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1. [Home](#)

0. [RoadMap](#)

0. Project Identification Form

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





- Project Identification Form
 - GEF Secretariat Reviewer
 - PIF Clearance
 - CEO Approval Request
 - GEF Review
 - CEO Approved

Project Identification Form (PIF) entry – Medium Sized Project – GEF - 7



Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

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

Climate Change, Focal Areas, 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, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Academia, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits

and services, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Exchange

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

36

In Months

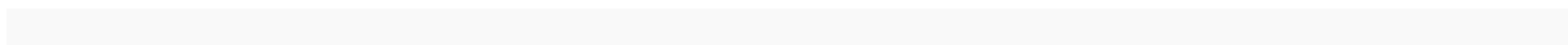
Agency Fee(\$)

116,660

Submission Date

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	GET	1,228,000	123,000
	Total Project Cost (\$)	1,228,000	123,000



B. Indicative Project description summary

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.

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
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)	Technical Assistance	Burundi improves its Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework	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 Output 2. National GHG Inventory	GET	1,128,000	113,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
			<p>System designed, tested and operationalized, and relevant stakeholders trained on IPCC 2006 / latest guidelines / tools for GHG inventories</p> <p>Output 3. National MRV system designed, tested and operationalized and Ministry staff / local authorities, and relevant stakeholders trained on tracking NDC</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
			implementation, including support needed and received			
			Output 4. Legal and regulatory framework strengthened to take climate change into account in development programmes, and relevant stakeholders trained on how to integrate climate data into decision-making processes			
Sub Total (\$)					1,128,000	113,000

Project Management Cost (PMC) □

GET

100,000

10,000

Sub Total(\$)

100,000

10,000

Total Project Cost(\$)

1,228,000

123,000

C. Indicative 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	Government of Burundi	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	123,000
			Total Project Cost(\$)	123,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Not applicable.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Burundi	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,228,000	116,660	1,344,660
Total GEF Resources(\$)					1,228,000	116,660	1,344,660

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,750

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

Project Identification Form (PIF)

Core Indicators

[To calculate the core indicators, please refer to Results Guidance](#)

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Indicator 5 Area of marine habit under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Indicator 7 Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management

Indicator 8 Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels

Indicator 9 Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)

Indicator 10 Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPS to air from point and non-point sources(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)

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

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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

Direct beneficiaries: The men and women who will benefit from training activities will be identified in the five (5) eco-climatic regions of Burundi (as per the map under section 1b). Twenty (20) candidates per eco-climatic region will be identified and trained, aiming at achieving gender balance (50% of women and 50% of men).

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

Briefly Describe

- a. The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;
- b. The baseline scenario or any associated baseline Programs;
- c. The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the Program;
- d. alignment with GEF Focal Area and/or Impact Program Strategies
- e. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing;
- f. global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and
- g. Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1) The 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 required by various socio-economic activities, are at the root of global climate change. The consequences of climate change affect all of humanity, including Burundi, a Least Developed Country (LDC).

The Climate Vulnerability Observatory[1]¹ reveals the enormous scale and magnitude of the impacts that we face today. It accurately identifies our vulnerabilities to climate change around the world and shows how each country is vulnerable in a differentiated way. 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 today with a minority of particularly fragile states. Systematically, high vulnerabilities in virtually all African countries lead entire sub-regions to register vulnerability levels as critical and severe. Central, East and West Africa are the most disadvantaged, but all regions of Africa are affected by climate change, well above the global average.

Burundi is a landlocked country at the heart of Africa's 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 mostly rural population, 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.

The Burundian economy is 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, amounting to 25 kWh/person/year, represents just 4% of the energy balance.

According to the Third National Communication (TNC) capsuling the 2015 inventory report, the most emitting sectors in the country are Energy and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), followed by waste and Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); however, AFOLU sector also provides for emissions removals by carbon sinks. Moreover, 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 amount of Burundi's aggregate emissions and removals. As a result of both, total national emissions have increased. 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}.

