Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project

Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program
Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program

GEF ID
10594

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
☐CBIT
☐NGI

Project Title
Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project

Countries
Burundi

Agency(ies)
World Bank

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Biodiversity, Focal Areas, Biomes, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Seascapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Mainstreaming, Certification -National Standards, Ceritification - International Standards, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Integrated Programs, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Comprehensive Land Use Planning, Sustainable Commodity Production, Smallholder Farming, Sustainable Food Systems, Landscape Restoration, Integrated Landscapes, Food Value Chains, Deforestation-free Sourcing, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approache, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Grasslands, Tropical Dry Forests, Tropical Rain Forests, Productive Landscapes, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Cover and Land cover change, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Ecosystem Approach, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Targeted Research, Capacity Development, Innovation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Submission Date

2/9/2021

Expected Implementation Start

5/30/2021

Expected Completion Date

5/30/2024

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee($)

540,000.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
IP FOLU	Transformation of food systems through sustainable production, reduced deforestation from commodity supply chains, and increased landscape restoration	GET	6,000,000.00	31,000,000.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**6,000,000.00**	**31,000,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To restore land productivity in targeted degraded landscapes and, in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response to said Eligible Crisis or Emergency

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Cp 1- Institutional Development and Capacity Building for Landscape Restoration and Resilience	Technical Assistance	1.1. Effective planning for Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) across the targeted degraded coffee landscape	1.1.1. Participatory and gender sensitive ILM plan across the targeted degraded coffee landscape	GET	490,000.00	3,000,000.00
		1.2. Improved agricultural production and management practices in the targeted degraded coffee landscapes	1.2.1. Assessment of the benefits of sustainable agricultural practices in degraded landscapes and zero deforestation value chains in Burundi			
			1.2.2. Training, dialogue, and exchange events to disseminate the results of the above assessments			
		1.3. Climate benefits of ILM systems assessed in country?s degraded landscapes	1.3.1 Tools and capacity developed for assessing climate impact from interventions in and around Kibira NP			
		? Aligned with FOLUR Component	1.3.2. Options for climate finance incentives and			

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Cp 2-Sustainable Landscape Management Practices	Investment	2.1. Rehabilitated and sustainably managed landscapes, with reduced erosion and sedimentation in the targeted coffee landscapes and related streams	2.1.1. Community based micro-watershed restoration and management plans	GET	4,560,000.00	22,000,000.00
			2.1.2. Technical guidelines, trainings and experience sharing for farming communities and technical services on SLM requirements in degraded landscapes			
		2.2. Value chains with increased investment in sustainable land and landscape management practices	2.2.1.Comprehensively restored producing hills in the targeted coffee landscapes			
			2.2.2. Capacity building and guidance for linking small producers of sustainable commodities (coffee, tea, fruits, honey etc.) with buyers.			
		2.3. Improved land tenure in the targeted coffee landscapes	2.3.1. Comprehensive land certificate issuance for the targeted hills and related technical			

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Cp 3- Improved Management of Protected Areas and Reserves	Investment	3.1. Reduced conversion and degradation and increased resilience of forests and natural habitats in and around Kibira National Park (NP)	3.1.1. Restored forest landscape degradation hotspots in and around the Kibira NP	GET	400,000.00	3,000,000.00
			3.1.2. Community-led forest restoration and conservation activities by indigenous peoples (incl. Batwa) in and around the Kibira NP			
		3.2. Increased role of riparian communities in decision making on natural habitats, and restoration for agricultural and environmental services ? Aligned with FOLUR Component 3- Conservation and Restoration of Natural Habitats	3.2.1. Innovative behavior-change campaigns and trainings for riparian communities and local authorities, on ecosystems benefits, encroachment prevention, and tree systems in/around the natural habitats adjacent to targeted coffee landscapes			
			3.2.2. Sustainable income-generating activities and alternative livelihoods micro-initiatives in the riparian communities			

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
37. Component 4: Project Management, Coordination and Monitoring	Technical Assistance	4.1. Efficient and effective project monitoring and coordination	4.1.1. M&E of the project progress and progress reports	GET	264,286.00	2,000,000.00
			4.1.2. Targeted evaluations and studies, including household surveys			
		4.2. Cross learning within and outside FOLUR program	4.2.1. Communication materials			
			4.2.2. Participation in FOLUR events/ fora			
			Sub Total ($)		**5,714,286.00**	**30,000,000.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)		
GET	285,714.00	1,000,000.00
Sub Total($)	**285,714.00**	**1,000,000.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**6,000,000.00**	**31,000,000.00**

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($)
GEF Agency	World Bank IDA (LLRP)	Loans	Investment mobilized	30,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Govt of Burundi	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**31,000,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The US$30,000,000 investment considered is the IDA-financed Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project (BLRRP), which was approved in 2018 but that is just beginning implementation as of late 2020and with which the project will be fully blended across all its components. The World Bank will extend the duration of the BLRRP by one year while adding the GEF financing in order to align implementation timelines and ensure full synergy. BLRRP is conceived as the first phase of a large-scale, long-term program, with subsequent needs estimated to be over US$200 million, including US$100 million for coffee areas.

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($)	Fee($)
World Bank	GET	Burundi	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	394,495	35,505
World Bank	GET	Burundi	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	3,211,010	288,990
World Bank	GET	Burundi	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	394,495	35,505
World Bank	GET	Burundi	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	2,000,000	180,000
				Total Grant Resources($)	**6,000,000.00**	**540,000.00**

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

☐

PPG Amount ($)

PPG Agency Fee ($)

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
				Total Project Costs($)	**0.00**	**0.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	10037.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	10,037.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	3060.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	3,060.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)	0	1188409	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)		1,188,409		
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)				

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Anticipated start year of accounting		2021		
Duration of accounting		20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

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		26,250		
Male		22,250		
Total	0	48500	0	0

