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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRANT

FROM THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$6.0 MILLION

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL FINANCING OF THE BURUNDI LANDSCAPE RESTORATION
AND RESILIENCE PROJECT

April 26, 2021

Environment, Natural Resources & The Blue Economy Global Practice
Eastern and Southern Africa Region

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective March 31, 2021)

Currency Unit = US\$

Burundi Franc (BIF) 1954.6822 = US\$1

US\$0.0005 = BIF 1

FISCAL YEAR

July 1 - June 30

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing
AFR100	African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative
B/C	Benefit-Cost
BLRRP	Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project
CAD	Current Account Deficit
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CEA	Country Environmental Analysis
CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component
CEP	Citizen Engagement Plan
CLS	Communal Land Service (<i>Service Foncier Communal</i>)
CNAC	National Confederation of Coffee Producer Associations
COCOCA	Coffee Cooperative Confederation
CSCSP	Coffee Sector Competitiveness Support Project
DA	Designated Account
ERR	Economic Rate of Return
ESMF/ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Framework/Plan
EX-ACT	EX-Ante Carbon-Balance Tool
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the United Nations)
FCV	Fragility, Conflict and Violence
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FFS	Farmer Field School
FLR	Forest Landscape Restoration
FM	Financial Management
FMS	Financial Management Specialist
FOLUR	Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (Impact Program)
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GEMS	Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision
GHG	Green House Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoB	Government of Burundi
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ICO	International Coffee Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFR	Interim Financial Report
IGEUBU	Institute of Geography of Burundi (<i>Institut Géographique du Burundi</i>)
IPF	Investment Project Financing
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan



IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
ISABU	Institute of Agronomic Sciences of Burundi (<i>Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi</i>)
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KM	Knowledge Management
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LRLC	Local Reconnaissance Land Commission (<i>Commission de Reconnaissance Collinaire</i>)
LRW	Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCA	Multicriteria Analysis
MINEAGRIE	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Plan
NAPA	National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change
NAS	National Agricultural Strategy
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLC	National Land Commission
NPSC	National Project Steering Committee
NP	National Park
NPV	Net Present Value
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OBPE	Burundi Office for Environmental Protection (<i>Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement</i>)
ODECA	Coffee Development Office (<i>Office de Développement du Café</i>)
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PA	Protected Area
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PADZOC	Sustainable Coffee Landscape Project (<i>Projet d'Aménagement Durable des Zones Cafécôles</i>)
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Review
PF	Process Framework
PFM	Public Financial Management
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PMP	Pest Management Plan
PPCU	Provincial Project Coordination Unit
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper



R&D	Research and Development
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RA	Rainforest Alliance
RF	Results Framework
ROAM	Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostic
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SLM	Sustainable Land/Landscape Management
SPAT	Provincial Land Management Scheme (<i>Schéma Provincial d'Aménagement du Territoire</i>)
STEP	Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement
SW	Staff Week
TA	Technical Assistance
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
WBG	World Bank Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WRI	World Resources Institute
WS	Washing Station

BASIC INFORMATION – PARENT (Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project - P160613)

Country	Product Line	Team Leader(s)		
Burundi	IBRD/IDA	Pierre Guigon		
Project ID	Financing Instrument	Resp CC	Req CC	Practice Area (Lead)
P160613	Investment Project Financing	SAEE3 (9835)	AECC2 (6546)	Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy
Implementing Agency: Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock				
Is this a regionally tagged project?				



No				
Bank/IFC Collaboration				
No				
Approval Date	Closing Date	Expected Guarantee Expiration Date	Original Environmental Assessment Category	Current EA Category
11-Apr-2018	14-Mar-2023		Partial Assessment (B)	Partial Assessment (B)

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input type="checkbox"/> Multiphase Programmatic Approach [MPA]	<input type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

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.

Ratings (from Parent ISR)

	Implementation	Latest ISR
--	-----------------------	-------------------



	09-Jan-2019	17-Jun-2019	13-Aug-2019	19-Feb-2020	27-Aug-2020	05-Mar-2021
Progress towards achievement of PDO	S	S	S	MS	MS	MS
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Overall Safeguards Rating	S	S	S	MS	MS	MS
Overall Risk	S	S	S	S	S	S
Financial Management	S	S	MS	MS	MS	MS
Project Management	S	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Procurement	S	S	S	MS	MS	MS
Monitoring and Evaluation	S	S	S	MS	MS	MS

BASIC INFORMATION – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing for the Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project - P171745)

Project ID P171745	Project Name Additional Financing for the Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project	Additional Financing Type Restructuring, Scale Up	Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints No
Financing instrument Investment Project Financing	Product line Global Environment Project	Approval Date 13-May-2021	Focal Area Multi-focal area
Projected Date of Full Disbursement 30-Sep-2024	Bank/IFC Collaboration No		



Is this a regionally tagged project?	
No	

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)
<input type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)	

Disbursement Summary (from Parent ISR)

Source of Funds	Net Commitments	Total Disbursed	Remaining Balance	Disbursed	
IBRD				<div style="width: 0%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	%
IDA	30.00	6.53	22.64	<div style="width: 22%; height: 10px; background-color: #008000;"></div>	22 %
Grants				<div style="width: 0%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	%

PROJECT FINANCING DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing for the Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project - P171745)

FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY (Total Financing)

	Current Financing	Proposed Additional Financing	Total Proposed Financing
Total Project Cost	30.00	6.00	36.00
Total Financing	30.00	6.00	36.00
Financing Gap	0.00	0.00	0.00



DETAILS - Additional Financing

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	6.00
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	6.00

COMPLIANCE

Policy

Does the project depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?

Yes No

Does the project require any other Policy waiver(s)?

Yes No

INSTITUTIONAL DATA

Practice Area (Lead)

Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy

Contributing Practice Areas

Agriculture and Food

PROJECT TEAM

Bank Staff

Name	Role	Specialization	Unit
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Jaap van de Pol	Agriculture Officer	FAO	
Pascal Thinon	Land Specialist	FAO	



BURUNDI

ADDITIONAL FINANCING OF THE BURUNDI LANDSCAPE RESTORATION AND RESILIENCE PROJECT

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I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Background

1. **This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Board of Executive Directors to provide an Additional Financing (AF) grant in the amount of US\$6 million** to Burundi for the *Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project* (BLRRP, P160613) with funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). BLRRP was approved in 2018 to address the root causes of landscape degradation upstream, by investing in building a resilient landscape through restoration efforts and sustainable landscape management (SLM) practices. The Project Development Objective (PDO), which remains unchanged, 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*. The proposed GEF AF will help finance the costs associated with a scale-up of the parent project activities in selected coffee landscapes in the Kayanza Province. With this AF, a restructuring of BLRRP is proposed to extend the closing date by one year.

2. **Burundi's geographic and demographic characteristics, exacerbated by climate risks, have subjected the forests and agricultural lands to immense pressure.** Much of the country's terrain is hilly and mountainous, with natural forests once covering 30–50 percent of its territory. However, with high population density (470 per square km) and rapid population growth (3.3 percent per year over the past two decades), forests have been cleared for agricultural production, and now account for only 6.6 percent of the territory. Steep hillsides have increasingly been brought under cultivation and, with significant land fragmentation into tiny plots, intensive farming practices have failed to preserve soil fertility and caused significant land degradation.

3. **The consequences of deforestation and land degradation have been costly to the population, the economy, and the environment.** Indeed, as poverty reaches 73 percent of the population, with 8.3 million Burundians living below the poverty line,¹ the vast majority of the poor remain rural, and heavily dependent on the land resource for food, income, and energy. However, land is particularly vulnerable to human activity, climate variability and increasingly frequent extreme events. Deforestation and intensive agriculture on hillsides without proper erosion control, and the illicit exploitation of protected areas due to the reduced availability of wood resources outside them, have disturbed soil integrity and compromised the water retention function of the soil upstream. As a result, landslides and floods are frequent and intense, causing substantial damage to the infrastructure and human lives downstream. Compounding the effects of soil erosion, intensive agriculture without adequate use of fertilizer has also affected yields. Thus, production has stagnated over the last two decades, hence threatening food security and rural livelihoods. Soil erosion has also led to the shrinking of water bodies and siltation and drying up of rivers. Finally, deforestation and land degradation have caused the loss of biodiversity of national and global importance due to changes in habitats such as in the Kibira National Park (NP).

¹ World Bank Group. 2018. Republic of Burundi: Systematic Country Diagnostic.



4. **Burundi has a history of extreme climate-related events.** It is the fourth most vulnerable country and the 20th least ready country for combating climate change effects and coping with related disasters. Past extreme weather events in the 2000 decade affected over 2 million Burundians and accounted for losses over 5 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). With climate change, the frequency and intensity of severe events are likely to increase, amplifying the risks of further agricultural livelihood degradation, through soil erosion and yield reduction. The annual cost of yield losses of major crops because of soil erosion amounts up to US\$209 million, while that of flood risk due to unsustainable land management is about US\$3.3 million.² In addition, pressure on the land resource, further increased in some instances by the return of displaced populations, has directly contributed to social tensions and related instability.

5. **Landscape restoration is therefore a key pillar of Burundi's 2018-2027 National Development Plan** and its strategies for forest conservation, sustainable land management and emission reduction. It is also reflected in the territorial land use plans of project-targeted provinces. At the global level, Burundi has ratified the three Rio conventions and adopted the Burundi National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) respectively in February 2015 and January 2007, which emphasize the importance of forests and adaptation of farming practices and the impact of soil erosion. Burundi also has in place a 2012 National Climate Change Policy and a National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change. Its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is a reduction in Green House Gas (GHG) emissions by 23 percent and 12,000 ha/year reforested. Lastly under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting process and the Bonn Challenge, Burundi is a signatory to the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) through which the country committed in 2015 to a reforestation target of 2 million hectares by 2030.

6. **Agriculture is central to stability and development in Burundi, yet it is constrained by recurrent climate shocks and land degradation.** Agricultural production in Burundi is characterized by a low yield per hectare, and limited land productivity. Burundi's agricultural production is predominantly for national consumption, and consists primarily of four food crops: bananas and plantains, roots and tubers (sweet potatoes, cassava, cocoyam, potatoes, yam), pulses (beans, peas, groundnuts, soybeans, cowpeas and pigeon peas), and cereals (maize, rice, wheat, sorghum, barley) – and to a less extent, vegetables and fruits. The major agricultural cash crops are coffee, tea, cotton, and sugar crops. Rain-fed smallholder farming for food crops utilizes 90 percent of the cultivated area (approximately 1,210,000 ha),³ most often taking place on the steep hillsides, and farmers have been constrained by severe shortage of arable land, low productivity, recurrent climate shocks, lack of crop varieties, shortage of agricultural inputs, poor agricultural practices, and limited access to modern reliable irrigation systems.

7. **Against this context of overall limited land and agricultural productivity, coffee landscapes are critical to both the economy and natural resource management in Burundi.** Coffee production and exports in Burundi account for 80 percent of the country's total exports, making the country the 13th

² World Bank Group. 2017. Burundi Country Environmental Analysis: Understanding the Environment within the Dynamics of a Complex World—Linkages to Fragility, Conflict, and Climate Change.

³ A Scoping Study on Burundi's Agricultural Production in a Changing Climate and the Supporting Policies, UNECA (2017).



largest Arabica producer globally. Coffee production covers 70,000 ha nationally with very good agronomic conditions for Arabica cultivation. It plays a vital role in the country for job creation, food security and poverty reduction. It is identified by the previous Burundi's National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) for 2012-2017 as a top priority sector for investments with a Coffee Sector Development Strategy approved in 2015 and updated by the Government of Burundi in 2019-2020.

8. **However, by significantly contributing to the unsustainable land management processes** described earlier, coffee has been a lead cause of deforestation and affected overall land productivity. Coffee has historically been promoted as unshaded monocrop, which carries long-term sustainability challenges with regards to land usage. Indeed, coffee production is expected to increase as a result of global demand for Burundi's specialty coffee and national promotion efforts. Related threats could increase, leading to further land degradation in coffee areas. In this context, land restoration in coffee landscapes is a priority for both economic development focused on enhancing agricultural productivity and natural resource management in Burundi.

9. **More sustainable coffee farming techniques** such as multi-cropping (e.g., with banana), shade-grown systems (agro-forestry), and organic farming are gaining interest, in line with the government's strategy to promote ecological coffee production and strengthen the country's position on specialty coffee markets. Moreover, while monocropping does characterize most coffee plots, the related landscapes are characterized by a diverse mix of crops, livestock and tree plantations, which compete for land to provide for multiple critical functions (e.g. food, incomes, and wood energy). Therefore, coffee landscape restoration and management call for an integrated approach beyond one single crop. Furthermore, increased focus on sustainable agriculture as a lever of growth and source of livelihood will be critical to addressing the impact of the COVID-19 crisis in Burundi, in particular the disruptions to supply chains and the general slowdown in the economy which, coupled with likely increases in health spending, will affect household income and welfare (see Annex 9).

Original Design and Scope of BLRRP

10. To meet its PDO, BLRRP is introducing measures under an integrated approach, to rehabilitate deforested and degraded land, prevent further deforestation in natural habitats adjacent to production landscapes, prevent future upstream soil erosion and downstream catastrophes, promote wider adoption of improved agricultural practices, and strengthen climate-smart planning approaches. Hence, it contributes directly to meeting the country's NDC and Biodiversity commitments as well as its LDN targets.

11. To achieve this, BLRRP implements a community-led landscape approach to restore degraded landscapes and improve land management in 22 target production sites in Burundi's rugged hillsides (as known as *collines* locally) across the provinces of Bujumbura and Muyinga (as part of Component 2). To effectively cut down erosion, the approach is systematic (covering the largest proportion of each hill). It entails land certification, landscape restoration and erosion control (e.g., terraces, hedges, and agroforestry), and improved crop production practices. The implementation sequence can be initiated in a new set of hills every year: (1) Participatory planning and preparation at hill level; (2) Restoration works; and (3) Livelihoods promotion and extension support.



12. BLRRP also aims at reducing conversion and degradation of forests due to encroachment within three protected areas (PAs) with high conservation value forests (Bururi, Ruvubu and Kibira) and improve land management practices in the riparian production landscapes (as part of Component 3). This is being achieved by strengthening the capacity of the PA administration and riparian communities' role in decision making as well as conservation/restoration activities regarding the natural habitats, while promoting alternative livelihoods around the PAs.

13. Finally, the project promotes institutional development and capacity building for landscape restoration and resilience at the national and decentralized levels, including watershed planning and relevant policies (as part of Component 1).

14. The BLRRP is financed by a US\$30 IDA grant approved on April 11, 2018, which became effective on September 21, 2018. Considering the scale of related needs in the country, it has been designed as the first of similar potential projects. Four other provinces were already prioritized during appraisal for possible support at a later stage.

15. The BLRRP is still in full implementation with key project field activities started in 2020. Field activities in the three PAs and in support of local community resilience in the targeted two municipalities started in December 2019. The project has three main activity-based components, respectively focused on institutional development (Component 1), landscape restoration works (terracing) and community resilience activities, including farmer field schools land certification (Component 2), and conservation activities in protected areas (Component 3), to which this additional financing is aligned.

16. The Project is rated "Moderately Satisfactory" in terms of both "Progress towards achievement of PDO" and "Overall Implementation Progress", as most of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) was only recruited between June and November 2019. Disbursement stands at 22 percent as of April 2021. Few results have been achieved to date because of delayed initiation of most activities which started only in November 2020. That said, feasibility studies in the first set of 12 collines are underway and will determine the types and extent of terracing options, erosion control and landscape restoration work necessary, and the zoning of activities to be conducted on each colline landscape. Park maintenance and livelihoods activities are well under way in the three target protected areas. To date about 1,497 members of Batwa communities have been involved in work to demarcate the boundaries of protected areas, rehabilitate roads and maintain firebreaks. Project Management is rated as "Moderately Satisfactory", as well as Financial Management and Procurement. There are no major fiduciary issues nor outstanding audits. Safeguards rating is "Moderately Satisfactory" with key safeguards instruments approved by the World Bank and published.⁴ Two out of the three legal covenants have been substantially met, the third covenant on emergency expenditures required under the project shall be procured in accordance with the procurement set forth in the contingency emergency response component. Monitoring & Evaluation

⁴ Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and a Process Framework (PF) were approved and disclosed on June 4, 2020. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and its Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) and an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) were approved and disclosed on February 23, 2021. and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was approved by the Bank and subsequently disclosed in French (August 2020) and Kirundi (December 2020).



(M&E) is rated as “Moderately Satisfactory” with a M&E Plan finalized for the parent project in January 2021. The project’s Mid-Term Review (MTR) is planned for the first quarter of FY22.

17. The BLRRP PCU is a new unit and comprises Government staff and consultants with expertise in fiduciary domains, relevant technical domains, M&E, safeguards, gender, communication, community mobilization, and administration. Established at the central level, the PCU has small decentralized teams at the provincial level.

