on different levels. The technical Committee's role is to ensure technical quality of the outputs while the Steering Committee should ensure implementation of the project is according to plans and provide strategic guidance to the project.

? The MRV system will facilitate access to funds as it will report transparently on the achievements of the country to implement the convention while also giving information on the efficient use of resources provided to Burundi through trust-building between partners.

? The CBIT project is not designed to include a financing mechanism since this is not its main objective and purpose ? which remains capacity building of the country for enhanced transparency reporting.

The main outcomes of the workshop can be formulated as follows:

- (i) stakeholders know and understand the project?s implementation structure, their roles and their responsibilities
- (ii) stakeholders are aware of the CBIT project?s intervention logic
- (iii) the CEO Endorsement document was validated by the different stakeholders.

In Burundi, there are several national institutions within different ministries whose mandates, as per Decree 100/206 of 28th September 2021, included activities on climate change issues related to various socioeconomic sectors. Different ministries will be engaged in the project activities relative to their contribution as identified in the CBIT project document. The CBIT project will strengthen existing institutional arrangements comprising wide stakeholder groups that will be playing key roles as mentioned in Table 4. This list of stakeholders is not exhaustive and new ones will be engaged as appropriate during the rolling out of the activities of the project.

Table 4 ? List of stakeholders with their potential contribution

Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
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Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
Burundian Office of Environmental Protection	The Burundian Office of Environmental Protection presently implements and coordinates climate change activities including preparation of the reports to the UNFCCC.	It will lead and coordinate the execution of this project. It will coordinate data collection, management and reporting of climate change-related data, lead the capacity-building initiatives to build a domestic MRV system and improve the National GHG Inventory system. Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3.
Government		
Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock	Responsible for coordinating the internal institutional arrangements related to data collection for the water, agriculture and landscape and ecosystems sectors.	The Directorate OBPE of this Ministry will be the executing agency, will host the PMU and coordinate activities of the CBIT project. OBPE will also be responsible for the preparation, validation and submission of the CBIT report to the GEF through and with the support of UNEP, the implementing agency. The different directorates of MEAL will collect and provide the necessary data on the environment and more specifically the agriculture, livestock, forest and waste sectors. Outputs 1.1., 1.2 and 1.3
Ministry of Hydropower, Energy and Mines	Responsible for developing and implementing the national Energy policy. Role of focal point for the energy sector.	The Ministry will continue to collect and provide data on the Energy sector to OBPE for climate transparent reporting. Its representative will act as the focal point for this sector in the sectoral working group on GHG inventory and mitigation as well as adaptation in the water resources sector. It will be a key institution participating in the development and roll out of the MRV system. Outputs 1.2 and 1.3

Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Development Cooperation	It will have the role of providing co-finance for the implementation of the project activities. It will also be engaged in project implementation.	This ministry will participate in the project and get trained on the MRV component linked with tracking support received and needed and will provide existing data on this aspect. It will be a member and also act as the focal point in the sectoral working group. Outputs 1.1 and 1.3
Ministry of Commerce, Transport, Industry and Tourism	Responsible for developing and implementing the national commercial, transport, industrial, and tourism policies. Role of focal point for the industrial and transport sectors.	The ministry will provide data relating to the IPPU and transport areas for the GHG inventory, tracking of NDC mitigation and adaptation activities and will actively participate in the development and implementation of the MRV system. It will also be the ministry's focal point as a member of the sectoral working groups. Outputs 1.2 and 1.3
Ministry of Education and Scientific Research	Responsible for developing and implementing the national education and research policy. It will provide information and valuable input to the training events.	This ministry is expected to play a crucial role in the CBIT project. It will support sharing and transfer of knowledge generated by the CBIT project on climate actions and issues as well as formulate and guide research on climate issues related to vulnerability and adaptation assessments, mitigation, and development of country specific emission factors to move to higher tiers and improve the quality of the GHG inventory. It will be a member in the sectoral working group for Education, Training and Public Awareness. Output 1.3
Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender	It is the gender focal point for the UNFCCC.	This ministry will contribute to mainstream gender in the CBIT activities and thereafter through the developed MRV system. It will be the focal point in the sectoral working group. Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3

Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
Civil Society (CSOs and NGOs)		
<p>1. Conservation, Community and Change (3C),</p> <p>2. Association for the Protection of Natural Resources and for the Well-being of the Population in Burundi (APRN / BEPB),</p> <p>3. Burundian Association for the Protection of Nature (ABN),</p> <p>4. Association of Burundian Women for the Protection of the Environment (AFBE);</p> <p>5. Women and Environment, Dukingirikibira;</p> <p>6. Women Association of Burundi</p> <p>7. Network for the promotion of Environmental Education in Burundi (RPEEBU) and</p> <p>8. Unite for the Promotion of the Batwa [Indigenous people] (UNIPROBA)</p>	<p>These NGOs and civil society organisations work with different Government institutions and local communities towards climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>The project will seek their involvement to collaborate and participate in capacity-building activities as appropriate.</p>	<p>The NGOs and CSOs will continue their collaboration with government and namely OBPE when implementing the activities of the project. They will also promote the dissemination of knowledge generated by the project while ensuring gender equality and integration.</p> <p>Outputs 1.2 and 1.3</p>
Private sector		

Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
Chambre F?d?rale du Commerce et d?Industrie du Burundi (CFCIB)	Repository of information and data on the commercial and industrial activities of the private sector	Provision of data and other information for the GHG inventory and mitigation activities. Outputs 1.2 and 1.3
Additional private sector organizations	The participation of additional stakeholders of the private sector shall start with the identification of the other key players, followed by their engagement and awareness-raising.	Once identified, the additional private sector stakeholders will be invited to provide data for estimating emissions for the GHG inventory and encouraged to implement mitigation actions which they will track when implemented. They will be trained on the tools and templates for data collection and sharing for both the GHG inventory and mitigation actions. Outputs 1.2 and 1.3
Academia and Research organisations		
Research institutions and academia: University of Burundi	They will be engaged for collaboration on the improvement of GHG inventories and the MRV system, including for participation in training activities.	The research organisations and the University of Burundi will play key roles to enable the country report transparently and support on the collection of crucial data for improving vulnerability and adaptation assessments and developing country specific emission factors for moving to higher tiers to guarantee a good quality GHG inventory. Outputs 1.2 and 1.3

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

The planned arrangements for stakeholder engagement during the project implementation/execution phase are as follows. The Project Manager will be responsible for monitoring and supporting continued stakeholder involvement during the project life cycle. Stakeholders targeted are from the government (Ministries and departments), the private sector, NGOs, gender organizations, the civil society and national experts on the GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation. The MRV system, through the centralized data collection and sharing platform, the NDC National Transparency Portal will serve for stakeholder engagement during implementation of the project and in the future for climate change activities in the country. Until the NDC National Transparency portal is further developed and rendered operational (under outputs 1.2 and 1.3 of the CBIT project) the exchange of information with stakeholders will be performed using physical means, when possible, backed up by virtual exchanges through an electronic platform (such as Teams or Zoom) and through e-mails and phone calls. Stakeholder engagement will be a continuous activity throughout the lifecycle of the project. The project will follow and ensure participation of the sectoral working groups (V&A, mitigation and GHG emissions). Participation in the training sessions will be on a continuous basis to engage stakeholders, capacitate them and facilitate their participation and collaboration to buy them in for the future to ensure sustainability in the long term. Civil society will have representatives in each of the sectoral Working Groups on GHG inventory, Mitigation, and Adaptation, including support received and needed. This will allow for the civil society to better participate in the project and contribute to improve their engagement during the project lifecycle and after completion for mainstreaming findings in their activities.

Burundi has five eco-climatic regions which exhibit some differences in their vulnerability and exposure to the adverse impacts of climate change. It follows that the adaptation options are defined according to these regions in order to address their needs. Ministries staff and decision-makers will benefit from project activities, especially from workshops and trainings. Moreover, regarding the participation of CSOs and local communities, the men and women who will benefit from training at the time of project implementation will be representatives to be selected in all five (5) eco-climatic regions of Burundi. At least fifteen (15) candidates representing CSOs and local communities will be identified and trained for each eco-climatic region, as identified in the map under section 1c:

1. Imbo Lowlands
2. Foothills of Mumirwa
3. The Congo-Nile ridge

4. Central shelves

5. Depression in the East (Kumoso) and the North (Bugesera)

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Gender analysis:

Women in Burundi have been particularly affected by previous social and political crises, being impacted, for example, by gender-based violence, an increase in the number of female heads of household, poverty, the massive displacement of populations towards refugee camps and health problems with the feminization of HIV/AIDS. In Burundi, women provide the bulk of the productive force in the agricultural sector, which remains the dominant activity of the economy, but they don't have the same economic status as men. The Burundian rural woman, threatened by inequalities based on gender and occupying an extremely important place in the agricultural field, becomes the first

victim of the effects of climate change. As women are heavily involved in the use of natural resources, their participation in decision-making processes should be strengthened.

The Government of Burundi recognizes the importance of taking gender into account as a lever for progress in all areas of life of its population. The country has an updated National Gender Policy (2012-2025), first enacted in 2003, which is being implemented under the current National Action Plan (2017-2021). Such policy supports all national and international governmental commitments, for instance: the Basic Law of the Constitution provides for the quota of a minimum of 30% of women's political participation in decision-making positions; the creation of budget lines for the implementation of the National Gender Policy, the economic empowerment of women, the fight against gender-based violence, the promulgation in 2016 of a specific law on the fight against gender-based violence, the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, and the Declaration of Dar es Salaam on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes Region.

Despite the significant progress already reported, the disparity gap is still wide when following the parameters of national and international political, social and economic indicators. The project will take care to include women during implementation. Indeed, gender mainstreaming will be pursued in project design and implementation. Women will be significantly involved, not only as beneficiaries, but also as relevant actors in the main activities related to climate change. Within this line of action, the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender has been earmarked as a key partner in the implementation of the project while three NGOs working on the gender issue will be among the stakeholders also involved. A good understanding of the varying effects of climate change on the social roles and economic situation of the people, particularly of women, will improve the specific measures of adaptation and mitigation. The gender analysis undertaken within the context of the CBIT project revealed the following.

Links between gender and climate change

In Burundi, as in other developing countries, the concept of gender is not sufficiently integrated yet in the field of climate change. It is true that there are women managers who occupy decision-making positions in climate change projects at various levels and regularly participate in climate negotiation meetings and conferences. However, it is clear that there is no connection between the lifestyle of the majority of the population and the level of scientific knowledge on climate change.

In fact, despite their strong representation in several decision-making bodies, women are still engaged in activities that are not very lucrative but are tiring and generate GHG emissions, such as agriculture, logging, transport, trade and the consumption of wood products (firewood and charcoal). Among indigenous peoples, the majority of whom are landless, women live off forest products and thus contribute to its destruction. As a result of this action, women are unjustly regarded as contributing to climate change in the land use and energy sectors.

On the other hand, women are more vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change than men. The main causes are poverty, lower schooling rate, exposure to pandemics such as AIDS, as well as diseases related to fatigue and malnutrition.

In conclusion, improving gender livelihoods can contribute to increase resilience to, and mitigate the adverse effects of, climate change.

Benefits of including women in climate action

- ? Promote GHG emission reduction
- ? Enhance GHG sequestration
- ? Facilitate communication of information on climate change issues and solutions
- ? Improve public awareness on climate change issues
- ? Improving the protection of women and the family from the adverse effects of climate change particularly when women head the household

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Legal and policy framework in Burundi

Several measures have been adopted at the constitutional and legal levels to eradicate social inequalities. This analysis and evaluation provide for the present situation of gender in the policy and legal framework.

Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms

In Burundi, there are no institutions exclusively responsible for climate change. Climate change projects are housed in centralised state institutions or in non-governmental organisations. Generally, gender mainstreaming in institutional arrangements is governed by legal texts, including the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi.

The Constitution of the Republic of Burundi is the first guarantor of the gender approach. It includes many provisions that guarantee the equality of all citizens in dignity and rights. In its articles 51, 53, 56, 57 and 169, the Constitution states:

Art 51. Every Burundian has the right to participate in the direction and management of the affairs of the State, subject to the legal conditions of age and capacity

Every Burundian has the right to access the public functions of his country

Art53. Every citizen has the right to equal access to instruction, education and culture

Art 56. Every citizen has the right to access health care

Art 57. Every person has the right to equal pay for equal work without discrimination of any kind for equal competence

This law provides for representation quotas as follows:

Art128. 30% of ministerial posts must be allocated to women.

Art169. 30% of parliamentary seats must be allocated to women.

Art185. The composition of the Senate is identical to that of the National Assembly.

The same quota must be respected at the level of the central administration and in projects.

Gender equality: Governance and implementing structure

Burundi's National Gender Policy 2012-2025

The overall objective of the National Gender Policy is to correct gender inequalities in all sectors. Burundi adopted this policy in 2012 following a participatory process which involved all national actors through sectoral consultations. It precisely defines the vision, approach, guiding principles, strategic orientations, axes of intervention and objectives regarding gender.

For the period 2019 to 2024, Burundi has planned to carry out the following actions^[1]:

1. Eliminate violence against women and girls by continuing the operationalization of the 2017-2021 action plan of the National Gender Policy in its first axis ? orientation (Leave no one behind)
2. Eradicate poverty in response to goals 1 and 5 of the SDGs

3. Increase agricultural production and improve food security
4. Improve the legal framework and build women's technical capacity in communication and advocacy to increase the likelihood of women's political participation and representation
5. Strengthen gender-sensitive social protection
 - Design and implement a policy on transport, public buildings, road infrastructure and ensure civil protection
 - Improve the quality of life of rural populations
 - Promote and supervise the cooperative movement
 - Improve the rate of access to water and sanitation
 - Integrate climate change into sectoral policies and strategies
 - Ensure the proper management of the health insurance scheme
 - Ensure food security for the population, particularly through the promotion of food crops and animal production
 - Designing and implementing an education policy that encourages parents to enrol their children in school and enables them to complete primary school
 - Coordinate health promotion, prevention and medical and psychosocial care
 - Promote health insurance systems.
6. Organise workshops and training seminars on gender mainstreaming in work management and the challenges of women's participation in decision-making bodies for women leaders of political parties.

The Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender (MSNDPHG)

The Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender (MSNDPHG) is the institution, within government, responsible for the promotion of women and gender equality. To carry out its mission, the MSNDPHG has a General Directorate for the Promotion of Women and Gender Equality, structured into two departments: the Department for the Promotion of Women and the Department for Gender Equality. The Ministry also has decentralized structures called Family Development Centres (CDF), which are located in each province. These are the Ministry's staging posts for dealing with all aspects relating to gender challenges of the communities.

The National Gender Commission

This is a national body provided for in the NGP 2012-2025 under the name of National Gender Commission. Its role is to monitor the evolution of the Burundian society towards an ideal gender equality and equity, to carry out reflections, make proposals and ensure the coordination of all interventions to promote gender equality.

Gender Focal Points

Gender Focal Points have been set up in all sectoral ministries and institutions of national sovereignty including the Presidency, the National Assembly and the Senate to strengthen support for gender promotion. The mission of the focal points is to verify and report on the integration of gender issues in the policies and programmes of these institutions. The existence of gender focal points in decision-making bodies is an important asset, firstly to improve the visibility of the Ministry in charge of gender and secondly for the effective integration of gender issues in all sectors of national life.

The United Nations System Gender Mainstreaming Group (GIG/SNU)

In 1995, the United Nations system set up a gender mainstreaming thematic group (UNDP, UNESCO, OHCDDB, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNHCR, UNAIDS, UNIC, WFP, FAO, WB, OCHA and BINUB). This group is responsible for accompanying Burundi in the fight against gender-based violence.

Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs)

The promotion of women and gender equality is supported by bilateral and multilateral partners. In the area of strategic planning and aid coordination, Burundi has a coordination framework with the establishment of the Coordination Group Partners (GCP) and institutional support to the National Aid Coordination Committee (CNCA), in line with the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

Civil Society Organisations

Following the Beijing Conference in 1995, women grouped themselves in non-profit organisations to promote gender equality, particularly through the improvement of women's living and working conditions, the raising of their status and the promotion of their socio-cultural, legal, economic, and political rights.