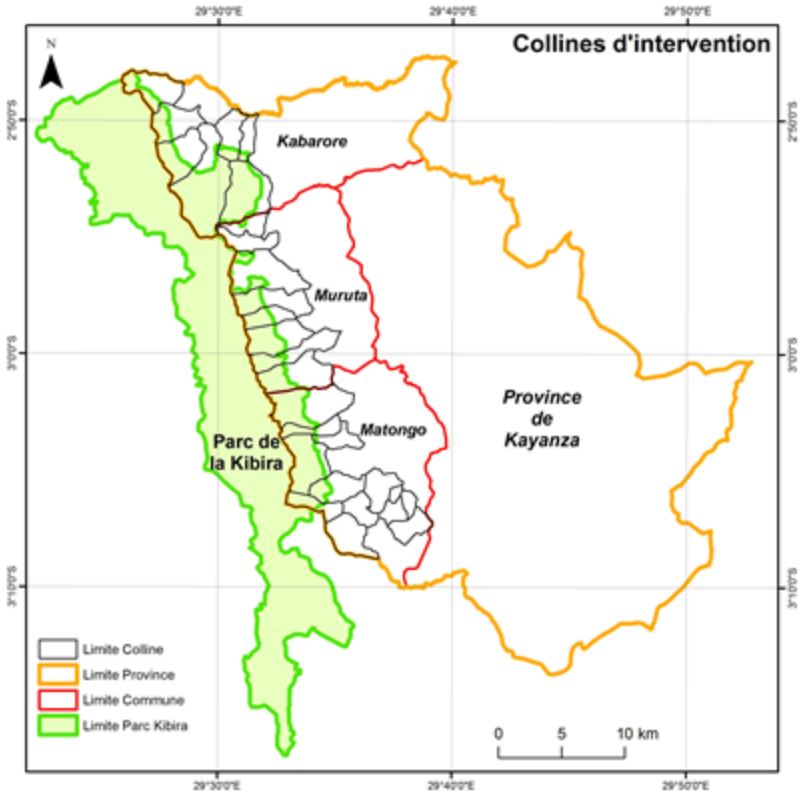
Part II. Project Justification

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Map 1: Poverty incidence and tree cover loss highlighting the Province of Kayanza

Map 2: : Intervention Landscapes



2. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Summary stakeholders mapping. The project will deal with multiple stakeholders, whose participation and engagement will be critical for the outcomes in both the short and longer terms, in particular as they adopt, or influence the adoption of sustainable land and landscape management practices (See Matrix of Key Stakeholders and Responsibilities below). Central to these stakeholders are the rural communities that form the majority of the direct beneficiaries of the interventions, through their active participation from planning through to implementation and evaluation. While these are organized along collines (hills) and sub-collines, the project will distinguish more vulnerable categories ensure their participation, in decision making processes and implementation (e.g. the forest dependent Batwa, women, and youth).

Other important stakeholders include economic and social players whose operation in the intervention areas shape the landscape (including businesses and cooperatives dealing with coffee, other food and timber production, processing or marketing, as well as local environmental CSOs) as well as the different technical/ specialized institutions, administrations and projects involved in territorial planning, capacity building, knowledge exchanges, and implementation (e.g. Provincial and municipal services, Park administration, MINEAGRIE?s decentralized services and extension teams, the new coffee development agency ODECA, CSCSP, IFAD funded PIPARV-B as well as services providers mobilized by the project such as civil works contractors and NGOs). Similarly, at national/central level,

stakeholders include the range of those benefitting from, or participating in capacity building, analytical, information, and exchange activities. These inter alia include public departments/agencies and research/specialized institutions (e.g. MINEAGRIE, OBPE, ISABU and IGEBU), as well as related farmers and business entities and representation, many of whom can play a role, at their respective levels, in promoting or adopting more sustainable strategies and practices in coffee landscapes.

Table: Matrix of Key Stakeholders and Responsibilities

Institution/Stakeholder Category	Responsibilities
Communities	
Community Organizations including CSO representing special groups (e.g. Batwa) and local environmental CSOs	The community leaders of each hill will be instrumental as entry points to ensure strong and effective community mobilization, participation and ownership, including to plan activities, organize stimulate the land certification process, solve problems within their areas, monitor, and mediate the resolution of problems between communities and the other project stakeholders. Other CSOs representing special community groups will ensure that interventions effectively and fairly engage their constituencies (e.g. the Batwa). Local environmental CSOs will be mobilized by OBPE to contribute to awareness and training campaigns on ecosystems services and natural habitat restoration as well as alternative livelihoods initiatives for the riparian communities around the Kibira NP.
Local Government Institutions	
Provincial Government, Kayanza	The Governor of Kayanza will chair the local steering committee and participate in the central one. The Province will provide critical institutional drive to the project, including spatial/watershed planning at the province level, and stimulate effective coordination between the different services and stakeholders contributing to the project in the Province.
Decentralized Government Services	Due to the cross-sector nature of landscape restoration and management, different services from the MINEAGRI as well as other Ministries/Agencies (e.g. ODECA) will be mobilized to contribute to landscape planning and provide technical support to the interventions with the communities. In particular, extension support to the farming communities will be channeled through the local Agricultural Monitors (i.e. Officers) at the level of each hill.
Municipality of Matongo (Land Communal Services - LCS)	The LCS will organize and support the land certification process in its area.
National Government Institutions	
Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock	Executes the project, chairs the Steering Committee and, through the Project Coordination Unit, coordinates, administers, and reports on implementation. Provides, through its different departments and decentralized teams, technical guidance to communities and local stakeholders on SLM and agriculture.
OBPE (Burundi Agency for Environment Protection) and Kibira NP Administration	Implements Component 3 activities with riparian communities and local CSOs on forest landscape and natural habitat restoration and reforestation. Contributes to monitoring the environmental outcomes of the interventions.

