



**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)**  
**PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project**  
**TYPE OF TRUST FUND:LDCF**

**PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION**

<b>Project Title:</b>	Community disaster risk management in Burundi		
<b>Country(ies):</b>	Burundi	<b>GEF Project ID:</b>	4990
<b>GEF Agency(ies):</b>	UNDP	<b>GEF Agency Project ID:</b>	4922
<b>Other Executing Partner(s):</b>	IGEBU	<b>Submission Date:</b>	June 8, 2012
<b>GEF Focal Area (s):</b>	Climate Change Adaptation	<b>Project Duration (months):</b>	48 months
<b>Name of parent programme: For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/></b>		<b>Agency Fee (\$):</b>	871,500

**A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK:**

<i>Focal Area Objectives</i>	<i>Expected FA Outcomes</i>	<i>Expected FA Outputs</i>	<i>Trust Fund</i>	<i>Indicative Grant Amount (\$)</i>	<i>Indicative Co-financing (\$)</i>
CCA-1	<u>Outcome 1.1:</u> Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	<u>Output 1.1.1:</u> Adaptation measures and necessary budget allocations included in relevant framework	LDCF	900,000	2,050,000
CCA-1	<u>Outcome 1.2:</u> Reduce vulnerability in development sectors	<u>Output 1.2.1:</u> Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	LDCF	4,000,000	16,750,000
CCA-2	<u>Outcome 2.1</u> Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	<u>Output 2.1.1</u> Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated	LDCF	1,400,000	5,000,000
CCA-3	<u>Outcome 3.1</u> Successful demonstration, deployment, and transfer of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas	<u>Output 3.1.1</u> Relevant adaptation technology transferred to targeted groups	LDCF	2,000,000	6,000,000
Sub-Total				8,300,000	29,800,000
Project Management Cost			LDCF	415,000	1,500,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>				<b>8, 715,000</b>	<b>31,300,000</b>

## B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

<b>Project Objective:</b> Provincial, communal services and local communities capacitated on disaster risks preparedness and responses management to ensure long term and sustainable emergency and reconstruction phase in Bugesera, Mumirwa and Imbo Lowlands' regions, Republic of Burundi						
<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Grant type</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Indicative Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Indicative co-financing</b>
1. Developing disaster risks preparedness capacities for local development that is robust in the face of climate uncertainty	Communal services, relevant ministry support services and Provincial disaster risks platforms trained to use climate risks management tools for long term planning under climate change variability and projections	<b>TA</b>	<p>1. Early warning systems (on climate change induced risks including new or emerging vulnerabilities and hazards) established for communities in Bujumbura, Rumonge, Nyanza-Lac and Bugesera to utilize as guidance in the preparation and execution of for climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and responses (<u><b>\$US 300,000</b></u>);</p> <p>2. At least 50 staff from Bujumbura communal services and relevant ministry support services (Planning, Infrastructure, Water and Environment), 200 staff from Provincial Disaster Risks Platforms (Bujumbura, Bugesera, Rumonge, Nyaza-Lac) and about 400 people from vulnerable communities assisted with training on proper use of probabilistic modelling concepts, weather forecasts and predictions, climate change projections and relevant environmental and socio-economic data to identify cost-effective adaptation investments options and adjust plans, programmes and projects given new climatic experiences (<u><b>\$US 500,000</b></u>);</p> <p>3. Livelihoods and infrastructure risk assessment undertaken with gender-focused analysis to produce necessary vulnerability, hazard and risk maps for Bujumbura, Rumonge, Nyanza-Lac and Bugesera (<u><b>\$US 500,000</b></u>);</p> <p>4. Policy actions undertaken on the basis of anticipated climate change projections including the revision of Congo-Nile watershed's hydrological plans; the establishment of strategic buffer zones in Rumonge and Nyaza-Lac lands' surrounding Lake Tanganyika floodplain; the development of agreed local regulations in Bugesera; and the revision of at least 2 village level development plans or programme for the repatriation and reintegration of refugees in Rumonge, Nyaza-Lac taking climate change risks into account; (<u><b>\$US 900,000</b></u>)</p> <p>5. Training of local institutions and community groups in the management and maintenance of tree plantation and anti erosion of small infrastructures</p>	<b>LDCF</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>	<p>Government: 4,000,000</p> <p>World Bank: 600,000</p> <p>UN-PBF: 350,000</p> <p>FAO: 2,000,000</p> <p>Communes: 50,000</p> <p><b>Total: 7,000,000</b></p>

**Project Objective:** Provincial, communal services and local communities capacitated on disaster risks preparedness and responses management to ensure long term and sustainable emergency and reconstruction phase in Bugesera, Mumirwa and Imbo Lowlands' regions, Republic of Burundi

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Grant type	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative co-financing
			under conditions of climate change <b>(\$US 100,000);</b>			
2. Effective disaster risk responses for long term and climate resilient emergency and reconstruction programme	Investment on relevant early warning systems and adaptation technologies to protect infrastructures and local livelihoods from climate impacts	INV	<p>1. Planting of 150,000 ha of specific trees and herbaceous/shrubby quickset hedges in Bugesera to fix the unstable grounds/ slopes and protect banks and ravines from heavy rains <b>(\$US 1,000,000);</b></p> <p>2. About 25 km of anti-erosion small scale infrastructure (ditches, radical terraces and stone alignments) installed in Mumirwa areas to preserve communities lands from higher risk of pluvial top soil erosion as a result of intensified rainfall <b>(\$US 1,000,000);</b></p> <p>3. Flood Control in Bujumbura through excavation of 60 km of major river channel (Ntahangwa, Muha and Kanyosha), levee setting back and embankment stabilisation, strengthening of discharge channels and cut-off channels, installation of floodgates, inland water drainage channels) <b>(\$US 4,000,000)</b></p>	LDCF	<b>6,000,000</b>	Government: 2,550,000 UNDP: 4,500,000 UN Peace building Funds 2,700,000 FAO: 3,000,000 WB: 10,000,000 Communities: 50,000 <b>Total:</b> <b>22,800,000</b>
Sub-total				LDCF	8,300,000	29,800,000
Project management cost				LDCF	415,000	1,500,000
<b>Total project costs</b>				LDCF	8,715,000	31,300,000