18. The main constraints to implementation have been the slow recruitment and establishment of the new PCU as well as slow processes on procurement and finalizing agreements with implementing institutions. The PCU is now operational. Once bids and agreements were concluded, the implementation of related activities has been satisfactory. The PCU’s fiduciary functions will however be further strengthened by adding a procurement specialist and an accountant following the project’s MTR planned in FY22. The preparation of important bids and agreements were concluded at the end of 2020, therefore accelerating disbursements in early 2021.

B. Rationale for Additional Financing (AF)

19. This AF grant is in the amount of US\$6 million for BLRRP from GEF under the Food, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program (see box 1 below). It will finance costs associated with a scale-up and expansion of the parent project activities in an additional province that includes degraded landscapes. The additional area hosts coffee, tea, fruits and other horticulture crops which makes it an important landscape to the country’s economy.



Box 1: The GEF-7 FOLUR Impact Program

At global level, the GEF FOLUR Impact Program seeks to transform food and land use systems and help countries reconcile competing social, economic, and environmental interests by moving away from unsustainable sectoral approaches. GEF support helps countries meet the growing demand for increased crop and livestock production while eliminating the risk of further expansion of farmland into natural high-biodiversity habitats and forests, erosion of genetic diversity, overexploitation of land and water resources, overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and inefficient practices that lead to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions⁵.

Coffee is one of the major global commodities targeted by FOLUR. Hence, under the Program's Theory of Change, interventions in coffee landscapes are expected to contribute to the long-term outcomes of 'Sustainable, Integrated Landscapes and Efficient Food Value/Supply Chains at Scale' by (a) promoting sustainable food systems; (b) reducing negative externalities in the coffee value chain; (c) promoting deforestation-free commodity supply chains; and (d) promoting landscape-scale restoration for production & ecosystem services.

The AF's outcomes and outputs are in sync with those of the Program, and its interventions are aligned with the Program's priorities. These interventions are expected to tackle the described challenges and contribute to the multiple Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) identified by the Program, including biodiversity conservation, sequestration of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) and avoidance of emissions, avoided degradation of landscapes, and restoration of the same.

⁵ See <https://www.thegef.org/news/gef-introduces-impact-programs-upscale-landscape-restoration> and <https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/FOLUR%20IP.pdf>

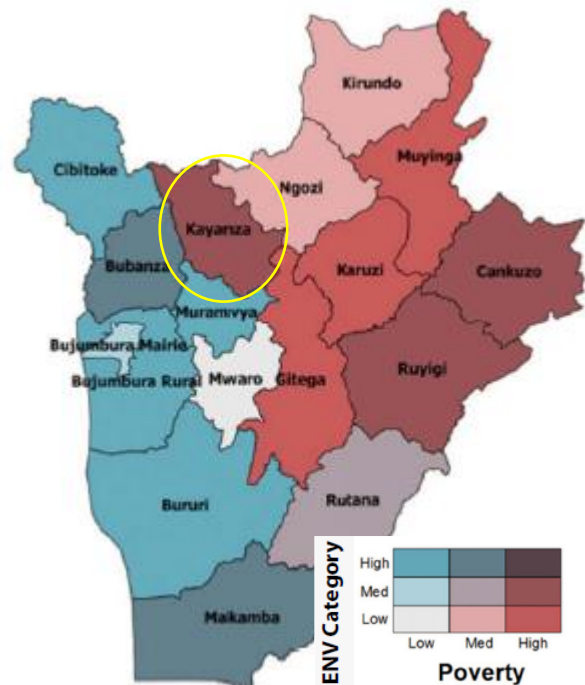


20. The new province of Kayanza (see Map 1) was identified during BLRRP appraisal as a priority for possible support at a later stage. This would contribute to better achieving the PDO of the parent project and achieving programmatic goals of the GEF.

21. The AF will specifically intervene in nine highly degraded coffee cultivation hills close to the Kibira NP in the municipality of Matongo (Kayanza Province) and degraded forest landscapes within and along the South Eastern sectors of the Park (Teza and Rwegura). In addition to acute poverty and extreme soil erosion, the area has been specifically selected as a coffee producing landscape as well as based on its proximity to, and interference with the Kibira NP.

22. The Project will also be part of, and benefit from the FOLUR global platform and technical assistance program, which will help engage with relevant institutions. The project is one of several child projects under the FOLUR Program, and its results and lessons will be disseminated to the wider FOLUR community through the global platform and experiences from other countries (including the other coffee related FOLUR projects in Eastern Africa⁶) will be shared with Burundi.

Map 1 - Poverty incidence and tree cover loss by province (highlighting Kayanza)



Source: CEA (World Bank)

23. **Alternatives considered to AF.** Given that the proposed activities under the GEF AF represent a natural continuation and expansion of the parent project’s activities, an AF is the most appropriate option to maximize development outcomes. As compared to preparing a new stand-alone project, this instrument will also enable a faster and more cost-effective response to the client’s request to sustain and scale-up the parent project and to make efficient use of GEF resources.⁷

II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

24. **The PDO remains unchanged.**

25. **Fully blended with the parent project, the AF will not involve substantial design changes. It will follow the same approach.** AF support will hence: (i) promote participatory planning for improved land use and allocation across the targeted landscapes; (ii) support communities in restoring the degraded landscapes and intensifying SLM practices in the targeted hills for more sustainable and resilient food production and strengthened commodity value chains; and (iii) promote activities that reduce conversion

⁶ Uganda and Ethiopia.

⁷ Burundi’s expression of interest to GEF-7 FOLUR Impact Program was submitted in January 2019.



and degradation of forests due to encroachment within the Kibira NP in areas that are adjacent to these landscapes. In that context, it will emphasize FOLUR relevant aspects of the parent project. Hence, under Component 3, it will emphasize riparian community involvement (vs. PA management already covered under the parent project).

26. The project's closing date, currently March 14, 2023, will be extended to March 31, 2024 to align with the GEF AF timeline, considering the strong links between the parent and the AF. Components are unchanged, with GEF financing added to four of the five of them as shown in Table 1 below. The Results Framework is revised to reflect the geographical expansion (Kayanza province), add FOLUR program specific indicators, and adjust the timeline. Disbursement arrangements are revised to reflect the need to open a separate Dedicated Account for GEF funds. The safeguard category is maintained at B (Partial Assessment). The AF does not trigger any new safeguards policy, but the parent project's safeguards instruments have all been updated, approved, and disclosed in line with the GEF AF.⁸

27. This GEF AF is a project under the FOLUR Impact Program. It is fully aligned with the Program's Theory of Change (ToC) and is expected to contribute to the Program's long-term outcomes. The GEF AF specific ToC is presented in Annex 1.

28. **PDO-Level Results Indicators are those of the BLRRP:**

- (a) Land productivity in targeted degraded landscapes (%).
- (b) Land area under sustainable landscape management practices (ha).
- (c) Share of targeted community members with rating 'Satisfied' or above on project interventions (disaggregated by sex) (%).

29. Drawing from these PDO indicators, the project will also monitor their coffee specific components or related FOLUR program core results indicators⁹ (as sub-indicators). Similarly, four new intermediate indicators have been included either as FOLUR program specific indicators or to measure interventions on sustainable coffee landscape promotion under the AF. All other indicators remain the same.

30. **AF Components/Activities:** As a project approved under the FOLUR umbrella program, components are aligned and consistent with the FOLUR components.

⁸ The Project Information and Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet was disclosed on February 19, 2021. The revision of the parent project's instruments, without new policy triggered, is reflected under IV. SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES.

⁹ Coffee related land productivity, restored forest area near coffee production landscapes, and area of coffee landscapes under SLM in production systems.



Table 1: Cost of Current BLRRP and AF by Component

Components		Resource allocation (US\$ M)		
BLRRP	FOLUR	Current BLRRP	AF	Total
1. Institutional Development and Capacity Building for Landscape Restoration and Resilience	A. Development of Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) systems	2	0.49	2.49
2. Sustainable Landscape Management Practices	B. Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible commodity value chains	22	4.56	26.56
3. Improved Management of Protected Areas and Reserves	C. Conservation and restoration of natural habitat	3	0.4	3.4
4. Contingent Emergency Response (CERC)	N/A	0	n.a.	0
5. Project management, coordination and monitoring	D. Project management, coordination, and monitoring	3	0.264	3.264
	Project Management Cost (5%)		0.286	0.286
TOTAL		30	6	36

31. **Beneficiaries:** As for the parent project, the direct beneficiaries are essentially the 6,900 small producer households (population of 48,500, of which 54 percent are women). In nine productive hills in Matongo, they will benefit from improved soil productivity and erosion control measures, where intense restoration works, and land management practices will be implemented. Riparian communities of the Kibira NP will benefit from their improved engagement in conservation activities and alternative livelihood promotion. Other direct beneficiaries include 100 staff from organizations benefitting from capacity building. Indirect beneficiaries include producers operating outside the project area through spill-over effects of capacity building and watershed scale planning activities, as well as the populations living downstream through reduced river/lake sedimentation and flood risks, and more resilient infrastructure.

32. **Climate co-benefits:** It is estimated that the AF interventions will contribute to a carbon sink of 1.2 MtCO₂e¹⁰ through reforestation, rehabilitation of degraded land, improved agricultural practices, and forest landscape restoration. They will also contribute to significant adaptation co-benefits (see Annex 7).

Proposed interventions

33. **Component 1: Institutional Development and Capacity Building for Landscape Restoration and Resilience** (US\$490,000—GEF aligned with the FOLUR program component on *Development of integrated landscape management (ILM) systems*). BLRRP supports the development of the policies and capacities at the national and local levels to plan and implement landscape restoration, with a focus on watershed planning and management, and erosion control. The AF will promote a more sustainable contribution of

¹⁰ Using Ex-Ante Carbon-Balance Tool (EX-ACT).



agricultural systems to ILM. Related institutional support and capacity building activities will be implemented at national level and across the targeted landscape. Across the targeted landscape, the project will promote participatory planning for improved land use and allocation: the project will support local stakeholders in developing an integrated territorial plan for sustainable management with the participation of relevant institutional and economic players that operate in these landscapes¹¹. The AF will complement the activities of the parent project with the following activities:

- i. At national level, the project will address analytical gaps by conducting an assessment on the economic and environmental benefits of sustainable and resilient agricultural practices for select crops (such as coffee, tea, fruits (agroforestry), other horticulture) in degraded landscapes, as a basis to inform stakeholders' strategic decisions and practices. The project's knowledge management approach will include developing/disseminating training guidelines on landscape restoration and sustainable and resilient production practices for diverse crops and related value chains based on the above assessments. On these issues, it will organize training, knowledge sharing and dialogue workshops on sustainable agricultural options and practices, and their contribution to landscape restoration and community resilience. In that regard, it will work, where relevant, in close coordination with inter-department structures, national academic and technical institutions which are already engaged in the parent project, as well as other relevant organizations/platforms such as the FOLUR Global platform in order to provide the opportunity for international exchange and learning.
- ii. Building on the parent project's M&E activities, the AF will provide technology, training and technical assistance to test land and forest change observation and M&E tools in the project area as well as other relevant areas, to document the benefits of these practices. It will evaluate the environmental changes resulting from the interventions within and around the Kibira NP to position Burundi towards possible climate finance and contribute to designing related incentive instruments.
- iii. In line with the parent project's gender strategy, the AF will support the development of gender sensitive ILM plans across the targeted landscapes, with awareness activities specifically addressing risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment as highlighted in the Gender Analysis in Annex 6.

34. **Component 2: Sustainable Landscape Management Practices** (US\$4,560,000 - GEF aligned with the FOLUR program component on *Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible commodity value chains*). The project will support communities in restoring the degraded landscapes, controlling erosion, and intensifying SLM and crop production practices in the nine targeted production hills (totaling about 3,060 ha). The approach will be comprehensive, integrated, and driven by the active participation of local communities at the scale of each hill. The GEF AF will support the same activities as the parent project but in the Kayanza Province.

- (a) **Sub-component 2.1 - Landscape Restoration and Erosion Control:** On-the-ground restoration will be carried out by developing terraces (1,600 ha) and augmenting vegetation cover – with bioengineering

¹¹ E.g., in addition to coffee, tea (also cultivated in the area), selected fruits (for agroforestry) and honey.



works (150 ha), planting of fodder and cover crops, re-forestation and agroforestry in the production hills (300 ha), soil conservation (including production of cover crops) (1,010 ha) and other techniques (e.g. rain water harvesting) - with the direct engagement of communities, land users and the local governments. Like the approach under the parent project, technical services providers will support preparation of feasibility studies and conduct restoration work with local communities in accordance with methods set out in the project operations manual.

- (b) **Sub-component 2.2 - Improved Crop Production Practices and Nutrition:** Interventions will support farmer groups in protecting the topsoil, recovering their soil fertility, and intensifying crop production through SLM practices. They will entail farmers' training (including youth and female farmer field schools) and experience sharing, as well as access to improved inputs and livestock as source of manure. Knowledge dissemination will *inter alia* emphasize deforestation-free crop cultivation, agroforestry, and organic production. Building on this work with farmers, the project will facilitate producer-buyer exchanges to promote locally produced commodities (e.g. coffee, tea, fruits, other horticulture, honey etc.) that contribute to sustainable landscape management and community resilience, promote corresponding input-output linkages, and explore innovative financing options.
- (c) **Sub-component 2.3 - Land certification:** As under the parent project, the AF will provide technical assistance and training to support land certification prior to restoration works using approaches that have proven effective in Burundi. This will secure land users' long-term investment and address any land disputes. The AF will also support the establishment and operations of the local certification office in the commune of Matongo.

35. **Component 3: Improved Management of Protected Areas and Reserves** (US\$400,000-GEF aligned with the FOLUR program component on **Conservation and restoration of natural habitats**). Using the approach implemented under the Sustainable Coffee Landscape Project (P127258 - PADZOC) for the Bururi nature reserve, the project will promote activities that reduce conversion and degradation of forests due to encroachment within the Kibira NP areas adjacent to the targeted landscapes, and promote improved land management practices in the riparian landscapes. This will be done, first, by increasing riparian communities' role, including that of forest dependent Batwa communities, in decision making regarding the natural habitats through awareness campaigns, and involving them in community-led forest restoration and conservation activities. The project will collaborate with local conservation groups and community associations towards this. Secondly, to reduce the destructive use of natural resources, the project will promote income-generating activities, alternative livelihoods and sustainable agricultural production (e.g., agroforestry), including by linking communities with relevant business entities (e.g. fruit industries). Complementing the resources of the parent project for the Kibira NP, the AF's contribution will increase the total restored forest landscape in and around the NP, through improved encroachment control and conservation/protection, by about 11,200 ha (including 1,500 ha of reforestation or woodlots). As under the parent project, the project will sign a memorandum of understanding with the Burundi Office for Environmental Protection (OBPE) to support implementation of activities under this component.

36. **Component 4: Project Management, Coordination and Monitoring** (US\$550,000). Project coordination will be fully integrated with that of the BLRRP. An additional PCU decentralized team will be



set up in the target Kayanza Province to coordinate project activities locally. The AF project M&E plan builds on BLRRP's, which includes household surveys and satellite observation to assess and monitor outcomes at landscape scale (see Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan in the Annex 3). To factor in the exigencies of the COVID-19 context and working in a fragile and vulnerable country context as Burundi's, the Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS) will be utilized to facilitate real-time M&E and remote supervision in times of COVID-19. Finally, this component will finance the participation of sector stakeholders in FOLUR events and cross learning mechanisms, e.g. exchange visits with other FOLUR projects in Africa.

37. **Implementation Arrangements:** The AF will be implemented using the modalities of the BLRRP 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 the Burundian Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, MINEAGRIE). Following the approach of the parent project, a decentralized task force will be established in Kayanza province and chaired by the Governor before the implementation of GEF AF activities.

38. **Private sector engagement:** The project will interact with the private sector, especially farmers cooperatives, at three levels: (1) In Kayanza, representatives from relevant private sector entities operating in these landscapes across different sectors will be involved in related 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; (2) At national level, they will participate as industry stakeholders in training and knowledge exchange activities; and (3) At the FOLUR Global Platform level, they will actively participate in the related information, training, experience sharing, networking and promotion exchanges and events.

39. **Approach to gender issues:** The gender gaps that were analyzed during the preparation of the parent project (poor access of women to paid jobs, credit, land rights, and extension services - see Annex 6) have informed its design. The gender strategy that has since then been adopted for the parent project, will inform the AF too, as will a specific study on land and gender, currently under preparation. Hence, the project will facilitate women's 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 Result Framework includes a PDO-level indicator (share of targeted community members with rating 'Satisfied' or above on project interventions (women), percentage) and three intermediate indicators specific for women.