Direction G?n?rale Am?nagement du Territoire (DGAT) and Permanent Secretariat of the National Land Commission (SPCFN)	DGAT is responsible for the inventory of communal lands and contributes to spatial, watershed planning. SPCFN provides guidance to the LCS and stimulates the local land certification process. It ensures sustainability of the processes, contributes to related experience learning, and stores at central level (data base) the land certification information generated locally.
ODECA	The newly created coffee development agency will consolidate several critical sector support functions, including on technical/extension support and marketing issues. It will be mobilized by the project to contribute to promoting and providing technical guidance on sustainable coffee practices.
Private/Business Sector	
Businesses operating in the Kayanza Province	Relevant private sector entities, including cooperatives, operating in these landscapes (e.g. COCOCA and SOGESTAL) will be involved, on a voluntary basis, in integrated landscape planning, technically supporting and supervising physical landscape restoration activities and, if relevant, technical activities to promote SLM practices (e.g. training/ communication) and related livelihood promotion. In addition to coffee, this engagement is expected to deal with selected locally produced commodities that contribute to sustainable landscape management such as fruits (for agro-forestry) and honey. Hence, building on its extension support to farmers, the project will facilitate producer-buyer exchanges.
Businesses operating at national level	The private sector, including cooperative entities like COCOCA, will participate, on a voluntary basis and as industry stakeholders, in training, knowledge exchange, dialogue and promotion activities. They will be expected to adjust their respective strategies and practices towards more sustainable coffee practices and ecological certification. At the FOLUR Global Platform level, they will actively participate in the related information, training, experience sharing, networking and promotion exchanges and events (See private sector engagement section below).
Academia and Technical Institutions	
ISABU (Agronomic Sc), IGEBU (Geography), and University of Burundi	Provide technical guidance or analysis on NR observation and M&E tools/methodologies, watershed management planning, economic studies, as well as sustainable farming and land management practices.
Development Partners	
World Bank Group	Administers the IDA and GEF financing as well as the Agency for implementing the global FOLUR Program. Will support project implementation, through procurement, fiduciary, M&E and providing technical supervision support and assistance. Through IFC, it will support relevant individual business investment plans and contribute to public-private dialogue promotion.
FAO	FAO is supporting the broader ILM Portfolio and, under BLRRP, providing technical guidance on SLM, farmer field schools, land certification and M&E. Among other activities, it promotes a national technical knowledge exchange platform on SLM.

Core principle. The AF interventions will use the parent project?s community led, integrated approach for sustainably managing land, water, and forest resources for multiple purposes and functions?a landscape approach. Managing natural resources in an integrated manner across different land uses ? and related users - and connecting them at the landscape level provide the basis for enhancing people?s

livelihoods, security, and resilience to climate variability and change. This approach promotes planning across economic sectors and by focusing on development challenges at the right scale by minimizing trade-offs and reaping more value from existing resources. It builds on the recognition of the multifaceted nature of the factors, and players, that have a stake in landscape level restoration and therefore the need for collaboration and partnership across key government agencies?environment, natural resources and water, land administration, agriculture, and livestock?with donor development partners, businesses, CSOs/NGOs (service providers) engaged in these core sectors, and local communities. To make this approach sustainable, participatory planning is key and so is the capacity building at all scales (national to very local) for successful implementation.

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

Consultations of stakeholders during preparation. They have been held in the targeted hills of the Matongo commune in the province of Kayanza. Provincial administrations, communes, hills and civil society (local NGOs, Associations, Cooperatives and farmers groups, young people, women?s groups, men?s groups, Batwa communities and others vulnerable) in the parent zones and into the new zone of Matongo were consulted. Consultations were also held with coffee sector institutions/ stakeholders both at local and national levels (e.g. COCOCA and SOGESTAL), as well as relevant projects (CSCSP and PIPARV-B). The project has also been prepared in consultation with OBPE to help formulate appropriate long-term development responses to restoration and resilience of landscape in Burundi. OBPE will implement and monitor some activities. Detailed consultations, lessons learned workshops and site visits were conducted during project preparation among development partners and various other stakeholders working on landscape restoration. The project design adapted existing good practice from these projects.

Project frameworks, instruments and tools. Different instruments, including safeguards, will provide an important contribution to stakeholders engagement. Hence, the parent project is currently preparing a stakeholders engagement plan, which was not required during preparation, as the AF falls under the parent?s safeguards policy. It is also preparing a communication strategy, which will support stakeholders engagement at local and central levels. The gender strategy has been adopted, which also describes relevant directions (see Appendix 6 of the Project Paper).

The parent project is also developing a GRM to resolve potential conflicts arising over land ownership and certification including the return of absent/refugee owners; community labor hiring related grievances; including child labor, health-and-safety complaints, and other complaints or social conflicts that are associated with the project. In addition, GRMs will also separately address complaints related to GBV and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). The PCU has already developed a GRM operational manual and is voluntarily developing a Citizen Engagement Plan (CEP) in support of existing safeguard policies already in place within the parent project.

According to the CEP, GRMs around land disputes will rely at the very first level on existing forms of conflict resolution within the community as much as possible, and will consider the participatory nature of the activities and the beneficiaries? vulnerability and specific needs. Other levels of conflict resolutions are planned for grievances which might not be resolved at community level. Like the parent project, the design of GRMs will be based on a social analysis of the communities in which it is implemented, consulted upon and included in the project manual and the CEP. In addition, the project will hire an NGO to build capacity of national agencies to implement the GRMs as well as the Citizen Engagement Plan, and to monitor and report on its implementation. Borrower capacity will continue to be strengthened during implementation through training, socialization, ownership and monitoring of all safeguards instruments performance indicators within (RAP, IPP, GBV Plan, Citizen Engagement Plan, GRM Manual).

Hence, the project will address land dispute, GBV and labor risks along the project cycle: the process will be characterized by comprehensive use of information, communication, awareness, community participation, mediation of identified disputes, and an appeal mechanism, including for conflict-related displaced people and refugees.

Safeguards issues around women and the Batwa will consider their level of vulnerability and exclusion and will make sure that they meaningfully participate in consultations and can place complaints. In addition, special provisions will be made to make sure that women and the Batwa can access labor opportunities, including in forestry management and plantation, and saving schemes in the same way as the other beneficiaries.

Community and stakeholders participation in the targeted landscapes. These activities will mainly support communities in restoring the degraded landscapes, controlling erosion and encroachment, intensifying SLM, and improving crop production practices in the targeted hills of the province of Kayanza. The approach will be driven by the local communities at the scale of each hill, through their active participation from planning to implementation and evaluation. Activities will ensure that the lessons learned from them inform subsequent operations.

The approach will promote local communities? role in project decision making and to overall peace building at the local level. For example, the project will facilitate the inclusion of all actors, including women, in the selection committees in a structured community mobilization and beneficiary selection process that hinges on (a) equitable distribution across the unit target area; (b) vulnerable groups (for example, ex-combatants, youth, elderly, Batwa people); and (c) improved grievance redress and conflict mitigation (adopting community recognized vehicles). The activities will also support improved local monitoring and evaluation (M&E) involving communities.