**C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)**

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-Financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministerial Departments of Water, Environment, and Civil Protection, IGEBU	Grant	6,550,000
National Government	Ministerial Departments of Water, Environment, and Civil Protection, IGEBU	In-kind	1,200,000
Local Government	Target Communes	In-kind	50,000
Local communities	Target Beneficiaries	In-kind	50,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	4,800,000
Other Multilateral Agency	UN Peace Building Funds	Grant	3,050,000
Other Multilateral Agency	World Bank	Grant	10,600,000
Other Multilateral Agency	FAO	Grant	5,000,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>31,300,000</b>

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

### **A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

#### *A.1.1 the [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF](#) strategies:*

The proposed project is fully in line with the LDCF/SCCF focal area Objective 1 to “Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level”. National and sub-national level technical staff and communities will be assisted with the utilization of communication system to help them to review and mainstream climate risk management criteria into relevant hydrological, land management reconstruction plans and programmes (CCA- Outcome 1.1). The project will also provide resources for investment on flood management that take into account climate change risks. This will be done through the introduction of resilient infrastructure measures to prevent economic losses (CCA-Outcome 1.2). In addition, urban and rural stakeholders will be supported to apply relevant climate risks tools (vulnerability assessment, risks and hazard mapping, climate data, etc.) to increase knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks (GEF LDCF/SCCF Objective 2-Outcome 2.1). Finally, related expected outcomes include the successful demonstration of relevant adaptation technology in vulnerable areas facing an increased likelihood of climate induced disaster risks (GEF LDCF/SCCF Objective 3- Outcome 3.1).

#### *A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:*

Consistent with the Conference of Parties (COP-9), the proposed project will implement priority interventions identified in Burundi’s NAPA, therefore satisfying criteria outlined in UNFCCC Decision 7/CP.7 and GEF/C.28/18. The Government requests the LDCF to finance the additional costs of achieving sustainable development imposed on Burundi by the impacts of climate change. The proposed project is country-driven, cost-effective, and focused on immediate needs of vulnerable people, especially the young and women, disabled people and poor urban, rural communities facing climate disaster risks (flooding, erosion). It will contribute to integrating climate change risk considerations into river land use and river management plans associated with the provision of effective community orientated adaptation related technologies to protect life, private/public investments in communities facing increasingly frequent extreme weather events, as well as strengthening natural systems to continue to provide flood protection services in the context of a changing climate. The project focus is therefore aligned with the scope of expected interventions as articulated in the LDCF programming paper and decision 5/CP.9. As climate impacts fall disproportionately on the poor, the project recognizes the link between adaptation and poverty reduction (GEF/C.28/18, 1(b), 29).

### **A.2. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:**

The overarching goal of the project is to safeguard development benefits for vulnerable communities from future climate change induced risks. In particular, Burundi has adopted development plans based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Program (PRSP), the Vision for Burundi in 2025, among a series of development plans.

This proposed LDCF project is aligned with Burundi Vision 2025 by supporting “the search for solutions related to climate change and the development of appropriate technologies». Under the PRSP Axis 1 “Improving governance and security”, the project will enhance local climatic governance by building capacity of key actors (stakeholders) and providing necessary risks

management tools (e.g. contingency plans, EWS). The proposed project will also promote sustainable and equitable economic growth (PRSP Axis 2) through the adoption of adaptation related technologies aiming to rehabilitate and protect vulnerable communities assets. Although with a low probability to achieve MDG 7 in Burundi, it is expected that proposed project would contribute to reverse the trend of degradation of natural resources due to climate change.

Burundi ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1997 and the country's First National Communication was prepared and presented to the 7th Conference of the Parties in Marrakech, Morocco in November 2001. With support from UNDP/GEF, Burundi recently completed its Second National Communication (RdB 2009f) which includes, among others, information on additional measures and policies to adapt as well as information on gaps and constraints including financial resource and technical constraints. In addition, the proposed project is complimentary to findings of the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) that indicates the weak capacity of Burundi local decision-makers to manage natural resources due to data information and training constraints.

In 2007, Burundi prepared the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), which was an opportunity to better assess the country's vulnerability to climate change and focus on adaptation options. The proposed project is anchored firmly in the priorities identified in the NAPA. The project will address the following NAPA Priorities:

***NAPA Priority Project #1: Support Climate Forecasts for Early Warning.*** The global objective of the project is to build the human and technical capacities of the National Weather Service in order to establish reliable seasonal climate forecasts.. In the context of the proposed project, relevant early warning systems and risks assessment products provided to provincial/ communal services local disaster networks and communities officers will facilitate the integration of climate change risks into the on-going reconstruction efforts (component 2 below);

***NAPA Priority Project #6: Protection of the Buffer Zones in Lake Tanganyika Floodplain and around the Lakes of Bugesera.*** The proposed project focuses on developing the local capacities that are necessary to manage climate risks in the floodplain around Lake Tanganyika, specifically in the surroundings of Bujumbura, Rumonge and Nyanza-Lake (where the Lake is the widest, as well as containing critical marshlands) and Lake Complex of Bugesera. LDCF resources will be used to establish relevant standards for the management of critical natural resources taking into account the fluctuations of water levels related to the cyclic fluctuations of precipitations. Vulnerability and risks assessment, early warning system will be developed and established in regions surrounding Lake Tanganyika to protect vulnerable populations livelihoods' from existing climate impacts as well as projected changes (component 2).

***NAPA Priority Project #10: Stabilisation of River Dynamics of River Courses in Mumirwa and Imbo.*** The objective of this priority is to protect both the landscapes and public and private infrastructure located along the axes of drainage in Mumirwa and the Imbo lowlands. These channels are susceptible to erosion during the periods of heavy precipitations. In the context of the proposed LDCF financed project, relevant adaptation technologies will be made accessible to manage climate change risks on critical infrastructure and lands in these drainage channels (component 2).

**B.**

**C. PROJECT OVERVIEW:**

Burundi has emerged from an extremely damaging civil war that lasted more than 12 years. From

December 2008, steady progress has been made to restore critical institutions and the country is now overseeing the resettlement and reintegration of thousands of returning refugees and about 150,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) distributed among 160 camps in the country. The proposed project builds on a number of baseline projects implemented by the Government in the context of disaster risks management and to support the reconstruction phase of Burundi.