The main areas of intervention of these organisations are organisational, technical and financial capacity building of their members and leaders, the fight against the feminisation of poverty, functional literacy, information and awareness raising, entrepreneurship development, project management, reproductive health, the fight against STDs, AIDS and gender-based violence, participation in decision-making bodies and political and economic governance.

Financing Mechanisms

The current system of operation of commercial banks does not facilitate access to credit. Indeed, commercial banks require guarantees and interest rates that are too high for most Burundian women. To get around these barriers, women first organized themselves into associations. These associations then created microfinance institutions, including WISE[2], which was set up by AFAB[3]. The WISE institution grants loans at 10% interest. AFAB negotiates credit lines with commercial banks.

Communication mechanisms

Access to climate information is an important element of women's empowerment and status change. The creation of a National Communication Council, headed by a woman coupled with the associations of women journalists is an asset for the promotion of women's rights and the reduction of gender inequalities can better inform women on climate change issues.

National plans on institutional arrangements for gender equality

Burundi has in place and is also in the process of implementing a legal, policy and institutional framework conducive to women's empowerment and gender equality. Government intends to revise certain outdated texts and policies to be in line with the requirements of the current national sustainable, participatory, and inclusive socio-economic development context.

Legislations and regulations

Some of the laws enabling women's empowerment and gender equality include; (i) Law No. 1/27 of 29 December 2017 revising the Penal Code and severely punishing offences related to SGBV[4] (ii) Law No. 1/28 of 29 October 2014 on the prevention and repression of human trafficking and protection of victims of trafficking (iii) Act No. 1/09 of 11 May 2018 revising the Code of Criminal Procedure, which takes into account the gender aspect in acts of investigation and prosecution, in particular by specifying the conditions for the custody of a woman who is more than six months pregnant or who is breastfeeding an infant of less than six months, as well as for bodily search, (iv) Act No. 1/04 of 27 June 2016 on the protection of victims, witnesses and other persons at risk; (v) Law No. 1/13 of 22

September 2016 on the prevention, protection of victims and repression of gender-based violence; (vi) Law No. 1/03 of 10 January 2018 on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in Burundi; and (vii) the Individual and Family Code.

Policies and plans

Burundi has integrated women empowerment and gender equality in its policies, strategies, structures and institutional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms as well as action plans and projects.

The National Development Plan NDP 2018-2027

The most important policy document is the National Development Plan (NDP 2018-2027). It is a reference framework for Burundi's socio-economic development and replaces the Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction (CSLPII). This new planning reference framework is inspired by the Burundi Vision 2025, the 2030 SDGs, the African Union's Agenda 2063 and also takes into account various policies of social interest, including (i) the National Gender Policy (NGP) 2012-2025; (ii) the National Human Rights Policy 2012-2017 and 2018-2027; (iii) the National Health Policy 2016-2025, (iv) the National Social Protection Policy 2011; (v) the National Youth Policy (2016-2025), (vi) the National Employment Policy 2014; (vii) the National Child Protection Policy in Burundi 2012-2016 and 2018-2025; (viii) the National Policy for the Development of Information and Communication Technologies in Burundi (2010-2025). The implementation of these policies is supported by strategies and action plans, including the National Strategic Plan to combat SGBV 2018-2022 and the National Agricultural Strategy (SAN 2018-2027).

Through the implementation of this plan, the Government of Burundi strengthened its commitment to eliminate gender inequalities and exclusion by integrating gender equity and equality into sectoral programmes and social relations. Indeed, gender mainstreaming in the fight against climate change is a challenge for Burundi (NDP-Burundi 2018-2027). In its axis 2 "Consolidating the rule of law and human rights", the NDP highlighted the issue of gender through the eradication of inequalities in all their forms.

According to the NDP, gender issues are considered in the evaluation of governance (axis 13). To this end, the government has planned to eradicate inequalities in all their forms, notably through the implementation of the following projects

- (i) improving the social and cultural status of women in society
- (ii) equitable access to basic social services
- (iii) capacity building of key actors in the implementation of the National Gender Policy

- (iv) facilitating access to economic opportunities for men and women
- (v) support for the empowerment of women and girls
- (vi) specific support for vulnerable women and girls to access economic opportunities

The National Employment Policy (PNE)

The National Employment Policy also caters for gender equality in its strategic theme 'Promote the employment of youth, women, people with disabilities and their inclusion in the labour market?.'

The National Youth Policy (NYP)

The main technical institutions that support the Ministerial Cabinet in the implementation of this policy are The Directorate General of Youth (DGJ) and the Burundian Youth Employment Agency (ABEJ). The DGJ includes a department responsible for the socio-economic integration of young people through the development and implementation of projects. The Burundian Youth Employment Agency (ABEJ) is placed under the supervision of the Minister for Youth.

Gender and Climate Change Coordination

In Burundi, there is no entity responsible for gender and climate change coordination. Collecting and publishing national information and data on climate change are done within ongoing national climate change projects, currently housed in the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock which is the UNFCCC policy focal point. The UNFCCC Technical Focal Point is the Director General of IGEBU[5], his deputy is the Director General of OBPE.

Reporting to the UNFCCC

To date, no special emphasis has been made on gender issues relative to reporting to the convention. Nonetheless, it cannot be concluded that gender issues have neglected in the past. Women have always been fully integrated in the reporting process as representatives of ministries and other government institutions and other stakeholder groups in workings groups women have also been invited in workshops and capacity building sessions. In fact, a quick count of the number of times reference has made to gender increased from nil in the INC, to 1 in the SNC, 5 in the TNC to reach 27 in the revised NDC when special attention has been paid to this issue. Similarly, reference to women increased from 3 to 5 and 12 in the successive national communications. Women is referenced only 4 times in the revised NDC by the 27 made to gender.

In the ongoing BUR1 project, gender equality has been considered as a key issue. In fact, women's representation distributed by body is as follows

- ? Project Steering Committee: 20%.
- ? Technical Committee: 45%.
- ? Staff for Communication and BUR Coordination: 60%.
- ? GHG Inventory Technical Team: 30%.

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Analysis on gender in various spheres of life.

Women's economic participation

Women's participation rate in the national economy

Sector	Man (No)	Women (No)	Total	% Women
Primary sector	1,215,888	1,437,360	2,653,248	54.17
Secondary sector	43,449	10,505	54,954	19.47
Service sector	182,328	106,290	288,618	36.83

Source: ISTEERU, 2010 statistical yearbook

Employment

The analysis of table above shows that women are highly represented in the primary sector with a rate of over 54%. The participation rate is raised by agricultural activities (54.35%) and lowered by the low participation in fishing and fish farming (3.59%). But overall, women employment is low as the average rate does not exceed 37%.

Gender pay gap

There are no cases of a gender pay gap. Article 57 of the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi states that everyone has the right, without discrimination, to equal pay for equal work for equal skills. However, in the private sector, a woman with the same level of training and performing the same function as a man may receive a lower salary than her female colleague if she has been absent from work, particularly for maternity reasons, because the private sector employer pays according to the number of hours worked.

Women's political participation

At the level of government and parliament, women are represented as follows:

In the Senate, there are 16 women senators out of a total of 39. They therefore represent 41% of the Senators, a slightly higher rate than that observed in the National Assembly and the Government.

In the National Assembly, women total 44 members out of a total of 123 members, 35.77% of the House.

In the Government, women currently occupy 33.3% of the existing ministerial posts. These are the ministries in charge of justice, public health, trade and industry, solidarity and gender, as well as the ministry in charge of communication. The Ministry in charge of gender has more women staff. The table below shows the distribution of the personnel by category disaggregated by sex.

Distribution of staff by category and sex in the Ministry in charge of gender

Category/ Staff	Management			Collaboration			Executive			Others			Overall		
	T	W	%	T	W	%	T	W	%	T	W	%	T	W	%
Central Administration	80	42	53	53	43	81	6	6	100	66	30	46	205	121	59
Personalized administration	227	90	40	742	505	68	97	23	24	254	87	34	1320	705	53
Projects	41	21	59	53	27	51	14	7	50	56	15	27	164	73	45

? T = Total, W =Women

The Ministry in charge of gender is the state institution that has a large number of women, according to the data in table 2, women represent 53% of the total staff. At the level of the administration, women are represented at 44%.

Education of girls and women

Schooling is inequitable. At primary and secondary level, the existing disparities are more severe to the disadvantage of girls. With regard to literacy, the results of the third census (Burundi, 2008) indicate that 3 out of 5 (62%) women are illiterate. This is mainly due to the inadequacy of awareness-raising programmes for children's schooling, the low financial means of parents and the culture according to which girls are born to do the housework and procreate.

Women's health

Despite the existence of health policies, laws and regulations, health coverage remains insufficient. The unfortunate consequences of this situation are the increase in morbidity and mortality rates, especially among women. According to the National Gender Policy, the morbidity rate for women, estimated at 25%, is higher than the national average of 23.1%. Approximately 49% of women aged 35-44 suffer from severe anemia, while the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate among adults aged 15-49 is 4.2% for women and 3.3% for men.

Gender-based violence (GBV)

Data from the Ministry of Gender for the year 2019 depicted in the table below show that women are the victims in the vast majority of cases reported on violence, irrespective of the type. Sexual violence tops the list with 94% of the victims being women followed by 88% who are physically abused.

Victims of violence

Type of violence	Number of victims	Number of women victims	% Women victims
Sexual Gender Based	1469	1374	93.53
Physical	2763	2439	88.27
Socio-economic	4862	4216	86.71
Psychological	3969	3324	83.74

Source: Ministry of Gender, 2019

Women's access to resources

Access to land

There are two categories of land, namely, private and state-owned land. The first category of land is acquired through the inheritance system if it is family land or through purchase. The second category is acquired through concession or assignment procedures. Unfortunately, the internationally recognized inheritance rights of both women and men are not yet integrated into Burundian legislation. The application of the code of persons and the family, which should govern the management of the sharing of inheritance property, is based on custom, which excludes the daughter from inheriting her father's land.

Access to property and other non-land rights

The conditions of access to property do not depend on gender. They are set by law. However, in practice, the one who has more financial means and knowledge, is more likely to own property than the one who does not.

With regard to the division of property between a man and his wife, article 126 of the Personal and Family Code states that property belonging to the conjugal community belongs to both spouses. Neither spouse may, without the consent of the other (i) alienate or encumber with real rights the immovable property or holdings depending on the conjugal community or dispose of the said rights or property free of charge, even for the establishment of common children; (ii) acquire for valuable consideration the property or any other real right relating to the immovable property or holdings depending on the conjugal community. The following shall be deemed to be dependent on the conjugal community unless proven otherwise by a legal, conventional, or customary provision: (i) land acquired by inheritance; (ii) a house used as a family dwelling; (iii) a farm which is the object or fruit of the joint labour of the spouses.

Access to finance

The conditions for access to finance are the same for everyone, namely the required guarantee and acceptance of the conditions and the interest rate imposed by the financing institution.

Access to agricultural resources

Access to agricultural resources is conditioned by the ownership of agricultural land or enough money to purchase them.

In short, gender considerations will be crosscutting in this project, both in terms of its products and its processes. Indeed, with its focus on transparency, shedding light on how women participate in climate change-related decision making, the project will contribute to women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action.

Following the CBIT Programming Directions, the GEF Policy on Gender Equality published in November 2017 and the UNFCCC Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan, a gender responsive results-based framework has been developed during the PPG design phase. In this regard, the gender-disaggregation principle will be adhered to during data collection, analysis and reporting, including for stakeholders' consultations.

In addition, the country will benefit from the Global Coordination Platform activities on gender. Mainly, under Output 2.4 'Assistance provided to countries with integrating the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan into enhanced transparency frameworks' of the PIF approved GEF project 'Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II A: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the PA'.

Finally, this project will take the gender perspectives in its activities. Stakeholder consultations at PPG addressed measures to promote gender mainstreaming through this CBIT project, and the attendance lists have been disaggregated by gender. Institutions consulted on gender engagement included, but not limited to: Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations (Women and Environment, Dukingirikibira Women Association of Burundi, etc.) as well as research institutions and development partners working in the field of gender and climate change. This project has taken into account gender issues and indicators to include how men and women can contribute and/or can be impacted by climate change. The national strategies to face climate change effects should integrate the role of women and their empowerment as laid out in the USAID/Gender analysis report of 2017.

Gender Action Plan:

The project specifically includes gender mainstreaming in some of its activities. A gender expert is earmarked under budget line 110105 to facilitate the mainstreaming of gender in the activities alongside the technical consultants. Women are targeted to be active participants in all the activities of the project including capacity building. Wherever possible women will be empowered through their nominations to lead activities. A women organisation will be a member of the PSC over and above women potentially representing the key ministries in the latter committee. A gender expert has been

earmarked for further developing the detailed gender action plan (Table 5) to be implemented alongside the technical activities in collaboration with the international experts. The tasks earmarked for the gender expert (refer to ToRs in Annex K) are:

1. Map and analyse gender integration in climate reporting and actions in Burundi
2. Implement the gender action plan
3. Propose guidelines for mainstreaming gender consideration in all climate activities
4. Contribute on gender considerations in the IAs, MRVs and procedures proposed for adoption by the Senior consultant

Activities earmarked are under Outputs 1.1 ?national institutions strengthened to coordinate, manage, and report transparently on implemented climate change activities?, Output 1.2 ?Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and Accurate GHG inventories? and Output 1.3 ?National MRV system designed, tested and operationalized and Ministry staff / local authorities, and relevant stakeholders trained on tracking NDC implementation, including support needed and received?. The gender expert will attend the training workshop on these two outputs for the mainstreaming exercise. The consultation and collaborative initiatives will produce a report on gender integration in the institutional arrangements and formal legal frameworks for the thematic areas GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation. Key activities identified for mainstreaming gender in reporting are updating of the legal framework in order to fill the gaps in the respect of gender rights, establishing a gender database and improving staff knowledge on gender management. The Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender will be the leading institution for gender mainstreaming in climate activities through its sectoral focal point. As well, civil society organizations as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change will be privileged partners in the CBIT project.

Indicators identified for tracking gender mainstreaming during the project cycle are:

- ? % of women participating in PSC meetings
- ? % of women participating in the working groups
- ? Gender considerations in the institutional arrangements and procedures to be developed
- ? % female participants attending the project consultation meetings, workshops and trainings

Finally, the country will benefit from the Global Coordination Platform activities on gender. Mainly, under Output 2.4 "Assistance provided to countries with integrating the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan into enhanced transparency frameworks" of the PIF approved GEF project "Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II A: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the PA.

Table 5 ? Details of the gender action plan

Project Components / Outputs	Gender mainstreaming Objectives	Gender mainstreaming Activities / Indicators	Targets / Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsibility
Overall Project Management	Promote the participation of women in the Project Steering Committee	Activity: Meetings of the PSC Indicator: % of women participating in the PSC meetings	Target: 35% MoV: Composition of PSC	OBPE / PMU
Component 1 Output 1.1	Promote women's participation from institutions during activities aimed at strengthening them in the coordination, management and transparent reporting of climate change activities	Activity: 1.1.1 Indicator: % of women participating in the working groups	Target: 35% MoV: List of participants attending workshops disaggregated by sex	PMU

	Mainstream gender into Burundi's institutional arrangements on climate transparency	Activities 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 1.1.4 Indicator: gender considerations are included in the institutional arrangements and procedures to be developed under Output 1.1.	Target: the institutional arrangements and procedures have a dedicated section on gender mainstreaming MoV: Deliverables 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 1.1.4.	Gender Expert and Senior Consultant 1
Component 1 Output 1.2	Promote the participation of women including strengthening of their capacity to undertake MRV of emissions	Activity: 1.2.2, 1.2.5 Indicator: % of women participating in the working groups	Target:35% MoV: List of participants attending workshops disaggregated by sex	PMU
Component 1 Output 1.3	Enhance the participation of women inclusive of capacity building to undertake MRV mitigation	Activity: 1.3.4 Indicator: % of women participating in the working groups	Target: 35% MoV: List of participants attending workshops disaggregated by sex	PMU
Across all Components	Promote women participation in project consultation meetings, workshops and trainings.	Activity: Women participation will be encouraged in all project consultation activities outlined in the workplan (see Annex L for more details) through gender sensitive outreach to project stakeholders. Indicator: % of female participants attending the project consultation meetings, workshops and trainings.	Target: At least 35% of participants attending the project consultation meetings, workshops and trainings are women MoV: Gender disaggregated attendance sheets	PMU

[1] Source : Rapport d'évaluation de la mise en œuvre de la déclaration et du programme d'action de Beijing?