In the production hills community engagement will entail different steps/activities:

- Community sensitization and mobilization: a specialized NGO will support the Project and technical partner in coordinating all engagement activities with beneficiary communities (Years: 1-3)
- Participatory planning of the landscape restoration and erosion control activities/works: hill-level plans will be developed based on feasibility studies and other technical input and subsequently endorsed by communities (Year 2)

•Landscape restoration and erosion control activities/works, which will entail the mobilization of all community members for labor intensive works (Year 2-3)

•Extension support through the innovative, farmer-led Farmer Field School approach: the Farmer Field Schools will be formed in each hills at the beginning of the project to brings together a farmers to learn on how to shift towards more sustainable production practices (Years 1-3)

•Facilitation of producer-buyer exchanges to promote locally produced commodities contributing to sustainable landscape management (including organic/sustainable coffee) (Years 1-3), and

•Land certification following an established series of steps throughout the intervention process: the approach will promote inclusiveness and accessibility of the process through consultation and participation at the level of each hill, community verification of the results, an appeal mechanism, and dispute resolution. (Years 2-3),

In the riparian areas of the Kibira NP, interventions will, through Park Management, promote participation of the riparian communities, including that of forest dependent Batwa communities, in decision making regarding the natural habitats. By collaborating with local conservation groups, activities will include awareness campaigns and dialogues that promote understanding of biodiversity/forest conservation and SLM. They will also involve them in community-led conservation, reforestation and restoration activities within the park and in the buffer/riparian zones, as well as monitoring, and surveillance. They will also promote income-generating activities, alternative livelihoods and sustainable agricultural production (e.g., agroforestry and honey) including by linking communities/farmers with relevant business entities (e.g. fruit industries).

Across these landscapes of the Province of Kayanza, the project will also implement an integrated spatial/ territorial planning exercise for improved land use and allocation, with a focus on watershed management. This multi-stakeholder participatory process will cover the different landscape elements of the broader area (from production areas up to the Kibira National Park) and involve all relevant institutional and economic stakeholders that operate in the area e.g., local administrations, technical services, other projects, farmers, and businesses (e.g. water, timber and agro-industry including coffee). Related interventions will also aim at raising awareness and building the capacity of local/national institutions and stakeholders in ILM planning.

Institutional Arrangements: Implementation will use the modalities of the parent project. The PCU will consult other relevant projects, including the IFAD funded Agricultural Production Intensification and Vulnerability Reduction Project (PIPARV-B), to inform its own planning as well as for analytical, training and exchange activities. Project oversight functions will be conducted by the parent project?s multi-stakeholder national steering committee (chaired by MINEAGRIE). Following the approach of the parent project, a decentralized task force in be established in Kayanza province and be chaired the Governor.

The ESMF captures the consultations as well (https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/document-detail/P171745)

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

N/A

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Female generally have lower educational attainment and fewer income generating opportunities. Women and girls are vulnerable to Gender based Violence (GBV) in communities. Burundi has a progressive legal and policy framework for gender equity, including the National Gender Policy 2012-2025. However, gender gaps were analyzed during the preparation of the parent project (poor access of women to paid jobs, credit, land rights, and extension services - see Annex H of the GEF data sheet for GAP) and these have informed its design. The gender strategy that was adopted for the parent project in April 2020, will inform the AF too, as will a specific study on land and gender, currently under preparation. Hence, the project will facilitate: women access to community labor-intensive activities financed by the project; land certification for women and joint certification of husband and wife; and women?s participation in decision-making structures, platform, and governance/planning processes related to landscape management. The project will also design extension service activities for women, including women specific farmer field schools (FFS), including on nutrition promotion. The project's Result Framework includes one PDO indicator and four intermediate indicators disaggregated by sex:

- Share of targeted community members with rating ?Satisfied? or above on project interventions (women).

- Beneficiaries of job-focused interventions - Female (Number)

- Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - Female (Number)

- Land certificates issued with women's name (Percentage)

- Direct Project Beneficiaries in the Coffee Landscapes - Women (Number)

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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.

The project will mainly engage with the Private Sector, including cooperatives, at three levels:

(1) In the Kayanza Province, relevant private sector entities operating in these landscapes will be involved, on a voluntary basis, in integrated landscape planning, technically supporting and supervising physical landscape restoration activities and, if relevant, technical activities to promote SLM practices (e.g. training/ communication) and related livelihood promotion. Coffee organizations operating in the area (COCOCA and SOGESTAL) have expressed interest in ecological coffee certification and strengthening the promising opportunities offered by organic coffee. In addition to coffee, this engagement is expected to deal with selected fruits such as passion fruit (for agro-forestry) and honey. Hence, building on its extension support to farmers, the project will facilitate producer-buyer exchanges to promote locally produced commodities that contribute to sustainable landscape management to promote corresponding input-output linkages and explore innovative financing options. Support will also be offered to the two local coffee washing stations to undertake the initial audit towards ecological certification towards the submission of a request for investment funding to relevant sources.

(2) At national level, the private sector will participate, on a voluntary basis and as industry stakeholders, in training, knowledge exchange, dialogue and promotion activities. Hence, as the evaluations on the economic benefits of sustainable coffee practices and ecological certification inform stakeholders? strategic decisions and practices, private sector entities will form a critical target. Similarly, as the project also develops/disseminates training guidelines and promotion material on landscape restoration and sustainable coffee production practices as well as ecological certification, participation of relevant private sector stakeholders will be critical at related training, knowledge sharing and dialogue workshops. In that regard, the project will work, where relevant, in coordination with relevant organizations/platforms such as IFC.

(3) At the FOLUR Global Platform level, they will actively participate in the related information, training, experience sharing, networking and promotion exchanges and events.

5. 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
	High or Substantial		

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.

PID ISDS provided.

ESMF: : https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/document-detail/P171745

Other Risks also include those linked to the Coronavirus crisis, which is rated as Substantial. Regarding the Coronavirus crisis, risks for the project are multiple: (1) the impact of COVID-19 on the country?s population and the economy, and, in turn, on project activities; (2) the possible need for national institutions to shift focus and resources accordingly; (3) the constraints to project implementation (e.g. due to physical distancing requirements and travel restrictions).