40. **Approach to knowledge management (KM):** KM activities will cut across the project to contribute to the overall project strategy. They will be dealt with under different components to make sure these are focused on, and directly contribute to, the expected outcomes related to each of the components (see also Theory of Change in Annex 1). Hence, Component 1 includes KM activities that will address targeted analytical gaps and contribute to promoting sustainable practices such as the production and



dissemination of guidelines, and training and knowledge sharing events on sustainable practices (with emphasis on the national/value-chain level). The emphasis of Component 2 will be on the communities and stakeholders operating at the local landscape level (e.g. farmer field schools). Under project coordination and M&E, the project will also facilitate international KM exchanges in the context of the broader FOLUR program community, as they contribute to the same priorities (e.g. promotion of ecological certification, responsible sourcing, and sustainable coffee production practices and value-chains). Finally, they will build on similar KM activities under the parent project, e.g. the collaboration with the FAO promoted knowledge exchange platform on SLM, and the proposed exchange visits with Ethiopia on landscape restoration operations at scale. This is illustrated by an intermediate level indicator on KM.

41. **Approach to the COVID-19 pandemic:** As explained in Annex 9, cumulative reported cases continue to rise in Burundi in the context of rapid acceleration of case numbers in Southern Africa (partly linked to a new variant of the virus). With the loss of lives and the decline in economic activity, poverty, inequality, and unemployment levels may rise. The approach to addressing COVID-19 is firstly linked to the parent project, as its CERC can, if requested by the Government, be triggered to contribute to the country's emergency and recovery response to the crisis.¹² 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. Finally, as detailed in Annex 9, adjustments to the World Bank's Country Program in Response to COVID-19 aim to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 crisis in Burundi's economy and social sectors. This is aligned with the World Bank three-pronged Framework for Operational Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic and Global Crisis for the Africa Region.

42. **Approach to Sustainability:** Outcome sustainability will be promoted through a combination of drivers, including: Political will and strategic strength (strong alignment with the country's strategy to promote specialty coffee and restore landscapes at large scale); farmers/community driven development (using community participatory approaches and farmer led extension systems); economic soundness (building on economic systems that have proved effective); Links with other operations (e.g. parent BLRRP and IFAD project); drawing from successful experience (e.g.: shade coffee system and forest restoration promotion from the PADZOC experience; and productive landscape restoration and management from experience in Rwanda and Ethiopia); implementing analytical, evaluation and dialogue activities to inform

¹² Following a multi-sector direction set in *Réponse aux Impacts Socio-économiques du COVID-19 au Burundi*, World Bank Group, April 2020, covering the three phases of emergency response, post-crisis recovery, and resilience building.



stakeholders’ own strategies and practices in the longer run; and strategic KM activities (see previous paragraph). See also the Risk Section below.

43. **Consistency with the Country Partnership Framework (CPF):** The project’s objectives are fully aligned with the World Bank Group (WBG) FY19-23 Country Partnership Framework for the Republic of Burundi,¹³ which highlights the dependence of the economy on agricultural land productivity and the implications of land degradation and climate change on domestic growth, livelihoods, and overall development. Under Focus Area 2, Objective 2 (Develop sustainable food systems for nutrition and employment), the CPF promotes more broadly practiced sustainable landscape management, more productive farming, market access to small scale producers, land certification, and agro-processing employment, particularly for women. Towards this, it relies on the current BLRRP and related AF.

III. KEY RISKS

Risk Category	Rating
1. Political and Governance	Substantial
2. Macroeconomic	Substantial
3. Sector Strategies and Policies	Moderate
4. Technical Design of Project or Program	Substantial
5. Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Substantial
6. Fiduciary	High
7. Environment and Social	Substantial
8. Stakeholders	Substantial
9. Other	Substantial
OVERALL	Substantial

44. **Overall: Substantial.** As the nature of AF interventions remains essentially the same as for the parent project, the key factors underlying this rating (as summarized below) and the mitigation measures also remain the same. Similarly, most risk areas are rated as for the parent project (except technical design). This overall level is further emphasized by the emerging coronavirus crisis, which affects different risk levels, including macroeconomic and implementation.

45. **Political and governance: Substantial.** This is in line with a significant likelihood for project activities to be delayed or disrupted by the country’s inherent political volatility, compounded by the current coronavirus and its expected long-lasting impact. Planned and ongoing mitigation measures include, a close monitoring of the political and security situation by the World Bank with the United Nations and development partners, the promotion of a transparent and inclusive dialogue with

¹³ Report No. 122878-BI can be accessed here: <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/282471563156135424/pdf/Burundi-Country-Partnership-Framework-for-the-Period-FY19-FY23.pdf>



independent civil society organizations and producers to prevent the capture of resources by private interests, and the preparation of the World Bank-supported COVID-19 response addressing short to long-term, and systemic, impacts of the pandemic in Burundi. Mitigation measures have been developed to address risks to most activities supported by the project (including institutional support to central and decentralized authorities as well as landscape restoration investments in the province of Kayanza) to minimize residual risk, and avoid as much as possible, delay or disruption causing significant or severe shortcomings in PDO achievements.

46. **Macroeconomic: Substantial.** Recent political instability has slowed economic activity down. The macroeconomic situation has deteriorated, and public debt has risen, just as international development aid has declined substantially. These factors may impede sectoral reforms and slow down project implementation. The project will monitor and adapt to the situations to the extent feasible. Also, the activities that the project will implement, e.g. community level activities including labor intensive works, have relatively low susceptibility to macro-economic instability.

47. **Technical Design: Substantial.** Risks related to implementing innovative land restoration/management technologies at scale, such as terracing and related structures (bioengineering), will be mitigated by the development of robust technical guidelines, building on existent documents for Burundi (parent project) and other best practices in Rwanda and the sub-region, and the mobilization of specialized service providers for labor-intensive work. Specific analysis will also be undertaken on technical restoration options at the colline level, both in terms of the menu of structural technologies, in particular terracing and water harvesting. The project will support awareness, consultation, and training activities to ensure communities are aware of the technology and approve technical choices. The recruitment of a technically strong PCU and the current mobilization of specialized technical institutions should reduce risks linked to the relative technical complexity of the project.

48. **Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability: Substantial.** Burundi is a post-conflict country with inadequate technical and institutional capacity at all levels. The MINEAGRIE has limited administrative and fiduciary capacity. Also, the project is involving different sectors and organizations. To mitigate this risk, project implementation will continue to provide capacity development to address gaps, rely on the existing PCU and project institutional arrangements, promote local community engagement, engage technical institutions or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) with demonstrated capacity to support implementation of different project components, and implement methodologies that have already demonstrated their effectiveness in Burundi (for example, on land certification).

49. **Fiduciary: High.** Financial and procurement management risks are related to the large number of transactions, the inherent country fiduciary risk, community labor-intensive activities which account for over half of the total cost, and significant number of beneficiaries and agreements with technical agencies. The PCU has accordingly been staffed with experienced specialists and will continue to receive additional training as needed. Finally, the project will not deal directly with the beneficiaries of community labor-intensive work and community-based organizations but will have a limited number of contracts with service providers.



50. **Environment and Social: Substantial.** This is essentially based on the political and social tensions in the region, possible exacerbation of land disputes, and any potential land tenure issues involving the indigenous Batwa. With regard to environment aspects, the main risk remains associated with capacity to adequately monitor the implementation of mitigation measures, which are contained in the revised Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) or Plan (ESMP), PMP of the parent project. In addition, potential conflicts that may arise between agricultural development and conservation needs. Interventions under the AF will rely on the same approach and instruments as the parent project, in particular the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), a transparent and participatory land certification process, related project communication activities, and different safeguards instruments (see sections on Social and Environmental Issues under Project Appraisal below). Also, the land certification process is open and inclusive, including towards vulnerable groups. As it formalizes *existing* customary rights, it may, if relevant, involve specific groups such as the Batwa and other vulnerable groups. In addition, the initial participatory planning process involving the communities in the respective hills, with particular attention to vulnerable groups, will aim at formulating a consensual, community-based land restoration plan.

51. The parent project has also recruited experienced Safeguards, M&E, and Gender specialists, who will be available for the AF interventions. An experienced NGO specialized in land certification has been recruited with specific expertise in the region. Finally, the project promotes integrated land-use planning and management systems to reduce the possibilities of conflicts over different landscape functions (production and conservation).

52. **Gender based risks:** Female generally have lower educational attainment and have 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, while a 2017 gender analysis highlighted a number of gains, several important gaps on gender equity were identified that will affect the project, including: (a) limited access to credit and better job opportunities for women; (b) exclusion of women from planning and decision-making for development; (c) inequitable access to assets (for instance, only 17 percent of landowners are women). As indicated earlier, the project design seeks to ensure equitable access to project benefits, equal access to economic opportunities, women's participation in planning, and involvement in decision-making processes for men and women. The gender strategy that has been developed for the parent project will also be used for AF to minimize GBV risks and gaps, including sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment. Hence, main women project activities will focus on women access community labor-intensive activities; land certification for women and joint certification of husband and wife; women's participation in decision-making structures; and access to extension services activities (see annex 6).

53. **Stakeholders: Substantial.** The project has 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. Furthermore, 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. The AF will collaborate with other initiatives in the project



zones to allow beneficiaries to fully capture the positive experiences and benefits of complementary investments and services. The World Bank will regularly also meet with the steering and consultative committees of the project to ensure effective coordination as the parent project is already into the implementation phase.

54. **Other risks** previously identified include **climate change** risks, which is rated as **Substantial**. Burundi's capacity to respond to climate shocks is extremely low. To mitigate this risk, the proposed AF will promote the adoption of drought-resistant varieties and improved land and water management. It will also prioritize relevant investments and financing for climate-focused initiatives.

55. **Other risks** now also include those linked to the **COVID-19 crisis**, which is rated as **Substantial**. Regarding the COVID-19 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). However, landscape restoration can also contribute to the population's recovery and long-term resilience. Mitigation measures may include: the proposed contribution, through the BLRRP's unused CERC, and along with other World Bank-financed projects, to the national contingency plan in response to the crisis; adapting the project implementation approach by, e.g. relying on country based teams; using restoration activities/works to both recovery and building long term resilience (see earlier paragraph on Approach to COVID-19 and Annex 9 on adjustments of the country program). The World Bank will closely monitor the situation and provide guidance to the project in adjusting the interventions accordingly.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Economic and Financial Analysis

56. **Summary of incremental analysis.** The economic analysis for the AF has followed the same methodology as for the parent project, hence focusing on Component 2 activities where the most direct project impacts are expected. The overall economic analysis of the BLRRP confirms the strong economic profitability. The average net present value (NPV) is US\$1.05 million (using a high 20 percent discount rate and 20-year benefit stream), with benefits of US\$5.7 million, a benefit-cost ratio of 1.2 and an average economic rate of return (ERR) of 24 percent. A detailed sensitivity analysis was conducted, and the project was found to have positive NPV, ERR for discount rate at 20 percent under various scenarios (see Annex 4). The lion's share of benefits comes from on-site private benefits within the project area, for example direct income increase, avoidance of yield or income loss that would occur without the project, and flood risk reduction. When global benefits from reduced carbon emissions are considered, the project yields US\$25 million in benefits¹⁴, an NPV of US\$20 million, an ERR of 85 percent, and a benefit cost ratio of 5.4, even with only 25 percent of the estimated emissions reduction.

57. **The development impact therefore remains Substantial.** Deforestation and land degradation cost the country US\$123 million on average each year. They also contribute to natural disasters (costing

¹⁴ As per World Bank guidance on shadow prices, assuming a US\$40 per ton shadow price.



US\$23 million each year) and biodiversity loss. The Country Economic Analysis (CEA) calls for immediate action for physical restoration where the effects of environmental damages are acute and threaten lives and livelihoods of the population. The proposed project aims at supporting the country with this effort. The activities are expected to increase the acreage of cultivable lands under sustainable use, as well as their productivity in target communities. In addition, in target communities near the National Park, where the last remaining forests are at great threat of further degradation, residents will be supported with alternative livelihood opportunities to reduce the pressure on and safeguard the natural capital while addressing poverty.

58. **Public sector provision and financing is the appropriate vehicle.** With the externalities associated with environmental problems and natural disasters, large-scale private funding for erosion control or environmental protection is not practically expected. However, as the proposed project aims at contributing to the initial investment in land certification processes, improved land productivity, and resilient ecosystems, private investments in agriculture value chains are expected to be encouraged in the long run.

59. **The World Bank will provide value added** as it is in a unique position for providing the needed support to countries like Burundi. Indeed, it has coordinated forest and landscape programs across the world, in many cases linking up with relevant multiple sectors, implemented multilateral/bilateral donor funding, and leveraged additional resources to meet emerging needs. Also, synergies with other World Bank supported projects (e.g. in agriculture) will contribute to the success of the proposed project.

B. Technical

60. The AF's intervention area was included in the initial technical assessment undertaken, for the parent project, to identify landscape restoration opportunities in Burundi.¹⁵ The appraisal identified this area as priority using multiple criteria (e.g. land degradation, poverty, vulnerability, and ecosystem connectivity). It also analyzed the appropriate options and needs for technical restoration and sustainable land management at the colline level (e.g., terracing and bioengineering), as well as the related approach (e.g., options for mobilizing community labor) based on similar activities in Burundi and Rwanda. Similarly, specific assessment of the land certification activities was undertaken, building on recent experiences in the country (see Annexes 8 to 11 of the parent Project Appraisal Document (PAD)).

61. In addition, the project will not promote a radical transformation of the farming system (e.g. new commodities), but rather build on, and transform the existing (and quite intensive) one to improve practices and crop varieties towards increased and sustainable productivity. Most of these new practices have proved successful in either Burundi or neighbor countries. The change process will be driven by the farmers themselves.

62. Furthermore, the analysis has drawn from the outcomes of the recently concluded PADZOC with regards to the promotion of shade grown coffee as well as community participation in forest conservation efforts. During AF preparation, additional analysis was conducted on sustainable coffee production

¹⁵ Using *inter alia* the landscape Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM), developed by International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and World Resources Institute (WRI).



options and ecological certification frameworks (e.g., Rainforest Alliance) through field missions in the targeted area and consultation of related institutions, farmers and stakeholders operating in Burundi.

C. Financial Management (FM)

63. The AF will be managed by the existing PCU's FM team. As indicated in the latest Implementation Status and Results Report (ISR) from March 2021, FM rating is Moderately Satisfactory based on the FM assessment carried out in January 2021 which highlighted the need to improve the quality of Interim Financial Reports (IFR) and disbursement forecasts and also flagged delay in submitting external audit reports. Considering the number of implementing agencies, the FM team will be strengthened under the parent project with a Chief of accounting who will report to the FMS and coordinate the accounting team.

D. Procurement

64. Procurement of the AF will be carried out in accordance with the World Bank Procurement Regulations for Investment Project Financing Borrowers dated July 2016, revised November 2017 and August 2018 ("Procurement Regulations") as well as the World Bank's Anticorruption Guidelines, dated October 15, 2006, revised in January 2011, and as of July 1, 2016 and provisions stipulated in the Financing Agreement. For national competition, the Borrower and the World Bank will agree on provisions to consider for the bidding document to be used for consistency between national procurement procedures and the procurement framework. As per these requirements, a Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD) was prepared and includes the project's procurement plan. The procurement section of the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) will be updated no later than three months after effectiveness as required in the Financing Agreement (See Annex 3).

E. Social (including Safeguards)

65. As AF to the Parent Project, the interventions will follow the earlier safeguards framework and the parent project's instruments. The AF does not trigger any new safeguards policy, but the parent project's safeguards instruments have all been updated, approved, and disclosed in line with the GEF AF.¹⁶

66. The parent project is 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.

67. 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

¹⁶The Project Information and Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet was disclosed on February 19, 2021. The revision of the parent project's instruments, without new policy triggered, is reflected under IV. SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES.



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. As 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 parent project has hired a community mobilization NGO whose contract will be extended to continue building 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, CEP, GRM Manual).

68. 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.

69. Social safeguards related to women groups and the Batwa indigenous communities were taken into account, to specifically consider their level of vulnerability and exclusion and 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.

70. **Consultations of stakeholders:** They have been held in the targeted hills of 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 parent zones and into the new zone of Matongo were consulted during project preparation. The CEP and the operational GRM manual will ensure citizens' active participation, involvement, and ownership of the activities during the implementation phase until the end.

71. The project has 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. One or more representatives of the UN system and International NGOs, including FAO which has been consulted, will also be involved in the implementation of project activities.

72. 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.

73. The AF will collaborate with other initiatives in the project zones to allow beneficiaries to fully capture the positive experiences and benefits of complementary investments and services. The World Bank task team will regularly also meet with the steering and consultative committee of the project to ensure effective coordination as the parent project is already into the implementation phase.