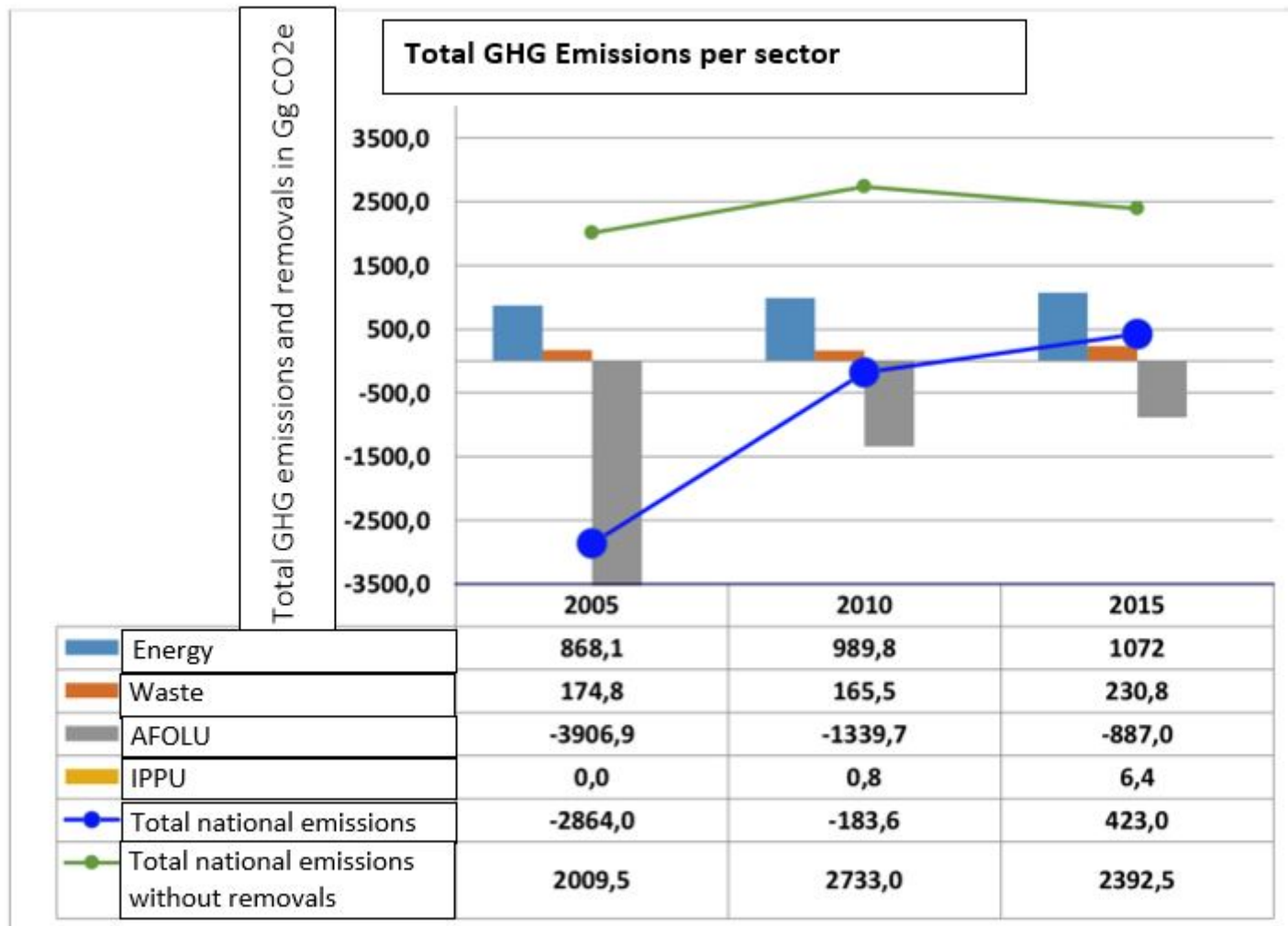


Figure 1: Trend in total GHG emissions by sector (TNC, 2019)

The main cause of the increase in emissions was economic growth, deforestation and the conversion of forest land and meadows into cultivated land observed 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, with total national emissions without removals at 2015 still being higher than those measured for 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 whole period 1998-2017, the annual average is 2.49%.

The sectors most impacted in the country by climate change are health, habitat loss, and economic stress. East Africa is also severely affected by climate disasters. Burundi is in the category of severe vulnerability with a low capacity to respond to disasters related to climate change. 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 socio-economic sectors of the country. Therefore, climate change poses a big challenge to the achievement of sustainable development goals.

For the moment, Burundi has a low capacity to estimate GHG emissions and keep track of mitigation measures, technology transfer and capacity building needs, as well as to assess vulnerability and adaptation strategies.

2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects.

Burundi joined the fight against climate change by ratifying the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 06 April 1997. Burundi has been receiving support from the GEF to prepare and submit its National Communications (NCs).

Following the submission of its Initial National Communication (INC), Burundi has 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 published in January 2010.

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

In terms of mitigation, Burundi's First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), submitted on the 17th of January 2018, should make it possible 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 has undertaken to increase its carbon dioxide gas well through 4,000 hectares of annual reforestation over the course of 15 years, beginning in 2016. In the energy sector, Burundi is in the process of building three hydroelectric power plants. This programme will increase the country's electrification rate to 35%. As a conditional contribution, the NDC 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 of 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.

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).