Mitigation measures: Landscape restoration can also contribute to the population?s recovery and long-term resilience and the project includes a clear approach to the COVID-19 pandemic. The approach is firstly linked to the parent project, as its CERC component can, if requested by the Government, be triggered to contribute to the country?s emergency and recovery response to the crisis[1][1]. Secondly, the project will, through its actual interventions, help Burundi strengthen its response by mitigating negative socioeconomic impacts and supporting a resilient recovery for the country. Beyond immediate health impacts, COVID-19 poses significant risk to people?s access to

essential services, food, and livelihoods, especially for informal sector workers and vulnerable groups such as the Batwa, who may be suddenly and more adversely impacted. Proposed activities will help communities strengthen local food supply chains and sustainable production by providing necessary inputs, technical assistance, and diversification opportunities. It will support community engagement in ecological monitoring (e.g., eco-guards) and labor-intensive activities (e.g., tree plantations) offering alternative income while promoting environmental protection. The project will also help reduce human exposure and vulnerability to zoonotic diseases in the project area. By implementing surveillance of valuable ecosystems and supporting sustainable small-scale agriculture and other practices with lower impact on forests, the project will mitigate encroachment in animal habitats as well as the emergence and spread of zoonotic diseases.

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[1] Following a multi-sector direction set in *R?ponse aux Impacts Socio-?conomiques du COVID-19 au Burundi*, World Bank Group, April 2020, covering the three phases of emergency response, post-crisis recovery, and resilience building.

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[1] Following a multi-sector directions set in *R?ponse aux Impacts Socio-?conomiques du COVID-19 au Burundi*, World Bank Group, April 2020, covering the three phases of emergency response, post-crisis recovery, and resilience building.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted

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).

Please see Table 1 for the overall Project result Framework for the Burundi additional financing (FOLUR) and Table 2 for alignment with the FOLUR IP results framework.

Table 1: Project Results Framework

Results Framework
COUNTRY: Burundi
Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project

Project Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to restore land productivity in targeted degraded landscapes and, in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, to provide immediate and effective response to said eligible crisis or emergency.

Project Development Objective Indicators by Objectives/ Outcomes

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_PDO

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets						End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Restore land productivity in targeted degraded landscapes									
Land productivity in targeted degraded landscapes (Number)		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	120.00	120.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	***Rationale:*** ***???????Continued and extended.*** ***In the targeted areas, the project will continue to monitor land productivity increase mainly by measuring the productivity of a basket of key crops - which includes coffee in the new area.***								

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_PDO

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets						End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Coffee productivity in targeted degraded landscapes (Number) (Number)		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	110.00	120.00	120.00
Action: This indicator is New									
Land area under sustainable landscape management practices (CRI, Hectare(Ha))		0.00	0.00	0.00	22,340.00	44,680.00	78,587.00	102,757.00	102,757.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	***Rationale:*** ***Continued, extended, and target figure reviewed upwards.*** ***In the targeted areas, the project will continue to monitor the additional area under SLM practices.***								
Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,530.00	3,060.00	3,060.00
Action: This indicator is New	***Rationale:*** ***This indicator reflects a FOLUR program indicator.***								
Area of forest and forest land restored near production landscapes (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,037.00	10,337.00	10,337.00
Action: This indicator is New									
Land area under shade grown coffee farming practice (Percentage) (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	34.00

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_PDO

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets						End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Action: This indicator is New	*Rationale:* *This indicator reflects a FOLUR program indicator. Shade-grown farming (i.e. coffee associated with trees) is the main coffee specific SLM practice promoted under the AF interventions*								
Share of targeted community members with rating ?Satisfied? or above on project interventions (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	40.00	60.00	70.00	70.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	*Rationale:* *Continued and extended.*								
Share of targeted community members with rating ?Satisfied? or above on project interventions (women) (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	40.00	60.00	70.00	70.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	*Rationale:* *Continued.*								

PDO Table SPACE

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_I
O

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets						End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	6	

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_I
O

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets						End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Institutional Development and Capacity Building for Landscape Restoration and Resilience									
Guidelines to support watershed management planning and landscape restoration developed and disseminated (Number)		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	***Rationale:*** ***Continued, extended, and target figure reviewed upwards (additional guidelines on sustainable agricultural production landscape management and related practices).***								
Knowledge sharing events on sustainable production landscape management promotion (Number) (Number)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2	4	5
Action: This indicator is New	***Rationale:*** ***Captures the promotion and capacity-building interventions of the project on sustainable and resilient agricultural systems at the national level.***								
Sustainable Landscape Management Practices									
Collines restored according to defined criteria (Number)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	22.00	31.00	31.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	***Rationale:*** ***Continued, extended, and target figure reviewed upwards.***								
Erosion in targeted degraded landscapes (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	35.00	50.00	50.00

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_I
O

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets						End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Action: This indicator has been Revised	***Rationale:*** ***Continued and extended.***								
Beneficiaries of job-focused interventions (CRI, Number)		0.00	0.00	0.00	3,520.00	10,560.00	16,125.00	17,580.00	17,580.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	***Rationale:*** ***Continued, extended, and target figure reviewed upwards.***								
Beneficiaries of job-focused interventions - Female (CRI, Number)		0.00	0.00	0.00	1,760.00	5,280.00	8,063.00	8,790.00	8,790.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	***Rationale:*** ***Continued, and target figure reviewed upwards.***								
Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (CRI, Number)		0.00	0.00	0.00	6,002.00	13,505.00	26,146.00	28,283.00	28,283.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised									
Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - Female (CRI, Number)		0.00	0.00	0.00	3,001.00	6,753.00	13,073.00	14,142.00	14,142.00

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_I
O

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets						End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Action: This indicator has been Revised	***Rationale:*** ***Continued, and target figure reviewed upwards.***								
Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - male (CRI, Number)		0.00	0.00	0.00	3,001.00	6,752.00	13,073.00	14,141.00	14,141.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	***Rationale:*** ***Continued, and target figure reviewed upwards.***								
Farmers adopting sustainable coffee technology (Percentage) (Number)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	50.00	50.00
Action: This indicator is New	***Rationale:*** ***FOLUR related indicator.***								
Land certificates issued (Number)		0.00	0.00	0.00	7,040.00	14,080.00	15,518.00	16,956.00	16,956.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	***Rationale:*** ***Continued, extended, and target figure reviewed upwards.***								
Land certificates issued with women's name (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_I
O