[2] Women's Initiative for Self Empowerment

[3] Association des Femmes d'Affaires du Burundi

[4] Sexual and gender-based violence

[5] Institut Géographique du Burundi

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;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Engagement of the private sector is important for this project as they will be called upon to be privileged partners to contribute in implementing mitigation activities and support low emissions development. To-date, the private sector is still engaged on a limited basis in climate change action. Private sector actors who are already engaged in NCs and BUR1 projects are mostly involved in the following sectors: (i) agriculture and livestock; (ii) health (iii) energy; (iv) water resources; (v) infrastructure and transport as well as (vi) natural ecosystems (including forest and biodiversity). The country expects to improve their participation through CBIT, especially for the energy and industrial sectors.

The private sector will play a crucial role for translating the climate policies into activities on the ground. Potential areas for action are the implementation of the electricity generation programme through the adoption of renewable energy technologies, industrialisation of the country through the deployment of clean production processes, improving energy efficiency of industries and introduction of low energy consumption products for the market, increasing the number of buses used in public transport that are mostly unconditional actions of the revised NDC. The private sector will also be involved in the reforestation programme. Hence, the private sector, especially technology providers and transport companies, will have to be integrated into the MRV system for tracking the progress in achieving the NDC. The CFCIB, an apex body regrouping the private sector entities indulged in commercial and industrial activities, will be a member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The private sector will also be asked to collaborate by providing the activity data usually needed for TACCC GHG inventories such as commissioning of renewable energy generation equipment, implementation of energy efficiency measures, introduction of buses for public transport and reforestation among others. The status of current economic activities and the impacts of alternative low carbon development measures need to be the object of MRV in order to take stock of emissions and potential reductions when implementing the NDC actions. These actors have been consulted during the stakeholder and validation workshops held during the PPG design phase and will be engaged in project activities through the thematic working groups. They will thereafter be integrated into the national MRV system to ensure that detailed activity data from private sectors' emitting sources are tracked properly and submitted to OBPE for inclusion in the UNFCCC reports. In addition, businesses will be informed about potential climate risks relevant for their activities (e.g. in agriculture). The engagement of the private sector can also contribute to an increased mobilization of financial resources and technical capabilities in the development of innovative climate services and adaptation technologies. The private sector can effectively contribute to developing the low carbon development agenda as privileged partners, through Private and Public sector Partnerships (PPP) and Build Operate Transfer (BOT) modalities where conditionality applies to NDC actions.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

The risk analysis on the project is presented in Table 8.

Table 8 ? Risk analysis

Risk description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Mitigation Strategy and Safeguard	By Whom/When
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Risk description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Mitigation Strategy and Safeguard	By Whom/When
Risk to the achievement of the project objective: Strengthen Burundi's institutional and stakeholder capacity to comply with the requirements of Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement on climate change				
Lack of political support for the development of project outputs.	Low	Medium	<p>Political support for this project will be promoted through the Project Steering Committee and robust project management that regularly demonstrates the progress made and its relevance.</p> <p>Output 1.3 in its activities will also focus on awareness-raising, targeting the high-level decision-makers.</p>	MEAL before the start of the project

Risk description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Mitigation Strategy and Safeguard	By Whom/When
<p>COVID-19 Pandemic slows down project implementation</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The COVID-19 Pandemic limited or prohibited travel for some time. The situation has improved now for both national and international travel.</p> <p>In fact, during the project preparation phase, the inception and stakeholder, and validation workshops were held with most national actors attending physically and the international consultant and UNEP representative virtually.</p> <p>In case the situation deteriorates anew, stakeholder consultations as well as training workshops and meetings will be organized remotely via video calls to implement the project;</p> <p>Furthermore, during project implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? focus will be on desk-based work for developing training packages at start-up in preparation for training events; ? if necessary, and if travel remains restricted longer than expected, the project will develop materials for and conduct some meetings and training virtually; and ? undertake desk research and conference interview where 	<p>OBPE with the support of UNEP throughout the project cycle</p>

Risk description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Mitigation Strategy and Safeguard	By Whom/When
Climate change impacts	Medium	Low	Potential climate change risks are extreme weather events, namely excessive rainfall that could affect the schedule of activities and disturb travels to the eco-climatic zones due to infrastructure damages. Mitigation actions include alignment with early warning systems, rescheduling the activities and using of internet as a last resort for meetings and workshops.	MEAL in collaboration with Burundi meteorological services throughout the project cycle
Risks to the achievement of Outcome 1: Strengthening Burundi's capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policy-making and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).				
Slow or inefficient coordination among institutions	Medium	Medium	Currently there are channels of communication between stakeholders from sectoral institutions under the intersectoral committee; To improve this communication, OBPE will propose Memoranda of Understanding between the relevant institutions, provide the appropriate tools and systems for sharing data and information, and undertake training and awareness-raising activities. The promulgation of Decree 100/206 of September 2021 will facilitate coordination among institutions and other relevant stakeholders.	OBPE of MEAL throughout the project cycle

Risk description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Mitigation Strategy and Safeguard	By Whom/When
<p>Limited sustainability of project due to transfer of knowledge being partly successful</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The project will propose Memoranda of Understanding between relevant stakeholders of the transparency framework and OBPE.</p> <p>Training and capacity-building activities will target existing government staff and decision-makers at different levels.</p> <p>The legal and regulatory framework has recently been consolidated with the promulgation of Decree 100/206 in September 2021 that guarantees the GHG inventory is taken into account in national activities.</p>	<p>MEAL in collaboration with ministries of Energy, Agriculture and Forestry, and Industries during the project lifecycle</p>
<p>Data availability and accessibility</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The data required will be identified at project outset to ensure there is as much time as possible to identify and collect these data. Where data are not available, international good/best practice guidance will be adhered to, which will ensure that the final outputs are calculated in a transparent and comparable manner. No problem of access and availability is expected with the promulgation of Decree 100/206 in September 2021 that provides for release of data required for reporting to the Convention</p>	<p>MEAL in collaboration with ministries of Energy, Agriculture and Forestry, and Industries throughout the project cycle</p>

Risk description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Mitigation Strategy and Safeguard	By Whom/When
Very frequent restructuring of the Ministry in charge of the environment	Medium	Medium	The legal framework and institutional framework enshrined in decree 100/206 of 28 September 2021 will mitigate the risks of changes due to shifting priorities of the government.	OBPE of MEAL throughout the project cycle

Risk description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Mitigation Strategy and Safeguard	By Whom/When
Insufficient participation of key stakeholders	Medium	Medium	<p>The vulnerable sectors are already involved in processes and activities related to climate change.</p> <p>Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and strategic decisions.</p> <p>Explicit roles and responsibilities have been articulated in Decree 100/206 of 28 September 2021 for relevant Directorates of key ministries. Other relevant stakeholders are obliged also to provide data and information required as per the same Decree. There will be continuous engagement of these institutions, regular reporting and monitoring of progress, as well as acknowledgement of efforts and achievements of each institution. Communication plans and stakeholder requirements and expected outputs will be fully developed.</p> <p>Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held.</p> <p>The CBIT project management team will be fully integrated into existing project management institutional arrangements resting with OBPE of MEAL.</p>	OBPE of MEAL throughout the project cycle

Risk description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Mitigation Strategy and Safeguard	By Whom/When
Lack of human resources (low technical capacity)	Medium	Medium	<p>Capacity-building of technical staff and sectoral stakeholders will improve their technical capacity.</p> <p>Awareness-raising targeting the high-level decision-makers will aim to mainstream climate change transparency in planning and budgeting.</p> <p>Systems and processes will be developed to ensure that the impact of staff turnaround is minimized. Key information will be stored and maintained in a manner that is accessible to all future staff members. Training processes will be in place to ensure that new staff are able to learn quickly and effectively in order to become a successful member of the team.</p> <p>Decree 100/206 of 2021 provides for clear mandates of Directorates of key ministries contributing in the CBIT project. This will improve availability of human resources.</p>	MEAL in collaboration with ministries of Energy, Agriculture and Forestry, and Industries throughout the project cycle

Climate Risks Screening:

The climate risk screening has followed the STAP guidance of June 2019 thereon. Climate risk assessments have four main elements:

- 1) identify the hazards;
- 2) assess vulnerability and exposure;
- 3) rate the risk; and
- 4) identify measures to manage the risk.

Hazards may include short-term, or acute, shocks (e.g. extreme events of storm, fire or flood), and slow onset, or chronic, events that occur over a long period of time (e.g. drought). Based on the IPCC definition of risk, climate risk assessments should not only consider consequences of hazards (e.g. food insecurity from a reduction of crop yield due to drought) but also consequences from responses (e.g. food insecurity from expansion of biofuels for land-based mitigation, or methane emissions from increased rice farming promoted by projects).

Vulnerability describes the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt. Vulnerability may be a result of physical, social, economic, and environmental factors.

Exposure refers to the presence of people; livelihoods; species or ecosystems; environmental functions, services, and resources; infrastructure; or economic, social, or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected. Negative impacts occur when something is both vulnerable and exposed.

The climate risk analysis for the CBIT project has been undertaken in line with this IPCC framework and according to the STAP guidelines below. It discusses climate risks relative to the activities within the lifecycle of the project and the transparency system that will be developed and operationalized. The system is expected to exist well beyond the duration of this CBIT project which itself will not be responsible for creating any climate extreme event to pose risks. Climate change and risks stemming from it forms the basis of this project and its outputs once will help to raise awareness on them, will provide tools to mitigate and adapt to them at the national, regional and provincial levels while informing the global community for cooperative action.

(i) How will the project's objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately?

Burundi is one of the countries of central Africa experiencing a hot humid tropical climate. It is an LDC with its economy resting on natural resources, primarily agriculture. It is thus highly exposed to climate change impacts that can have serious detrimental effects on the livelihood of its population. Historical climate data analysis has revealed that the country is exposed to both floods and droughts that affects people, infrastructure, and the economic activities, namely agriculture. According to climate projections (TNC) Burundi is projected to face a rainfall increase of some 13% accompanied with 2°C in temperature. This increase in rainfall and temperature will increase exposure generally with negative impacts on agricultural production, public infrastructure, biodiversity, silting of dams and increased risks of a higher incidence of vectorial diseases.

To this end, and in addition to the risks related to the vulnerability of the national economy to exogenous shocks and the COVID 19 pandemic, the impacts of climate change, without claiming to be exhaustive, will particularly affect vital sectors of the national economy depending on natural resources such as water resources, agricultural and livestock production, and natural ecosystems. In the end, the pressure on natural resources will be more sustained on the rural communities for them to meet their basic needs.

The proposed project will take place mostly in one of the main cities, Gitega, which has a lower exposure compared to the rural areas in terms of exposure and vulnerability. The two climate hazards that can possibly affect Gitega are extreme events such as flooding and droughts. Actions already under way to adapt to better preparedness and warning systems.

Potential climate-related effects that have been taken into consideration include:

- ? Disruptions in data collection and data storage systems and infrastructure.
- ? Since most of the activities will take place in Gitega, considered as exhibiting a low vulnerability and involve mostly historical data that already exists in various databases, it is very unlikely that the activities themselves will be affected by these extreme events that could strike this city and are of relatively short durations. Moreover, the transparency system that is to be developed and established by this CBIT project will require periodic collection and processing of data from most ministries that are sited in Gitega and to a lesser extent from the provincial offices all over the country. Development of the necessary infrastructure for the centralized storage and sharing of data is an activity to be realized within very finite time periods and are not expected to be indefinitely affected by extreme climate events that are of short durations. This CBIT project can thus take precautionary measures and develop procedures, guidelines, and protocols for the collection of data to take place while taking on board the climate risks in Nouakchott and throughout the country. At most, the activities may have to be rescheduled.
- ? Difficulties to undertake capacity building activities.
- ? Training activities, workshops and meetings could also be adversely affected by the same extreme climate events and in the same way. In this case, all activities are scheduled to take place in Gitega where

the vast majority of stakeholders are sited. In case a climate extreme hits Gitega, the training session can be postponed to after the occurrence of the event. Accessibility to the venues is easy and Gitega has among the cities having a good adaptative capacity.

CBIT is a short-term (three years) project based in a low vulnerability region of the country and focuses almost entirely on the creation, compilation, storage and processing of existing climate information for building capacity of stakeholders and developing tools and protocols. Thus, it can be considered as low risk in terms of climate change. Moreover, the objective of the project beyond its own duration is precisely to provide a transparency system that can both keep track of mitigation and adaptation actions to enhance Burundi's adaptation efforts and resilience.

(ii) Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed?

According to the anticipated scenarios laid out in the Third National Communication for the 2050 time-horizon, Burundi, in the absence of appropriate adaptation measures at the local level and GHG mitigation measures at the global level, will experience a high socio-economic and ecological exposure to the climate. This would cause considerable and damaging impacts that are still poorly assessed and documented, particularly in order to understand the socio-economic costs stemming from it. Burundi has developed its National Adaptation Plan of Action in 2007 which provides the process to identify priority activities that respond to their immediate needs to adapt to climate change, ultimately leading to the implementation of projects aimed at reducing the social and economic costs of climate change.

The activities under this project have very low probabilities of being compromised by climate-related extreme events. On the other hand, the transparency system that will be established through it will remain operational long after the project has ended and is anticipated to have a net positive contribution to building resilience and adaptive capacities of Burundi

(iii) Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?

As noted in the response to (i) and (ii), climate impacts pose a low risk for this project. Even if the case is so, resilience practices are inbuilt in the project's activities as well as the outputs that will continue to be adopted and used after its technical completion:

? Regarding data collection, data storage and infrastructure

? The project has included resilient practices able to withstand the threats posed by the extreme events that, depending on the region, may affect the timely collection of existing raw data as well as its processing and centralized storage but not make it impossible. This will be reflected mostly through the outputs on the development of systems, adaptation of tools and capacity building, namely, Output 1.2 and Output 1.3 through commissioning of the infrastructure for data storage and sharing which is an activity to be undertaken at a specific point in time and can be scheduled when there is no significant risk of extreme climate events.

? Regarding difficulties to undertake capacity building activities

? During its execution, the project will ensure the safety of the personnel and the stakeholders. It is possible though very unlikely that the training components under Output 1.2 and Output 1.3 may be disrupted but if this is the case, they can be realized with some delays. Once the capacities are built, there will be only need to update these outputs in the future which is well beyond the GEF funding and lifetime of this project. In the unlikely event that activities need to be postponed due to warnings, the safety and integrity of the people will always be a priority, and the project will only return in its course when safety will be guaranteed. Online options will be preferred, when possible, to save resources for travel, as a default guidance for the project.

? Regarding strengthening of national institutions

Output 1.1 will be achieved once outputs 1.2 and 1.3 are completed. In this way, national institutions will be robust enough to coordinate, manage and report transparently on implemented climate change activities in the future and well beyond this project. Output 1.1 through the development of formalized procedures provides for mainstreaming climate change in Burundi's development policies and in the implementation of its National Adaptation Plan 2018-2027, thus ensuring that the long-term benefits are not expected to be affected by climate risks.

(iv) What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?

Technical measures considered will include systematic backups of relevant information and databasing at more than one site. Strengthening technical and institutional capacity, as well as systems to generate the required information for the ETF of the Paris Agreement to address climate risks, adapt and build resilience are the very objectives of this CBIT project.