### **B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address**

Government of Burundi: National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and its Actions Plan (Action Plan 2012-2015 budget US\$51,000,000, expected co-financing to this LDCF Project is US\$5,000,000 relevant for component 1 of the proposed LDCF Project)

In 2011, The government developed the Disaster risk strategy (PRCG) to enhance the resilience of Burundi's population to increasing of risks of natural disasters. Five strategic areas have been identified:

1. *Encourage policy makers and other stakeholders to consider the PRGC as a national priority for community resilience;*
2. *Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning system;*
3. *Use knowledge, innovation and education to build culture of risks;*
4. *Reduce the underlying factors;*
5. *Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

The strategy will be implemented nation-wide through an action plan for the period 2012-2015, with an amount of USD 51 million financed through Government and Partners. Actions that will be undertaken include the establishment of National/local Platforms, institutional capacity building, strengthening of data collection, and the establishment of communication systems will provide relevant support to the proposed project activities, particularly component 1 of the proposed LDCF financed project.

Government of Burundi: Village Level based Programme. (Total budget US\$25,000,000, expected co-financing to this LDCF Project is US\$2,500,000, relevant for component 2 of the proposed LDCF project).

This Programme is an emergency response to those affected by decades of crisis and who were left without land. The operationalization of relevant domestic policies through this initiative will help the Government to manage and respond to the challenge posed by the tension between emergency response and long-term development objectives. The objectives are (i) to provide a permanent source of income, (ii) to create services and necessary businesses to improve agricultural productivity and living conditions of households and (iii) to begin a process of self-development (empowerment) at the village level. The hope is that this programme will gradually help to transform a subsistence economy into one that is more market economy orientated, to diversify sources of household income, thereby reducing the structural causes of poverty. This Programme lays the foundation of long-term community development on which the LDCF project will build the socio-economic resilience of populations affected by the war.

UNDP supported “Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD)” Programme (Period 2011-2013- total budget US\$9,150,000, expected co-financing to this LDCF Project is US\$4,500,000, relevant for component 2 of the proposed LDCF project).

To-date, efforts to support reintegration have focused on emergency measures, without consideration of long-term issues that are necessary to ensure investments are sustainable. In a number of locations, critical infrastructure and essential services are unavailable or where they exist, capacity is

insufficient to meet the needs of the influx of new residents. A UNDP LRRD programme (**2011-2013**) is on-going that supports the repatriation and sustainable reintegration of crisis-affected populations in Burundi. The programme is enabling the development of basic infrastructure that is necessary to ensure the economic viability of rural villages. Target villages of the UNDP support are located in the three southern provinces (**Makamba, Bururi and Rutana**), areas where there is a very large contingent of returning refugees. This baseline project will support the proposed LDCF project by providing a platform for coordinating of efforts at the communal levels and for ensuring effective participation of targets communities. In addition, the baseline project will seek to improve the availability, quality and service/maintenance of critical infrastructure. It will support the reintegration of targeted populations and the reduction of poverty by catalysing productive activities including the promotion of local entrepreneurship.

*United Nations Peace-building Fund (PBF): Reintegration Programme (period 2011-2013-total budget US\$9,200,000, expected co-financing to this LDCF Project is US\$3,000,000- relevant for components 1 & 2 of the proposed LDCF project)*

The post-electoral period is key to consolidating gains of the past years. However, numerous challenges remain, including the sustainable socioeconomic reintegration of populations affected by the war. In this connection and in line with its renewals policy, the PBF decided to contribute US\$9.2 million to the Programme on the sustainable socio-economic reintegration of the populations affected by the conflict in Burundi. The Government and the UN jointly developed the programme and is a “sub-programme” of the National Strategy for the socioeconomic reintegration of the populations affected by the conflict. It focuses in particular on refugees, IDPs, and former combatants with a particular emphasis on gender and youth, and will be incorporated in the PRSP II, currently being finalized. PBF’s allocation aims at sustaining the reintegration process in the **Provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Bubanza and Cibitoke**. Specific objectives include the strengthening of the social cohesion by promoting local governance; ensuring the socioeconomic reintegration of the target population; reviving productive activities and promoting local entrepreneurship; strengthening national capacities in policy, planning, coordination and monitoring of the reintegration process. By strengthening local planning processes and access to social services, this baseline will support the proposed LDCF project by providing a platform for coordinating of efforts at the communal levels and for ensuring effective participation of targets communities. In addition, the baseline project will seek to improve the availability, quality and service/maintenance of critical infrastructure. It will support the reintegration of targeted populations and the reduction of poverty by catalysing productive activities including the promotion of local entrepreneurship.

*World Bank- Public works and urban management project (Period 2010-2014, total budget US\$45,000,000, expected co-financing to this LDCF Project is US\$15,000,000- relevant for components 1 & 2 of the proposed LDCF project)*

The project is a response to a request by the Government of Burundi and is in line with the Country Assistance Strategy (FY 2009-2012) which aims at supporting Burundi’s transition from a post-conflict to a developing economy. It supports Strategic Objective Two, Le., “Improving Access to Social Services and Consolidating Social Stability” by generating substantial local short-term employment through labor-intensive infrastructure rehabilitation. This WB baseline aims to increase access to basic socioeconomic services and create short-term employment opportunities. It will support the proposed LDCF project by improving governance, municipal management, and fiscal performance through the provision of technical assistance, training, and equipment. It will also finance the development and rehabilitation of infrastructure in **Bujumbura, Gitega, and Ngozi** (improved markets, schools, water and health services and drainage networks).

*FAO's emergency assistance in Burundi ((Period 2010-2014, total budget US\$20,000,000, expected co-financing to this LDCF Project is US\$5,000,000-relevant for components 1 & 2 of the proposed LDCF project)*

FAO's Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordination Unit (ERCU) is providing assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture in the implementation and development of programmes, which guide vulnerable populations towards socio-economic recovery, and sustainable agricultural development. **Kirundo, Muyinga, Cankuzo, Ruyigi, Rutana, Makamba and Bujumbura Rural figure are priority provinces.** This baseline project will support LDCF project by ensuring supporting successful reintegration of landless returnees through Rural Integrated Villages (in partnership with UNDP and UNICEF), as well as ensuring agricultural production capability for these groups. In addition, FAO is managing the food security monitoring and early warning system (SAP/SSA) and vulnerability mapping throughout the country (IPC), which can be a baseline for the warning system at local level. The proposed LDCF will complement this baseline project by including the consideration of climate change concerns into community level disaster risks management capacity development; introducing climate change variability and projections into decision-making on land use practices; and financing physical and biological solutions aimed at protecting livelihoods from climate impacts (floods, erosion).