Table 2: Selected stakeholder specific consultations and meetings

Date – Location	Object	Main Participants	Number of Participants
11/27/2018 Bujumbura	Dialogue on lessons and recommendations from recent experience on shade coffee promotion and community’s engagement in protected area management (PADZOC)	Coffee sector institutions, projects, and stakeholders (Intercafé, National Confederation of Coffee Producer Associations - CNAC, and other cooperatives) Related departments and agencies (e.g. MINEAGRIE, OBPE, ISABU)	80
12/3/2019 Bujumbura	Synergies with IFAD Project	IFAD project technical team	2
12/4/2019 Bujumbura	Diagnostic of sustainable coffee promotion and perspectives	University of Burundi, coffee economics researcher	1
12/5/2019 Kayanza	Lessons from, and collaborations with other landscape projects in/near Kayanza Province	MINEAGRIE, Project Coordinators (IFAD)	15
12/5/2019 Kayanza	Interviews with local coffee producers and stakeholders	Local CNAC representatives	6
12/9/2019 Bujumbura	Expectations on sustainable coffee promotion and certification	COCOCA (Coffee Cooperatives Confederation) Senior Management	4
12/10/2019 Matongo	Interviews with local coffee producers/stakeholders	Local cooperative members	4
12/17/2019 Kayanza	Consultation of provincial coffee stakeholders	Bonakuze (Coffee Producer Federation)	4
12/17/2019 Matongo	Consultation of local stakeholders	Matongo Municipality Services, SOGESTAL (coffee washing station company)	8

F. Environment (including Safeguards)

74. This AF is a scale up of essentially the same interventions as the parent project and will be implemented in the Matongo municipality, which is in a new province (Kayanza). This will not change the environmental risk because the components are less likely to have large footprint and will be site-specific (in the municipality of Matongo) with less potential for synergistic or cumulative impacts on the site. Some of environmental risks will be less diverse and may be more predictable. A similar closed project (PADZOC) funded by the World Bank had successfully achieved similar objectives with a sustainable coffee related scope without any environmental issues in a contiguous province of Bubanza. A possible environmental risk includes landslides in the additional site of Matongo. Accordingly, the technical surveys prior to restoration works will determine the feasibility and design of the most appropriate developments for each location (e.g. afforestation or terracing).

75. OBPE will be involved at the province level. This agency has a Provincial Officer in charge of controlling all environmental compliance, together with environmental and social specialists of the PIUs will monitor the implementation of the mitigation measures on the specific site.

76. The AF will be governed by revised environmental safeguards instruments of parent project such as ESMF/ESMP, Pest Management Plan (PMP) for the new areas of intervention. These instruments mostly



propose or contain mitigation measures of some predictable impacts on site, such as rehabilitation of the landscape, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) during the implementation phase, control of erosion/soil stabilizing grasses. The use of certified pesticides for coffee production is also adequate for the targeted coffee commodity in the PMP instrument and will be utilized.

V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

77. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.



VI. SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES

	Changed	Not Changed
Results Framework	✓	
Components and Cost	✓	
Loan Closing Date(s)	✓	
Disbursements Arrangements	✓	
Safeguard Policies Triggered	✓	
Implementing Agency		✓
Project's Development Objectives		✓
Cancellations Proposed		✓
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories		✓
EA category		✓
Legal Covenants		✓
Institutional Arrangements		✓
Procurement		✓
Other Change(s)		✓

VII. DETAILED CHANGE(S)

COMPONENTS

Current Component Name	Current Cost (US\$, millions)	Action	Proposed Component Name	Proposed Cost (US\$, millions)
Institutional Development and Capacity Building for Landscape Restoration and Resilience	2.00	Revised	Institutional Development and Capacity Building for Landscape Restoration and Resilience	2.49
Sustainable Landscape Management Practices	22.00	Revised	Sustainable Landscape Management Practices	26.56
Improved Management of Protected Areas and	3.00	Revised	Improved Management of Protected Areas and	3.40



Reserves			Reserves	
Contingency Emergency Response (CERC)	0.00	Revised	Contingent Emergency Support	0.00
Project Management, Coordination, and Monitoring	3.00	Revised	Project Management, Coordination, and Monitoring	3.55
TOTAL	30.00			36.00

LOAN CLOSING DATE(S)

Ln/Cr/Tf	Status	Original Closing	Current Closing(s)	Proposed Closing	Proposed Deadline for Withdrawal Applications
IDA-D2760	Effective	14-Mar-2023	14-Mar-2023	31-Mar-2024	31-Jul-2024

DISBURSEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Change in Disbursement Arrangements

Yes

Expected Disbursements (in US\$)

Fiscal Year	Annual	Cumulative
2018	27,432.00	27,432.00
2019	371,082.00	398,514.00
2020	587,844.00	986,358.00
2021	893,400.00	1,879,758.00
2022	1,064,856.00	2,944,614.00
2023	1,246,338.00	4,190,952.00
2024	1,368,516.00	5,559,468.00
2025	440,532.00	6,000,000.00

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Latest ISR Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	● Substantial	● Substantial



Macroeconomic	● Substantial	● Substantial
Sector Strategies and Policies	● Moderate	● Moderate
Technical Design of Project or Program	● Substantial	● Substantial
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	● Substantial	● Substantial
Fiduciary	● High	● High
Environment and Social	● Substantial	● Substantial
Stakeholders	● Substantial	● Substantial
Other	● Substantial	● Substantial
Overall	● Substantial	● Substantial

COMPLIANCE

Change in Safeguard Policies Triggered

Yes

Safeguard Policies Triggered	Current	Proposed
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Yes
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	No
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	Yes
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	Yes
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	Yes
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Yes
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	Yes
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Yes
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	No



Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	No
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Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	No
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LEGAL COVENANTS – Additional Financing for the Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project (P171745)

Sections and Description

The Recipient shall update and thereafter adopt, no later than three (3) months after Effective Date, in accordance with terms of reference acceptable to the Association, a Project implementation manual, setting forth, inter alia, the detailed arrangements and procedures for: (a) institutional coordination and day-to-day execution of the Project; (b) Project budgeting, disbursement and financial management; (c) procurement; (d) monitoring and evaluation, reporting and communication; (e) environmental and social safeguard management; and (f) such other administrative, financial, technical and organizational arrangements and procedures as shall be required for the Project.

Conditions

Type	Financing source	Description
Effectiveness		Shall be furnished to the Bank an opinion or opinions satisfactory to the Bank of counsel acceptable to the Bank or, if the Bank so requests, a certificate satisfactory to the Bank of a competent official of the Member Country, showing that on behalf of the Recipient, that the Grant Agreement (GEF) has been duly authorized or ratified by, and executed and delivered on its behalf and is legally binding upon it in accordance with its terms.



VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING

Results Framework

COUNTRY: Burundi

Additional Financing for the 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

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
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>	<i>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.</i>								
Coffee productivity in targeted degraded landscapes (Number)		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	110.00	120.00	120.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets						End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
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		<p>Rationale: Continued, extended, and target figure reviewed upwards. In the targeted areas, the project will continue to monitor the additional area under SLM practices.</p>							
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		<p>Rationale: This indicator reflects a FOLUR program indicator.</p>							
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



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets						End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Action: This indicator is New	Rationale: <i>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</i>								
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: <i>Continued and extended.</i>								
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: <i>Continued.</i>								



Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

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)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
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.								



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets						End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Erosion in targeted degraded landscapes (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	35.00	50.00	50.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>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.</i>								
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: <i>Continued, extended, and target figure reviewed upwards.</i>								
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: <i>Continued, and target figure reviewed upwards.</i>								
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



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets						End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>Continued, and target figure reviewed upwards.</i>								
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	14,141.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>Continued, and target figure reviewed upwards.</i>								
Farmers adopting sustainable coffee technology (Percentage) (Number)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Action: This indicator is New	Rationale: <i>FOLUR related indicator.</i>								
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	16,956.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>Continued, extended, and target figure reviewed upwards.</i>								
Land certificates issued with women's name (Percentage)	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets						End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>Continued, extended, and target figure reviewed upwards.</i>								
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: <i>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.</i>								
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: <i>This indicator reflects a FOLUR program indicator for the targeted landscapes.</i>								

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Land productivity in targeted degraded landscapes	The indicator measures (as an index) the average yield	Biennial	Household surveys, GIS	Productivity of basket of selected crops (average)	PCU M&E function



	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.		observation of Net Primary Productivity (NPP) of farm land in the respective collines, as well as surveys at farmers field school groups' level.	yield) estimated through Household surveys, complemented 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.	
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	Annual	Project and activity records, and GIS backed field surveys. Technical inspection after works. Assessment of PA management	<i>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</i>	PCU M&E function



	<p>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.</p>		<p>interventions.</p>	<p><i>covered under the parent project) and 300 ha of plantations (woodlots) in the periphery of the NP.</i> 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)</p>	
<p>Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems</p>	<p>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,</p>	<p>Annual.</p>	<p>Field surveys complemented with remote sensing observations.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>PCU M&E functions.</p>



	soil conservation measures, agroforestry, reforestation, and improved agronomic and soil fertility practices.				
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.	Percentage of change in the shade-grown coffee area.	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 feedback loop, and through disaggregation by sex, specifically captures the perception by women of interventions on land	Annual	Perception Survey	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.	PCU M&E function



	restoration, jobs and livelihoods				
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.	Same as the aggregated indicator.	PCU M&E function

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data 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	Annual.	Project reports.	2 guidelines in Y1 of AF implementation, 2 in Y2, and 1 in Y3 (5 in total).	PCU M&E function.



	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.				
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.	GEF AF adds 9 collines in Y3 of AF implementation.	PCU M&E function
Erosion in targeted degraded landscapes	SUB-WATERSHED (COLLINE) LEVEL: Monitoring with field analysis – fluvial sediment	Annual	Measured by Sediment Load Sampling	Targets unchanged but postponed to reflect delays of the parent project.	PCU M&E function



	load sampling will be used to evaluate upstream terracing effect in project areas.				
Beneficiaries of job-focused interventions		Annual	Project and activity 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 activity 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	Annual	Field survey	GEF AF adds 4,275 to the Parent Project (24,008) Y1: 0 Y2: 0 Y3: 6,002 (Parent)	PCU M&E function (just farmers)



	<p>promoted by operations supported by the World Bank.</p> <p>NB: "Agriculture" or "Agricultural" includes: crops, livestock, capture fisheries, aquaculture, agroforestry, timber and non-timber forest products.</p> <p>Adoption refers to a change of practice or change in use of a technology that was introduced or promoted by the project.</p> <p>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.).</p> <p>If the project introduces or promotes a technology package in which the benefit depends on the application of the entire package (e.g., a</p>			<p>Y4: 13,505 (Parent) Y5: 24,008 (Parent) + 2,138 (GEF AF) Y6: 24,008 (Parent) + 4,275 (GEF AF)</p>	
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	<p>combination of inputs such as a new variety and advice on agronomic practices such as soil preparation, changes in seeding time, fertilizer schedule, plant protection, etc.), this counts as one technology.</p> <p>Farmers are people engaged in farming of agricultural products or members of an agriculture related business (disaggregated by men and women) targeted by the project.</p>				
Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - Female		Annual	Field Survey	<p>GEF AF adds 2,138 to the Parent Project (12,004)</p> <p>Y1: 0</p> <p>Y2: 0</p> <p>Y3: 3,001 (Parent)</p> <p>Y4: 6,753 (Parent)</p> <p>Y5: 12,004 (Parent) + 1,069 (GEF AF)</p> <p>Y6: 12,004 (Parent) + 2,138 (GEF AF)</p>	PCU M&E function (just farmers)
Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology - male		Annual	Field survey	<p>GEF AF adds 2,137 to the Parent Project (12,004)</p> <p>Y1: 0</p> <p>Y2: 0</p> <p>Y3: 3,001 (Parent)</p>	PCU M&E function (just farmers)



				Y4: 6,752 (Parent) Y5: 12,004 (Parent) + 1,069 (GEF AF) Y6: 12,004 (Parent) + 2,137 (GEF AF)	
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.	Increase in adoption rate based on 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	Annual	Project and activity records	50% of the overall certification targets.	PCU M&E function



	restored will be certified.				
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.	Biennial	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 in collaboration with OBPE.
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. Using 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	PCU M&E function in collaboration with OBPE and specialized institutions (for remote sensing).



				<p>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),</p> <p>-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 tCO₂e).</p> <p>The livestock component (3,293 tCO₂e) and application of lime and fertilizer on radical terraces (1,497 tCO₂e) will emit some greenhouse gases (negative means actual carbon sequestration).</p> <p>Y4: $671,839 / 2 = 335,920$ Y5: $671,839 + 250,631/2 + 270,728/2 - 3,293/2 - 1,497/2 = 930,124$ Y6: 671,839</p>	
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				$+ 250,631 + 270,728 - 3,293 - 1,497 = 1,188,409$	
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Annex 1 - Theory of Change (ToC) of the GEF AF Interventions

1. The ToC has been developed specifically for the GEF AF (see next page) and draws from both BLRRP (the scope of which is broader) and the ToC of the global FOLUR program (see overview below). Indeed, the latter helps countries meet the growing demand for increased crop and livestock production while eliminating the risk of further expansion of farmland into natural high-biodiversity habitats and forests, erosion of genetic diversity, overexploitation of land and water resources, overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and inefficient practices that lead to GHG emissions. FOLUR therefore promotes (i) effective food value-chains for multiple benefits, (ii) the removal of deforestation from supply chains, and (iii) the expansion of restoration in degraded lands. Coffee is one of the global commodities targeted by FOLUR.

2. Contributing to the FOLUR outcomes and objectives, the AF will promote more sustainable land management and farming practices, including agro-forestry, in the coffee landscapes, while reducing encroachment and restoring degradation hotspots in and around the natural habitats adjacent to the coffee landscapes. The promotion among national stakeholders of integrated landscape planning as well as the economic and environmental benefits of these sustainable coffee landscape management practices through knowledge management activities will contribute to the expected outcomes, locally, nationally and globally, from increased food production and food security, to improved household resilience to climate and NR risks, improved biodiversity and GHG sequestration, and improved strategies for sustainable coffee systems.

Figure 1.1: Overview of FOLUR IP Theory of Change:

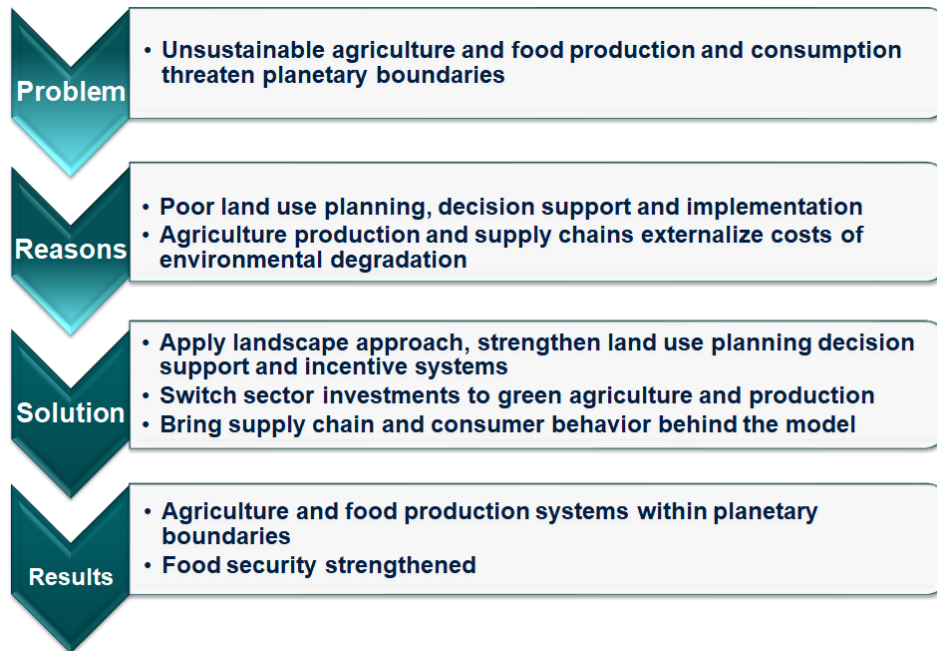
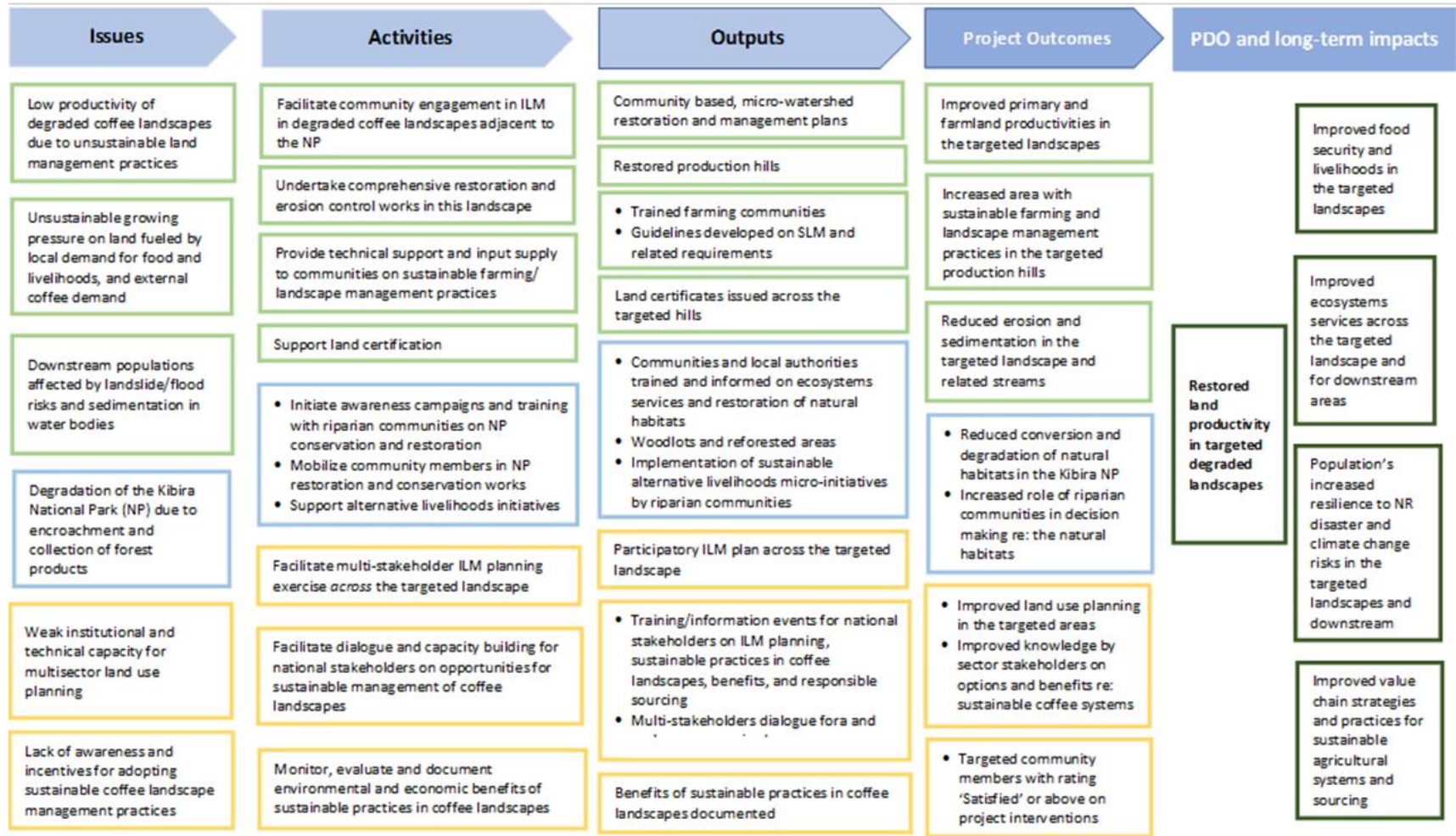