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, which had the 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 its mechanisms of 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 and Soil Resources”, 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, German Agency 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 system.

In accordance with Article 12 of the UNFCCC, Burundi has recently finished its Third National Communication (TNC) report. It is developing its first Biennial Update Report (BUR), through a project implemented by UNEP.

Burundi is also willing to advance its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process with a submission 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 to coordinate 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), such as the 8th Regional Workshop of the Francophone Cluster of the Partnership for Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) in Douala, Cameroon, from 23 to 25 May 2018.

Gaps and needs

As per the NDC submitted in 17/01/2018, the following capacity-building needs related to transparency were identified:

- establishment of functional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for climate change, as well as knowledge management and information mechanisms;

- development of institutional and operational capacities to coordinate programmes that are resilient to climate change;
- capacity-building, knowledge management and communication;
- enhancement of data and information management and distribution mechanisms;
- reinforcement 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;
- strengthening of the information and data communication and exchange system.

The Third National Communication report identified gaps and constraints, revealing significant capacity-building needs. The most relevant to climate transparency are listed in the table below.

<i>Identified Gaps and Constraints</i>	<i>Proposed Actions and Solutions</i>	<i>Stakeholders</i>	<i>Sources of Funding</i>
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	Build capacity for a large number of	Ministry of Environment,	Government /

Identified Gaps and Constraints	Proposed Actions and Solutions	Stakeholders	Sources of Funding
experts	sectoral experts	Agriculture and Livestock (MINEAGRIE)	Technical and Financial Partners
Lack of knowledge by communities of the results of previous studies	Awareness raising on the results of previous studies related to climate change	MINEAGRIE	Government
Insufficient Climate Change (CC)-related aspects in broadcasts by both public and private media	Active involvement of the media in the broadcasting of information on CC	MINEAGRIE/ Ministry of Communication (MIN COMMUNICATION)	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Limited Availability of Experts in Climate Change Vulnerability Analysis	Training of National Experts on New Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Approaches to Climate Change	Cabinet/MINEAGRIE	Technical and Financial Partners
Low capacity of technical services in technology transfer	Capacity building in the acquisition of new technologies and assessment of climate change impacts	MINEAGRIE	Government/ Technical and Financial Partners
Climate and Meteorology Sector			
➤ Climate Parameter Observation Network			
Insufficient equipment	Acquire adequate equipment for in situ observations	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
Insufficient inspection and maintenance of Weather Stations	Strengthen capacities both technical, material (rolling) and human	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners

Identified Gaps and Constraints	Proposed Actions and Solutions	Stakeholders	Sources of Funding
	Organization of the regular inspection campaigns of the hydro-meteorological observation network	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
Lack of Maintenance Laboratory	Install and equip equipment maintenance laboratory (calibration, replacement, etc.)	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
Lack of budget dedicated to maintenance and maintenance of equipment	Vote and allocate a budget for the regular maintenance of equipment	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
Insufficient qualified technical personnel;	Train and increase the staff assigned to the service in charge of maintenance and maintenance	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
Comprehensive non-coverage of national micro-climates	Install weather stations in particular micro-climate sites to monitor extreme events	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
➤ Transmission of data to the central collection			
Non-modernized system for transmitting and receiving collected data	Incorporating modern data transmission techniques via internet / via telephone centres	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
Inadequate quality control of transmission data following centralization of data	Regionalized transmission of collected data	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners

<i>Identified Gaps and Constraints</i>	<i>Proposed Actions and Solutions</i>	<i>Stakeholders</i>	<i>Sources of Funding</i>
Insufficient security of raw data	Digitize and store raw data	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
	Acquisition of digitization equipment and raw data	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
Insufficient technical and financial capacity	Vote and allocate a substantial budget to strengthen human and technical capacities	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
Insufficient equipment needed to organize the database	Provide the service with the necessary equipment to guarantee the proper organization of the database	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
Difficult access to meteorological information	Establishment of an information dissemination system for different users	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
Insufficient national capacity in climate modelling	Train technical staff on climate modelling	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
	Strengthen regional and international collaboration in the field of climate modelling	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
Lack of observation system by	Establishment of a remote sensing centre	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and

Identified Gaps and Constraints	Proposed Actions and Solutions	Stakeholders	Sources of Funding
remote sensing	for climatic parameters		Financial Partners
	Capacity building and access to satellite data for climate monitoring	MINIEAGRIE/IGEBU	Ministry of Finance and Technical and Financial Partners
Energy Sector			
➤ Constraints of technical resources			
Reluctance to provide data by certain depositories	Establishment of sectoral database	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	Awareness and implementation of templates to distribute to data holders	Ministry of Hydraulics, 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 of collaboration of coordination of all the sectors	Establish a permanent organ of collaboration between the Ministry having the environment in its attributions with the sectors involved in the management of	Ministry having the Environment in its attributions	-