**B. 2. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:**

The NAPA reported that Burundi is subjected to the adverse effects of climate change. Reduction in agricultural production, losses in human lives, increased risks of diseases, loss of biodiversity, etc. are among the consequences following climate induced flooding and landslides in Burundi. Under a weak socio economic context, these climate induced events have worsened poverty and food security. In recent years, extreme weather conditions have created humanitarian disasters. In 2007, almost 25% of the population have been hit by floods and needed assistance. With over 90% of the population depending on agriculture, this has serious consequences for food and livelihood opportunities. Lack of rainfall has also been a contributing factor to the decrease of water in many lakes in Burundi.

Based on data from the past 60 years, Burundi has experienced cycles of excess or deficit rainfall nearly every decade and an overall increased mean temperature (RdB 2009f). Most notably, the dry season has become longer in the lowlands and central highlands. A continued increase of 1.7 to 3 C° in the mean temperature is predicted by 2050. Rainfall is also predicted to change, though by how much is less certain. However, models show a tendency towards more extreme weather cycles (floods, drought, etc.). Burundi endured significant economic costs from such extreme weather events: severe floods in 2006 and 2007 and severe drought from 1999-2000 and again in 2005. During this time, the northeast provinces were especially hard hit; this is an area, which also supports a higher population density and resulted in a high loss of GDP, estimated between 5-17% (SEI 2010).

The capacity of communities, local governments, and national government to respond effectively to



climate change risks remains limited due to the non-availability of relevant data and management tools, the lack of local technical expertise, and the low contributions in financial resources. There is insufficient indigenous knowledge on weather forecasting indicators and skills in the future. In addition, climate change risks are not considered into the planning and budgeting systems at the local government and community levels. Also, few donors are intervening in Burundi to support disaster risk.

The challenge is to prepare communities and local decision-makers to adapt. The on-going reconstruction in Burundi presents an opportunity to ensure that climate change related risks are integrated into ongoing government-led efforts. Climate change induced disaster risks will have to be taken into account in capacity- and vulnerability assessments and a new development model is needed now – not just based on emergency activities which save lives but also that on process allowing to boost development. New partnerships will have to be forged, not only with governments, NGOs and UN partners but also with local decision-makers and vulnerable communities, particularly when it comes to early warning.

In alignment with the National disaster Risk Management Strategy and the National Adaptation Programme of Action, and under emergency and reconstruction phase, the proposed LDCF project will strengthen local response to climate disaster risks through the application of relevant disaster management tools and the promotion of adaptation technologies in urban and rural areas to ensure the socio-economic resilience and wellbeing of vulnerable communities. Target project areas are natural regions of Imbo Lowands, Mumirwa and Bugasera mainly affected by flooding from Congo-Nile rivers and Lake Tanganika. The LDCF project will be developed around the following components.

**Component 1: Disaster risks preparedness capacities developed to integrate climate resilient investment and options into local development processes**

**Baseline situation and risks in face of climate change**

In 2005, Burundi declared a humanitarian crisis-related losses and damages caused by flood. The estimated destruction or damage to 54,815 homes, 1,008 schools, 844 critical infrastructure (roads and bridges) 166,884 ha of agriculture lands with about 1,292,616 households affected was extremely catastrophic to the country. To cope in a long term to this situation, the Government established the National Platform on Disaster Risk Management (Decree 100/292, 16 October 2007). The Government also established Provincial Platforms in BUSONI, BUGABIRA, BUTERERE, BUJUMBURA and RUMONGE for preparing and responding to emergency situations. These Provincial Platforms are a cross-sectoral body led by the Provincial Head of Civil Protection, the Ministry of interior and partners (UN agencies, NGOs, local communities). This effort is completed by the development of the National Strategy on Disaster Risks Reduction (2011) and its Work plan (2012-2015). However, these national and provincial platforms are established without tools, capacities and financial means allowing them to play their role and to intervene effectively in villages exposed to risks.

FAO has established an early warning programme for sudden major hazards. This involves: (i) the identification and reduction of risk, through risk profiling, information gathering, analyzing and disseminating, risk analysis, and readiness analysis; (ii) the response, through rapid evaluation and response, livelihood assessments and direct interventions; (iii) the management of the risk, through risk reduction, conflict resolution, facilitating transition and provision of subsequent support. Particularly, the FAO programme is participating in : (i) the cassava brown streak surveillance

programme; (ii) the cassava mosaic control programme; (iii) the Global Early Warning and Response System for Major Animal Diseases, including Zoonoses (GLEWS) ; (iv) the Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES). Although FAO EWP is important for systematic food production monitoring to reduce the risk from disasters, there is no flood early warning system (EWS) allowing the protection of infrastructures and local livelihoods from climate impacts. The National Weather Service (IGEBU) is providing short- to medium term climate forecast information at national level but information are not available to local decision-makers, grassroots communities and communal technical services to better plan and sustainably manage the risk of natural disasters.

To improve local planning capacities the Component B of a World Bank Project (Base cost: IDA US\$ 2.3 million) has developed planning and programming tools in Bujumbura, Gitega, and Ngozi. Main activities are the production of administrative and management accounts reports, the sharing of financial data and the organisation of audits. During the first year of the UN Peace Building Programme, training are organised for decentralized structures to build capacity to conduct a participatory local planning, improve land management, ensure community cohesion and provide quality services. However, there is no reference to the impacts of climate change on planned investments in Community recovery Programmes and Urban Infrastructures and how to address these. Most of local deciders and communities have limited ability to integrate climate change in all relevant sectoral activities and in development strategies in general. There is a limited understanding of the risks and opportunities related to climate change and the potential development benefits of climate change related activities. Policies and strategies may not produce concrete results if there is no prior training and awareness of decision-makers of the existence of climate change and its impact on local livelihoods.

The total funding available for the achievement of baseline development goals is **US\$7,000,000** including UN Peace Building funds (estimated to be US\$350,000), FAO emergency Programme (estimated to be US\$2,000,000), World Bank project (estimated to be US\$600,000), communal and government contributions (estimated to be US\$4,050,000).

### **Adaptation Alternative**

Efforts to respond adequately to climate risks remains limited in the baseline activities due to the non-availability of relevant climate risks data and management tools, the lack of local technical expertise to integrate climate changes into local planning. The proposed LDCF project will enable communal services, relevant ministry support services and Provincial disaster risks platforms to use climate risks management tools for long term planning under climate change variability and projections. This will ensure that climate change impacts do not undermine on-going efforts to improve the effectiveness of reconstruction programmes and key drivers of economic growth. The additional costs of doing so will **US\$2,300,000**.