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets						End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Action: This indicator has been Revised	***Rationale:*** ***Continued, extended, and target figure reviewed upwards.***								
Improved Management of Protected Areas and Reserves									
Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) for Protected Areas in targeted landscapes (Number)		28.00	28.00	33.00	38.00	43.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	***Rationale:*** ***Targets updated to take into account delays of the parent project. No increase in the end target including as a result of the GEF AF.***								
Greenhouse gas emission mitigated in targeted landscape (Metric ton) (Metric ton)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	335,920.00	930,124.00	1,188,409.00	1,188,409.00
Action: This indicator is New	***Rationale:*** ***This indicator reflects a FOLUR program indicator for the targeted landscapes.***								

IO Table SPACE

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators					
Indicator Na	**Definition/Descript**	**Frequency**	**Datasource**	**Methodology Data Collectic**	**Responsibility for Data Collection**
Land productivity in targeted degraded landscapes	The indicator measures (as an index) the average yield of a basket of key crops as noted by the population via household survey, and compared with surrounding collines within the same agro-ecological zone.	Biennial	Productivity o f basket of selected crops estimated through Household surveys, comp lemented with GIS observation of Net Primary Productivity (NPP) of farm land in the respective collines, as well as surveys at farmers field school groups' level.		PCU M&E function
Coffee productivity in targeted degraded landscapes (Number)	This indicator will measure, as an index, the average productivity change of coffee trees in the targeted degraded areas.	Biennial		Productivity of coffee trees estimated through Household surveys in the respective collines, as well as surveys at farmers field school groups' level.	PCU M&E function

Land area under sustainable landscape management practices	The indicator measures, in hectares, the land area for which new and/or improved sustainable landscape management practices have been introduced. Land is the terrestrial biologically productive system comprising soil, vegetation, and the associated ecological and hydrological processes; Adoption refers to change of practice or change in the use of a technology promoted or introduced by the project; Sustainable landscape management (SLM) practices refers to a combination of at least two technologies and approaches to increase land quality and restore degraded lands for example, agronomic, vegetative, structural, and management measures that, applied as a combination, increase the connectivity between protected areas, forest land, rangeland, and agriculture land.	Annual	Project and activity records, and GIS backed field surveys. Technical inspection after works. Assessment of PA management interventions.	***GEF AF adds 13,397 ha to the end target of the parent project (89,360 ha) including (Component 2) 3,060 ha subject to restoration and (Component 3) 10,037 ha subject to improved conservation management in the Kibira NP (the part not covered under the parent project) and 300 ha of plantations (woodlots) in the periphery of the NP.***??????? Y1: 0 Y2: 0 Y3: 22,340 (parent) Y4: 44,680.00 (parent) Y5: 67,020.00 (parent) + 3,060 /2 (GEF AF) + 10,037 (GEF AF) ??????? Y6: 89,360.00 (parent) + 3,060 (GEF AF) + 10,337 (GEF AF) ???????	PCU M&E function

Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems	This indicator measures the degraded land, in the coffee production hills, that benefits from sustainable land management practices as a result of the project interventions. These interventions may include terracing, bioengineering, soil conservation measures, agroforestry, reforestation, and improved agronomic and soil fertility practices.	Annual.	Field surveys complemented with remote sensing observations.	Total area of restoration work on the 9 productive hills covered under the GEF AF. Assumes half is implemented on Y2 of the GEF AF and the other half on Y3.	PCU M&E functions.
Area of forest and forest land restored near production landscapes	The indicator measures the degraded land area, in the protected and riparian areas that are adjacent to agricultural producing hills, that has been restored through project interventions. Interventions may range from reforestation to reduction of encroachment and illicit exploitation of the natural habitats.	Annual.	Field observation, OBPE/Park reports, complemented with satellite observation.	Includes 10,037 ha under improved sustainable management for conservation (part of the Kibira NP not covered under the parent project) on Y2 of GEF AF and 300ha of plantations (woodlots) in the periphery of the NP on Y3 of GEF AF.	OBPE and PCU M&E functions.

Land area under shade grown coffee farming practice (Percentage)	This indicator will measure the percentage change in the shade-grown coffee area in the targeted production hills.	At midterm and project completion.	Household and field surveys.		PCU M&E function
Share of targeted community members with rating ?Satisfied? or above on project interventions	Corporately required citizen engagement and gender indicator. It reflects demand-side social accountability using a feed-back loop, and through disaggregation by sex, specifically captures the perception by women of interventions on land restoration, jobs and livelihoods	Annual	Perception Survey		PCU M&E function
Share of targeted community members with rating ?Satisfied? or above on project interventions (women)	Corporately required citizen engagement indicator. It reflects demand-side social accountability using a feed-back loop, and through disaggregation by sex, specifically captures the perception by women of interventions on land restoration, jobs and livelihoods	Annual	Perception survey.		PCU M&E function

ME PDO Table SPACE

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators					
Indicator Nar	**Definition/Descript**	**Frequency**	**Datasource**	**Methodology for Data Collection**	**Responsibility for Da Collection**
Guidelines to support watershed management planning and landscape restoration developed and disseminated		Annual	Review of the guidelines and records of endorsement and dissemination.	GEF AF adds 2 guidelines in Y2 of AF implementation.	PCU
Knowledge sharing events on sustainable production landscape management promotion (Number)	This indicator measures the number of knowledge-sharing events that the project organizes/co-organizes to promote sustainable agricultural and resilient systems and their contribution to SLM. These events can include exchange visits/fora overseas as a contribution to the broader FOLUR Impact Program efforts as well as technical/ multistakeholder training/ information/ dialogue meetings.	Annual.	Project reports.		PCU M&E function.