Identified Gaps and Constraints	Proposed Actions and Solutions	Stakeholders	Sources of Funding
	climatic changes		
➤ Education and public awareness			
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. 	Ministry having the Environment in its attributions	
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	MINEAGRIE/ 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	Building capacity in the acquisition and use of appropriate models for the country	MINEAGRIE/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 the National Communication project with sufficient means to record, analyse, process and publish information on climate change	MINEAGRIE/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			
Insufficient lack of data in the waste sector,	Reinforcement of the technical capacities of the actors -	Ministry in charge of the environment and climate change private organisations	Government Private entrepreneurs
➤ Institutional gaps			
Difficult access to data, Lack of collaboration of public / private institutions	Respect for the vision of the Government through the National Adaptation Plan, National Policy on Climate Change, etc. - Capacity building of stakeholders in waste management and waste management and collaboration system	MINEAGRIE, Ministry of Public Health and the fight against AIDS (MINISANTE), Ministry of the Interior (MININTER) Ministry in charge of the environment	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	and Technical and Financial Partners	Government and Technical and Financial Partners

Identified Gaps and Constraints	Proposed Actions and Solutions	Stakeholders	Sources of Funding
			Private sector
Weakness in the coordination and exploitation of information between different sectors related to climate change	Create a climate change information platform accessible to all users	MINEAGRIE, Ministry of Finance, Budget and Development Cooperation Economic and Ministry of Public Health and the fight against AIDS	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Forest sector			
Non-existence of a data collection system on a regular basis to facilitate GHG inventory and mitigation	Put in place a forest data collection system within the Forestry Department	Ministry in charge of the environment and CC	
Insufficient national activity data and emission factors	Strengthen the capacity of GHG inventory experts for the determination of national emission factors and the collection of national activity data	Ministry in charge of CC	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Non-existence of a data archiving structure for greenhouse gas inventory data	Establish a service responsible for archiving data on CC and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) Apply the contents of the report on institutional arrangements for inventories produced in 2005	OBPE	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Inexistence of models and insufficient capacity for data	Capacity building in models and tools for	OBPE	Government and Technical and

<i>Identified Gaps and Constraints</i>	<i>Proposed Actions and Solutions</i>	<i>Stakeholders</i>	<i>Sources of Funding</i>
processing and prediction of GHG emissions	GHG treatment and prediction		Financial Partners
Lack of a national MRV system	Establish a national MRV system	OBPE	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Insufficient data on management of the AFOLU sector	Make a comprehensive inventory of data on the management of the AFOLU sector	OBPE	Government and Technical and Financial Partners
Difficult access to data	Raise awareness among data holders	OBPE	Government and Technical and Financial Partners

Moreover, according to the TNC, future improvements on the GHG Inventories are expected for the upcoming Fourth National Communication and BUR. 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 implementation period for identified improvements is fixed in the short, medium and long term.

➤ Expected Improvement of Methodology and Institutional Arrangement for GHG Inventories:

Below are the activities proposed in the short and medium term:

- Develop an inventory of time series, year by year, from 2005 to the last year close to the year of publication of the next national communication;
- Conduct a survey for disaggregated data;
- Conduct an uncertainty assessment;
- Conduct an overall inventory audit;
- Develop national emission factors.

Among the improvements proposed above, the highest priority is the development of time series of successive inventories starting in 2005. The second priority will be given to the disaggregated data collection, the third national priority is the evaluation of uncertainty and finally the development of national emission factors.

➤ Planned enhancement of capacity-building

Despite the knowledge gained in the preparation of the third report of Burundi's national communication, there is still a 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 uncertainty;
- Evaluation of completeness;
- Use of software, including Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) inventory, Geographic Information System (GIS) and others;
- Report writing.

Furthermore, the legal and regulatory framework doesn't 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 success requires 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 the tools and methodologies available to conduct a greenhouse gas emissions inventories, climate change vulnerability and adaptation studies and greenhouse gas emissions mitigation studies. Burundi doesn't have enough resources to do research in climate change in relevant sectors vulnerable on climate change.

Moreover, 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*") don't envisage mitigation nor adaptation measures.

Burundi's climate related policy framework

Burundi has already implemented a number of initiatives focused on environmental management in general and climate change in particular. At the institutional level, it is necessary to emphasize the existence of: the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock with its department Burundian Office of Environmental Protection (OBPE) and Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC); consultative bodies and frameworks such as: the National Commission for the Environment, the Water Sector (GSEAE) Group, Sanitation and Environment and the National Water Partnership (PNE-Bu), the National Platform for Disaster Risk Prevention and Disaster Management.