The objective of people-centred early warning systems is to empower individuals and communities threatened by hazards to act in sufficient time and in an appropriate manner to reduce the possibility of personal injury, loss of life and damage to property and the environment. To do so, there must be a sound scientific basis for predicting and forecasting hazards and a reliable forecasting and warning system. Under **output 1.1**, GEF resources will be used to establish a forecasting /early warning system tailored for communal services in Bujumbura, Rumonge, Nyanza-Lac and Bugasera to guide preparation for disaster prevention and responses (**US\$300,000**). The LDCF Project will support also the standardisation of risks data for the systematic collection, sharing, assessment of hazard /vulnerability data. Processes for reviewing the accuracy of risk data and information and updating

risk data each year (including information on any new or emerging vulnerabilities and hazards) will be also developed to guide preparation for disaster prevention and responses. This action will be based on works already undertaken by IGEBU in term of providing short- to medium term climate forecast information. Strong linkages will be developed with African development Bank meteorological and hydrological GIS datasets and FAO food security monitoring and early warning system (SAP/SSA).

Technical staffs and communities will be assisted with training to develop local coping and adaptation strategies and adjust plans, programmes and projects to new climatic experiences. Clear messages containing simple, useful information are critical to enable proper responses that will help safeguard lives and livelihoods. Under **output 1.2**, specific early warning products, coming from output 1, will be communicating to communal services in Bujumbura, Rumonge, Nyanza-Lac and Bugasera (**US\$600,000**). Training will be organised to allow at least 50 staff from Bujumbura communal services and relevant ministry support services (Planning, Infrastructure, Water and Environment) to proper use of probabilistic risks assessment data to identify cost-effective adaptation investments options that is robust in the face of climate uncertainty. At least, 200 staff from Provincial Disaster Risks Platforms (Bujumbura, Bugasera, Rumonge, Nyaza-Lac) and about 400 people from vulnerable communities trained on climate information exchange, climate change induced disaster risk assessment/analysis, emergency and anticipatory response strategies with special focus on floods and erosion. The project will use frameworks of National and Provincial Platforms on Disaster Risks to conduct national and sub-national dialogues helping them to understand the risk-based approach and to establish the organisational arrangement for conducting hazard identification, vulnerability and risk assessment. In addition, local institutions and community groups will be trained in the management and maintenance of tree plantation and anti erosion small infrastructures for sustainability and better management of the infrastructures (**output 1.5**).

Livelihoods and infrastructures risk assessment will be conducted under **output 1.3** with gender-focused analysis to produce necessary vulnerability, hazard and risk maps for targeted provinces and Bujumbura (**US\$500,000**). Characteristics of key natural hazards (e.g. intensity, frequency and probability) will be analysed and historical data evaluated. Hazard maps will be developed to identify the geographical areas and communities that could be affected by natural hazards and to assess the interaction of multiple natural hazards. A participatory approach will be used to ensure that risk information is comprehensive and includes historical and indigenous knowledge, and local information and national level data. Factors such as gender, disability, access to infrastructure, economic diversity and environmental sensitivities will be also considered.

Based on risks assessment, policy actions will be undertaken (**US\$900,000**) under **Output 1.4** with:

- The Revision of Hydrological plans for the management and stabilization of water flowing from the Congo-Nile watershed and Mumirwa on the basis of anticipated climate changes projections and adapted infrastructures options to reduce enormous damage on Bujumbura infrastructures from landslides and flooding.
- The establish strategic buffer zones in Rumonge and Nyaza-Lac lands' surrounding Lake Tanganyika floodplain to take account of the fluctuations of water levels related to the cyclic fluctuations of precipitations.
- The establishment of agreed local regulations in Bugasera to adjust land used practices in the context of anticipated climate change risks; and
- The revision of at least 2 village level plan or repatriation and reintegration of refugees programme on basis of climate scenario in order to manage problems posed by climate induced-

impacts (flooding, erosion, droughts); Planning at the municipal level must incorporate new dynamics of climate changes and ensure that all related activities should be already integrated at this level. To do so, the LDCF Project will take in account the participatory process already undertaken to implement/realize Community Communal Development plans (PCDC).

## **Component 2: Effective disaster risk responses for a resilient recovery programme**

### **Baseline situation and related climate risks**

To address land issues and to create favorable conditions for resettlement of IDPs, the Government of Burundi set up in 2005 the Village Level Based Programme (« Villagisation » in French) as emergency response to the reintegration of people affected by the crisis for which an installer individually in a dispersed rural settlement would be impossible.

In 2011, a review of the Program realization stated that 889 infrastructure projects for community development are ongoing or completed. More than 3,000 homes, in which 2000 made with bricks, were built (<http://www.burundi-agnews.org/2.5/index.php/economie/economie-a-affaires/1778-burundi-qgrand-reportageq-sur-le-chantier-de-2011> ).

Efforts from government on reintegration are supported by international partners under specific Programmes. In this framework, the UN Peace building Funds and UNDP Recovery Programmes are supporting the implementation of the national strategy of community recovery for war-affected populations under the leadership of the Ministry of National Solidarity. These Programme are supporting the (i) improvement of the access to some basic social services (portable water, rehabilitation of existing community infrastructure (rural roads, markets, communal centers), building of houses, etc.); (ii) the promotion of local entrepreneurship through training, markets studies, financing; (iii) and the building of women association capacity on conservation of agriculture production. Main achievements are the building of eight integrated villages to resettle 5,000 returnees, internally displaced persons and vulnerable residents. The integrated programme also helped 244 women start small-scale food processing businesses, which helped them generate an income. Other activities included 89 labour intensive projects, which employed temporarily 6,530 people including over 4,000 former combatants (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ULt7tnx7WQU&feature=youtu.be>).

FAO is currently implementing multiple projects in Burundi which aim to support the transition from emergency relief to development, reintegrate returnees harmoniously, reduce vulnerability and chronic food insecurity and bolster disaster preparedness and livelihood restoration. FAO's assistance in Burundi enabled production to reach the pre-crisis levels of 1993, through the provision of inputs such as seeds, vegetable material, cattle and other agricultural inputs (an average of 2.5 goats were provided for each of 20 000 households totalling 100 000 people between 2008 and 2010). This constitutes a great deal of hope, especially for the farmers who initially faced destitution and famine, but who now have the capacity to build a new future. FAO also established Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in all nine villages where it works in eastern Burundi. The primary objective of FFS is to encourage innovation and experimentation by groups of rural farmers. The hope is that farmers will discover which agricultural practices are most productive and most sustainable. After determining the best practices in the "classroom" context of FFS, farmers return to private farms and implement them. The private plots of these farmers then serve as examples to neighbours and other community members.