Covid-19 Risk and Opportunity Analysis:

The UNDP Burundi evaluation of the effects of the COVID 19 pandemic on the socio-economics of Burundi of 2020 found that the country is exposed to impacts in the production sectors that will impede on

the macroeconomics, financial and service engines as well as the activities linked with the external affairs. Economic sectors identified as being prone to the effect of the pandemic comprise agriculture, industrial activities, the services including the private and informal sectors. Being an LDC, Burundi has limited capacities to cope with the pandemic. Thus, Burundi, with support from the World Bank, finalized a COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Program to prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease) and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness. Burundi has recorded 20,282 cases and 538 deaths by the 15th of November 2021 and the pandemic appear to be in the receding phase of a first wave that developed over a long period of time. The pandemic is not yet over and poses some risks to the CBIT project. This is rated as being of medium level. The risk analysis and response measures have been done on the basis of the GEF document 'GEF_Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis?'. The key risks are related to the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines, stakeholder engagement processes, enabling environment, and financing. The main risks identified, and the response measures considered in the CBIT are shown in the Table 9.

Table 9 - Covid-19 related risks and response measures

COVID-19 related risk		Response measure
Availability of technical expertise, capacity, and changes in timelines	Training and knowledge management activities cannot be held due to restrictions	<p>A combination of remote and digital-based guidance by international experts and utilization of national experts will be adopted to ensure the implementation of the activities.</p> <p>Activities related to knowledge management and possible exchanges will adhere to UNEP guidance on travel and precautions related to containment of the COVID-19 global pandemic, and the project will develop virtual or on-line activities to support these exchanges where possible. The same modalities will be employed when technical trainings are not possible in person.</p>
	Limited capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions affect the effectiveness of the interventions.	The availability of guidelines, templates and manuals for each output developed within the project will ensure these products can be used beyond project implementation and will allow the staff to access detailed information on the MRV process, ensuring the sustainability of the work and strengthening the capacity of the institutions involved.

COVID-19 related risk		Response measure
	Delays in project implementation	<p>Most activities and events will be organized and conducted using virtual platforms to ensure that any COVID-19 related limitations will be dealt with in a timely manner.</p> <p>Furthermore, the design of the project has integrated delays by allowing most of the activities to overlap with one another.</p>
	Limited availability of international and national consultants to support project implementation.	The PMU will consult the UN consultant databases with the support of UNEP to identify consultants with appropriate expertise in the different MRV components and proven competences for carrying out home-based assignments.
Stakeholder Engagement Process	Mobility of stakeholders and staff is affected	<p>The project design has taken into account steps to minimize these risks such as limiting travel and will also sensitize the project staff and stakeholders on sanitary measures to be observed during the project lifetime. The sensitization campaign will be repeated throughout the project implementation and strengthened during events when risks are estimated to be high.</p>
	Highly vulnerable actors and typically marginalized groups are not involved in project implementation	
Enabling Environment	Government priorities change because of the pandemic	<p>The high-level involvement and commitment of national stakeholders shown during the preparation of the CEO endorsement package reaffirms the interest of the country and ensures the project implementation is country driven. The design of the project activities and prioritizing the use of virtual platforms, will allow stakeholders to continue with their involvement in potential lockdown phases.</p>
Financing	Co-financing availability	The contribution from the government of Mauritania is provided in-kind, in the form of government personnel and public resources. Thus, the co-finance will not be affected.

COVID-19 related risk		Response measure
	Price increase in procurement	There is a certain level of flexibility that can be accommodated within the budgeted amounts. Moreover, most of the activities revolve around services by international consultants supported by local ones and in case the price increase is consequent, the PMU will negotiate with eventual service providers to ensure proper running of the project activities. Other cost-cutting measures could be a reduction of the number of participants attending meetings or shifting from physical meetings to virtual ones in some cases.

Opportunity analysis

Regarding opportunities to support Burundi's recovery, this CBIT project could help direct efforts to uphold the momentum for action on climate change. The measures now in place to address the impact of COVID-19 on the livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations are targeting the food security sector^[1]. Additional funds are allowing for continued unconditional emergency in-kind and / or monetary assistance to the most vulnerable groups including communities affected by climatic hazards and returnees. Measures related to agricultural practices may promote increased resilience of this sector to climate change impacts (e.g., distribution of selected seeds and tillage tools to restore livelihoods, assistance activities during the lean season, in preparation for the agricultural seasons, and the strengthening of contingency stocks). The information that shall be generated and made available through a national MRV system to be implemented by CBIT will serve as key input to guide greener and more resilient investments and contribute to their mainstreaming in national planning processes.

Moreover, the context provides an opportunity to have budget savings and reallocation in the CBIT project budget, as several events could be held virtually. Budget savings related to traveling and venue costs could be reallocated to more substantive activities. It is also an opportunity to slowly introduce e-governance (through online public service provision and delivery without physical interactions) over time.

[1] ADDENDUM AU PLAN DE RE?PONSE HUMANITAIRE 2020, available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/hrp_2020-bdi_addendum-fr_v0.7.pdf

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

? Institutional arrangements:

Burundi has already initiated activities to enhance its capacities related to climate transparency, e.g. by the enactment of appropriate legislations for preparing GHG inventories clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders as well as the institutions responsible for preparing the country reports under the UNFCCC, and continues to do so, despite limited access to funds and the described barriers. The CBIT work will build on past transparency initiatives, namely the preparation of the BUR1 as outlined in the baseline scenario. The CBIT proposal will consolidate and build on the identified gaps and needs, which are clearly laid out in the BUR1. The CBIT activities will support the implementation of the institutional arrangements detailed in the BUR1 with refinements as appropriate. OBPE has successfully implemented NCs and presently the BUR as per Decree 100/206 of September 2021.

Hence, Burundi will capitalize on this experience and OBPE be the Project Executing Agency at the national level, and through a project management unit, will coordinate and supervise the activities to be implemented by the thematic working groups on GHG inventory and mitigation, adaptation, and support. This is the structure already established under previous reporting initiatives, including the ongoing BUR1, so as to ensure cost-effectiveness and avoid duplication of efforts. The structure for implementation and coordination of CBIT activities is illustrated in Figure 7. As such, OBPE and its staff from the different Directorates, headed by the Directors, will monitor and supervise all activities with the support of the other Ministries. The Technical Committee composed of representatives of key ministries will review and validate the technical outputs of the project prior to their submission to the Project Management Unit (PMU) for evaluation of achievement as per the workplan. OBPE will report on the implementation of CBIT activities to the Project Steering Committee and to UNEP, the implementing agency.

- A full-time dedicated Project Manager, supported by a financial and administrative assistant will be appointed by OBPE to run the PMU and execute the day-to-day management of the project. UNEP, as the Implementing Agency (IA) for the project, will oversee the project and provide the technical assistance required. UNEP will be responsible for project supervision to ensure consistency with GEF and UNEP policies and procedures. The institutional structure of the project will include a PSC, its mandate being to oversee and guide project implementation, and to review annual workplans and project reports. The PSC will include representatives of OBPE and other key ministries such as ministry of Hydropower, Energy and Mines, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Gender and Ministry of Energy. As well representatives of the private sector and the civil society to ensure local ownership and guidance for the project will be specifically the Women Association of Burundi to follow gender considerations and the Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, an apex body representing the private sector.

The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures. An M&E plan consistent with the GEF M&E policy has been developed. The Project Results Framework has been developed and included SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as end-of-project targets. These indicators will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. Day-to-day project monitoring will be the responsibility of the project

management team particularly the Project Manager. In addition, other project partners will be responsible to collect specific information to track the indicators.

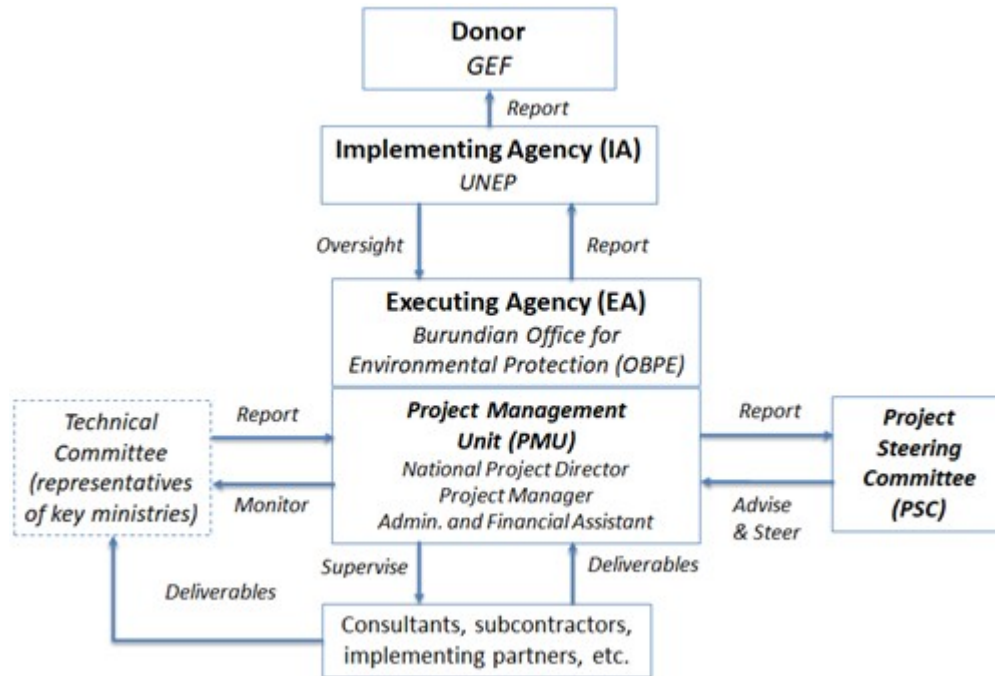


Figure 7 ? Project implementation arrangements

? Coordination with other initiatives:

The MEAL, through its Department of Environment and Climate Change of OBPE, will lead and coordinate the execution of this CBIT Project and UNEP will be the Implementing Agency. OBPE will run the day-to-day implementation, administration, and monitoring. Thus, it will support the establishment of institutional arrangements (government, CSOs, private sector etc.) to promote the improvement of the national MRV system. It will also organize meetings and manage communication and information flow among collaborating institutions and other stakeholders.

The OBPE is a public institution with legal personality and financial autonomy under the supervision of the MEAL under Decree 100/206 promulgated in September 2021. The main mission of OBPE is: enforcing environmental standards and proposing safeguards and conservation measure; monitoring and evaluating development programs to ensure compliance with environmental standards in the planning and execution of all development projects that could have a negative impact on the environment; coordinating climate

change responses; following the implementation of the climate change policy, national strategy and action plan; and implementing the national policies on the environment and climate change. OBPE has a legal mandate to manage the environmental information system, including on climate change, to produce the annual report on the state of the environment and to manage the national system of environmental assessments.

The OBPE also has a legal mandate for coordinating the National Communication and biennial report process and is presently elaborating the BUR1. With resources from the Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC, the country has already submitted its Third National Communication to the UNFCCC and shall soon commence preparation of the Fourth National Communication with the Project Implementation Plan being prepared presently. The country's first Biennial Update Report is currently under preparation with UNEP as the implementing agency for both projects. These projects will work in close coordination with the CBIT initiative, which will develop a national GHG information system that will enable archiving and publicizing of GHG Inventory data and information, so as to guarantee the continuous process of elaboration of the national GHG inventories in a timely, sustainable and efficient way. Both projects will be managed and coordinated by the same executing agency, which will ensure efficient alignment of activities and outputs thereby avoiding duplication and ensuring optimal use of available resources. As well, Burundi will be reporting on its mitigation actions and support received and needed in its BUR1 using the existing so-called MRV system. The CBIT project will build on that initiative to develop and established an MRV system more appropriate for reporting transparently. Burundi will most probably also start the preparation of its first Biennial Transparency Report which will serve to further roll out and operationalize the tools developed, disseminate knowledge earned as well as use the National Transparency Portal.

The CBIT project will build upon results from the BUR1 project related to GHG inventories improvement, particularly concerning Output 2: "National Greenhouse Gas Inventories for BUR1 prepared", especially those developed under activities 2.1. Technical capacity-building, including participation in the sub regional / regional / international training workshops on GHG Inventories; 2.2 With reference to IPCC 2006 Guidelines for GHG Inventories, Identify and select the methodologies to be used for estimating emissions from the key categories of the sectors of Land Use, Forestry, Agriculture/Livestock, Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use and Waste; 2.3 Identify and prioritize plugging of gaps in activity data/emission factors for key category as part of improvement plans. Hence, improvement plans to be published under the BUR1 project will guide the prioritization of sectors and subsectors for the development of country-specific emission factors under CBIT. The enhancement of IT infrastructure will enable the operationalization of a National GHG Inventory System, promote sustainability in the elaboration of GHG inventories and provide for technical improvements in the elaboration of future reports. The existing technical working groups involved in the BUR and NC elaboration will be reinforced and will benefit from the adoption of QA/QC tools under CBIT. Training activities under CBIT will ensure no overlap with those of the BUR1 and Fourth National Communication activities. Lessons learned from the preparation of the BUR1 will be applied to optimize activities while constraints and gaps identified will

be addressed as far as possible, namely on the GHG inventory, mitigation including tracking of NDC implementation and the MRV system, to prepare the country for improved transparent reporting. Synergies with the Fourth National Communication project concerning GHG Inventories are being explored and will be integrated in the Project Implementation Plan under preparation presently. A Training of Trainers approach will also be implemented, as well cooperation with FAO for trainings focused on the AFOLU sector. In addition, the project will seek collaboration with the University of Burundi for the improvement of GHG inventories and training activities.

This CBIT initiative will also build upon results of the BUR1 project when it comes to Output 6: ?A chapter on Domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification prepared and included in BUR1?, under which the following activities are expected:

6.1. Analyse the national devices of low emissions development MRV

6.2. Identification of the technologies, needs for building capacity relative to the measures of mitigation and its MRV

6.3. Evaluate and assess the different options for the national MRV taking into consideration national circumstances, local capacity and the nature of the proposed mitigation actions;

6.4. Organize stakeholder consultation workshop with all the relevant stakeholders the most preferable option set up for national MRV;

6.5. Building capacities including participation in national, regional and international workshops/ meetings/ workshops on MRV for the realization of the requirements of MRV system;

6.6 Provide information on the protocols and operation procedures of the required MRV system, including required support for the process of developing the national institutional and legal framework for the establishment of the MRV system;

6.7. Prepare a chapter on domestic MRV for inclusion in the BUR.

This CBIT project will put in place indicators, tools, an appropriate methodology and guidelines that will allow for monitoring and reporting NDC implementation in the context of the ETF. Thus, CBIT will improve, continue work on and operationalize the action plan for the MRV system that is expected from the BUR1 project, which shall propose a framework for operationalizing an appropriate national MRV system. In order to implement the action plan on a National MRV system as identified in the BUR1 project, this CBIT project will establish and submit for adoption the appropriate regulations and institutional changes for the collection and management of climate change data and information. In this vein, previous stakeholders' analysis under NCs and the BUR1 will serve as basis and starting point for the drafting of institutional arrangements.

Moreover, the CBIT project will integrate results on the mapping and analysis of the legal and regulatory frameworks as well as current MRV practices being implemented, and gaps being filled under the BUR1 project. This assessment will be complemented if needed, building upon previous and concurrent initiatives. Moreover, CBIT will validate and adopt the protocols and operating procedures required as well as guidelines for NDC implementation tracking, including on support needed and received, further advancing or enhancing the BUR1 proposals for the national MRV system if and where needed. It will also actually adopt and start running the selected and adapted tools based on the proposal retained from the BUR1 for the operationalization of the MRV system with modifications as appropriate and building upon related initiatives and lessons learned from experiences in other countries where relevant. With such an objective, the project will seek collaboration with the University of Burundi, including for training activities.

With regard to information on the effects of climate change and adaptation, this CBIT project will build upon previous and concurrent NCs results on vulnerability and adaptation as well as other related projects. The Third National Communication has listed relevant projects executed or in progress to advance vulnerability assessments, such as: Burundi Groundwater Assessment Study; Development of a Decision Support System (DSS) for the planning and management of water resources; Implementation of a pilot Integrated Water Resources Management plan; Systematic monitoring of the climate in Burundi; Monitoring of the water quality of the country's main rivers; Improved seasonal climate forecasts for early warning; and Strengthening of the meteorological and hydrological data collection system. The TNC also identified relevant project concepts or ideas not yet implemented, related to the development of a strategy on data collection and processing on water resources; and the improvement of data and information management and dissemination mechanisms, for which synergies with this CBIT Project shall be explored. The Fourth National Communication (NC4) project preparation for funding is actually under way and caution will be exerted to ensure there will be synergies between activities of the two projects, especially when funds are released and the NC4 project activities are implemented concerning Vulnerability Assessments and adaptation. The CBIT project will definitely be supportive to activities of the NC4 with regard to data and information collected, databased and available for sharing from the National Transparency Portal which will most probably be already functional.