The Government has defined the policy framework for socioeconomic development through Burundi's Vision 2025. This document indicates that Burundi will establish 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, (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 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, for a strong, sustainable, resilient, inclusive growth, creating decent jobs for all and 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 with the adverse effects of climate change".

Develop-ment Partner	Project	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (US\$)
UNEP/ GEF	Third National Communication	Facilitation of the Third National Communication	Reports to the UNFCCC.	2015- 2019 \$ 500,000

Development Partner	Project	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (US\$)
UNEP/ GEF	First Biennial Update Report	Facilitation of BUR preparation and submission	Reports to the UNFCCC.	2018- 2021 \$ 348,968
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Watershed Management and Climate Resilience improvement Project (PABVARC-B)	To contribute to the food security of the populations 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 \$ 4,798
GIZ, UNDP/ GEF	Adaptation to Climate Change for the protection of water and soil resources (ACCESS, 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 the capacity of the management system of Protected Areas in Burundi so that it is able to carry out its biodiversity conservation mandate thanks to the commitment of stakeholders.</p>	<p>Integration of climate change and Adaptation strategies to the action of civil society.</p> <p>Implementation of adaptation measures to climate change, in 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 the efficiency improvements of the management system of 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</p>	<p>\$ 6,000,000 (GIZ)</p> <p>\$ 3,159,090</p>

Development Partner	Project	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (US\$)
			and the Ruvubu National Park.	(UNDP/ GEF)

3) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project



The Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project in Burundi will allow to establish an efficient and a comprehensive climate information system in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. In that way, relevant sectors will have focal points for managing relevant data. These focal points compose the national team which will be coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, namely National Agency for climate change. 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 monitoring mitigation and adaptation actions as well as support needed and received.

Outcome: Burundi improves its Monitoring, 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	Desired/transformation behavior
<p>The purpose of sharing and compiling data is not clear among stakeholders, and capacity is lacking on the methodologies and tools to apply. This leads to inability in allocating resources to data generation and sharing.</p> <p>Data management is not a priority and is not being perceived as a resource to design climate policies and plan for an efficient NDC implementation process. Only a few dedicated individuals, institutions and policy-makers have the knowledge that would allow them to take more informed decisions, both personally and professionally.</p> <p>Government staff is not able to improve the quality of data reported due to financial and technical constraints in the collection and management of GHG and related data, including data interpretation, storage and updating of databases.</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultations, capacity-building activities and formal agreements related to systematic data compiling will help support the change of attitude towards data sharing and compiling. All involved actors understand their roles in the institutional arrangements and the purpose of generating, sharing and compiling data.</p> <p>Access to climate data through the NDC National Transparency Portal will improve evidence-based climate planning. Climate data will thus be presented in an easily understandable way, thus leading to more awareness about climate change at different levels of the society. The operationalization of the online portal will lead to a behavior where fighting climate change is more integrated to all aspects and levels of society.</p> <p>Moreover, the adoption of appropriate tools and the training of personnel will strengthen capacity for the collection and management of climate change data, including data interpretation, storage and updating of databases.</p>

This outcome will be achieved through delivery of 4 outputs below:

- **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**

Through this output, Burundi intends to strengthen the capacity of the institutions that have the mandate to plan and implement activities for monitoring and reporting, collection data, evaluation, archiving and report all information on climate change initiatives. The goal is to put in place an institutional framework that allows the country to efficiently manage and report information. Under this output, the Government aims to bring innovation and strengthen the existent national agency that coordinates climate change transparency activities.

Firstly, stakeholders will be identified and assessed. Such analysis will, inter alia, a look at the actual and potential links between the GHG Inventory system and other national projects. This assessment will generate a list of all stakeholders involved in mitigation and adaptation actions in the country, upon which it will be possible to attribute the roles and responsibilities of various actors. This activity will provide a list of the most relevant stakeholders for the CBIT project.

Based on such assessment, this CBIT project will draft and propose for adoption formal institutional arrangements and legal framework to collect and manage GHG Inventory data.

The existing legal and regulatory framework in Burundi doesn't provide for a national platform integrating the relevant sectors involved in the generation, management and dissemination of information on initiatives undertaken in the fight against climate change. This project will hence establish a coordination of the 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 legal framework to collect and manage data for NDC tracking (on climate action, support needed and received and/or vulnerability & adaptation).

In sum, the following potential activities will be developed under this output, to be confirmed at PPG stage:

1.1 Conduct stakeholders' mapping and analysis;

1.2 Draft and propose for adoption formal institutional arrangements and legal framework to collect and manage GHG Inventory data;

1.3 Draft and propose for adoption formal institutional arrangements and legal framework to collect and manage data for NDC tracking (on climate action, support needed and received and/or vulnerability & adaptation).