However, the current reintegration Programme is no longer specifically taking into account climate change issues. This will be a limiting factor for the sustainability of the resettlement strategy. In addition, most of reintegration programmes are intervening in most vulnerable areas. For example, Rumonge and Nyaza Lac Provinces, which are UNDP LRRD area of intervention, are bordering the Lake Tanganyika where water level varied between 772 - 777 m of altitude since 1929 to date because of the variability of precipitations in the catchment's area. The receding of waters lead to shortages in water available for domestic and agricultural use affecting crop and livestock production. Between 1998 and 2005, drought caused 35% livestock mortality and a widespread food crisis. These Provinces are also located in Mumirwa natural region's where erosion is felt by the population as being the principal factor of the fall in soil fertility, and consequently of the fall in crop productivity. In this primarily agricultural and strongly populated area, the economic survival of the population is related to the preservation of soil productivity capacity. In this region, any land subjected to precipitations undergoes the phenomenon of erosion, i.e. a degradation of the relief, a modification of the chemical composition of the soil and its structure and loss of the outer soil surface that is wiped off by run-off waters. The loss of the outer soil surface impoverishes the farmed lands, making it less fertile and less productive. Erosion control and soil fertility restoration are urgent needs that require adequate circumscribing both in its form (manifestation) and its content (causes) in order to propose strategies adapted to the real land situation. There is a need to establish structural, systemic, and sustainable support that meaningfully recognizes and addresses climate change challenges into integrated village programme in Burundi.

The infrastructure component of the WB project (Base cost: IDA US\$33 million) is targeting communal and community demand-driven investment programs such as roads, markets, water supply and sanitation infrastructure, communal building, schools, health and social centres, erosion control and environmental works, quarry rehabilitation pilot projects, etc. To strengthen local economic development, the three target cities will be allocated additional funding for their trunk infrastructure in order to improve the functioning of city infrastructure networks and/or municipal service delivery. However, these efforts do not take climate change risks into account, especially in the development of housing schemes and socio-economic activities. Most of Provincial governments have insufficient capacity to identify and implement climate-resilient activities/practices across landscapes commune/wide. The communal resources do not match the responsibilities delegated to communes and local tax system does not allow communes to mobilize sufficient financial resources to support their development needs under changing climate. In addition, WB interventions are localized in areas strongly affected by the effects of climate change. Bujumbura City is located in the Imbo lowlands area, particularly identified by NAPA as vulnerable sites. This region receives many torrents flowing from the Congo-Nile watershed and Mumirwa, which are heavily sprinkled and steeply sloping. Very disastrous situations of erosion characterized by landslip and deposits of the alluvia and colluviums in the lowlands are constantly observed and are likely to be accentuated following strong precipitations due to climate change. This destroying type of erosion particularly affects the urban zones, in particular the town of Bujumbura that is crossed by 4 of these torrents. The torrential rains in years 1937, 1941, 1950, 1960, 1961 - 1964, 1983, 1986, 1989 and 1991 caused regular cuts of roads combined with landslides and enormous damage on the infrastructures and the population floods in the city of Bujumbura. In April 2009, flood waters had reached areas that were previously unaffected, "even moving down a road leading to Bujumbura International Airport.



The total funding available for the achievement of baseline development goals is **US\$22,750,000** including FAO Emergency Programme (expected to be US\$3,000,000), UNDP-LRRD Programme (expected to be US\$4,500,000), UN Peace Building Programme (expected to be US\$2,700,000) & World Bank project (expected to be US\$10,000,000) and communities and government investments on the village-based programme (expected to be US\$2,550,000).

***Adaptation Alternative:***

LDCF resources will come in additionality to these on-going efforts of resettlement by providing necessary investments to protect infrastructures and local livelihoods from climate impacts and build the socio-economic resilience of crisis-affected population. The additional costs will be met with LDCF support (**US\$6,000,000**).

Under **output 2.1**, the LDCF project will support the planting of 150,000 ha of trees and herbaceous/shrubby quickset hedges in Bugasera and Mumirwa natural to fix the unstable grounds/slopes and protect banks and ravines from heavy rains. It is recommended in the NAPA to set up herbaceous and shrubby quickset hedges with the use of graminaceous most known and tested such as: *Pennisetum.sp*; *Tripsacum.sp* and *Setaria*. It is also possible to use main leguminous species disseminated in Burundi, i.e. *Leuceanadiversifolia*, *Leuceanaleucocephala* and *Calliandracalothyrsus*. The project will also produce and disseminate agro-forestry species with the association of crops to non-adverse shrubby species that protect and improve the soil. The species most used in the province are: *Grevillea sp.*, *Cedrella sp.*, and shrubs like *Leuceana sp.* and *Calliandr sp.* often used on contour lines. They are appropriate in the protection of banks and ravines. This dispositive will be completed in Mumirwa areas with about 25 km of anti-erosion small-scale infrastructure (ditches, radical terraces and stone alignments) installed to preserve communities lands from higher risk of pluvial top soil erosion (**output 1.2**). Physical works for flood Control will be established in Bujumbura through excavation of 60 km of major river channel (Ntahangwa, Muha and Kanyosha), levee setting back and embankment stabilisation, strengthening of discharge channels and cut-off channels, installation of floodgates, inland water drainage channels) (**US\$4,000,000**) (**outputs 1.3**).

The communities participating in the programme will form the institutional basis for decision-making and ensure sustainability of investments. Hill committees (Integrated Rural Village and villages / host communities) established through UNDP LRRD, UN PBF Projects would support coordination and monitoring of activities on the ground. They will benefit training on maintenance, management of tree plantations and anti erosion small infrastructures for sustainability and better management of the infrastructures.

**B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#)":**

The incorporation of climate change risk management principles into urban and rural policy processes is done with the expectation that it will incentivize and lead to the identification of new development priorities, revised strategies, evolution of supportive by-laws, and law enforcement mechanisms, as well as monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

Burundi will address important investment gaps in adaptation related technologies focused on floods and erosion by installing biological devices such as herbaceous and shrubby quickset hedges to fix the unstable grounds and the slopes; and popularising anti-erosion physical devices such as ditches, radical terraces and stone alignments. Bujumbura inhabitants will also be supported to undertake work of correction and stabilization on these rivers.