Figure 1.2: Theory of Change of the GEF AF to BLRRP¹⁷



¹⁷ The ToC has been developed specifically for the GEF AF in line with the GEF Datasheet which lists detailed outputs and outcomes expected under the GEF AF. The ToC draws from both the parent project (the scope of which is broader) and the ToC of the global FOLUR program.



Annex 2 - Project Description

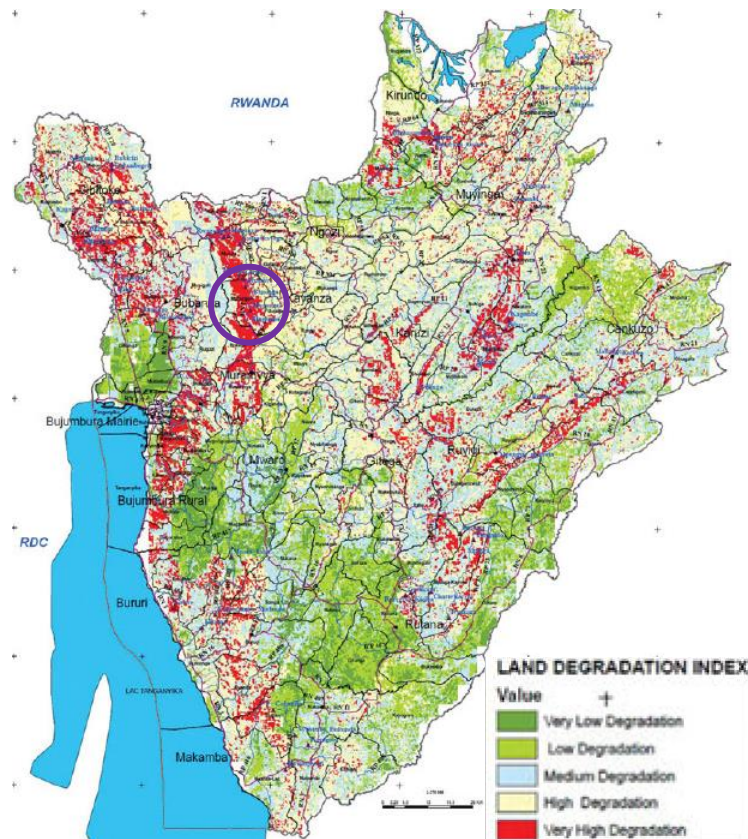
Project Approach: Community Driven, Integrated Landscape Management

1. 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 connecting them at the landscape level to provide the basis for enhancing people’s livelihoods, security, and resilience to climate variability and change. This approach promotes planning across economic sectors 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 and NGOs (service providers) engaged in these core sectors and local communities. To make this approach sustainable, the participatory planning is key and so is the capacity building at all scales (national to very local) for successful implementation.

Map 2.1 - Landscape degradation (highlighting Matongo)

Project Site Selection

2. The AF will support the scaling-up and expansion of the parent project’s activities in an additional province (Kayanza, in the Northwest region) that includes degraded coffee landscapes and important natural habitats (Kibira NP). This province was identified during BLRRP appraisal as priority





for possible support at a later stage¹⁸.

3. Several criteria were adopted to select the targeted landscapes, i.e. areas with: (a) most degraded land and high levels of soil erosion; (b) coffee production; (c) higher incidence of poverty; (d) greatest risk of floods and landslides; (e) greatest potential to protect downstream populations and infrastructure (roads, houses, power and water supplies); (f) proximity to PAs; (g) coverage by other ongoing projects; and (h) visibility for demonstration purposes. Using these criteria, the commune of Matongo (Kayanza province) was selected as priority. Based on secondary data and field visits to the commune, nine hills¹⁹, or *collines* in French, were selected based on the level of land degradation and percentage of farmers growing coffee.

4. The selected landscape in the municipality of Matongo is characterized by coffee as the main cash crop (including organic production), steep terrain, fragile soils, high demographic pressure (about 400 people per Km²), significant levels of poverty, and overexploitation of the land from crop and livestock farming. It is considered one of the most dramatically vulnerable areas to rain-induced soil erosion. Intervention in this area is critical to stabilize and increase agricultural productivity (on the slopes) and protect infrastructure (such as roads, water and power supplies, houses, bridges and schools) from landslides caused by heavy rain (within the area and downstream). It also includes Southern Eastern portions of the Kibira NP (Teza and Rwegura sectors – see Map 2.3 of Kibira below): this protected area is positioned on the ridge separating the Nile and Congo river basins and leads further North into Rwanda. It hosts important natural habitats and is a critical



Map 2.2 - Municipality of Matongo showing the collines, their Km² area, and the Kibira NP (highlighting the nine collines targeted for AF support)

¹⁸ During the preparation of the parent project, the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM), developed jointly by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the World Resources Institute (WRI), was used as the main instrument for the identification of land degradation levels and consequently priority areas (see PAD annexes and Burundi ROAM report). On that basis, Isale and Buhinyuza communes (which aren't coffee producing areas) were selected for support under the parent project, and Matongo in the Kayanza Province for later support.

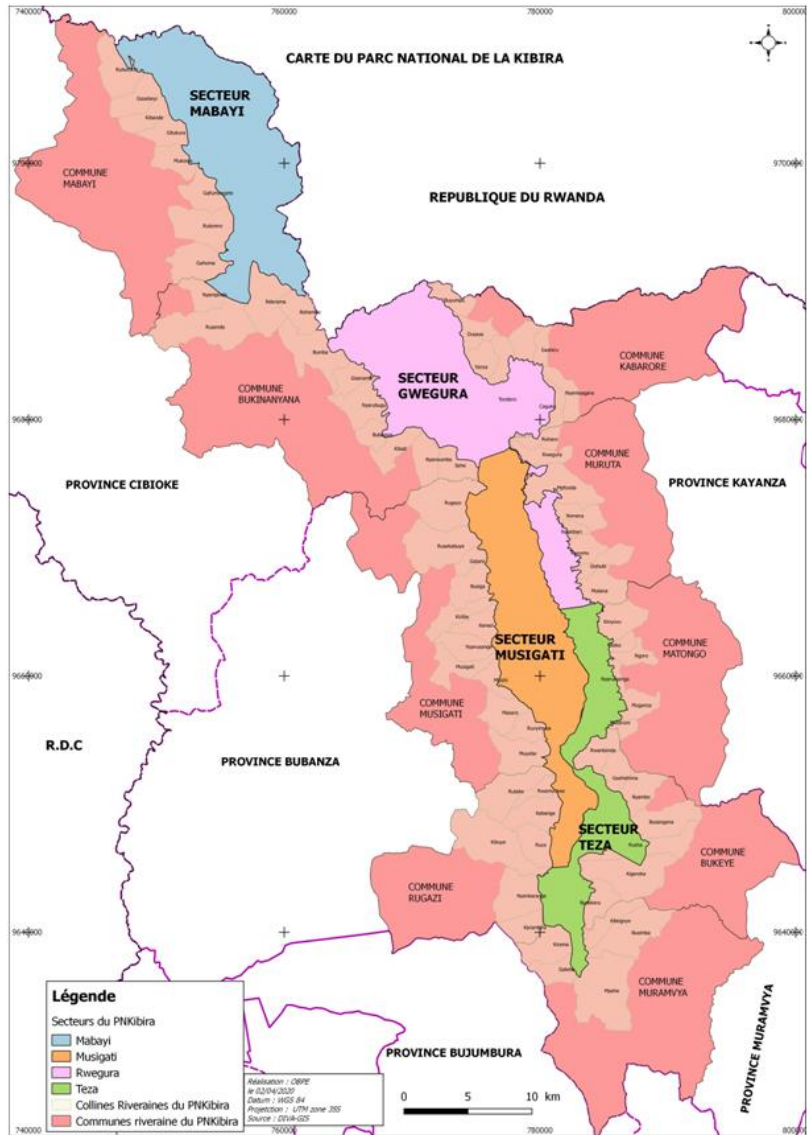
¹⁹ These are the spatial unit around which land uses are logically organized by the communities. The proposed hills are Bihunge, Bwisanze, Matongo, Mpemba, Muganza, Murini, Nyakibingo, Nyarumanga and Rudehe.



source of ecosystems services and benefits (e.g. biodiversity, water regulation and erosion control).

5. In these two sectors, the main factors of degradation are riparian communities' collection of vines, bamboo and manure, the destruction of the buffer area, poaching, wood cutting (charcoal, timber), fires caused by beekeeping, bamboo cutting, gold panning and cassiterite exploitation.
6. The selection was also informed by:
 - The interest expressed by coffee organizations operating in the area (COCOCA and SOGESTAL) in ecological coffee certification and strengthening the promising opportunities offered by organic coffee; and
 - Opportunities offered by the proximity of other interventions to facilitate exchanges and promote synergies. These include the Burundi Agricultural Production Intensification and Vulnerability Reduction Project (PIPARV-B - funded by IFAD) and the Support for Sustainable Food Production and Enhancement of Food Security and Climate Resilience in Burundi's Highlands Project (GEF, implemented by FAO since 2017).

Map 2.3 - National Park of Kibira and its Four Sectors





Project Components

Component 1: Institutional Development and Capacity Building for Landscape Restoration and Resilience - aligned with FOLUR program **Development of integrated landscape management (ILM) systems component** (US\$490,000)

1. As BLRRP supports, under Component 1, the development of the policies and capacities at the national and local levels to plan and implement landscape restoration and ILM at scale, the AF will promote a more sustainable contribution of agricultural systems to that goal, both at the national level and across the targeted landscapes.

2. **Assess and document environmental and economic benefits of sustainable practices in degraded landscapes:** While some actual benefits and requirements have been delivered in Burundi in recent time (e.g. under PADZOC), there are still many important analytical gaps. The analytical work that the AF will support in that regard will *inter alia* build on the impact assessment of PADZOC on sustainable coffee practices. The project will address analytical gaps by conducting an assessment on the economic and environmental benefits of sustainable and resilient agricultural practices for select crops (such as coffee, tea, fruits (agroforestry), other horticulture) in degraded landscapes, as a basis to inform stakeholders' strategic decisions and practices. In addition, the project will build on M&E developments under the parent project to develop and deploy land and forest change observation and M&E tools to inform stakeholders strategies and decisions. In particular, the analysis will include an assessment of spatial and environmental changes in and around the protected areas following project interventions. Documenting the benefits of these practices will aim at positioning Burundi towards possible climate finance and contributing to designing related incentive instruments. These analyses will increase the capacity of national institutions on these methodologies.

3. **Support to technical, knowledge sharing and multi-stakeholders dialogue workshops/events.** The project's knowledge management approach will include developing/disseminating training guidelines on landscape restoration and sustainable and resilient production practices for diverse crops and related value chains based on the above assessments. On these issues, it will organize training, knowledge sharing and dialogue workshops on sustainable agricultural options and practices, and their contribution to landscape restoration and community resilience. In that regard, it will work, where relevant, in close coordination with inter-department structures, national academic and technical institutions which are already engaged in the parent project, as well as other relevant organizations/platforms such as the FOLUR Global platform in order to provide the opportunity for international exchange and learning.

4. **Facilitate participatory ILM planning across the targeted landscape:** Finally, there is both limited experience/capacity regarding integrated landscape planning at meso-level in Burundi (e.g. watershed), and limited involvement of coffee stakeholders in landscape management. Moreover, the interventions in Component 2 (production landscapes) and 3 (protected areas) are connected and shouldn't be considered in isolation of other landscape related activities in the broader area. However, land use planning in the targeted areas is weak. Therefore, building on the earlier Restoration Opportunity



Assessment Methodology (ROAM) exercise²⁰ as well as the guidelines and training activities that the parent project is preparing to promote watershed focused planning, the project will implement an integrated spatial/territorial planning exercise for improved land use and allocation across the targeted coffee landscape in Kayanza. This multi-stakeholder participatory process will cover the different landscape elements of the broader area (from production areas up to the Kibira NP) 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 agroindustry including coffee). Related interventions will also aim at raising awareness and building the capacity of local/national institutions and stakeholders in ILM planning. The AF will complement the activities of the parent project, in the context of its gender strategy, supporting gender sensitive ILM plans across the targeted landscapes, with awareness activities specifically addressing risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment as highlighted in the Gender Analysis in Annex 6.

Component 2: Sustainable Landscape Management Practices aligned with FOLUR program component on **Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible commodity value chains (US\$4,560,000)**.

1. Activities will support communities in restoring the degraded coffee landscapes, controlling erosion, and intensifying SLM and crop production practices in the targeted hills in Matongo commune of the province of Kayanza. The approach will be comprehensive (e.g. covering the entirety of the targeted hills), integrated (e.g. considering the different landscape elements, functions, linkages and respective restoration/management options), and driven by the local communities at the scale of each hill, through active participation from planning to implementation and evaluation. Activities will ensure that the lessons learned from them inform subsequent operations.

2. The three subcomponents under Component 2 are aligned with those of the parent project. Activities are also the same while considering the contribution of coffee for the sustainable management of these landscapes.

Subcomponent 2.1: Landscape Restoration and Erosion Control (US\$3.6 million)

3. **Community sensitization and mobilization:** To maximize the sustainability of the expected landscape restoration and erosion control works, the landscape restoration and erosion control activities will be planned and implemented in close consultation and cooperation with the local communities in the targeted *collines*. Interventions will first start with sensitizing and mobilizing the local communities to (a) participate in the planning of the needed landscape restoration activities in close consultation with landscape restoration specialists, (b) agree on the final detailed plans, (d) participate, under the supervision of contractors, in the construction of the physical works (terraces, drains, etc.) and (e) participate in innovative, farmer driven extension activities (Farmer Field Schools - FFS) to make optimal use of the landscape restoration investments and improve their livelihoods. To facilitate the sensitization and mobilization of the local communities, the project will mobilize a local specialized NGO.

²⁰ Undertaken during the appraisal of the parent project.



4. **Participatory planning of the landscape restoration and erosion control activities/works:** concomitant with the start of the previous activity, the project will initiate a technical assessment of the needed landscape restoration activities for each colline through field surveys. These assessments will be carried out by landscape restoration and SLM specialists of the MINEAGRIE backstopped by a specialized institute on landscape restoration. The result will be a draft technical landscape restoration plan for each colline, which will be used for further discussion with the local communities as part of the previous community mobilization activity. Following related adjustments, the resulting detailed landscape restoration and erosion control plan will receive final approval by the entire colline community.