➤ **Output 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 Greenhouse Gas Inventory System requires technical and financial capacity. Thus, tools and protocols shall be adapted to the national context and tested in the GHG Inventory elaboration. Techniques for collecting, analysing, processing, archiving, documenting and periodically reporting data on the level of emissions and absorption of GHG need to be adopted in the country. The results of GHG inventories must be published to guide decision-making. The frequency and quality of reporting has to be increased in order to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework. This improvement will be guided by the principles of transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability.

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 assure comparable and consistent GHG inventories.

Furthermore, country-specific emission factors shall be developed for at least one sector; priority sectors are forests and waste, to be confirmed at Project Preparation Grant (PPG) stage.

A national system must be designed to enable the improvement of national GHG inventories as well as their periodic updating. To analyse the best option to provide data on the relevant sectors, the project will help create capacities and establish a technical working group which should seek and define an approach for inventory elaboration with key stakeholders. This permanent and inter-sectoral group should be composed by people from public and private institutions, including academic ones. There is need to: (i) define the members, roles and their responsibilities in their working group, (ii) define procedures for approval recommendations related to design implementation the program of inventory, (iv) identify the information needed, and design procedures and frequency of the inventory. Based on this, the project will design, test and operationalize a National GHG Inventory System, whose information will be aggregated, entered into and made publicly available through the integrated NDC National Transparency Portal under the OBPE website (<http://obpe.bi>).

Furthermore, under this output, the project will provide training to technical staff on IPCC 2006/latest guidelines/tools for GHG inventory adapted to the national context. Training will target relevant stakeholders, including sectoral teams and OBPE staff and will encompass participation in sub-regional/regional and international training workshops and meetings on GHG Inventories. Burundi intends to develop technical capacities by building upon local, regional, subregional and international experiences.

In sum, the following activities will be developed under this output:

- 2.1 Adapt tools and protocols to the national context and test them in the GHG Inventory elaboration;
- 2.2 Adapt QA/QC tools to the national context and adopt them in the elaboration of climate transparency reports;
- 2.3 Develop country-specific emission factors for at least one sector;
- 2.4 Design, test and operationalize a National GHG Inventory system;
- 2.5 Train technical staff on IPCC 2006/latest guidelines/tools adapted to the national context.

➤ **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**

The Enhanced Transparency Framework 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. 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 taken measures in each sector is the key to success in future planning.

Under this output, Burundi intends to build the capacities of all concerned national institutions and stakeholders. With such aim, it will at first develop an analysis of current Monitoring, Reporting and Verification practices and gaps, building upon previous and concurrent initiatives.

The second step will be to design, test and operationalize a National MRV system, with the corresponding online information included in the NDC National Transparency Portal, under the OBPE website (<http://obpe.bi>), building upon related initiatives. Its aim will be to strengthen communication and exchange of information and data on the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions, including support needed and received.

This CBIT Project will also design indicators for monitoring NDC sectors, including support needed and received, building upon related initiatives.

Moreover, it will elaborate tools, protocols and guidelines for NDC implementation tracking, including on support needed and received, building upon related initiatives and lessons learned from experiences in other countries.

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.

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 training workshops/meetings on MRV. Burundi intends to develop technical capacities by building upon international experiences.

Potential activities to be undertaken:

3.1. Develop an analysis of current Monitoring, Reporting and Verification practices and gaps;

3.2. Design, test and operationalize a National MRV system, with the corresponding NDC National Transparency Portal, building upon related initiatives;

3.3. Design indicators for monitoring NDC sectors including support needed and received, building upon related initiatives;

3.4. Adapt tools, protocols and guidelines for NDC implementation tracking, including on support needed and received, building upon related initiatives;

3.5. Provide training to Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on tracking NDC implementation and support needed and received;

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

➤ **Output 4. Legal and regulatory framework strengthened to take climate change into account in development programmes, and relevant stakeholders trained on how to integrate climate data into decision-making processes**

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 development challenges. It has to 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.

Moreover, ministry staff, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders will be trained on how to integrate climate data into decision-making processes, regarding the contribution to mitigation and adaptation goals as well as to co-benefits related to SDGs. This activity will help decision-makers to take the dimension of climate change into account when designing national development plans and undertaking poverty alleviation efforts.

Thus, the following activities will be developed under this output:

4.1. Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework for taking climate change into account in development programmes;

4.2. Train ministry staff, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to integrate climate data into decision-making processes, regarding the contribution to mitigation, adaptation and SDGs;

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.

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

This project will allow the government of Burundi improve national GHG inventory reports and the information needed to monitor progress in the implementation of the NDC, as well as information on the effects of climate change and adaptation.