The project will ensure that all key outputs take account of the specific gender related concerns, such as the linkages between women and children and natural disasters and differences in access to key infrastructure between men and women. Specifically, the implementing partner and communities will mainstream gender concerns when designing soft and hard adaptation measure that will be implemented. Gender and the specific role of women in the use and maintenance of village and household level infrastructure, specifically water provisioning infrastructure and measures to mitigate disaster risk, is a critical element that the proposed initiative will promote. Information about climate change and adaptation measures will be designed and disseminated to ensure that women and girls – especially those who are poor or have been denied the right to an education – can easily have access to and absorb the necessary information. During the project formulation phase, a gender expert will systematically analyse and address in all outputs the specific needs of both women and men; and targeted interventions to enable women and men to participate in – and benefit equally from – development efforts.

**B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change 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:**

Risk	Level	Mitigation
Low Institutional/ Execution Capacity	M	Each component includes capacity building investments to support communes and provincial authorities to understand and manage climate risks
Political instability	M	Government is supported by the UN system to install a peace and democratic environment in Burundi
Lack financial sustainability	M	UNDP and the World Bank are working with national and local government to ensure coordination mechanisms on aid, leveraging of financial resources at national and international levels. In addition, the project will develop framework for investment with the revision of local plan to introduce adaptation options and investments.

Sustainability of investment due to low capacity of communities to maintain infrastructures	M	Under UNDP, UNPBF and WB projects, local stakeholders are trained for the maintenance of rural and urban infrastructures. In addition, the project will provide additional training for the management and maintenance of tree plantation and anti erosion small infrastructures for sustainability and better management of the infrastructures
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**B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:**

Key stakeholders	Expected roles
IGEBU	Implementing Partner responsible for executing the project
Ministry of Public Security, Directorate of Civil Protection Ministry of Water, Environment, Land Management and Urban Planning Ministry of Agricultural and livestock Ministry of Public Infrastructures Ministry of Energy and Mine	Technical support and collaboration with IGEBU
Regional/Local Government : Governor and Councils	Expects to benefit directly from the project's capacity building activities
Civil society women and youth associations, Community Based Organizations, NGOs, media	Individual and group capacity building in climate change Implementation of project activities Peer-to-peer knowledge exchange Support the creation and production of informative material about climate change and cattle-raising (leaflets, guide books, videos, etc.)



The project will be coordinated by the Geographic Institute of Burundi (IGEBU) which is a directorate general under the Ministry of Water, Environment, Land management and Urban Planning in charge of hydrology, hydrogeology, water resources assessment, climate monitoring in real time, mapping and survey issues at national level. Apart from those missions, IGEBU, as national focal point of United Nations Framework of Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) coordinate all adaptation and mitigation activities in Burundi. The IGEBU is part of the National Platform on Disaster Risk Management and very active in term of providing support through cartography, topography, meteorology, and those relating to water resource. Moreover, the institution is also a focal point of Nile Basin Initiatives (NBI). The Institute has the qualified staff in disaster management, climate change monitoring, climate and hydrology forecaster, mapping and survey that participated actively in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> communication and PANA elaboration. It has confirmed experiences in projects coordination such as FAO Nile, Africover for land use maps elaboration, Decision Support System project, African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD) and others. PPG resources will be utilized to engage key stakeholders at the national/sub-national and community level during the project design phase. In alignment with the approved project objective, comprehensive stakeholder analysis will be conducted to determine stakeholder needs vis-à-vis adaptation to potential climate change impacts, the effectiveness of current local responses, barriers to adaptation, expertise that might be helpful in designing the implementation of the project and those who may have been involved in similar initiatives or planning processes.

#### **B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:**

##### **AfDB/GEF : Enhancing Climate Risk Management and Adaptation in Burundi (ECRAMB)**

The objective of the LDCF project is “to improve forecasting and early warning systems for climate variability and change for better awareness, preparedness and adaptation, through enhanced capacity of the population to adapt to climate change and reduce vulnerability.” The project has 3 components:

Component 1 : Investment with following outputs : (i) improvement of the climate and hydrological observation networks to generate improved climate information and appropriate data to enhance baseline investments in conservation and production ; (ii) development of national meteorological and hydrological GIS datasets supporting planning and implementation of adaptation, risk reduction and climate proofing interventions. The datasets shall also be appropriate for future hydropower scoping studies; (iii) piloting of new/ enhanced methodologies for soil and water conservation in the watershed in the face of climate change and modification of baseline investments in order to demonstrate climate change proofing; (iv) enhancing the baseline investments in improved Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral production rainwater harvesting techniques for agricultural and domestic use.

Component 2: Capacity building with the (i) enhancing the capacity of the National Weather Service (IGEBU) to provide short to medium term climate forecast information ; (ii) revision of key national policies (agriculture, water, forestry, etc), investments and practices taking climate change into account ; (iii) incorporation of climate change adaptation in public awareness and environmental education programmes for target groups including the farmers ; (iv) ensuring national budgets provide for climate

change risks and (v) uphold the support and practice of anticipatory adaptation planning by key stakeholders in pilot regions.

Component 3: knowledge management and lessons learnt: (i) Establishing a national multi-stakeholder platform on lessons learned; (ii) Extraction and dissemination of lessons learnt to all key national agencies; (iii) Integration of lessons into work programmes of local partners and international partner agencies; (iv) Development of a website as a knowledge platform; (v) Creation of linkages to the Adaptation Learning Mechanism.

Climate database developed will be used to establish EWS at local level and adaptation experiences shared. As IGEBU is the coordinator of the two projects, better synergy in terms of project management will be built.

### **UNDP/GEF: Lake Tanganyika Project**

The conclusions of the Lake Tanganyika Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and the Lake Tanganyika Strategic Action Programme (SAP), both from July 2000; and the developing Lake Tanganyika Convention (signed in 2003) have driven the Objectives, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities of this Integrated Multi-Donor Programme. With GEF financial support from an extended PDF B process, countries prioritized and developed detailed interventions to address these major trans-boundary issues confronting their attempt to manage the resources of Lake Tanganyika and its basin. The three GEF interventions comprise: (i) Pollution control into the Lake through wastewater management in the cities of Bujumbura (Burundi) and Kigoma (Tanzania); (ii) Sedimentation control into the Lake through catchment management interventions in the areas of Uvira (DRC), Kigoma (Tanzania) and Mpulungu (Zambia); (iii) Institutional support to policy process, convention implementation and monitoring programmes. The Project will work closely with the LTA coordination unit to ensure synergy and complementarities actions on catchment management.