Still on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of adaptation, coordination will be ensured with initiatives related to the NAP process, in coordination with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The technical and training activities will be complemented by this CBIT project where needed, since the related outcomes and outputs shall develop and institutionalize a monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process, in a comprehensive effort to generate guidelines, tools, templates, indicators and training manuals.

Additionally, this project will enable Burundi to participate and feed into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences gained during the implementation of the project on the platform will facilitate adjustments in Burundi's CBIT project to align it with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives. Lessons learned, data and information from the development and operationalization of the MRV system, including on the data integration tools will thus be shared with the Global Coordination Platform. The responsibility to identify suitable findings of Burundi's CBIT project to share with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform team will rest with the PMU, namely the project manager. Similarly, it will also be the task of the project manager to identify which best practices available on the Platform are relevant and applicable in the case of Burundi to enhance the rolling out of activities, and to facilitate peer-exchange beyond taking cognizance of the material on the platform. Moreover, the project will benefit from UNEP's comparative advantage as it is currently implementing CBIT projects in more than 25 countries in the world, of which 9 in Africa.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project component and outputs are aligned to the priorities established in the main national and international documents listed below in Table 8.

TABLE 8. National Priorities

National strategies, plans or report, assessments	Linkage and provision of baseline to the CBIT project
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National Communications	Burundi has so far produced three National Communications. The Initial Communication was submitted in 2000 and the second in 2010. The Third National Communication was submitted in 2019.
BUR1	Burundi is currently working on its first BUR, which shall be concluded in the first semester of 2022.
National Action Plan on Climate Change	The Burundi National Action Plan on Climate Change was adopted in 2007. The report provides information and mitigation priorities in vulnerable socioeconomic sectors as well as a strategy and priority actions of adaptation to climate change.
National Policy on Climate Change	The Burundi's Policy on Climate Change provides the national vision to fight the adverse effects of climate change as well as guidance on mitigation adaptation issues
Nationally Determined Contribution	Burundi's NDC defines mitigation and adaptation actions as well as needs in socioeconomic sectors such as Agriculture, Energy, Forestry and Land Use Change. The initial document has been revised in 2020.
National Strategy for implementing the climate change convention	This National strategy provides a mechanism for the implementation of the National Policy on Climate Change.
Technology Needs Assessment	In line with existing national strategies, the agriculture and water sectors were chosen as the priority sectors for technology transfer. Completed in 2018.
Vision 2025	This document seeks to put Burundi on the path of sustainable development in the run-up to 2025. One of its objectives is to improve the quality of life of Burundians. This project will contribute to its objective of developing and implementing effective mechanisms for the prevention and management of natural disasters, as well as other measures to address climate change.
National Development Plan 2018-2027	Its overall objective is to "structurally transform the Burundian economy, for a strong, sustainable, resilient, inclusive growth, creating decent jobs for all and leading to improved social well-being". This CBIT project is aligned to Strategic Direction 3: Protecting the Environment, Adapting to Climate Change and Improving Land Use Planning, Axis 11. Climate change and risk management, and Strategic Objective 1 "to promote resilient development with the adverse effects of climate change", under Issue 1: "Sustained and Inclusive Growth for Economic Resilience and Sustainable Development",
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Burundi, (UNDAF) 2019-2023.	The project is aligned to Strategic Outcome 4: "By 2023, national and decentralized authorities adopt and implement disaster risk and crisis management and prevention mechanisms, sustainable management of natural resources (water, land, forest), mitigation and adaptation to climate change and ecosystem protection to ensure greater resilience of communities".

Sustainable Development Goal 13	This project will contribute to the specific target 13.3 ?Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning? and indicator 13.3.2 ?Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions?.
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NDC

Burundi prepared and submitted its NDC in 2015 to contribute to the global objective to limit GHGs emissions to less than 2°C within the framework of the Paris Agreement. Conscious of the difficulties encountered globally towards meeting this agreement, the international community urged all signatory parties to the Paris Agreement to revise their NDCs to make it more ambitious to objectively meet the agreed objective of limiting the global temperature increase to less than 2°C. Burundi revised its NDC to make it more ambitious and submitted it in 2020.

Burundi committed to a 16.8 thousand tons CO₂ eq of greenhouse gases in its initial NDC, representing 23% reduction of its Business-as-Usual emissions by the year 2030, 3% unconditionally and 20% on a conditional basis. The gases targeted are CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O in the sectors Energy and AFOLU. An assessment made in 2020 when revising the INDC revealed that Burundi has achieved 55% and 74% of its conditional and unconditional reforestation programme and is installing 4 hydro plants as opposed to the 3 earmarked in the INDC.

Taking into account the shortcomings observed in the 2015 NDC and its implementation, as well as Burundi's commitment to increase its ambitions, new elements have been incorporated into the 2020 NDC. These include:

- ? Inclusion of the Waste and IPPU sectors, and the transport sub-sector.
- ? The inclusion of gender and social inclusion aspects in accordance with current national policies in force.
- ? The elaboration of a logical framework with measurable monitoring indicators for the follow-up and evaluation of the implementation of priority mitigation and adaptation actions included in the NDC 2020.
- ? The establishment of an inclusive national coordination and monitoring framework for implementation of the NDC.

- ? The sensitization of all actors involved (policy makers, planners, local authorities and grassroots local authorities and communities while respecting the gender dimension) in the implementation of the NDC for its appropriation.
- ? The integration of all the actors involved in the planning process in order to take into account climate change in relation to the NDC during the implementation of strategic sectoral development tools (sectoral strategies and policies).
- ? Strengthening the institutional and technical capacities of the sectoral entities with sufficient financial and appropriate tools for an effective implementation of the NDC with a monitoring, reporting and verification mechanism for REDD+ and other climate change actions, as well as a national research and development program on climate change adaptation.
- ? The formulation of projects in line with the requirements of the different funding mechanisms and the creation of a strategic framework favorable for the mobilization of finance, following the example of several African countries that are Party to the Convention have created a National Climate Change Fund.
- ? The improvement of the data collection system.
- ? Integration of NDC programs into sectoral plans and policies.
- ? The inclusion of ICTU in the NDC 2020.

In the 2020 revised NDC, a new Business As Usual scenario has been generated with the inclusion of Waste and IPPU sectors. The reference year is 2015 and the target year is 2030 in the revised NDC as opposed to 2005 and 2030 in the INDC. Under the unconditional scenario a national emission reduction of 209 thousand tonnes CO₂ eq (3.04%) is expected in 2030 compared to the BAU scenario. Under the conditional scenario, the reduction in emissions is estimated at 12.61% (864.39 thousand tonnes CO₂ eq) in 2030. This makes a total reduction of 1063.39 thousand tonnes CO₂ eq in 2030. The percentages representation of the emissions reductions do not reflect the increased ambition because of the use of 2 different reference years in the calculations and the wider coverage of the emitting sectors.

SDGs

Regarding the SDGs, the CBIT project will directly support and contribute to the realization of goal 13, namely, to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts through the development of appropriate tools to facilitate implementation and reporting of actions earmarked in the NDC, it will also indirectly contribute in meeting the other SDGs. A summary of the potential contribution of this CBIT project to the most fitting SDGs along with the telling targets and indicators that will be concerned is provided in Table 9.

Table 9 - CBIT project contribution to SDGs

SDG	Target	Indicator
SDG5-Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

<p>SDG13- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	<p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>13.3 Improve education, awareness- raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p>13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p>	<p>13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p> <p>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications</p> <p>13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year</p> <p>13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p> <p>13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications</p>
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The United Nations Development Assistance Framework signed with Burundi for the period 2019-2023 rests on four pillars, namely (i) **The Person**: Inclusion, dignity and equality, (ii) **The Planet**: Community Resilience, Communities. And (iii) **Prosperity**: Transformation and sustainability and (iv) **Peace**: Peace, Governance and Rule of Law. The CBIT project will be directly concerned with the second pillar on the planet and will contribute to the following outcomes.

CBIT output 1.1 will strengthen institutional and legal frameworks to better collect, manage and report transparently on implemented climate change activities. CBIT outputs 1.2 and 1.3 will provide the necessary centralized platform, tools and capacity for collecting and sharing disaggregated data in an organized manner within the MRV systems. Information and data stemming from the CBIT project will be on GHG inventories and through tracking of NDC mitigation and adaptation activities, including support received and needed.

These data will contribute to achieving the following UNDAF outputs:

Pillar 2: Planet: Community Resilience

Activity 2.1: By 2023, national and decentralized authorities adopt and implement crisis and disaster risk management and prevention and sustainable management of (water, land, forest), mitigation and climate change adaptation, and protection of ecosystems to ensure a better resilience of communities.

Activity 2.2: By 2023, men and women, especially the most vulnerable, equitably use the means of production to increase yields and incomes by innovative and environmentally friendly agro-sylvo-zootechnical production contributing to their food and nutritional security

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

The CBIT project of Burundi will help strengthen the country's ability to implement commitments under the Convention through the implementation of a robust MRV system. The project will create knowledge through the development of standards for reporting on GHG emissions and indicators for tracking progress in implementing NDC activities on mitigation, adaptation and support received and needed. Activities under the three outputs will generate knowledge in the form of tools, protocols and guidelines to collect data and other information for reporting in accordance with the MPGs established for promoting enhanced transparency under the PA. The prominent knowledge management product of the project after the completion of the project through Activity 1.3.3 is the National Transparency Portal, a functional and centralized data collection and sharing platform to allow for better information sharing between ministries, departments, and agencies as well as other relevant stakeholders of the country. The National Transparency Portal will also reduce the challenges associated with staff changes and turnovers once the system is institutionalized, used by all stakeholders, and preserve institutional memory. The other activities of the project, including the products, that will also address knowledge generation and management are provided in Table 12.

Knowledge products generated and communication materials produced by the project will be documented and widely shared at the national, provincial, and municipal levels through existing information-sharing networks and forums and communication channels (such as the OBPE website, to be improved with regard to climate transparency with the creation of the National Transparency Portal), the press and other media as well as through the involvement in global and regional initiatives as further described below. Subnational institutions, CSOs and NGOs directly involved in all project activities, will benefit from the training materials, reports and documents produced that will also be shared with the members of the organisations. The media have already been engaged through the two stakeholder consultations and will play an active part to disseminate knowledge generated to the wider public.

Priority will be given to mobilize high-level support because the formulation of adequate legislation and its implementation depends on the involvement of the executive and the legislative powers. Hence, this CBIT Project will not only sensitize decision-makers in key ministries, members of the Senate and Parliament, but also administrators at all levels (national, provincial and municipal). Moreover, sensitization will target ministry officials across all concerned ministries (planning, finance, environment, energy, water resources, transport / infrastructure, agriculture and livestock, public health, education, communication, human rights and gender), the private sector (energy, industry, farmers, etc.), civil society (including women organizations and religious associations), vulnerable populations, and journalists, who should also be trained in these themes in order to better approach and convey them.

This CBIT project will improve knowledge management related to climate change, including data sharing, collection and communication approaches. The improvements will address current gaps related to the lack of an appropriate framework and tools for the collection, processing, communication and evaluation of information, as well as the lack of reliable data for some of the activities and sectors. Existing tools,

templates and protocols will be adapted to suit the national circumstances and a wide array of stakeholders comprising government officials, the private sector, CSOs, NGOs, academicians and researchers will be trained on using them to comply to the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement. Knowledge products generated will be shared and disseminated to enhance mitigation and notably adaptation to build the resilience of communities. All this information will be properly documented through the implementation of the MRV system to enable mainstreaming of climate information in the national policies and development plans while informing the global community in the national reports submitted to the UNFCCC. Appropriate information systems and information and communication technologies designed, developed and deployed, especially in support of the National GHG Inventory System and the national MRV system for tracking NDC mitigation and adaptation activities, including support received and needed will be made available to all relevant stakeholders. These initiatives will fall under the newly established integrated NDC National Transparency Portal under the OBPE website (<http://obpe.bi>), which includes the necessary infrastructure for making it operational after capacity building of all stakeholders concerned with climate change. The IPCC 2006 latest guidelines/tools will be applied for the management of GHG inventory data and estimation of emissions as per decision 18/CMA.1. The developed MRV systems will aim improve knowledge management on climate change including sourcing, sharing, and reporting on NDC activities (on Vulnerability and Adaptation, mitigation, support needed and received) and GHG inventory data.

This CBIT project will promote knowledge exchange with related projects and initiatives in the country. The widely targeted experts and stakeholders engaged in technical meetings and workshops will exchange information relevant to the project objective and also receive training on the developed tools for effective operationalization and sustainable use.

Some of the knowledge products of the project identified for sharing and dissemination at this stage are the developed tools, protocols, workshop reports and training materials in addition to newsletters, media articles and briefs which will be very useful for reaching the lower segments of the population.

Furthermore, this CBIT project will allow Burundi to participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform providing and receiving inputs. The project proposal will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of this proposed project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives, such as activities undertaken by the Francophone Cluster of the Partnership for Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA). The project will also seek to integrate lessons learned from other initiatives in the Congo Basin. The sharing of lessons learned from this national project may help other Least Developed Countries which are facing similar challenges, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, to develop their MRV systems and approaches aimed at addressing requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework. The knowledge management approach will also benefit from collaboration with the University of Burundi and the Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change. Moreover, the project has identified and budgeted participation in peer exchange workshops through the CBIT coordination platform and other global initiative under the UNFCCC, CBIT

FAO and CBIT Forest to share lessons learned and exchange best practices on other relevant areas for the benefit of transparent climate reporting.

Burundi has prepared and submitted three NCs to the UNFCCC and has generated knowledge but has only shared it mostly at the national level and also on a relatively restricted basis between the ministries. Given the enhanced transparency now embedded in the reporting requirements and the lessons learned from these initiatives, Burundi has built on these and fully included knowledge management in its CBIT project. Thus, Burundi has included stakeholders at the national, regional, and provincial levels down to the communities for participation in the activities of the project. Participation includes working sessions, capacity building and other workshops and meetings during the full cycle of the project. In adopting this approach, Burundi will institutionalize climate transparency and buy in a very broad range of stakeholders to enhance resilience and mitigation.

The responsibility to identify suitable aspects of Burundi's CBIT project to share in coordination with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform team will rest with the PMU, namely the Project Manager. Similarly, it will also be the task of the Project Manager to identify which best practices available on the Platform are relevant and applicable to Burundi, and to facilitate peer-exchange beyond reading the material on the platform. The final decision will however rest with the Director of the OBPE, who may consult with the appropriate technical working group if required.

The communication plan for outreach and dissemination of knowledge products generated during the project will follow a two-pronged approach. The timeline for sharing and communicating the knowledge products will be according to the outputs emanating from the workplan but with a delay of 2-4 weeks for the media to prepare their materials for relaying the results to the wider population. Firstly, the stakeholders directly involved in the project such as government ministries and institutions, administrative entities at the regional and provincial levels, the private sector and the civil society through their representation by NGOs and CSOs, and the media will have access to all the knowledge products as they are generated and shared with them as participants in all the activities. These same products will then be shared with the staff, colleagues and co-members of the institutions and organizations. These products will also be transformed to more easily understandable materials for sharing and communicating with the wider population groups, including the youth. After project completion, all products will be available on the National Transparency Portal, which will then be fully functional and accessible on the website of OBPE for sharing data and information with all institutions and organizations and the wide public.