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 Paris agreement. It will allow to enhance the participation of sectoral stakeholders in fighting against climate change.

The GEF CBIT program is designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such, this project is financed on 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, however the Government of Burundi, through the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, has anticipated contributing to the project with an in-kind co-financing of US\$ 113,000.

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

This CBIT project will allow the government of Burundi to properly track 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 as per the NDC. It will strengthen Burundi's capacity to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework requirements under the Paris Agreement by improving its MRV system and the quality of reports to the UNFCCC. In turn, the MRV system will contribute to planning processes aiming to reduce GHG emissions as it will provide decision-makers with better information about climate-related policies. These effects will translate into a higher ambition when presenting the next NDC and the consecutive ones.

This project is linked to the climate change mitigation focal area Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data. The indicator has 10 levels, defined by the GEF CBIT Tracking Tool, and the baseline and target will be set during project development.

The project will monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The baseline and target will be 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.

7) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovation

The innovation of the transparency framework project is the coordination of relevant sectors in order to improve the system of accounting for GHG emissions and absorptions. The project will strengthen the capacity of existing mechanisms and structures and promote integration of data from the different sectors through the national greenhouse gas information system. Transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions will allow access to previous records, easily reproduce estimates and ensure credibility.

Sustainability

The increased participation of sectoral stakeholders during the CBIT project implementation will help ensure sustainability. The strengthened capacity for coordination of the national agency in charge of climate change besides the engagement of stakeholders will promote a continuous interest in climate transparency and the institutionalization of the MRV system and data collection. 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. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that could be beneficial to the design and implementation of future projects. Finally, there will be a two-way exchange of information between this project and other projects relevant to climate change.

Scaling up

Lessons learned in the implementation of this project in Burundi will provide important information for future projects. This project will also provide an opportunity to improve existing data, approaches, tools and capacities of the MRV system in Burundi, and to support the adoption of sustainable development interventions. 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 and Togo – , lessons learnt 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

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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



Figure 2: Map of the 5 eco-climatic regions of Burundi

2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

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

In Burundi, there are several national institutions in different ministries whose mandates include activities related to climate change issues in various socioeconomic sectors. Different ministries will be engaged at various stages of the project depending on their concern or their expected roles in the CBIT project. The CBIT project will build institutional arrangement that will be playing key roles as mentioned in the table below.

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility, Expertise and Role in the project
Burundian Office of Environmental Protection	It will lead and coordinate the execution of this project. It will coordinate data collection, management and reporting of climate change-related data, leading capacity-building efforts to build a domestic MRV system and improve the National GHG Inventory.
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.
Ministry of Hydropower, Energy and Mines	Responsible for developing and implementing the national Energy policy. Role of focal point for the energy sector.
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.
Ministry of transport, public works, equipment and territory management	Responsible for developing and implementing the national Transport and infrastructure policy. Role of focal point for the transport sector.
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism	Responsible for developing and implementing the national industrial policy. Role of focal point for the industry sector.

Ministry of High 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.
<p>NGOs and CSOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation, Community and Change (3C), • Association for the Protection of Natural Resources and for the Well-being of the Population in Burundi (APRN / BEPB), • Burundian Association for the Protection of Nature (ABN), • Association of Burundian Women for the Protection of the Environment (AFBE). 	These NGOs and civil society organisations work with different Government institutions and local communities towards climate change adaptation and mitigation. The project will seek their involvement to collaborate and participate in capacity-building activities as appropriate.
Private sector	The participation of the private sector shall start with the identification of the key players, followed by their engagement and awareness-raising.

The men and women who will benefit from training at the time of project implementation will be chosen according to the five (5) eco-climatic regions of Burundi. Twenty (20) candidates per eco-climatic region will be identified and trained, as per the map under *section 1b*:

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)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment □

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

Women in Burundi have been particularly affected by previous social and political crisis, being impacted, for example, by gender-based violence, the increase in the number of female heads of household, poverty, the massive and 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 by the current 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), UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, 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 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. 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.

In short, gender considerations will be cross-cutting in this project, both in the 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 CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and its Gender Equality Action Plan, based on this substantive initial mainstreaming effort, a gender responsive resultants-based framework will be developed during the PPG design phase.

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 Paris Agreement.

In addition, this project will organize a gender workshop on a topic that will be agreed upon during the PPG stage. The topic of the workshop could be training on how women and men have been engaged to adopt climate-smart agriculture practices, etc. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be 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, Dukungirikibira Women Association of Burundi, etc.) as well as research institutions and development partners working in the field of gender and climate change. This project will take 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 vulnerable communities.