5. **Landscape restoration and erosion control activities/works:** Activities will assist the local communities in the construction of terraces on degraded hillsides and augment vegetation cover at critical points in the landscape. This will in turn help prevent future soil erosion. Converting slope land to terraces will increase soil moisture and reduce surface runoff, which will help build resilience to climate change risks such as increased torrential rains and droughts. It will also reduce sedimentation in the rivers and reduce flood risks. Further, this will enable recovery of agricultural lands that have been abandoned and, when combined with other activities/incentives, their exploitation.

6. This operation will support both progressive and radical terraces drawing from lessons in Burundi and the positive experience from Rwanda and other countries. The AF will mainly fund the construction of progressive terraces on over 1,600 ha of private cropland with 6 to 25 percent degree slopes. The AF will also fund the construction of radical terraces for steeper slopes, on a small scale (about 5-10 percent of the total restored area). This will have a demonstrative purpose, by engaging innovative farmers who are willing to explore the benefits of radical terraces on their lands.

7. Terrace construction will be combined with a range of supporting activities, including:
- Innovative biophysical and soil bioengineering²¹ in gully treatment to reduce soil degradation and hydraulic hazards related to river erosion,
 - Tree planting and reforestation,
 - Agroforestry, which provides farmers with multiple benefits including soil fertility,
 - Production of cover crops as 'green manure' where compost is inadequate,
 - Rainwater harvesting to enhance rainwater retention in the soil (for example, infiltration ponds and trenches in stabilized hillslope to support reforestation and agricultural activities),
 - Planting of fodder crops for hedge grass stabilization along contours, and
 - Soil fertility enhancement in areas where radical or progressive terraces are built.

The activities will use the related guidelines developed and collected by the parent project.

8. Implementation will entail the mobilization of community members for labor intensive works (building of terraces and other construction works) to provide income to those who depend on the land during the construction while providing extra livelihoods to the local community. Construction activities will be technically supported and supervised by a contractor firm, which will be responsible for planning

²¹ Soil bioengineering is the use of living plant materials to provide engineering function, and it is an effective tool for treatment of a variety of unstable and/or eroding sites. The main advantage of the technique is low costs, compared to concrete interventions, the possibility of the organization of the works with local groups, and environmental sustainability.



the works, providing the tools and supervising the works. The community mobilizing NGO will facilitate the mobilization and organization of the communities in work teams and the PCU will be responsible for organizing the provision of needed inputs. This subcomponent will be closely coordinated with the activities of Subcomponent 2.2 (promotion of improved agricultural production on the newly constructed terraces) and sequenced with the land certification subcomponent (2.3) so that each community reaches consensus on the proposed process before works are implemented.

Subcomponent 2.2: Improved Crop Production Practices and Nutrition (US\$700,000)

9. The AF will support farmer groups to protect the topsoil, recover their soil fertility, and intensify crop production through SLM practices, including year-round production of micronutrient-rich foods. To build farmers' related capacity, provision of extension support will use the innovative, farmer-led Farmer Field School (FFS) approach, while better access to manure and improved seeds/seedlings of a range of food crops, tree crops, soil stabilizing grasses, and fodder crops, will be created. This will *inter alia* contribute to promoting shade grown coffee and coffee related multi-cropping systems.

10. **Extension support through Farmer Field Schools (FFS):** With the help of the community mobilization NGO, a contracted service provider specialized on FFS will organize neighboring farmers on the collines in groups of 25-30 farmers and support these farmer groups with two cropping-season FFSs, one before actual implementation of the physical landscape restoration works and one after. Before the physical works, the FFS will focus on SLM and preparation of the detailed landscape restoration activities in their own fields/part of the colline. The second FFS will focus on SLM, improved crop production and livelihoods in the new situation. To facilitate the FFSs, the *Moniteurs Agricoles de Collines* or hill-level agricultural supervisors will be trained as FFS facilitators and one farmer per FFS farmer group as FFS farmer facilitator.

11. The promotion of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) through the FFS will be based on the best practices and lessons learned, as many of the SLM technologies have been identified, tested, documented, and implemented on a small scale in the region and for different agroecosystems, through a large range of projects and institutions. Through the 'SLM Learning Alliance' developed by an FAO-GEF²² project in Burundi, the AF interventions will draw from these options, recommendations and materials for planning, training, and implementation of SLM practices. Training will also include nutrition messages and demonstration plots based on the integrated agriculture-nutrition approach developed under the Burundi Maternal and Child Nutrition Enhancement Project.

12. **AF interventions will also support the establishment of youth FFSs (15–30 years) and female FFSs**, where relevant and requested, through reorganizing the FFS farmer groups or by establishing additional/new youth and female FFS groups for the second season of the FFS cycle. Youth FFSs could be more focused on 'farming as a business' or job creation in the agro-sector (growing high-value crops, specializing in specific agricultural practices, e.g. pruning fruit trees or compost making). Female FFSs could focus more on e.g. food crops, home gardens, nutrition, sanitation and health, and livelihoods.

²² Support for sustainable food production and enhancement of food security and climate resilience in Burundi's highlands, an FAO-GEF project.



13. **Access to improved seeds and manure:** The interventions will assist farmers in accessing improved seeds (including drought-resistant varieties to help farmers adapt to droughts exacerbated by climate change). The introduction of bio-fortified crops (e.g. beans and bananas) will aim at addressing iron and Vitamin A deficiencies respectively. Selected FFS farmer groups will be trained in multiplying seeds and seedlings and establishing community nurseries. To assist ISABU in the selection and sourcing of seeds and seedlings for landscape restoration, erosion control activities and sustainable crop production, as well as in setting up these community nurseries, the PCU will contract a service provider specialized on seeds and seedlings.

14. **Manure has been key to nurture soil fertility and land productivity** of Burundi's intense farming system. However, lack of manure is an issue for most farmers because of the lack of cattle. The Government policy supports the provision of livestock to communities through 'solidarity chain', which is widely used in the country and under World Bank-funded projects. The policy also encourages zero-grazing systems to effectively collect manure (in enclosures). The AF will provide cattle for 20 percent of the households per colline, using the solidarity chain method, to support fertility recovery under radical terracing. Capacity building will also include zero-grazing, benefiting both household income and soil fertility and natural regeneration of vegetation. Compost will be an integral part of farm input support to be carried out by farmers or their groups. Cover crops will be promoted as green manure where the lack of livestock is an issue.

15. Building on the FFS groups and the local ILM planning process, the project will also facilitate producer-buyer exchanges to promote locally produced commodities contributing to sustainable landscape management (including organic/sustainable coffee), to promote corresponding input-output linkages.

16. Considering the contribution of coffee to the farming system in the targeted collines, the interventions will provide technical guidance to farmers, through the FFSs, on related sustainable practices such as agroforestry (shade grown coffee), organic production, and growing quality coffee in a multi-cropping system.

17. The proposed farming system is essentially based on the existing multiple crop farming system, of which the productivity, sustainability and resilience will be improved through the proposed practices and measures. In the targeted hills, coffee covers between five and ten percent of the area. It is associated and competes for space with crops such as banana, pulses, maize, tubers, tea, wheat, and onion.



Shade grown coffee, Kayanza



Subcomponent 2.3: Land Certification (US\$500,000)

18. In pursuing the landscape approach when constructing terraces, a practical issue is that terraces would cut across boundaries of lands of multiple owners. Croplands have been fragmented over the decades, hence the number of landowners operating on one hillside can be substantial. However, land titles have not been established in Burundi, and disputes over land are the most common cause of litigation before courts and other resolutions. Burundi has been engaged in land reform since 2008 and has for almost a decade developed relevant experience through pilot operations to conduct massive land registration and land dispute resolution activities. Yet, current practices remain sporadic and not sufficiently widespread to address the issue. That is why a systematic approach for land certification has been developed at the colline level: all the plots of the entire colline are surveyed and each owner can benefit from a land certificate.

19. As it would be important to establish clear boundaries of different plots before starting the construction of terraces, AF interventions will support certification of lands on which terraces will be constructed. Land certification activities will therefore start prior to the first subcomponent physical landscape restoration activities. Among other outcomes, this will address the risk of disputes on land rights once it is treated. Structural works like terracing under sub-component 2.1 can then start once it is assessed that any dispute potentially identified has been addressed through early mediation or doesn't form an obstacle for moving forward while it is being addressed through established processes²³. In line with the 2011 Land Code, the interventions will use the approach and systems that have proved robust and effective under recent land certification projects supported by both the Swiss Cooperation and the Dutch in the country. The process will follow an established series of rigorous steps, which promote inclusiveness and accessibility of the process through consultation and participation, community verification of the results, an appeal mechanism, dispute resolution and links to be reinforced with a national registration system. As an innovation to address an important gender gap, the project will encourage joint signature of husband and wife on land certificates. The AF will provide the needed assistance to set up the land certification office in the Matongo commune and train staff to facilitate individual land certification in the commune. Subsequently, the project will support systematic certification for all the land that will be terraced in all the targeted collines. Support will include sensitization of the communities, participatory demarcation and characterization of individual plots at colline level, conflict resolution and mediation processes, registration, certificate issuance, and archiving.

20. With regards to vulnerable groups, the land certification process will be open and inclusive. It will formalize *existing* customary rights and, therefore and if relevant, may involve specific groups such as the Batwa. At the same time, the initial participatory planning process involving the communities in the respective hills, with particular attention to vulnerable groups, will aim at formulating a consensual, community-based land restoration and use plan.

21. Figure 2.1 summarizes the sequence of activities envisaged to implement Component 2.

²³ Experience suggests that this takes from one year to one year and a half to reach that stage.



Figure 2.1: Indicative Chronogram for the Initial Activities under Component 2

No	Activity	Year 1												Year 2												Year 3														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Planning phase																																								
1	Community Mobilization	X	X	X	X	X	X																																	
2	Land registration		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3	Detail physical survey		X	X	X	X	X																																	
4	Finalise physical plan							X																																
5	Purchasing livestock	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																														
Preparation for Implementation																																								
6a	Social mobilization							X																																
6b	SLM and livestock training (FFS)								X	X	X	X	X	X																										
6c	Community nurseries								X	X	X	X	X	X																										
7a	Available seedlings			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																										
7b	Available inputs								X	X	X	X	X	X																										
Implementation of Landscape Restoration works phase																																								
8a	Terracing, Agro-forestry																	X	X	X	X	X	X																	
8b	Bioengineering, water harvesting etc.																	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
After completion of physical landscape restoration works																																								
9	Intensifying (FFS)																								X	X	X	X	X	X										
10	Livelihood support																								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	



Component 3: Improved Management of Protected Areas and Reserves - aligned with FOLUR program component on **Conservation and restoration of natural habitats** (US\$400,000)

22. Using the pilot approach successfully implemented under the Sustainable Coffee Landscape Project (P127258) for the small Bururi nature reserve, BLRRP is currently promoting activities that reduce conversion and degradation of forests due to encroachment within three Protected Areas of Burundi including selected areas of the Kibira NP), while improving land management practices in the riparian landscapes. The AF will expand the same support to the Kibira NP sector adjacent to the targeted coffee landscapes. While the parent project addresses needs to strengthen NP administration, the AF will, in line with FOLUR directions, focus specifically on assisting NP management in implementing those elements of the management plan of the Kibira NP related to participation of the communities in the riparian coffee landscapes in conserving and restoring natural habitats while reducing the destruction use of natural resources.

23. The AF, through Kibira NP Management, will actively 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 parks and in the buffer/integration zones, monitoring, and surveillance.

24. The AF will promote income-generating activities, alternative livelihoods and sustainable agricultural production (e.g., agroforestry and honey), including by linking communities with relevant business entities (e.g. fruit industries), offering technical guidance and providing limited inputs (e.g. seeds and seedlings). This will reduce pressure and destructive use of the natural resources in and around the Kibira NP. Complementing the resources of the parent project for the Kibira NP, the AF's contribution will increase the total restored forest landscape in and around the NP, through improved encroachment control and conservation/protection, by about 11,200 ha (including 1,500 ha of reforestation or woodlots). Like under the parent project, the project will sign a memorandum of understanding with OBPE to support implementation of activities under this component.



Batwa construct a way to Siguvyaye Falls in the protected area of Bururi



Component 4: Project Management, Communications, and Monitoring (US\$550,000)

25. Project coordination will be integrated with that of the parent project BLRRP (see Implementation Arrangements below). In line with the parent project, this component will finance the decentralized team in the Kayanza Province, respective TA, works, goods, workshops, and operational costs to support the project's day-to-day project implementation and management, including procurement, FM, environmental and social safeguards, and preparation of annual work plans and organization of audit reports, for the targeted AF activities. This will be covered by the Project Management Costs (US\$286,000 or 5 percent of total).

26. The M&E plan will build on the BLRRP M&E system, which includes household surveys and satellite observation to assess outcomes at landscape scale (primary and agriculture productivity), river sedimentation monitoring, etc. Finally, this component will finance the participation of sector representatives in FOLUR events/fora and other cross learning mechanisms involving other FOLUR countries, in particular Eastern Africa ones also focusing on coffee landscapes).



Annex 3 - Implementation and Fiduciary Arrangements

A. Implementation

1. The AF will be implemented using the same modalities as those adopted by the BLRRP Project. It will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock (MINEAGRIE).
2. **The existing PCU** of the Parent Project will also have the overall responsibility for managing the AF. This is a recently established unit which comprises Government staff and consultants with expertise in fiduciary domains, relevant technical domains, M&E, safeguards awareness and accountability, gender, communication, community mobilization, and administration. It will be responsible for managing the Designated Account (DA), recruiting service providers, ensuring monitoring and supervision, and reporting on the project performance to the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) and the World Bank. The PCU will consult other relevant projects, including the IFAD funded Agricultural Production Intensification and Vulnerability Reduction Project (PIPARV-B), to learn from good practice and inform its own planning, as well as its analytical, training and dialogue activities. Established at the central level, the PCU has decentralized teams at the provincial level. An additional one will be established in the new province (Kayanza). Staffed with two technical/executive officers and one secretary, it will ensure the link between the central management and local actors.
3. **Mobilization of grassroots-level groups will form a central feature of project implementation.** To facilitate peer learning at the grassroots level, groups constituted around natural resources and forest landscape management (for example, watershed management groups and FFS groups) will be strengthened or created, if and as needed. These groups will form the unit for local training, awareness, and community-led monitoring of project performance.
4. For prefeasibility studies, design, and field-level implementation support, the project will contract different specialized service providers following the same formats as under the parent project. It will rely, if relevant and as much as possible, on those that have already been mobilized under the parent project (e.g. to support FFS activities, community mobilization, the provision of agricultural seeds and inputs for distribution through the FFS groups, and land certification). Under Component 3, similarly, the OBPE will supply the tree inputs and technical support for restoration interventions in and around the National Park. The park management team will manage the program of activities as developed in the respective management plans. The project will provide them and existing Community Patrol Groups with basic equipment (e.g. for surveillance). It will also mobilize NGOs and specialized institutions to implement relevant activities such as livelihood diversification promotion for the local communities. The community mobilization NGOs and the environment and civil works engineering firms will implement labor-intensive related activities using local people.
5. **Engaging with the Private Sector, including cooperatives,** will be organized 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.

(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 evaluation on the economic benefits of sustainable coffee practices 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 agricultural production practices, 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 the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

(3) Building on the previous level, the project will involve private sector stakeholders in the regional and global training, knowledge exchange, dialogue and promotion activities organized by the global FOLUR platform.

6. **Project Oversight Responsibilities:** The NPSC, chaired by the Ministry in charge of Agriculture and the Environment (MINEAGRIE), will continue to provide policy, strategic, and technical guidance, review implementation progress, advise on and approve the project's annual work plan and budget, and ensure coordination between the different stakeholders in the targeted landscapes. Meeting at least twice a year, it comprises relevant officials/representatives from key sector ministries and institutions, the governors of the provinces where the project intervenes, as well as selected farmers' organizations, NGOs, and the private sector. Following BLRRP's arrangements, before the implementation of GEF AF activities start, a decentralized technical task force will be set up at the Kayanza Province level with similar responsibilities, locally, as the NPSC, including in terms of promoting effective interaction and coordination between the different implementing entities at the local level. Chaired by the Provincial Governor, it will involve the PCU decentralized team, commune administrators involved in the project, local implementation partners, a local university or research institution, and the private sector.

B. Financial Management (FM)

7. The AF will be implemented using the modalities of the BLRRP Project. The FM of the AF will be ensured by the Finance unit of the parent project. This unit consist of a Financial management specialist, two accountants, and two assistant accountants. The PIU has also an internal auditor.