Some of the actions earmarked for implementation for sharing of information and knowledge products for this project are:

- ? Engagement of media for mass communication during all project activities at both the national and eco-climatic zones levels.
- ? Sharing of training materials and other workshop outputs with all stakeholders including NGOs for further dissemination within their institution.
- ? Regular update of the website of OBPE on the project activities on a quarterly basis.
- ? Sharing of workshop reports and consultants' final reports when available with stakeholders and on the OBPE website.
- ? Participation of national representatives in regional activities and on CBIT platform ? 2 activities included in the project ? for availing the knowledge products to the international community.

The key deliverables contributing to knowledge management are summarised in Table 10:

Table 10 ? Budgetary estimates for knowledge production

Outputs & Deliverables	Knowledge products produced by the project	Indicative timeline	Indicative Budget (US\$)
Component 1			
Output 1.1: Institutional arrangements and legal framework to collect and manage data for the GHG Inventories and NDC tracking drafted and submitted to the government for adoption			
D1.1.1	Updated report mapping and analysing relevant stakeholders, the legal and regulatory frameworks and the current Measurement, Reporting and Verification system (Activity 1.1.1)	M 10	15,000
D 1.1.4	Procedures developed for treating climate data into useful information for mainstreaming mitigation and adaptation in the update and implementation of development programmes including gender considerations (Activity 1.1.4)	M 17	15,000
Output 1.2: National GHG Inventory System designed, tested and operationalized, and relevant stakeholders trained on IPCC 2006 / latest guidelines / tools for GHG inventories			

D 1.2.2	Document on data and institutional needs, and the plan implemented for meeting collecting and using them to report in accordance with the MPGs of the Paris Agreement including the adoption of the 2006 IPCC/latest Guidelines (Activity 1.2.2)	M 11	15,000
D 1.2.3	Tools and protocols for data and other information collection on GHG inventory (Activity 1.2.3)	M 16	20,000
D 1.2.4	QA/QC tools for elaboration of climate transparent reports (Activity 1.2.4)	M 22	10,000
D 1.2.5	Training materials for technical staff of ministries and other relevant stakeholders for using the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, adapted tools and the National Transparency Portal (Activity 1.2.5)	M 24	25,000
D 1.2.6	D 1.2.6: Country specific emission factors for the AFOLU sector (Activity 1.2.6)	M 19	25,000
Output 1.3: National MRV system designed, tested and operationalized and Ministry staff / local authorities, and relevant stakeholders trained on tracking NDC implementation, including support needed and received			
D 1.3.2	Indicators for monitoring NDC sectors, including support needed and received (Activity 1.3.2)	M 22	15,000
D 1.3.3	Adapted tools, protocols, guidelines and the National Transparency Portal, for NDC implementation tracking, including on support needed and received (Activity 1.3.3)	M 24	20,000
D 1.3.4	Training materials for ministry staff/local authorities and other stakeholders on the validated tools, protocols and guidelines for tracking NDC activities and on mainstreaming of climate data into decision-making processes (Activity 1.3.4)	M 25 and M 27	25,000
D 1.3.5	Reports, newsletters, lessons learned and best practices posted on the Global CBIT Coordination Platform and shared during other peer-exchange activities on climate transparency (Activity 1.3.5)	M 24	5,000

The total budget for knowledge management and knowledge products is estimated at approximately US\$ 190,000.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities and related costs are presented in the costed M&E Plan (Annex J) and are fully integrated in the overall project budget.

The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation procedures. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the legal instrument to be signed by the Executing Agency (OBPE of MEAL) and the Implementing Agency. The project M&E plan foresees a Terminal Evaluation (TE), worth USD 35,000. In addition, USD 10,000 have been provisioned to organize the project's Inception Workshop, the project Steering Committee Meetings and the Closure Workshop. Therefore, the total M&E budget is amounting to USD 45,000.

The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented in Annex A includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as end-of-project targets. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in Annex L will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. The means of verification to track the indicators are summarized in Annex A.

The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project Inception Workshop (IW) to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-?-vis project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned at the inception workshop. General project monitoring is the responsibility of the Project Management Unit (PMU) but other project partners could have responsibilities in collecting specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to inform UNEP of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

The project Steering Committee (PSC) will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to UNEP concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E Plan. Project oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will also review the quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.

Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The UNEP Task Manager will develop a project Supervision Plan at the inception of the project, which will be communicated to the Project Management Unit and the project partners during the Inception Workshop. The emphasis of the Task Manager's supervision will be on outcome monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring.

Progress vis-?-vis delivering the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the Steering Committee at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by the Project Management Unit, the project partners and UNEP. Risk assessment and rating is an integral part of the Project Implementation Review (PIR). The PIR will be completed by the Project Manager and ratings will be provided by UNEP's Task Manager. The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. UNEP's Task Manager will have the responsibility of verifying the PIR and submitting it to the GEF. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.

Since this is a Medium-Size Project (MSP) of less than 4 years of duration, no Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will be undertaken. However, if the project is rated as being at risk or if deemed needed by the Task Manager, he/she may decide to conduct an optional Mid-Term Review (MTR). This review will include all parameters recommended by the GEF Evaluation Office for Terminal Evaluations (TE) according to the GEF M&E Policy and Terminal Evaluations Guidelines and will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools, as relevant. The review will be carried out using a participatory approach whereby parties that may benefit or be affected by the project will be consulted. Such parties were identified during the stakeholder analysis (see section 2 above). Members of the project Steering Committee could be interviewed as part of the MTR process and the Project Manager will develop a management response to the review recommendations along with an implementation plan. Results of the MTR will be presented to the Project Steering Committee. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

In line with the GEF Evaluation requirements and UNEP's Evaluation Policy, all GEF funded projects are subject to a performance assessment when they reach operational completion. This performance assessment will be either an independent Terminal Evaluation or a management-led Terminal Review.

In case a Review is required, the UNEP Evaluation Office will provide tools, templates, and guidelines to support the Review consultant. For all Terminal Reviews, the UNEP Evaluation Office will perform a quality assessment of the Terminal Review report and validate the Review's performance ratings. This quality assessment will be attached as an Annex to the Terminal Review report, validated performance ratings will be captured in the main report.

However, if an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project is required, the Evaluation Office will be responsible for the entire evaluation process and will liaise with the Task Manager and the project implementing partners at key points during the evaluation. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation (or the management-led review) will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will typically be initiated after the project's operational completion. If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office in relation to the submission of the follow-on proposal.

The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalisation of the Recommendations Implementation Plan. The compliance performance against the recommendations is then reported to senior management on a six-monthly basis and to member States in the Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report.

The GEF Core Indicator Worksheet is attached as Annex F. It will be updated at mid-term and at the end of the project and will be made available to the GEF Secretariat along with the project PIR report. As mentioned above, the MTR/MTE and TE will verify the information of the tracking tool.

The direct costs of reviews and evaluations will be charged against the project evaluation budget. A summary of M&E activities envisaged is provided in Annex J. The GEF contribution for this project's M&E activities (including the inception workshop, PSC meetings, closure workshop and evaluations) is US\$ 45,000.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Inception Workshop	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	\$ 3,500 (for catering and venue)		Within 2 months of project start-up
Inception Workshop Report	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		3-4 weeks after the Inception Workshop
Measurement of project progress and performance indicators	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Annually, as part of the PIR
Baseline measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	Executing Agency (Project Manager)			Included in Annex A of the CEO Endorsement Document
Mid-point measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Mid-Point (as part of the MTR or the PIR process)
End-point measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		End Point (as part of the final PIR, Final Report or TE)
Half-Yearly Progress Reports	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January and 31 July
Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings	Executing Agency (Project Manager and National Project Director)	US\$ 3,000 (6 PSC meetings. US\$ 500 per meeting for catering)	Venue to be co-financed by EA (EA meeting room)	Twice a year
Reports of PSC meetings	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		2 weeks after PSC meeting

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Project Implementation Review (PIR) report	Executing Agency (Project Manager) and UNEP (Task Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Annually, part of reporting routine
Monitoring visits to field sites	Executing Agency			As appropriate
Mid Term Review (MTR) <i>optional</i>	UNEP Evaluation Office, with the support of the UNEP Task Manager and the Executing Agency			At mid-point of project implementation
Quarterly expenditure reports	Executing Agency (Project Manager and Financial Officer)	Part of the PM and Financial Officer duties		Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January, 30 April, 31 July and 31 October
Annual Inventory of Non-expendable equipment	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Annually, as at 31 December of each year, to be submitted within 2 months
Co-financing report	Executing Agency (Project Manager) and co-finance partners	Part of the PM duties		Annually, on or before 31 July
Final closing workshop	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	US\$ 3,500 (for catering and venue)		1 or 2 months before the project's technical completion
Final closing Workshop Report	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		2-3 weeks after the closing Workshop
UNEP Final Report	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Within 2 months of the project completion date
Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project documents	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Part Final Report

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Terminal Evaluation (TE)	UNEP Evaluation Office, with the support of the UNEP Task Manager and the Executing Agency	US\$ 35,000		Initiated at the project's technical completion
Total		US\$ 45,000		

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The centralized data collection and sharing platform operationalized within the National Transparency Portal hosted on the website of OBPE will improve knowledge sharing among stakeholders of Burundi on the country's efforts to reduce emissions and build resilience to climate change. For example, data collected for estimating emissions in the AFOLU sector will be available to serve as basis for improving forest management. This will preserve biodiversity and ecosystems while reducing the use of woodfuel with its associated health issues. Moreover, once the Portal is operational, linkages can be developed for other socio-economic data to better inform decision-making. These strengthened systems will enable Burundi to better track and manage its natural resources, thus allowing for interventions to be planned, executed, and evaluated more promptly and efficiently. The database of the centralized data collection and sharing platform will render possible the provision of up-to-date statistics, indicators and geographical information about climate change causes and impacts to the public, both for decision-making in the private sector or by citizens, and for the government itself for policymaking. The available data can also be used by researchers to improve assessments leading to better decisions on adaptation and community resilience building. Burundi's economy is centred mostly in agriculture, a sector directly affected by climate change. Tracking of NDC adaptation activities will serve to provide information about climate change impacts on agriculture to improve planning and ensure sustainable food production systems for enhanced security.

Burundi's NDC actions will require public and private sector interventions in the form of investments. With the National Transparency Portal making available good quality data and information, the country will be in a better position to track and evaluate the impact of its policies and enable adjustments to improve outcomes. This higher efficiency is expected to lead to saving of resources that can be reallocated for other public and private sector investments and interventions, resulting in improved socio-economic benefits. For example, based on the estimation of emissions within the context of GHG inventory

preparation, government of Burundi will be able to gather detailed information and data on the economic activities responsible for emissions and sinks, which will serve as basis not only for identifying the best GHG emissions reduction measures but to also provide reliable information such as the electrification status and waste management which are basic to assess the overall improved welfare of communities. Similarly, the information on adaptation collected under the MRV system will not only boost resilience but also inform the government of Burundi on other aspects such as food security, access to water resources and improved sanitation, thus enhancing decision-making informed by quality reports.

One of the most important benefits, especially for the medium and longer term, is the integration of climate information in the national planning process. The wide array of disaggregated data collected, compiled, analysed and archived within the National Transparency Portal will provide a robust base for informed national policymaking on climate and other related matters, an element that will be fully developed as part of Output 1. Additionally, the CBIT project will establish formal institutional arrangements and a legal framework to MRV GHG emissions, NDC implementation on mitigation and adaptation, as well as support received and needed as laid out under activity 1.2. This will guarantee a regular sustainable flow of data and other information to support public and private interventions.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

This is likely a low risk project.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
10648_CBIT Burundi_SRIF	CEO Endorsement ESS	
CBIT Burundi_ESERN_2020.08.12	Project PIF ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	End of project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UN Environment MTS reference
Strengthen Burundi's institutional and stakeholder capacity to comply with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change	Indicator A: Number of institutions that have the institutional, technical, and human capacities to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting in accordance to the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement	Baseline A: 0	End-of-project target A: MEAL and 5 other ministries Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Hydropower, Energy and Mines, Ministry of transport, public works, equipment and territory management, Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Development Cooperation, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism, and Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender	Survey by OBPE of the number of national experts, by national institution, able to collect and process climate information for reporting and policy making	Assumption: Concerned stakeholders inclusive of the private sector supply climate data annually Risk: Lack of political support for the development of project outputs. COVID-19 Pandemic slows down project implementation. Climate change impacts.	UNEP MTS 2022-2025 Climate Change Objective: Countries increasingly transition to low-emission economic development and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change
	Indicator B: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency related activities <i>Based on GEF 1 to 4 rating as per Annex IV of CBIT programming directions.*</i>	Baseline B: 2	End-of-project target B: 4 (+2)	Evaluation of project report against criteria of Annex IV of the CBIT Programming directions	Assumption: Relevant institutions allocate appropriate human and technical resources for training to implement transparency related activities. Relevant institutions abide with Decree 100/2006 of September 2021, to support OBPE to comply with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.	
	Indicator C: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment [GEF-7 Core Indicator 11]	Baseline C: 0	End-of-project target C: At least 120 direct beneficiaries. Women: 60 Men: 60	Project reports, reports and attendance sheets from of capacity building workshops, trainings and events	Assumption: Institutions appoint female representatives to participate in the trainings, workshops and events. Risk: Institutions do not have enough women with the required experience to act as representative in the activities of the project	

*** Guidance for ratings:**

1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.
2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.
3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.
4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities.

Project Outcomes	Outcome level Indicators	Baseline	End of project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	MTS Expected Accomplishment
Outcome 1: Burundi improves its Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework	Indicator 1.1: Quality of MRV systems <i>Based on the GEF 1-10 rating scale, outlined in Annex III of the CBIT's Programming Directions**</i>	Baseline 1.1: 2	End-of-project target 1.1: 5 (+3)	Terminal evaluation report with an updated rating of the country's MRV systems considering inputs from sectoral focal points (ministries) and other relevant stakeholders TTE report from the ICA process (it is expected that the first BTR will be submitted to the UNFCCC just before completion of the CBIT project)	Assumption: MRV GHG inventory system operational. Adapted tools and templates for data collection adopted. National transparency Portal established. Risk: Slow or inefficient coordination among institutions Data availability and accessibility	Expected Accomplishment (b): Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies
	Indicator 1.2: Number of stakeholders (sectoral representatives) using training and tools provided to elaborate climate change policies and report on NDC activities in conformity with the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement	Baseline 1.2: 0	End-of-project target 1.2: 25 (Minimum 35% women)	Stakeholders' feedback gathered from surveys conducted at the end of the project on their capabilities to use the training and tools provided to elaborate climate change policies and reports. (Disaggregated by gender)	Assumption: Training successful Designed tools and templates adopted and used Risk: Lack of human resources (low technical capacity) Limited sustainability of project due to transfer of knowledge being partly successful Very frequent restructuring of the Ministry in charge of the environment (MEAL) Insufficient participation of key stakeholders	

****Guidance for Ratings:**

1. Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not there.
2. Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there.
3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized
4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still needs improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited.
5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited.
6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities ? feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable)
7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially
8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information
9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems ? robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree
10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation.