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; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

The private sector engagement is important for this project. However, the private sector involved in climate change action is almost inexistent except for a few NGOs and local associations. During project preparation phase, relevant stakeholders from the private sector will be identified and a strategy to engage them will be developed.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

Risk	Rating	Mitigation
Lack of political support for the development of project outputs.	Medium	<p>Political support for this project will be promoted through the Project Steering Committee and a robust project management that regularly demonstrates the progress made and its relevance.</p> <p>One of the outputs is focused on awareness-raising targeting the high-level decision-makers.</p>
Very frequent restructuring of the Ministry in charge of the environment	Medium	Improving the legal and institutional framework will mitigate the risks of shifting priorities due to changes in the government structure.
Insufficient participation of key stakeholders	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>Roles and responsibilities will be explicit, and participants allowed to transparently implement their activities while sharing regular updates on progress. There will be continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting and monitoring of progress, as well as acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by 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.</p>

Slow or inefficient coordination among institutions	Medium	Currently there are channels of communication between stakeholders from sectoral institutions; in order to improve this communication, the project 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.
Lack of human resources (low technical capacity)	Medium	Capacity-building of technical staff and sectoral stakeholders will improve their technical capacity. Awareness-raising targeting the high-level decision-makers will aim to mainstream climate change transparency in planning and budgeting. 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.
Lack of sustainability of results after project completion	Medium	The project will propose Memoranda of Understanding between relevant stakeholders of the transparency framework. Training and capacity-building activities will target government staff and decision-makers at different levels. Activities include strengthening the legal and regulatory framework so that climate change is taken into account in development programmes.
Data availability	Medium	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. Where data availability is an issue, future improvement strategies will be considered and proposed for future work.
Climate change impacts	Low	Impacts of climate change will be taken into account in the design of tools, systems and online portal to be developed as well as in the choice of appropriate equipment and

		timing of training events so as to ensure resilience and adaptation to climate change events.
COVID-19 Pandemic slows down project implementation	Medium	<p>The COVID-19 Pandemic will limit or prohibit travel for some time.</p> <p>During the project preparation phase:</p> <p>conduct stakeholders consultations and baseline assessments remotely via survey, email and video calls to inform the design of the project;</p> <p>During project implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focus on the desk-based work of 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 needed and appropriate.

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level.

Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, through the Burundian Office of Environmental Protection, through its Department of Environment and Climate Change, will lead and coordinate the implementation of this CBIT Project. Thus, it will support the establishment of institutional arrangements (government, CSOs, private sector etc.) to promote the improvement of

the national MRV system. OBPE will run the day-to-day implementation, administration, and monitoring. It will also hold meetings, communications and information flow among partner institutions and other stakeholders.

The Burundian Office of Environmental Protection is a public institution with legal personality and financial autonomy under the supervision of the Monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL). 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 process and elaborating the first BUR. 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. The country's first Biennial Update Report is currently under preparation, the UNEP Programme being 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 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.

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.

This CBIT initiative will also promote synergies with 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 led 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.

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.

This project will feed into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. During the PPG phase, the project will design the linkages with the Platform and make use of the self-assessment tool provided therein. Lessons learned, data and information from modelling derived from the MRV system based on the data integration tools will thus be shared with the Global Coordination Platform. Moreover, the project will benefit from UNEP's comparative advantage as it is currently implementing CBIT projects in thirteen countries in the world, of which five in Africa, notwithstanding proposals approved.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

Yes

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

The project components are aligned to the priorities established in the main national and international documents listed below.

National strategies, plans or report, assessments	Linkage and provision of baseline to the CBIT project
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.
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.
National Strategy for implementing the climate change convention	This National strategy provides a mechanism for the implementation of the National Policy on Climate Change.
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-	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 NRs (water, land, forest), mitigation and adaptation to climate change and ecosystem protection to ensure greater

2023.	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”.

8. Knowledge Management

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

The project will help strengthening the country's ability to implement commitments through the implementation of a robust MRV system. Results will be disseminated even after the project lifespan through existing communication channels with the target groups (stakeholders in sectors that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change).

The country will participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. 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 the Partnership for Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA).

9. 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

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Provide preliminary information on the types and levels of risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and describe measures to address these risks during the project design.

This is a low risk project. UNEP ESSF guiding principles -- resilience and sustainability; human rights, gender equality and women empowerment, accountability and leave no one behind-- are still applicable for low risk projects. Special attention should be given to marginalized and vulnerable population to climate changes.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title

Submitted

CBIT Burundi_ESERN_2020.08.12

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

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date	
Emmanuel Ndorimana	GEF Operational Focal Point Department of Environment and Climate Change	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock	4/3/2020	<input type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

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



Back

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