8. The current FM performance rating is Moderately Satisfactory. The PIU was experiencing challenges to complete the recruitment of the external auditor, delay in the signature of the contract of the key implementation agencies, limited quality of the IFRs. However, an important improvement in the



setup of the FM arrangements has been noted in the latest ISR from March 2021. The PIU now has an approved manual of procedures, as well as a multi-projects computerized accounting system which will help to manage different financings. At the date of the FM assessment, the audit report has been received with unmodified opinion which is a significant improvement compared to the previous fiscal year (qualified opinion).

9. Key risks include the challenges of the PCU to contract with the international Implementation Agencies in this COVID19 context. In addition, the project is managing many transactions and this AF will be an addition. To ensure accurate and timely record of all these transactions in the computerized accounting system, the recruitment of a chief accountant was recommended by the World Bank (FM) to the PCU to strengthen the team (to be financed under the parent project). The inherent country fiduciary risk is high; cash for community labor-intensive activities, risky by nature, accounts for over 50 percent of the total cost; and there will be a significant number of beneficiaries and agreements with technical agencies during the project implementation.

10. To ensure adequate tracking of the fund flows, a separate designated account to the parent project will be established for the GEF AF. The GEF AF expenses will be audited with the parent project and the auditor will release one audit report. The PIU will submit a combined IFR on a quarterly basis no later than 45 days of the end of the calendar quarter. The manual of procedures may be adjusted if during the implementation of the AF activities any gap in the implementation of the current manual of procedures is found.

11. As the AF activities do not differ significantly from the ones of the parent project, the conclusion of the assessment is that the FM risk is assessed as high. The risks will be mitigated by the fact the government is using an existing experienced PCU to implement these activities.

C. Procurement

12. Procurement of the GEF funds will be carried out in accordance with the World Bank Procurement Regulations for Investment Project Financing Borrowers under, namely Procurement in Investment Project Financing (IPF): Goods, Works, Non-Consulting and Consulting Services, dated July 2016, revised November 2017 and August 2018 ("Procurement Regulations"). The GEF funds will be subject to the World Bank's Anticorruption Guidelines, dated October 15, 2006, revised in January 2011, and as of July 1, 2016 and provisions stipulated in the Financing Agreement. For national competition, the Borrower and the World Bank will agree on provisions to consider for the bidding document to be used for consistency between national procurement procedures and the new procurement framework. Those provisions will include, among others, provisions for confirming the application of, and compliance with, the World Bank's Anti-Corruption Guidelines, including without limitation the World Bank's right to sanction and the World Bank's inspection and audit rights.

13. As per the requirement of the Procurement Regulations, the Borrower has prepared and developed a short form PPSD which sets out the selection methods to be followed by the borrower during project implementation for the procurement of goods, works, and non-consulting and consulting services



financed by the World Bank. The PPSD provides the basis and justifications for procurement approaches and decisions including market analysis and selection methods. The PPSD reviews the experience and capacity of all the parties involved in procurement activities required by the project. A draft PPSD, which includes the project procurement plan has been prepared. The underlying Procurement Plan will be updated from time to time as required in agreement with the World Bank to reflect actual project implementation needs. The procurement section of the Project Implementation Manual will be updated no later than three months following effectiveness to reflect these changes.

D. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

14. The M&E function of the project will facilitate the achievement of several key objectives: 1) accountability toward achievement of the objectives, 2) identification of deficiencies to take corrective action on time, 3) transparency of the results and activities and outputs, 4) learning in a broad sense and based on the Theory of Change and the Results Framework. The M&E system will allow for ongoing learning and feedback through the planning and implementation stages of project activities. The M&E system will also play a crucial role for evaluations at mid-term review and at completion. During implementation and routine assessment of progress, the M&E system will help to assess whether the objectives of the project are on track to be achieved, identify gaps, and provide evidence to project management for taking remedial actions.

15. **Monitoring Arrangements:** The PCU has finalized in the third quarter of FY21 a detailed M&E plan to describe, for the whole project, the collection mechanisms, processing, analysis and dissemination of data on progress, effects, impacts and lessons drawn from the project. The M&E Plan will be implemented by specialized staff within the PCU, including a dedicated M&E Specialist and three decentralized M&E Officers (for the whole Project), i.e. one for each province including Kayanza. Technical support/guidance will also be provided by OBPE on environmental developments. The PCU will be in charge of developing and routinely updating the M&E manual. The M&E team will contribute to the achievement of the communication and dissemination activities, working closely with the other PCU experts, including the communication one.

16. The M&E team will be overall responsible for data collection, collating, analysis, and reporting as part of the semi-annual and annual reporting to the World Bank, GEF and other relevant stakeholders. For some indicators, data collection will entail field/household surveys, complemented with other observation tools, such as satellite observation. The M&E team will collaborate with the other PCU specialists and the different organizations responsible for implementing specific interventions (e.g. OBPE for Component 3, NGOs/firms for land certification or community mobilization) to ensure timely submission of information and reports for M&E and reporting requirements; maintain and update the Results Framework and a data system that links and compiles country level results reports; organize results reports to support the annual work planning process, the annual reports, and the mid- and end-term reports; establish a communication framework with the organizations implementing specific interventions, including the development of reporting formats, timelines, flows of information, and quality control; and assess needs and organize M&E training.



17. Results frameworks reporting: In addition to reporting on the results indicators at the scale of the whole project (parent and AF combined), the project will report on results indicators, including relevant GEF-7 core indicators, that corresponds specifically to the AF support, e.g. coffee related land productivity, restored forest area near coffee production landscapes (equivalent to Area of land restored), area of coffee landscapes under SLM in production systems (equivalent to Area of landscapes under improved practices), knowledge sharing events on sustainable coffee landscape management promotion, coffee farmers adopting sustainable coffee technology, Direct Project Beneficiaries in the Coffee Landscapes, and Greenhouse gas emission mitigated in coffee landscapes. The results framework includes definitions, data sources, frequency of data collection and institutional responsibilities. As indicated, the M&E plan of the overall project will further detail the comprehensive methodology.

18. Budget Planning: The M&E Plan is fully budgeted under the parent project and the AF. The AF allocation of US\$100,000 under Component 4 on Program Management, Coordination and Monitoring, covers the activities described in this section for the Kayanza area specifically.



Annex 4 - Economic Analysis

A. Economic Analysis

1. **Approach.** Following the methodology adopted for the parent project, the economic analysis for this AF has focused on the activities of Component 2- Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible commodity value chains (which make for 77 percent of project costs), where most direct project impacts on the economy, the environment, and the population are expected. Under Component 3, forest landscape restoration activities will also directly contribute to these benefits. The other components are expected to support the success of the project, thus indirectly contributing to the project benefits. However, the contribution of Component 3: conservation and restoration of natural habitats to cost efficiency is the highest as it provides significant benefits in terms of avoiding social costs of carbon while accounting for 9 percent of project costs.

2. The quantitative analysis focused on two *collines* or production hills for which detailed information was collected in terms of land use and agriculture. This was used to extrapolate benefits to cover all collines under this project. Benefits included in the base analysis are: (a) on-site private benefits within the project area : increased value of production in terraced areas, increased income from trees, shrubs, and grass planted and grown in association with terrace construction and for broader erosion control and avoided yield loss due to land degradation, in particular soil erosion; (b) downstream benefits of the project area: savings from cost of sediment load removal, and; (c) global public benefits originating in the project area but enjoyed beyond the project area: forest ecosystem services and avoided social cost of carbon from reduced carbon emissions. The project has still underestimated the value of benefits as it remains a challenge to quantify environmental values such as improved natural habitats, capacity building, water harvesting, land certification etc. Details of approach and methodology are part of the parent PAD's Annex²⁴. Lastly, the approach is consistent with World Bank and GEF guidelines on project economic analysis for IPFs, social cost of carbon, conducts sensitivity analysis including for climate vulnerability and risks from fragility.

3. **Summary of incremental analysis** (base case consistent with parent project). The economic analysis for the AF has followed the same methodology as for the parent project, hence focusing on Component 2 activities where the most direct project impacts are expected. The overall economic analysis of the BLRRP confirms the strong economic profitability. The average net present value (NPV) is US\$1.05 million (using 20 percent discount rate and 20-year benefit stream), with benefits of US\$5.7 million, a benefit-cost ratio of 1.22 and an average economic rate of return (ERR) of 24 percent. The lion's share of benefits comes from on-site private benefits within the project area, for example direct income increase, avoidance of yield or income loss that would occur without the project, and flood risk reduction. Benefits and analysis stand well to sensitivity tests even at higher discount rates.

²⁴ The assumptions and estimations are based on analysis from 2017 CEA report as well as similar studies/projects in the region.



Table A4.1: Summary Results of Economic Analysis

Actualized values (discount rate: 20% over 20 years)				
Costs	Benefits	NPV	ERR	Benefit-Cost ratio
4,663,704	5,710,979	1,047,276	24%	1.22

Table A4.2: Summary Results of the Sensitivity Analysis

Discount Rate	Actualized values			IRR	Benefit-Cost ratio
	Costs	Benefits	NPV		
20%	4,663,704	5,710,979	1,047,276	24%	1.22
10%	4,230,932	10,190,082	5,306,419	21%	2.09
30%	4,230,932	2,321,337	-1,227,613	21%	0.65

4. **Accounting for climate benefits.** While the parent project didn't take these into account, as per EXACT, the estimate suggests that 74,000 tCO₂e per year and 1,475,000 tCo₂e would be reduced during the course of this project. If we were to take assumptions of US\$40 USD per ton as per shadow prices²⁵, then the AF would yield US\$25 million in benefits. Even if just a quarter of emission reductions targeted were actualized, the project would have an Economic Rate of Return (ERR) of 85 percent and an NPV of US\$20 million.

5. **Project's development impact is substantial.** The Burundi CEA has identified deforestation and land degradation as a major environmental problem, costing the country on average US\$123 million each year. Effects of natural disasters (costing US\$23 million each year) and biodiversity loss may be considered as secondary problems caused by deforestation and land degradation. The CEA calls for immediate action for physical restoration where the effects of environmental damages are acute and threaten lives and livelihoods of the population, noting that to prevent further damages and to reverse the trend, the root causes of the problems must also be addressed simultaneously.

6. The proposed project aims at supporting the country with this effort. With 90 percent of the population residing in rural areas, the majority of the country's population crucially relies on rural agricultural lands for food and livelihoods. While productive farming land continues to become scarce because of population growth and land degradation, the project activities are expected to increase the acreage of cultivable lands and their productivity in target communities. In addition, in target communities near PAs or national parks, where the last remaining forests are at great threat of further degradation,

²⁵ As per World Bank guidance on shadow prices (2017) based on High Commission on Shadow Prices Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition 2017. Report of the High-Level Commission on Carbon Pricing, Commission chairs: Stiglitz, J.E. and Stern, N., supported by World Bank Group, ADEME, French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54ff9c5ce4b0a53deccfb4c/t/59244eed17bffc0ac256cf16/1495551740633/CarbonPricing_Final_May29.pdf



residents will be supported with alternative livelihood opportunities to reduce the pressure on, and safeguard the valuable natural capital while addressing poverty of the population that are heavily dependent on those natural resources.

7. Public sector provision and financing is the appropriate vehicle. It is generally the case that the type of investment proposed in this project clearly requires financing by the public sector. With the externalities associated with environmental problems and natural disasters, large-scale private funding for erosion control or environmental protection is not practically expected. However, the proposed project aims at contributing to the provision of initial investment for conditions for sustainable growth in the future. With investments in land certification processes, improved land productivity, and resilient ecosystems, private investments in agriculture value-chains and associated industries are expected to be encouraged in the long run.

8. The World Bank will provide value added as it is in a unique position for providing the needed support to countries like Burundi. Indeed, it has coordinated forest and landscape programs across the world, in many cases linking up with relevant multiple sectors, implemented multilateral/bilateral donor funding, and leveraged additional technical and financial resources to meet emerging needs. The World Bank has also established partnerships with the client country in areas such as transportation, energy, disaster management, agriculture, and public health. Direct and indirect synergies flowing from such collaboration are expected to contribute to the success of the proposed project.



Annex 5 - GEF Specific Information

Scope of analysis and linkage to FOLUR.

1. The project designed under the FOLUR is financed through the 3 focal areas (Land Degradation, Biodiversity, and Climate Change Mitigation) and incentive funding to support key regional/global collaboration, knowledge management and deepening the private sector engagement through the FOLUR global platform.
2. Contributing to the Land Degradation focal area, the project will maintain and improve the flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through SLM: in particular, degraded production landscapes will be rehabilitated and put under SLM practices, whereas degraded natural habitats and riparian areas will be restored.
3. Contributing to Biodiversity, the project will address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate: in particular, biodiversity across the landscape will improve through reduced destruction of natural habitats in the Kibira NP and adoption of sustainable multi-cropping/agroforestry practices in production landscapes.
4. Contributing Climate Change Mitigation, the project will demonstrate mitigation options with systemic impacts for food systems, land use and restoration (Impact Program): in particular, vegetation/forest cover across the targeted landscape will increase through reforestation, agroforestry, and forest landscape restoration.
5. In addition, it will specifically contribute to the FOLUR IP by promoting effective coordination and adaptive management for Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration: in particular, it will support the expansion of sustainable coffee farming and land management practices in degraded coffee landscapes in Burundi. Also, it will promote, among national stakeholders, integrated landscape planning as well as the economic and environmental benefits of these sustainable coffee landscape management practices through knowledge management activities (see also ToC in Annex 1).

Incremental Cost Reasoning

6. **The baseline scenario** includes ongoing projects, and particularly the BLRRP and PIPARV-B projects. While these are key to the sustainable development of the country as a whole, the BLRRP does not include in its investment area any coffee landscapes, in particular near the Kibira NP, where land degradation is among the most severe in the country.. The baseline scenario, therefore, presents persistent deforestation and land degradation around and within the Kibira NP and surrounding coffee landscapes, loss of biodiversity and loss of hydrological and climate regulation functions.

1. The AF, being fully blended with BLRRP with a co-financing of US\$15 million (or half of this IDA funded project), will follow the same approach to implementation and expand BLRRP activities in the new targeted coffee landscapes. BLRRP is still at early implementation stage (see Section 1, sub-section b, of the main text). The AF will also promote synergies such as technical experience exchanges with the new PIPARV-B, which also deals with integrated landscape management in other parts of the Kayanza province,



and the Support for Sustainable Food Production and Enhancement of Food Security and Climate Resilience in Burundi's Highlands Project.

2. **The alternative scenario presents**, on the one hand, a geographic expansion of the BLRRP intervention to a highly degraded coffee cultivation landscapes outside the Kibira NP and degraded forest landscape within the Park, and, on the other hand, integration of considerations about sustainable food systems, deforestation-free systems and restoration into other interventions in the agriculture sector (i.e. beyond the landscape targeted by the project). As the project-financed activities will be divided into the four components described earlier, the alternative scenario will introduce three key innovations, namely addressing land restoration at a landscape scale in coffee landscapes following a systematic approach, conducting land certification in a systematic level to address land-based disputes and secure investments, and community led process in planning and implementation of both landscape improvements and land certification.

3. Hence, The US\$6 million project will add a global environment dimension to a baseline of US\$30 million of World Bank-financed interventions. It will not only significantly reduce deforestation in the protected area and adjacent landscapes but also improve tree cover in productive landscapes, promote landscape restoration and sustainable management of the highly degraded nine hills, and help protect the Kibira NP against the current intrusions and degradations.

4. A total of 13,397 ha of degraded landscapes will be under improved management, including 3,060 ha of production landscapes and 10,037 ha of restored forest landscapes within/around the Kibira NP, due to reforestation on denuded land and woodlots (on 900 ha) and reduced encroachment/ exploitation of natural habitats and high conservation value forests. GHG emissions will be mitigated for an estimated total of 1,188,409 tons CO₂e. over a 20-year period. Additionally, 48,500 people, 54 percent of which female, are expected to directly benefit from the blending of this project in the BLRRP, bringing the BLRRP direct beneficiaries' target to 663,200 people²⁶. Importantly, the project will set a path for transformation by connecting to the ongoing BLRRP and taking action at scale, and by supporting sustainable agricultural production practices for broader uptake by other institutions. Increasing the capacity of Burundi to transition to sustainable supply chains is important, especially at farmer level, where organic coffee and sustainable coffee could generate substantial benefits from increased incomes.

²⁶ This population includes the total population of the targeted nine productive collines (20,800) as well as the population of 12 other riparian collines of the Kibira NP (27,700).