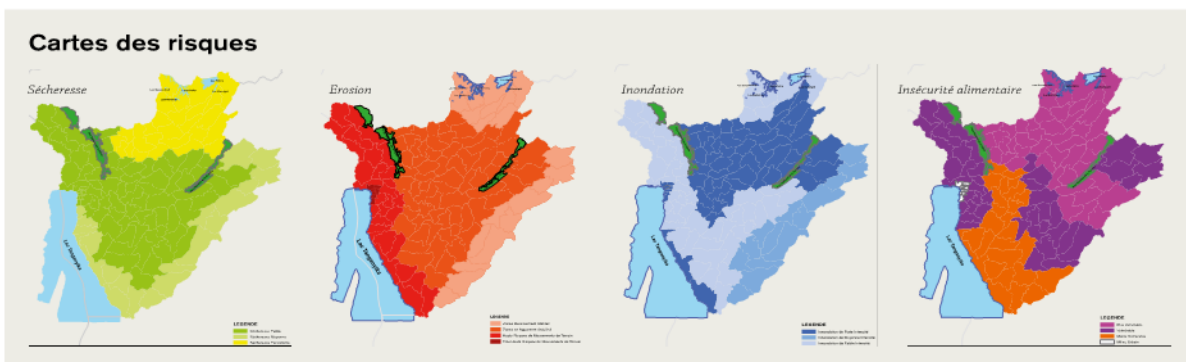
During the PPG phase, in-depth consultations will be undertaken to establish partnerships and practical modalities for linking and collaborating with the above on-going initiatives so that duplication is avoided and that LDCF resources build on the progress and achievements made to date through such initiatives. A strategy and plan for collaboration with relevant on-going and planned initiatives will be prepared during the preparatory phase, including defining the roles and responsibilities of critical stakeholders.

### **C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:**

UNDP's comparative advantage in implementing this project is underpinned by the expected role of UNDP outlined in its Country Programme Documents. During the period 2005-2009, main efforts are developed to support Community recovery in Burundi. UNDP programme on "Rebuilding Community Service (CRS)" assisted communities to improve living conditions and promote their rehabilitation. Labour-intensive Works (HIMO) was engaged for the reconstruction of community infrastructure (rural roads, sanitation, manufacturing of bricks for vulnerable populations and reforestation). A total of 29,148 persons including 12,265 women benefited from the Community Reconstruction Service, which

injected into their families a total income of US\$5,106,219. Through the Integrated Operational Plans Reintegration (PEARS), UNDP has supported the planning and coordination of all partners in the resettlement of repatriated refugees in 13 provinces.

Priority is also given to the development of a sound environmental management, prevention and management of natural disasters. In 2007, UNDP supported the development of the National Strategy for Prevention and Disaster Risk Management (SNPGRC). It was an active process involving the participation of multi stakeholders having relevant responsibilities on risk and vulnerability. The SNPGRC is linked with priorities developed by the Hyogo Framework for Action. In September 2008, UNDP assisted the Government to build national capacities on prevention and risk management and disaster (PGRC). This project aimed to strengthen the capacity of the Government, civil society and citizens in natural disasters risk management and prevention, with a specific objective on the establishment of a coordination system among all partners. UNDP developed also natural risks maps in Burundi which served to develop Contingency Plans in vulnerable Provinces (Ngozi, Kayanza, Muyinga and Kirundo).



UNDP’s comparative advantage for the proposed project lies in its long-standing experience working with different government entities to advance adaptation and resilience capacities. In Burundi, UNDP supported the development of the NAPA, which was an opportunity to better assess the country’s vulnerability to climate change and focus on adaptation options. With support from UNDP/GEF, Burundi recently completed its Second National Communication, which includes: a comprehensive inventory on GHG and additional measures and policies to mitigate or adapt and identifies gaps and constraints as well as financial resources and technical capabilities needed. UNDP/GEF supported the elaboration of the National Strategy together with a national Action Plan to respond to the challenge and reduce impact of land degradation in Burundi. It is currently supporting a national investment strategy and a Funding Plan to bust actions against land degradation. Under this framework, Burundi completed in 2011 a comprehensive study on the costs on inertias (= not taking actions) against land degradation, which reveals lack of appropriate measures against land degradation and erosion are costing a total of US\$1,342,354,000/year.

Country office level operations are supported by regional advisory capacity based in the UNDP/GEF Regional Centre in Pretoria. UNDP has dedicated Regional Technical Advisers focusing on supporting adaptation programming and implementation in a range of technical areas relevant to this project including disaster management, infrastructure development, and ecosystem based adaptation, capacity development, and local governance reform. Our network of global Senior Technical Advisors provide

additional technical oversight and leadership helping to ensure that programmes on the ground achieve maximum policy impact.

**C.1. INDICATE THE CO-FINANCING AMOUNT THE GEF AGENCY IS BRINGING TO THE PROJECT:**

UNDP will provide a co-financing of **US\$4,800,000** through its actions implemented under the Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) Programme (US\$4,500,000) and also support to the PMU (US\$300,000).

**C.2. HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO THE GEF AGENCY'S PROGRAMME (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:**

The project will contribute to the UNDAF (2010-2014) Outcome 2 "*Communities, states institutions, civil society at local level support socio-economic recovery and contribute effectively to the consolidation of peace and democracy*". UNDP will support (i) the review of local development plan (output 2.1.1); improvement of participation mechanisms (output 2.1.4); establish necessary services and capacities for a sustainable reintegration (output 2.1.6); mobilization of national and international expertise to support recovery (output 2.2.5); support communities on local entrepreneurship and innovative income generating (output 2.3.3); and building capacity on disaster risks preparedness and responses (output 2.3.4).


The proposed LDCF project will contribute to the Country Programme (2010-2014), where UNDP will continue to strengthen national and local capacities on disaster and climate risks management for a sustainable community recovery. It is expected the establishment of a functional data collection system on disaster risks and the implementation of priorities identified in the National disaster Risk Management Strategy. UNDP will continue to give priority to the Recovery Programme through the formulation of policy, improvement of planning, coordination and monitoring mechanisms for a sustainable socioeconomic and reintegration.

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE
Murengerantiwan Epimaque	GEF Focal Point	Ministry of Water, Environment and Urban Planning	April 23, 2012

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Yannick Glemarec, Executive Coordinator, UNDP/GEF		June 8, 2012	Mame Dagou Diop (G-LECRD)	+27 12 354 8115	<a href="mailto:mame.diop@undp.org">mame.diop@undp.org</a>