Collines restored according to defined criteria	Criteria describes the implementation and completion of a comprehensive set of restoration and sustainable land management works, including terracing, biophysical treatment of gullies, tree planting, agroforestry, ?green manure? crops, fodder grass contour hedges, water harvesting, and selective soil fertility enhancements, at the scale of each colline.	Annual	Project and activity records. Field inspection of public works and collines.		PCU M&E function
Erosion in targeted degraded landscapes	SUB-WATERSHED (COLLINE) LEVEL: Monitoring with field analysis ? fluvial sediment load sampling will be used to evaluate upstream terracing effect in project areas.	Annual	Measured by Sediment Load Sampling		PCU M&E function

Beneficiaries of job-focused interventions		Annual	Project and activtiy records, and Field Survey.	GEF AF adds 2,910 to the Parent Project (14,670) Y1: 0 Y2: 0 Y3: 3,520 (Parent) Y4: 10,560 (Parent) Y5: 14,670 (Parent) + 1,455 (GEF AF) Y6: 14,670 (Parent) + 2,910 (GEF AF)	Firms and NGOs hiring community labor, and those working with CLSs
Beneficiaries of job-focused interventions - Female		Annual	Project and activtiy records, and Field Survey.	GEF AF adds 1,455 to the Parent Project (7,335) Y1: 0 Y2: 0 Y3: 1,160 (Parent) Y4: 5,280 (Parent) Y5: 7,335 (Parent) + 728 (GEF AF) Y6: 7,335 (Parent) + 1,455 (GEF AF)	Firms and NGOs hiring community labor, and those working with CLSs.

Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology	This indicator measures the number of farmers (of agricultural products) who have adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by operations supported by the World Bank. NB: "Agriculture" or "Agricultural" includes: crops, livestock, capture fisheries, aquaculture, agroforestry, timber and non-timber forest products. Adoption refers to a change of practice or change in use of a technology that was introduced or promoted by the project. Technology includes a change in practices compared to currently used practices or technologies (seed preparation, planting time, feeding schedule, feeding ingredients, postharvest storage/ processing, etc.). If the project introduces or promotes a technology package in which the benefit depends on the application of the entire package (e.g., a combination of inputs such as a	Annual	Field survey	GEF AF adds 4,275 to the Parent Project (24,008) Y1: 0 Y2: 0 Y3: 6,002 (Parent) Y4: 13,505 (Parent) Y5: 24,008 (Parent) + 2,138 (GEF AF) Y6: 24,008 (Parent) + 4,275 (GEF AF)	PCU M&E function (just farmers)

Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - Female		Annual	Field Survey	GEF AF adds 2,138 to the Parent Project (12,004) Y1: 0 Y2: 0 Y3: 3,001 (Parent) Y4: 6,753 (Parent) Y5: 12,004 (Parent) + 1,069 (GEF AF) Y6: 12,004 (Parent) + 2,138 (GEF AF)	PCU M&E function (just farmers)
Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - male		Annual	Field survey	GEF AF adds 2,137 to the Parent Project (12,004) Y1: 0 Y2: 0 Y3: 3,001 (Parent) Y4: 6,752 (Parent) Y5: 12,004 (Parent) + 1,069 (GEF AF) Y6: 12,004 (Parent) + 2,137 (GEF AF)	PCU M&E function (just farmers)

Farmers adopting sustainable coffee technology (Percentage)	This indicator measures the adoption rate increase regarding sustainable coffee farming practices recommended by the project by the targeted beneficiaries. This includes agro-forestry/shade-grown coffee, organic farming and other soil conservation measures.	Annual	Household and field surveys.		PCU M&E function.
Land certificates issued	Cumulative target due to interventions under the project. All lands to be restored will be certified.	Annual	Review of records from Communal Land Services (CLSs) - or Services Fonciers Communaux in French.	GEF AF adds 2,876 to the Parent Project (14,080) Y1: 0 Y2: 0 Y3: 7,040 (Parent) Y4: 14,080 (Parent) Y5: 14,080 (Parent) + 1,438 (GEF AF) Y6: 14,080 (Parent) + 2,876 (GEF AF)	PCU M&E function
Land certificates issued with women's name	Cumulative target and due to interventions under the project. All lands to be restored will be certified.	Annual	Project and activity records		PCU M&E function

Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) for Protected Areas in targeted landscapes	Measures the Park Authority?s ability to identify the threats to the Protected Areas and implement mitigation measures, calculated as simple average of the three protected areas.	Biennal	METT Scoring exercise. The baseline value will be confirmed in the first year of implementation.	Targets are calculated as an average of the METT score for the 3 Protected Areas covered under the project.	PCU M&E function

Greenhouse gas emission mitigated in targeted landscape (Metric ton)	This indicator measures the GHG emissions (MT CO2 equ.) mitigated through project interventions in the targeted degraded landscapes (production as well as protected areas).	At mid term and project completion.	Proxy estimations based on area changes regarding different categories of land use/improvements, using field observations and reports, complemented with remote sensing observations.	Net carbon sink is calculated over 20 years including 3 years of project implementation and 17 years of capitalization. U sing the tool called Ex-Ante Carbon-Balance Tool (EX-ACT), it is estimated that the project contributes to a carbon sink of 1,188,409 ton CO2e: -Reduced encroachment and forest landscape restoration in and around protected areas across 9,743 ha (-671,839 tCO2e), -Reforestation and woodlots across 900 ha (-250,631 tCO2e) in both the productive landscapes (306)[1], the protected area (294 ha) as well as their buffer area (300 ha), -Rehabilitation of degraded cropland through progressive terraces (1,438 ha), radical terraces (153 ha), bioengineering (153 ha) and improved agricultural practices including agroforestry across 1010 Ha (-270,728	PCU M&E function in collaboration with OBPE and specialized institutions (for remote sensing).