Gender Action Plan Indicators and Targets

Project Components / Outputs	Gender mainstreaming Objectives	Gender mainstreaming Activities / Indicators	Targets / Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsibility
Overall Project Management	Promote the participation of women in the Project Steering Committee	Activity: Meetings of the PSC Indicator: % of women participating in the PSC meetings	Target: 35% MoV: Composition of PSC	OBPE / PMU
Component 1 Output 1.1	Promote women's participation from institutions during activities aimed at strengthening them in the coordination, management and transparent reporting of climate change activities	Activity: 1.1.1 Indicator: % of women participating in the working groups	Target: 35% MoV: List of participants attending workshops disaggregated by sex	PMU
	Mainstream gender into Burundi's institutional arrangements on climate transparency	Activities 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 1.1.4 Indicator: gender considerations are included in the institutional arrangements and procedures to be developed under Output 1.1.	Target: the institutional arrangements and procedures have a dedicated section on gender mainstreaming MoV: Deliverables 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 1.1.4.	Gender Expert and Senior Consultant 1
Component 1 Output 1.2	Promote the participation of women including strengthening of their capacity to undertake MRV of emissions	Activity: 1.2.2, 1.2.5 Indicator: % of women participating in the working groups	Target: 35% MoV: List of participants attending workshops disaggregated by sex	PMU
Component 1 Output 1.3	Enhance the participation of women inclusive of capacity building to undertake MRV mitigation	Activity: 1.3.4 Indicator: % of women participating in the working groups	Target: 35% MoV: List of participants attending workshops disaggregated by sex	PMU
Across all Components	Promote women participation in project consultation meetings, workshops and trainings.	Activity: Women participation will be encouraged in all project consultation activities outlined in the workplan (see Annex L for more details) through gender sensitive outreach to project stakeholders. Indicator: % of female participants attending the project consultation meetings, workshops and trainings.	Target: At least 35% of participants attending the project consultation meetings, workshops and trainings are women MoV: Gender disaggregated attendance sheets	PMU

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Building capacities in Burundi to implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement

Basic Information**GEF ID**

10648

Countries

Burundi

Project Title

Building capacities in Burundi to implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement

GEF Agency(ies)

UNEP

Agency ID

UNEP: 01826

GEF Focal Area(s)

Climate Change

Program Manager

Milena Vasquez

PIF**Part I ? Project Information****Focal area elements**

1. Is the project/program aligned with the relevant GEF focal area elements in Table A, as defined by the GEF 7 Programming Directions?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Yes, the project is aligned with the GEF's climate change strategy focal area element on the CBIT.

Agency Response

Indicative project/program description summary

2. Are the components in Table B and as described in the PIF sound, appropriate, and sufficiently clear to achieve the project/program objectives and the core indicators?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Please change the wording on the project outcome for MRV from "monitoring" to "measurement".

3/16/2021: Comment cleared and additional changes below well noted.

Agency Response

January 20, 2021

The wording on the project outcome for MRV has been changed from "monitoring" to "measurement" (p.1).

We have also taken the opportunity of this review sheet to update the CBIT Burundi PIF in line with the latest GEF guidance on M&E. As such, the M&E budget has been segregated as a separate line in Table B. The US\$ 45,000 budgeted for M&E include the costs of the Inception Workshop and the Terminal Evaluation, which were previously budgeted for under the different project Outputs. As a

consequence, the amounts of GEF funds for Outputs 1, 2 and 3 in Table B have been adjusted (refer to yellow highlights in the PDF version of the PIF uploaded in the ?Documents? tab of the GEF Portal).

Note: all the edits have been highlighted in yellow in the updated PDF version of the CBIT Burundi PIF uploaded on the GEF portal.

Co-financing

3. Are the indicative expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented and consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines, with a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: If known at this time, please identify the ministry which is expected to provide the in-kind co-financing listed.

3/16/2021: Comment cleared.

Agency Response

January 20, 2021

Co-finance will be provided by the Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning, as now indicated in Table C (p. 2).

GEF Resource Availability

4. Is the proposed GEF financing in Table D (including the Agency fee) in line with GEF policies and guidelines? Are they within the resources available from (mark all that apply):

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: The resources requested are in line with GEF policies and guidelines.

Agency Response

The STAR allocation?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: N/A

Agency Response

The focal area allocation?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: N/A

Agency Response

The LDCF under the principle of equitable access?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: N/A

Agency Response

The SCCF (Adaptation or Technology Transfer)?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: N/A

Agency Response

Focal area set-aside?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: At the time of this review, there are sufficient resources in the CBIT set-aside to support this project.

3/16/2021: At the time of this second review the original set aside allocation of \$55 million has been spent, but additional set-aside resources have been made available to support additional countries with CBIT.

Agency Response

Impact Program Incentive?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: N/A

Agency Response

Project Preparation Grant

5. Is PPG requested in Table E within the allowable cap? Has an exception (e.g. for regional projects) been sufficiently substantiated? (not applicable to PFD)

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Yes, a PPG of \$50,000 is requested and it is within the allowable cap.

Agency Response

Core indicators

6. Are the identified core indicators in Table F calculated using the methodology included in the corresponding Guidelines? (GEF/C.54/11/Rev.01)

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Yes, a target for core indicator 11 is provided and explained.

Agency Response

Project/Program taxonomy

7. Is the project/program properly tagged with the appropriate keywords as requested in Table G?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: The taxonomy is properly selected. However, please change the Rio Marker of mitigation to 2.

3/16/2021: Comment cleared.

Agency Response

January 20, 2021

The Rio Marker of mitigation has been changed to 2 in the Taxonomy sheet (p. 45). This has also been updated on the GEF Portal.

Part II ? Project Justification

1. Has the project/program described the global environmental/adaptation problems, including the root causes and barriers that need to be addressed?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: The environmental problem and some root causes are well described. Please provide additional information that summarizes key causes and barriers in relation to the CBIT and meeting the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework as well as related issues in terms of institutional arrangements, existing capacities, etc. to carry out relevant activities.

3/16/2021: Cleared at this stage.

Agency Response

January 20, 2021

A summary of key causes and barriers in relation to meeting the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework and related issues has been added under section 1) *The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed* (p. 6-8).

2. Is the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects appropriately described?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: This section provides relevant information on baseline scenario and projects, as well as identified needs and gaps. Please address the following comments:

Please provide a description of the current institutional arrangements for climate change and the experience to date in preparing the national communications and the ongoing BUR project.

Please provide information on the status of the first BUR project under implementation as well as on the GCF readiness project referenced in this section.

Please also add the fourth national communication to the second table in this section and caption that table.

3/16/2021: Comments cleared.

Agency Response

January 20, 2021

A description of the current institutional arrangements for climate change, particularly for the preparation of National Communications and the BUR1 project, has been added, including a chart (p. 9-11).

The status of the BUR1 project under implementation has been updated, including an explanation on delays experienced (p.9). The status of the GCF readiness proposal has been updated in *Table 2. Baseline Projects?* (p.19).

The Fourth National Communication and the completed TNA project have been added to *Table 2. Baseline Projects?* (p.19).

3. Does the proposed alternative scenario describe the expected outcomes and components of the project/program?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Please address the comments below:

1. We welcome the table highlighting the current/limiting behavior and the desired transformation. However, it is not fully clear how this aligns with the gaps, needs capacity constraints that have been outlined in the section above, how these are specific to Burundi, and how the activities under CBIT have been identified and prioritized. Please provide details so that the rationale of how the *‘prioritized activities?’* (such as developing an inventory of time series, survey of disaggregated data etc.) is clear and aligns with this table.

2. Output 1

- Clarify if this includes stakeholders as in ministries and government entities only or external stakeholders as well and if this includes a mapping of legal and regulatory frameworks as well (i.e. a mapping of both who and what as opposed to just who).

- Please clarify if this mapping exercise has been carried under the NC and BUR preparations., and whether recommendation on the necessary institutional arrangements have not been made before. Also comment on the envisaged arrangements and legal framework considering the national context.

- Regarding arrangements for NDC tracking, consider prioritizing sectors/activities per Burundi's NDC. For example, since the majority of Burundi's emissions are from energy and AFOLU sector, consider prioritizing these as a pilot. On adaptation, consider prioritizing the key adaptation sectors identified by the NDC and NAP.

3. Output 2

- The baseline scenario describes the needs for GHG inventory improvements such as issues with data collection and management for several sectors, inadequate data infrastructure, developing an inventory of time series etc. Describe how the activities in this output align with the identified needs and how they have been prioritized. Please also comment here on how these activities will build upon activities carried out under the BUR and how there will be synergies between this work and the national communication to begin soon.

- It is unclear how the technical working group to be formed under this output builds upon what has been used to date. The baseline scenario needs to be further clarified to understand the proposed set up.

- For training, we recommend considering options that have a longer-term impact ? such as Training of Trainers approach or collaboration with a local university. Consider resources such as the LDC Universities Consortium on Climate Change.

4. Output 3

- Please provide additional details on how this MRV system would respond to the existing NDC.

- Please clarify what is meant by "related initiatives" in this output.

- Please comment on how this output builds upon the BUR experience on reporting on mitigation actions and on the national communication experience in carrying out vulnerability assessments.

- Please clarify how the analysis in this output of current MRV practices and gaps differs from the analysis to be carried out under Output 1.

- Provide additional details on the existing information portal upon which this output would build as it was not described in the baseline scenario. Please also clarify the proposed NDC's portal purpose and what it aims to achieve. Describe how it would interact with any data management infrastructure that might exist for GHG inventories.

5. Output 4

- It may make sense to integrate Output 4 with Output 1 considering the focus on institutional arrangements and legal framework.

- Based on consultation with relevant line ministries apart from training consider other modes to build support for incorporating climate change goals such as an inter-ministerial group, etc. This would need to be conducted in alignment with the findings of Output 1.

- Climate change communication and awareness was described as a key gap, and raised as well in the gender analysis. Consider how the project can also contribute to that.

3/16/2021: Comments above have been incorporated and mostly addressed. See additional comments below:

The PIF has better identified how it will coordinate the work of this project with the outcomes and experiences of the first BUR and fourth NC. We expect the project to be well informed by these two reports in terms of the most immediate needs and gaps for technical and institutional capacity, which

will likely become clearer during project preparation. However, we found the PIF still to be quite ambitious in terms of scope considering the baseline scenario.

Please consider further prioritization of deliverables considering the requirements of BTRs and flexibility provisions (while considering that Burundi is an LDC). For example, the development of domestic emission factors can be resource and time intensive and not a necessary requirement, while there may be other aspects of GHG inventory preparation that is more urgent to further support. For example, data collection has been highlighted as a challenge by other countries. Likewise for the prioritized sectors for NDC tracking and adaptation, please consider defining their scope further as to what this will entail in practice.

Please consider adding a project activity/deliverable on the development of an improvement plan over time that can help the country address needs and gaps in stages (a longer term vision). This will help inform support from other sources or future CBIT support.

Please clarify what is envisioned under Output 1.4. How would climate change be integrated into development programmes--is this referring to climate change risks? Is it adopting tracking systems for activities that support mitigation and/or adaptation?

Agency Response

January 20, 2021

1. *TABLE 3* on behavior change has been improved and detailed so as to align with the gaps, needs and capacity constraints identified for Burundi and indicate changes to be enabled by the prioritized activities (p. 21). Further details on the prioritization of activities have been included along the text on the 3 outputs (p. 21-26).

2. Output 1:

- A clarification has been added under output 1 to specify that not only government institutions but also CSOs, research institutions and private sector will be involved. Moreover, the text has been amended to include that the CBIT project will integrate previous stakeholders analysis under NCs and BUR1 as a starting point for the drafting of institutional arrangements, while making sure to consider the relevant

stakeholders? current and potential involvement and responsibilities concerning climate transparency; to this end, CBIT may complement or further detail previous assessments if needed.

Moreover, CBIT will integrate results on mapping and analysis of the legal and regulatory frameworks as well as current MRV practices and gaps being carried out through the BUR1 project and may complement such assessment if needed, building upon previous and concurrent initiatives (p. 22-23).

- The text has been amended to clarify that the proposed CBIT project will draft and propose for adoption formal institutional arrangements and legal framework to collect and manage climate change data and information in the text in order to implement the action plan on a National MRV system to be delivered by the BUR1 project (not yet available as of mid-January 2021).

- Regarding arrangements for NDC tracking, a prioritization has been included as per Burundi's NDC: on Mitigation, the energy, transport and AFOLU sectors will be key; while for adaptation, the key sectors will be agriculture, energy, water, health and landscapes (including forests and biodiversity). (p. 22).

3. Output 2

- Output 2 description has been enhanced so as to outline how the potential activities align with the identified needs and how they have been prioritized; it has also been amended to comment on how these activities will build upon BUR1 and on with the Fourth National Communication to begin soon (p. 23-24).

- The existing technical working groups for BUR and NC will be reinforced under CBIT (p. 23). The baseline scenario section has been improved concerning their description (p. 10).

- A Training of Trainers approach will be further explored at PPG stage, as well cooperation with FAO for trainings focused on the AFOLU sector. In addition, the project will seek collaboration with the University of Burundi for the improvement of GHG inventories and training activities, as well as with the Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change (LUCCC) (p. 23).

4. Output 3

- Additional details have been provided on how the MRV system would respond to the existing NDC, and the current update process of the NDC (p. 24-25).
- The "related initiatives" mentioned in activities have been named in the text for this output, especially the BUR1, National Communications, NDC update and the elaboration of its National Adaptation Plan (p. 25-26).
- Further information has been provided on how this output builds upon the BUR experience on reporting on mitigation actions and on the national communication experience in carrying out vulnerability assessments (p. 25-26).
- The analysis of current MRV practices and gaps (formerly activity 3.1) has now been merged with the new activity 1.1 under Output 1 so as to integrate previous findings on the mapping and analysis of Measurement, Reporting and Verification practices and gaps, and complement the assessments produced under the BUR1 and NCs if needed (p. 23).
- Additional details on the OBPE website have been included in the baseline scenario (p. 12), and clarification on the proposed NDC National Transparency Portal provided under output 3 (purpose and interaction with data management infrastructure for GHG inventories) (p. 25).

5. Output 4

- Output 4 has been merged with Output 1 considering the focus on institutional arrangements and legal framework.
- Based on consultations with relevant ministries and the assessment under the BUR1 and output 1, different modes of building support for the incorporation of climate change goals will be considered, such as the creation of an inter-ministerial group (p. 22).
- Climate change communication and awareness-raising have been further considered under output 3 description, which indicates that a Communication Plan will be considered at PPG, as well as interactions with the media to promote the website's visibility and the CBIT project activities (p. 25).

May 4, 2021

Activities have been amended for further prioritization, considering the requirements of BTRs and flexibility provisions, as follows:

Output 1

Activity 1.4: with a view to provide further clarification on what is envisioned, this activity has been reworded as "draft and propose for adoption a strengthened legal and regulatory framework that considers climate change risks and integrates the results of NDC tracking (mitigation and adaptation

action, and related co-benefits in terms of SDGs) as key elements in the implementation and update of development programmes, based on results of the BUR1 project and NCs and informed by the National Development Plan of Burundi 2018-2027? (p. 23). This activity aims to improve the legal and regulatory framework so as to promote resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change, informed by guidance provided by the above-mentioned Plan, as detailed in the text (p. 23).

Output 2 (p. 23 and 24):

Activity 2.1: This new activity has been included under Output 2 to map activity data available, institutions involved, data needs and data gaps and propose an improvement plan over time for the national GHG inventory, according to the 2006 IPCC/latest Guidelines.

Activity 2.2: The improvement of data collection is now prioritized in the adaptation of tools and protocols to the national context in the GHG Inventory elaboration.

Activity 2.4: The development of domestic emission factors has been limited to the AFOLU sector in the PIF. Such need will be subject to further assessment at PPG stage, including the identification of key categories in the national GHG Inventory if appropriate.

Output 3 (p. 26 and 27):

Priority sectors to be tracked in the mitigation component of the NDC are now further specified: the hydroelectricity subsector in the Energy sector; and reforestation, replacement of traditional charcoal kilns and traditional home ovens, replacement of mineral fertilizers with organic fertilizers in the AFOLU sector (p. 26).

Concerning the tracking of climate change impacts and adaptation, priority will be given to the following subsectors of the AFOLU, Water and Energy sectors: sustainable agriculture, water resources management, rational management of forest resources and hydroelectricity (p. 26). Activity 3.3 has been amended accordingly.

4. Is the project/program aligned with focal area and/or Impact Program strategies?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Yes, the project is aligned with the CCM focal area strategy.

Agency Response

5. Is the incremental/additional cost reasoning properly described as per the Guidelines provided in GEF/C.31/12?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Please strengthen this section with specific incremental reasoning for Burundi. We also note that the cofinancing listed in this section does not match what is included in the project. Please revise.

3/16/2021: Comment cleared.

Agency Response

January 20, 2021

Section 5) *Incremental/additional cost reasoning* has been strengthened with specific information on Burundi and added value vis-?-vis the national communication and BUR1 projects. In addition, the co-finance amount has been corrected (p. 27).

6. Are the project?s/program?s indicative targeted contributions to global environmental benefits (measured through core indicators) reasonable and achievable? Or for adaptation benefits?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Yes.

Agency Response

7. Is there potential for innovation, sustainability and scaling up in this project?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Please be more specific on how this project is innovative and will be sustainable.

3/16/2021: Comment cleared.

Agency Response

January 20, 2021

Section 7) *Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up?* has been amended with specific information on the proposed CBIT project (p. 28-29).

Project/Program Map and Coordinates

Is there a preliminary geo-reference to the project?/s/program?s intended location?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: This is a national capacity-building project.

Agency Response

Stakeholders

Does the PIF/PFD include indicative information on Stakeholders engagement to date? If not, is the justification provided appropriate? Does the PIF/PFD include information about the proposed means of future engagement?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Please add research institutions and/or academia. Please also add the stakeholders identified in the gender equality and women's empowerment section (i.e. Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights, and Gender)

Please clarify why beneficiaries have been identified by eco-climatic regions considering the scope of the project.

3/16/2021: Comment on the stakeholders table cleared. On the beneficiaries, it is still not clear if there is a linkage between the eco-climatic regions and the stakeholders expected to be involved in transparency activities and therefore beneficiaries of the training activities the project will carry out. Please clarify.

Agency Response

January 20, 2021

Research institutions, and the University of Burundi in particular, have been added to *Table 4. Stakeholders identified?* (p. 31). Stakeholders identified in the gender equality and women's empowerment have also been included.

A clarification has been provided on why beneficiaries have been identified by eco-climatic regions, based on differences in vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change and related adaptation options (p. 31).

May 4, 2021

Further clarifications have been added to section 2. *Stakeholders* (p. 32) and also to PART I Section *F. Project's Target Contributions to GEF Core Indicators* (p. 3). A total number of 100 direct beneficiaries is estimated to participate in project activities, including ministries staff, decision-makers, civil society organizations (CSOs) and representatives of local communities, who shall benefit especially from workshops and training events. . Especially concerning the participation of CSOs and local communities, the men and women who will benefit from training at the time of project implementation will be representatives to be selected in the five (5) eco-climatic regions of Burundi. At least fifteen (15) candidates representing CSOs and local communities will be identified per eco-climatic region and trained, aiming at achieving gender balance (50% of women and 50% of men).

Indeed, Burundi has five eco-climatic regions (as identified in the map under section 1b. Project Map and Coordinates) which present some differences in vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change. It follows that the adaptation options are defined according to these regions in order to meet their diverse needs.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Is the articulation of gender context and indicative information on the importance and need to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, adequate?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Yes.

Agency Response

Private Sector Engagement

Is the case made for private sector engagement consistent with the proposed approach?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: As it is not yet clear if the private sector will be engaged, please clarify what role might be considered important in the context of this project. Please clarify if the private sector has had any engagement to date on NC or BUR projects.

3/16/2021: Comment cleared at this stage.

Agency Response

January 20, 2021

The private sector is still little engaged in climate change action. Further information on the private sector actors already engaged in NCs and BUR1 projects has been provided in section 4. *Private sector* (p. 33). The country expects to improve their participation through CBIT, especially from the energy sector. During project preparation phase, relevant stakeholders from the private sector will be identified and a strategy to engage them will be developed, building upon results of previous reports.

Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Does the project/program consider potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project/program implementation, and propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Yes.

3/6/2021: In addition to risks due to COVID, please highlight if there are any opportunities to support Burundi's recovery.

Agency Response

May 4, 2021

A brief COVID-19 Opportunity analysis has been included in the PIF and will be further elaborated at PPG stage (p. 35-36).

Coordination

Is the institutional arrangement for project/program coordination including management, monitoring and evaluation outlined? Is there a description of possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects/programs and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project/program area?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Please add as well the role of the implementing agency in this project.

On coordination with other initiatives, such as BUR1, we welcome the description provided. However, it is not clear how the CBIT project will build on the BUR activities and not duplicate them. Several activities described here seem to be identical to those being proposed in the CBIT project, such as technical capacity building GHG inventories etc. Likewise for the national communication which will be under implementation at the same time. This needs to be clarified.

3/16/2021: Comment cleared at this stage.

Agency Response

January 20, 2021

Section ?6. *Coordination?* has been amended to include the role of UNEP as the implementing agency and to provide further information on how the CBIT project will build on the BUR and Fourth National Communication activities so as to avoid duplication of efforts (p. 35-37).

Consistency with National Priorities

Has the project/program cited alignment with any of the recipient country?s national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Please also add the BUR.

3/16/2021: Comment cleared.

Agency Response

January 20, 2021

The BUR has been added to ?Table 6. National Priorities? (p. 38).

Knowledge Management

Is the proposed ?knowledge management (KM) approach? in line with GEF requirements to foster learning and sharing from relevant projects/programs, initiatives and evaluations; and contribute to the project?s/program?s overall impact and sustainability?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Provide additional details on the Knowledge Management approach including what tools might be used. Clarify what is meant by existing communication channels and who the target groups should be. Consider the role that Burundi may be able to play in the African sub-continent or as an LDC in disseminating its lessons learned.

3/16/2021: Comment cleared.

Agency Response

January 20, 2021

The Knowledge Management section has been substantially improved to clarify the approach envisaged, including tools and communication channels, as well as target groups (p. 39-40).

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS)

Are environmental and social risks, impacts and management measures adequately documented at this stage and consistent with requirements set out in SD/PL/03?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Yes, it has been assessed as low risk.

Agency Response

Part III ? Country Endorsements

Has the project/program been endorsed by the country's GEF Operational Focal Point and has the name and position been checked against the GEF data base?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/3/2020: Yes, Mr. Emmanuel Ndorimana has endorsed the project.

Agency Response

Termsheet, reflow table and agency capacity in NGI Projects

Does the project provide sufficient detail in Annex A (indicative termsheet) to take a decision on the following selection criteria: co-financing ratios, financial terms and conditions, and financial additionality? If not, please provide comments. Does the project provide a detailed reflow table in Annex B to assess the project capacity of generating reflows? If not, please provide comments. After reading the questionnaire in Annex C, is the Partner Agency eligible to administer concessional finance? If not, please provide comments.

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

N/A

Agency Response

GEFSEC DECISION

RECOMMENDATION

Is the PIF/PFD recommended for technical clearance? Is the PPG (if requested) being recommended for clearance?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

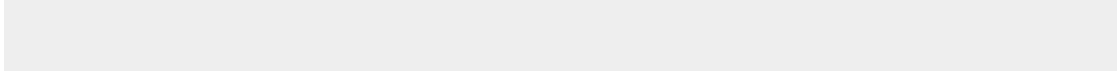
9/3/2020: Please address comments.

3/16/2021: Please address comments.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Additional recommendations to be considered by Agency at the time of CEO endorsement/approval.

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion



**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:**

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$ 50,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEFTF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (US\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent to date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
National Consultant	8,000	6,998.08	1,001.92
International CBIT expert	20,000	15,000.00	5,030.00
Initial stakeholder consultation workshop (government)	2,500	2,863.91	
Sectoral and Regional consultations (4 workshops)	12,000	6,049.68	
Final stakeholder validation workshop	4,500	5,050.46	
Miscellaneous costs (incl. Communication)	1,000	534.38	
Local Consultant Travel	2,000	238.68	
Total	50,000	36,735.19	6,031.92

As at the day of submission of this CEO Endorsement Document, a total of US\$ 42,767.11 were spent and committed during the PPG phase of the CBIT Burundi project, to support project development activities. In agreement with the national counterparts in Burundi, it was agreed that the balance of unspent PPG funds (i.e. US\$ 7,232.89) will be returned to the GEF Trustee, as per the standard policy on the matter.

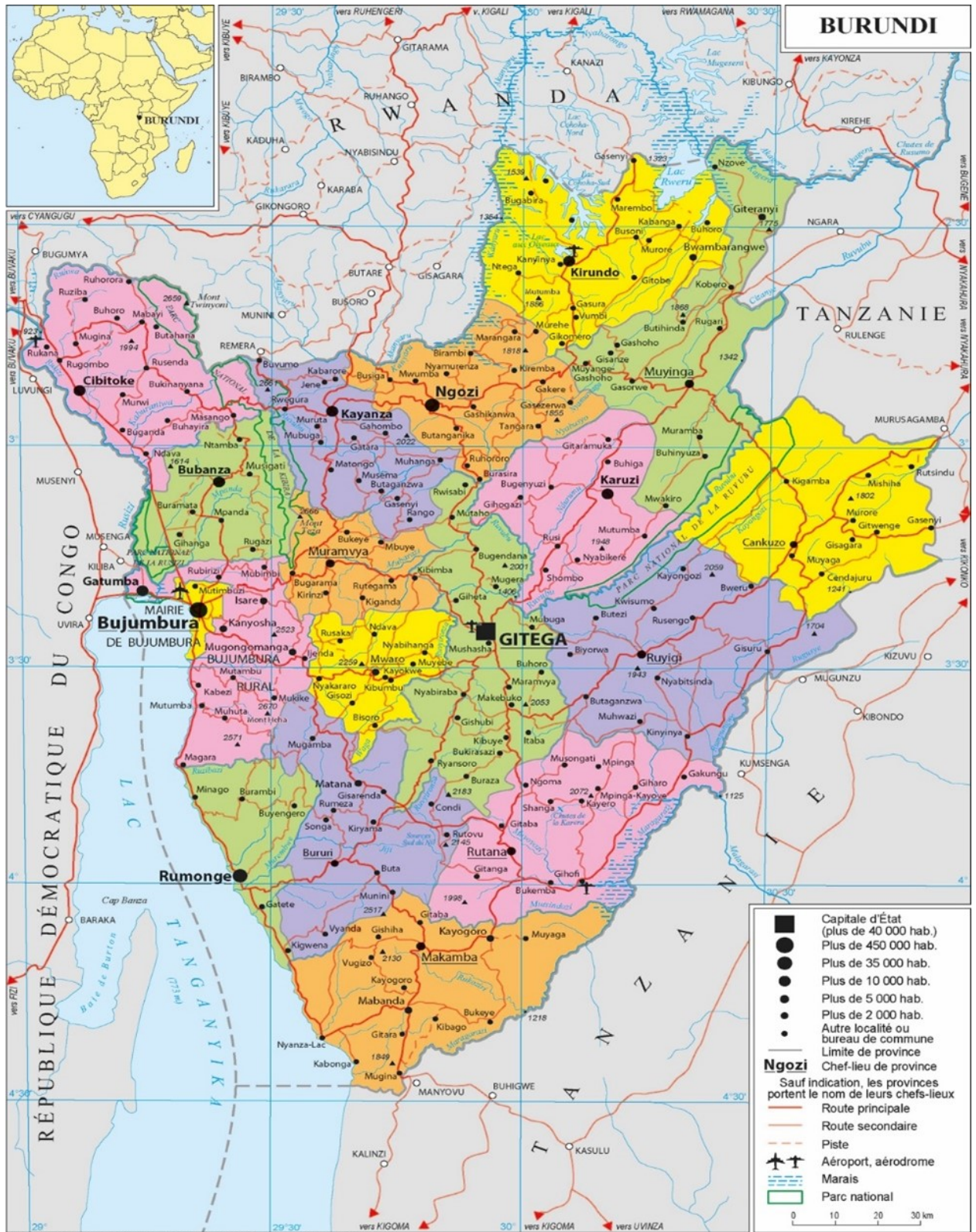
If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake exclusively preparation activities up to one year of CEO

Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

The project will take place in Burundi. The impacts will be relevant nationwide, but most of the institutions and relevant stakeholders are based in the capital area of Bujumbura with the coordinates 3° 21' 40.5360" S and 29° 20' 52.4976" E.



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

GEF budget category & detailed description	Outcome 1	Subtotal	M&E	PMC	Total	Responsible entity
02. Goods	62,500	62,500		2,600	65,100	
ICT equipment and software licenses		0		2,600	2,600	OBPE
ICT equipment for data management and presentations during activities - Output 1	1,500	1,500			1,500	OBPE
ICT equipment for data management, presentations during activities and data/information collection on the ground - Output 2	3,000	3,000			3,000	OBPE
ICT equipment for data management, presentations during activities and data/information collection on the ground - Output 3	3,000	3,000			3,000	OBPE
Purchase and commissioning of a server including licenses to host National Transparency Portal	55,000	55,000			55,000	OBPE
07. Contractual services (company)	190,000	190,000		12,000	202,000	
Firm or consortium - To do land cover maps using satellite imagery and GIS techniques for generating land use changes over time to move to TIER 2 in LULUCF.	90,000	90,000			90,000	OBPE
ICT Firm - Setting up of National Transparency Portal including CB of users and integrating tools, templates and protocols for MRV GHG inv and NDC tracking	100,000	100,000			100,000	OBPE
Independent financial audits		0		12,000	12,000	OBPE
09. International Consultants	268,000	268,000	35,000		303,000	
Senior consultant 1 - Legal and regulatory framework for MRV systems	80,000	80,000			80,000	OBPE
Senior consultant 2 - Design, Test and Operationalize GHG MRV system and CB on 2006 IPCC GL	85,000	85,000			85,000	OBPE
Senior consultant 3 - Improve and Operationalize NDC MRV system including support needed and received	103,000	103,000			103,000	OBPE
Terminal Evaluation		0	35,000		35,000	UNEP - Evaluation Office
10. Local Consultants	183,500	183,500			183,500	
Gender Expert - Mainstreaming of gender considerations in MRV systems	23,500	23,500			23,500	OBPE
National consultant 1 - Legal and regulatory framework for MRV systems	35,000	35,000			35,000	OBPE
National consultant 2 - Support Senior consultant 2 for MRV GHG inventory - Collect data and information	40,000	40,000			40,000	OBPE
National consultant 3 - To collect data and information including ground truthing for development of country specific EFs for TIER2 in LULUCF	40,000	40,000			40,000	OBPE
National consultant 4 - Support SC 3 - Meet and train provincial stakeholders including data providers	45,000	45,000			45,000	OBPE
11. Salary and benefits/Staff Costs		0		84,600	84,600	
Administrative and Financial Assistant		0		30,600	30,600	OBPE
Project Manager		0		54,000	54,000	OBPE
12. Training, Workshops, Meetings	335,000	335,000	10,000		345,000	
1 Training workshop - IPCC 2006 GL	12,500	12,500			12,500	OBPE
2 training sessions for policy makers on NDC tracking and integration of climate actions in decision making - 40 pax	14,000	14,000			14,000	OBPE
2 training workshop - Use of NTP portal by IT firm - 30 pax - 5 days	14,000	14,000			14,000	OBPE
2 workshops - 1 for validation of tools, protocols guidelines and 1 for indicators for NDC tracking - 60 pax 5 days - Output 3	25,000	25,000			25,000	OBPE
4 training workshops for AFOLU experts for country specific EF - GIS firm	12,000	12,000			12,000	OBPE
4 workshops (consultation and validation) - 60 pax - 5 days in Gitega - output 2	50,000	50,000			50,000	OBPE
4 workshops (validation and training) - 60 pax - 5 days in Gitega - output 1	50,000	50,000			50,000	OBPE
Closure workshop	0	0	3,500		3,500	OBPE
Inception workshop	0	0	3,500		3,500	OBPE
Meetings by NC 2 in eco climatic zones with provincial stakeholders and data providers - Output 2	52,500	52,500			52,500	OBPE
Meetings of NC 1 in eco climatic zones with provincial stakeholders	52,500	52,500			52,500	OBPE
PSC meetings	0	0	3,000		3,000	OBPE
Training of local stakeholders in eco climatic zones - Output 3	52,500	52,500			52,500	OBPE
13. Travel	44,000	44,000			44,000	
Attendance to international/regional workshops for peer review exchanges on lessons learned and good practices incorporated in the ETF framework of the PA from CBIT	10,000	10,000			10,000	OBPE
Travel costs associated with activities for gathering data and information	24,000	24,000			24,000	OBPE
Travelling for ground truthing exercise for the development of country specific EFs.	10,000	10,000			10,000	OBPE
14. Office supplies		0		800	800	
Office supplies expenses		0		800	800	OBPE
Grand Total	1,083,000	1,083,000	45,000	100,000	1,228,000	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

N/A

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

N/A

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).

N/A