Table 2 Alignment of Project indicators with FOLUR IP components and results framework

Relevant Indicators	Summary Supporting GEF Activities
Relevant PDO level indicator	
Land productivity in targeted degraded landscapes	The project will implement a mix of interventions to promote restoration and SLM in the targeted production landscapes. In the FOLUR supported landscapes, the objective is to increase the productivity of the whole farming system of which coffee is an important component, to ensure food security and sustainable livelihoods locally. *Linked to FOLUR IP Component 2.*
Coffee productivity in targeted degraded landscapes	As part of this mix, the project will promote coffee production specific improvements in the FOLUR supported landscapes. This is a sub-indicator of the previous one. *Linked to FOLUR IP Component 2.*
Land area under sustainable landscape management practices	Across the targeted landscape, the project will promote the adoption of SLM practices, i.e. a combination of technologies and approaches to increase land quality and restore degraded lands for example, agronomic, vegetative, structural, and management measures that, applied as a combination, increase the connectivity between protected areas, forest land, rangeland, and agriculture land. *Linked to FOLUR IP Component 2 and 3*
Area of forest and forest land restored near coffee production landscapes	In the protected and riparian areas that are adjacent to coffee producing hills, the project interventions will, from reforestation to reduction of encroachment and illicit exploitation of the natural habitats, aim at restoring degraded lands. This is a sub-indicator of the previous one. *Linked to FOLUR IP Component 3*
Area of coffee landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems	The project will promote, at the scale of each degraded coffee production hills, integrated SLM practices. This is a sub-indicator of the indicator on *Land area under SLM practices*. *Linked to FOLUR IP Component 2*
Land area under shade grown coffee farming practice	As a key improvement of coffee farming, the project will promote shade grown coffee in the targeted production hills. This is a sub-indicator of the previous one. *Linked to FOLUR IP Component 2*
Relevant Component/Intermediate level indicators	

Guidelines to support watershed management planning and landscape restoration developed and disseminated	The project will develop guidelines to strengthen national/local stakeholders capacity as well as promote sustainable coffee systems and related integrated landscape management by sector stakeholders. *Linked to FOLUR IP Components 1 and 2*
Knowledge sharing events on sustainable coffee landscape management promotion	The project will promote, among national and provincial stakeholders, the economic and environmental benefits of sustainable coffee systems and related integrated landscape management. This will involve information, training, dialogue meetings and exchange visits. *Linked to FOLUR IP Components 1 and 2*
Collines restored according to defined criteria	The project will implement and complete a comprehensive set of restoration and sustainable land management works, including terracing, biophysical treatment of gullies, tree planting, agroforestry, ?green manure? crops, fodder grass contour hedges, water harvesting, and selective soil fertility enhancements, at the scale of each colline. *Linked to FOLUR IP Component 2*
Erosion in targeted degraded landscapes	The previous activities will aim at halving related erosion and river sedimentation downstream. Promotion of forest landscape restoration and encroachment reduction in the natural habitats will also contribute to reducing erosion and sedimentation in the same landscape. *Linked to FOLUR IP Component 2 and 3*
Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (total, female)	The AF will support the adoption of improved farming practices in the coffee landscapes supported by GEF. These include a mix of technologies such as seed preparation, planting time, feeding schedule, feeding ingredients, postharvest storage/ processing, that contribute to improving, in an integrated way, the whole farming system of which coffee is an important component ? and which contributes to the sustainability of coffee systems and landscapes. *Linked to FOLUR IP Component 2*
Coffee farmers adopting sustainable coffee technology	Among the technologies promoted by the Project, some will be coffee specific, e.g. organic coffee production and shade grown coffee. This is a sub-indicator of the previous one. *Linked to FOLUR IP Component 2*
Direct Project Beneficiairies in the Coffee Landscapes (total, women)	The restoration and SLM promotion activities in the targeted hills of Kayanza are expected reach most of the project beneficiaries. This sub-indicator is specific to the GEF supported coffee landscapes. *Linked to FOLUR IP Components 2 and 3*

Greenhouse gas emission mitigated in coffee landscapes	Measures the GHG emissions (MT CO2 equ.) mitigated through project SLM and restoration interventions in the targeted degraded coffee landscapes specifically (production as well as protected areas). Most of the net reduction is expected from forest landscape restoration and reforestation. *Linked to FOLUR IP Components 2 and 3*

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).

Please refer to attached matrix of responses. Kindly also note that at the PFD stage there were no specific comments for the Burundi child project.

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

N/A

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

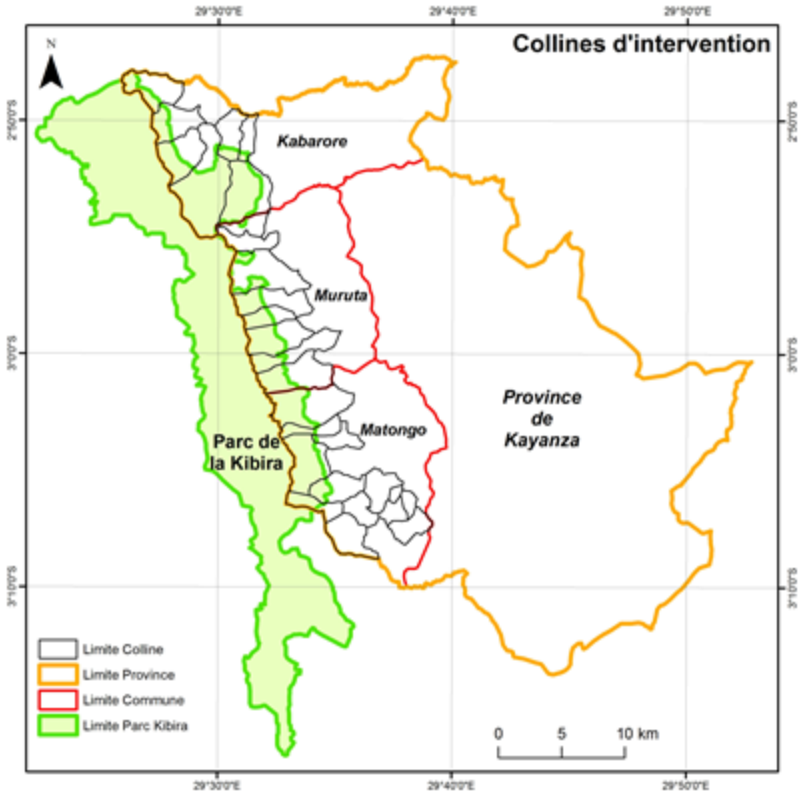
N/A

ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

Map 1: Poverty incidence and tree cover loss highlighting the Province of Kayanza

Map 2: : Intervention Landscapes



ANNEX F: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

The detailed internal project budget is attached to the package - labelled as an Annex to this GEF data sheet/CER.