Annex 6 - Gender Analysis

This section summarizes the findings of the Gender Gap Analysis and the Gender Action Plan

Gender Gap Analysis Findings

1. Women constitute 51 percent of the Burundian population, and more than half of the population is made up of young people under 17. The fertility rate is 6.4 children. In Burundi, 92 percent of women have agriculture occupations, compared to 75 percent of men. Most of these women are illiterate and less than 4 percent have wage earning jobs outside of agriculture. Women are overrepresented in the less desirable occupations in agriculture. Two thirds of women, compared to 9 percent of men, work in unpaid family farming. Women are less likely to be independent farmers. In addition, women have limited access to appropriate production, inputs (quality seed, fertilizer, etc.), credit, have a low level of technical knowledge and conservation technologies, and little control of the agricultural income they generate²⁷.
2. **The feminization of agriculture in the country does not go hand in hand with the feminization of land tenure.** There is no national inheritance code and in the absence of national texts, local customary rules based on a patriarchal regime govern family land and women's access to and inheritance of land. On the family lands, this regime recognizes the woman as a usufructuary but not as an heir.²⁸ Most of the poor are small farmers (with less than 0.5 ha) who depend on food crops, a situation that applies particularly to women farmers who are household heads. These vulnerable households have neither sufficient space nor financial resources to try growing cash crops, and thus, they give priority to subsistence crops, which are traditionally cultivated by women.
3. **The Global Food Security Index, which ranked 113 countries based on the core issues of affordability, availability, and quality, placed Burundi at the bottom.**²⁹ Households with large numbers of children, members with or without disabilities, female heads of households/widows are more likely to fall into poverty. Women in Burundi are often primarily responsible for meeting the family food needs but they are also responsible for water and energy needs of households. These last two activities cause women and children to spend several hours searching for water and firewood. Thus, women and children tend to be more vulnerable to the effects of lack of food or water and to succumb in greater proportion to natural hazards.³⁰
4. The Constitution establishes 30 percent of political positions for women; the National Gender Policy and the electoral laws facilitate the promotion of the participation of women on communal councils. However, **the level of political and economic participation of women remains very low.** Their limited representation is partly related to the imbalances noted at the levels of the education system. It is estimated that women occupy only 20 percent of the total number of positions of responsibility in the Central Government. At the level of the provincial and communal government, women account for only 18 percent of posts of governors and 12 percent of posts of communal administrators.³¹ However, only 17 percent of *colline* board members are women, and only 136, or 5 percent, of the 2,615 heads of *collines* are women.

²⁷ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/533871484310834777/Évaluation-de-la-pauvreté-au-Burundi>.

²⁸ <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/fd7893b4-7887-4a63-b052-5063f6fd5800>.

²⁹ <http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/Country/Details#Burundi>.

³⁰ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/533871484310834777/Évaluation-de-la-pauvreté-au-Burundi>.



5. **Gender inequality remains one of the most pervasive forms of discrimination.** A gender mainstreaming strategy for the project will be developed during early implementation so that the project actions will identify those gaps and biases to be addressed to avoid exacerbating or reinforcing gender inequalities. According to the gender gaps identified in the country, the strategy could have four lines of actions: (a) to develop institutional capacity building on the links of gender and landscape restoration activities at the national and local level, (b) to promote the participation and leadership of women and their organizations in actions related to landscape restoration, (c) to promote knowledge exchange and communication in relation to the application of the gender and equity approach, and (d) to institutionalize the gender approach in the management of the program.

Project Objectives

6. The project will promote actions that aim to improve gender equality of whole communities through an inclusive, equitable, and participatory approach. The project will address the gender discrepancies in employment in the agricultural sector by facilitating women's access to community labor activities. To contribute to women's land rights, the project facilitates land certification for women. In order to diversify livelihoods in a climate-resilient manner, the project's interventions aim to enhance equitable access.

The project will facilitate women's participation in formal and informal decision-making structures, platforms, and governance processes related to ecosystem-based adaptation to support both their equitable access to project benefits, and their representation. For women to fully and actively participate in project implementation, the project will provide capacity building through FFS and other specialized training.

7. The project will ensure mainstreaming gender and support inclusion of a gender focal person on the technical task force. Within the multi-sectoral context of the project approach, the project will invite the participation of a gender or community development Government representative(s) possibly from the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights, and Gender or the Ministry of Planning and Community Development and women organizations involved in agriculture, land rights, or forestry to the task force to inform their inputs into the project design.

8. During early implementation, the parent project has funded a draft gender strategy. It includes a gender analysis to provide a baseline on the roles, responsibilities, uses, rights, and practices that affect the way women and men from the various socioeconomic/cultural groups in the target area use and manage natural resources to support their livelihoods and their families (sex disaggregated). The analysis should provide inputs to address gender gaps in the project areas. A gender strategy with budget provision will guide mainstreaming gender into project implementation.

Gender Action Plan/Strategy³¹

Methodology

9. This comprehensive analysis was developed through broad consultation of project documents, national policy documents, a cross section of stakeholder interviews (project team, local government (commune and colline level), and 3 focus groups. It looked systematically at contributions of project

³¹ Stratégie du Genre du PRRPB, République du Burundi, Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Agriculture et de l'Élevage. Décembre 2019 (Anne-Marie BIHIRABAKE).



beneficiaries from the Muyinga and Bujumbura provinces, mainly from the Isale and Buhinyuza communes.

Project specific key findings based on field diagnostics

10. In the two communes of Isare and Buhinyuza, women and men are not on an equal footing in terms of decision-making in the household and even within the community. Reports show that men remain the holders of power and the decision-makers concerning the household and those who live there, including women and children. The men have the freedom to go to work wherever and whenever he wants, but women do not have that right. On the other hand, the women are responsible for running of the household, which is conferred on them by tradition.

11. Women and men disagree on:
- household management,
 - management of household goods and income, and
 - responsibility in decision-making.

12. Analysis of the land records on which owners are registered shows that the certificate is designed for one person. Recommendations on specific improvements will be addressed during project implementation.

13. Beyond analytics, the Gender Strategy provides recommendations on the key project components which are summarized below.

Recommendations

Component 1

14. The agreed activities will support the development of policies and capacities at national and local levels to plan and implement a landscape approach in the preservation and restoration of landscapes in the targeted areas.

15. Formulated policies and capacity building at all levels should advocate for or reserve a place for the integration of women, Batwa and other vulnerable groups whose voices should be heard.

16. The development of manuals on participatory BV management, for example, must be sensitive to diversity. The involvement of women and youth rights defenders in the analysis and updating of policies and regulations to be of undeniable support for taking gender into account. The categories (young people, women, Batwa and others) of the vulnerable is recommended to be included in the selection committees, the conflict management committees, and the project monitoring committees. This would also be considered when targeting training participants (capacity building, national and local by Technical Assistance (TA), workshops, etc.)

Component 2

Component 2.1

17. As the key user group for firewood, women should have strong participation in the planting of trees. This is an opportunity to build capacity so women may use newly acquired skills to plant on family farms.



The potential for wages earned by women, young people, Batwa and men in general, under this component the project will:

- Ensure capacity building and personal development of the targeted categories (Batwa, women, youth and men),
- Stimulate the economic development of women, Batwa and young people from the income earned by participating in the work of the project,
- Facilitate the development of VSLA (Villages Savings and Loans Associations), and Nawe Nuze social funds initiated by Care Burundi.

18. The report also highlighted the potential for this component to strengthen women's roles in leadership by improving their empowerment and their access to the decision-making bodies of community structures at all levels (associations, local elected representatives, community development committees, etc.)

Component 2.2

19. The project will support women's ability to access improved inputs (seeds, fodder crops and especially plants with high nutritional value, fruit trees). As a topic area traditionally reserved for women, training on nutrition should emphasize male participation as it concerns the whole family.

Component 2.3

20. The challenge for this sub-component is to advocate for the improvement of women's land rights as well as their rights to sources of production and natural resources. The starting point is the lack of access and control over sources of production for women, Batwa and young people. In rural areas, the main source of production is land. Women have no right to land, neither through birthright, nor through marriage. Reports from multiple commune meetings noted a majority of supportive views (even tallied votes) for the inclusion of women on the land certificates.

Proposed Actions:

- Improve the design of the land certificate to include two or more names which currently hinges on a single person or a single association.
- Organize sensitization campaigns for the population (men, women and young people) on the existing national program of registration of land properties in land counters.
- Advocate for the systematic inclusion of husband and wife, and even children, on the land certificate of all the plots of the family; and
- Support national advocacy in favor of the promulgation of a law governing inheritance, gifts and matrimonial property regimes to make available to the courts a unique tool to respond to requests from the population.



Annex 7 - Sustainable Coffee Promotion and Ecological Certification

1. **Government policy and strategies on sustainability development in the coffee sector:** The national investment policy in the agricultural sector is based on the National Agricultural Investment Plan 2012-17 (PNIA), which aims to contribute to economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and the creation of employment. The PNIA program is *inter alia* designed to develop traditional export crops by increasing coffee production, producers' incomes and improving foreign exchange earnings. Also, the 2015-2021 National Coffee Strategy aims at a sustainable and profitable industry for the benefit of all stakeholders. Among the priorities, it promotes ecological coffee production and the strengthening of the country's position on specialty coffee markets (see Box 2 below for general features of the coffee sector).

2. **Coffee Industry Stakeholders and Specialty Coffee Promotion** (see Box 7.1 below the main coffee sector stakeholders): Different institutions and coffee value-chain stakeholders contribute to implementing Burundi's strategic directions on ecological coffee production and specialty coffee markets. Indeed, over the years, the sector has opened to private investors for transformation and export, and has seen the emergence of producer organizations, private sector-led governance structures, as well as an expansion of business networks. New public sector institutions have been established. In November 2019, in particular, the Government initiated significant changes in that regard: the newly formed *Office de Développement du Café* or Burundi Office for Coffee Development (ODECA) has now taken over functions previously implemented by all other public entities, i.e. the Coffee Sector Regulatory Authority ARFIC (which *inter alia* promoted ecological coffee production and certification), the multi-stakeholder value-chain association *Intercafé*, and the national coffee producers' confederation CNAC (earlier involved e.g. in training of producers as well as buying and selling cherries). While ODECA is not meant to replace the private sector, many operational details will be specified in the upcoming months. Hence, one of the objectives of the reform is to ensure that a larger share of the earnings generated by the Burundi coffee sector remain in the country. In addition, the Institute of Agricultural Sciences of Burundi (ISABU) has been engaged in research and development and dissemination of information on sustainable coffee cultivation techniques, sustainable landscape management techniques, and other production systems.

3. **Three key challenges emerge towards meeting SLM practices in coffee landscapes:** (1) Farmers have limited awareness of what it takes at landscape level to produce quality coffee in terms of the practices and technologies; (2) If they have been trained e.g. by projects like PADZOC or CSCSP, farmers are unwilling to take the risks and upfront costs to obtain certifications or produce quality coffee, as (3) there is little or no access to financing and volatile coffee prices linked to international markets are squeezing profits thin.

- (a) **Limited awareness of what it takes at a landscape level to produce quality coffee.** Most of the and trainings and project interventions focus on coffee as a crop versus coffee as part of broader landscape interwoven with ecosystems, other crops, vegetation, agroforestry etc. While providing fertilizers, seeds etc., remains important, land and soil erosion persist and often destroy crops in addition to affecting soil fertility. According to CNAC and COCOCA, farmers acknowledge these issues but more had to be done to improve their knowledge on SLM practices, e.g. mulching/manure/shade coffee, seedlings and manure. They consider this as a



necessary investment to increase land productivity - currently at 0.8Kg/tree with a target of doubling it by 2023.

- (b) **Farmers are unwilling to take the risks and upfront costs to obtain certifications/ produce quality, despite price premiums:** Even though there can be high premiums on certified *high quality* coffee and scope for potential increased revenue (see table A7.1), farmers are unwilling to take the risks and upfront hidden costs to produce and maintain high quality coffee. Firstly, there are heavy implementation costs towards SLM, which must be sustained annually, they are often not comprehensively accounted for in farmer business models, which tend to focus on production costs. Further, it is a costly affair to obtain certifications, from the certification fee to audit and report (see further below). For washing stations to be certified, related costs also entail the need to upgrade infrastructure. Furthermore, in Burundi, there is only one national auditor who is qualified to certify, meaning one or both auditors must be sourced outside Burundi, hence costing more. Lastly, even though farmers bear the entire upfront cost, they've been getting only 60-66 percent of the downstream price of coffee up to last year³², and that too with payments coming with significant delays, resulting in a sporadic cashflow. Up to last year, the pricing mechanism for coffee in Burundi was established based on price determinants that included the costs of production, foreign exchange and international price. This has exposed farmer incomes to price shocks and volatility, while not taking into account some SLM costs.
- (c) **Little or no access to financing for smallholders, benefits not fully traced back to producers.** Microfinance solutions piloted by CNAC have not been as successful for coffee farmers as they have at household level. The related associations provided finance in the range of Bif 700M ~ US\$378,000 for cooperatives running coffee washing stations. Farmer's cashflows were not able to provide flexibility to pay back the credit.

4. **Global trends in demand of certified coffee:** Established markets (mature) in North America, Europe and Japan account for almost 53 percent of world coffee consumption - while producing countries account for 30 percent, emerging markets consume the 9 percent and the remainder of 8 percent (source: International Coffee Organization (ICO)). Demand for conventional (i.e. non-certified) coffee is largely stagnant in these established markets, whilst it is thriving in emerging markets. Certified coffee, however, is showing strong growth and higher retail prices, particularly in mature markets. On that basis, coffee farmers have been advised to engage into certification. However, as indicated, it is not easy for the small coffee farmers or even coffee washing station in Burundi to gather financial means to comply with any chosen certification. This has been worsened by loss on their balance sheets resulting from collapsed coffee prices of recent years.

5. **Importance of sustainable certification.** "Sustainable farm system must be sustainable economically, ecologically and socially and has to be technically feasible within a given system" (ATTRA 1997). Coffees that adhere to various combinations of social, environmental and economic standards, and

³² I.e. before the last reform of the coffee sector was initiated. Price mechanism changes related to the new policy are not known yet.



that are independently certified by an accredited third party, have been collectively termed “sustainable coffees”. There are different standards to choose from, depending on their respective potential for delivering measurable environmental, social and economic benefits. According to many sources in Burundi, it is crucial, in any case, to engage into certification while one has a potential buyer in mind or build a long relationship with him. In fact, before 2013, the Kagombe coffee washing station, owned by Sogestal Kirundo Muyinga, was certified by the sustainable farming label UTZ but since then abandoned this because of lack of buyer.

6. Table A7.1 below gives the most used certification from which a farmer or washing station owner can choose from. These certifications are all implemented in Burundi except Bird-Friendly. While Fairtrade provides a substantial increase in income for farmers, it yet doesn’t include any SLM practices. Rainforest Alliance, which has provided a slightly lower premium in Burundi, and Bird-friendly are the only certifications which look at a landscape approach (i.e. their criteria evaluate health of ecosystems, soil and land etc. beyond the coffee farm while recognizing the relationship between downstream and upstream activities and their impact on coffee). Interestingly, Rainforest Alliance (RA) and UTZ have recently come together at global level, hence offering a well-recognized system that combines strong environmental (including with a landscape lens) and social consideration. Organic farming has generally provided attractive premium to farmers. Premiums observed with other ecological certification systems have generally been associated with high quality coffee, as the dominant criteria. The high-quality gourmet market actually offers the most attractive premiums in Burundi.

Table A7.1: Comparison of Certification Systems

Certification seal/brand	Environmental criteria	Social Criteria	Economic criteria	Quality standards
Organic	X			
Fairtrade		XX	X	
Rainforest Alliance	XX	X		
Bird-Friendly	XX			
UTZ	X	X	X	
Starbucks CAFE Practice	X	X	X	XX

Source: Coffee bean: coffee value chain analysis, Duke CGGC (February 2014)

7. **State of certification in Burundi:** In Burundi, coffee plantation is integrated into the whole farming system. Plot per household is small and has to be managed in a way whereby most of the crops (annual and perennial) fit in that same plot. As a result, the number of coffee trees per household is small (200 on average). This is why certification is usually preferably done at the washing station level (vs. the individual household level). In this context, certification may be more profitable as many small coffee farmers can be involved.

Table A7.2: Companies and Washing Stations Involved in Certification in Burundi

Coffee washing stations or Wet Mills	Types of certifications	Owner
11	UTZ	SUCCAM
22	UTZ, Common Code for the Coffee Community (4C), Rain Forest Alliance (RFA), CAFÉ PRACTICE	GREENCO & BUGETSAL



17	All certified Fair Trade; 4 have already RFA, 7 are in process of being certified UTZ and 3 in process of being Organic	Cooperatives gathered in COCOCA (Consortium of Coffee Producers Cooperatives)
Total : 50		

Source: World Bank

8. The number of certified coffee washing stations is still low compared to the total number of 285, of which 92 are owned by the government. Private companies and cooperatives are actually the ones that are certified. Given that certification requires financial means, cooperatives are being financially supported by International NGOs and these private companies have full partnership with buyers.

9. **Quantity of exported certified coffee:** The volume of certified coffee has grown but remains small (8 percent over the last three campaigns – see table A7.3). Similarly, the proportion of certified washing stations is also low (18 percent).

Table A7.3: Annual traded volume of certified, gourmet, and commodity coffees in Burundi (MT)

Crop year	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	Total
All coffee	15,269	11,346	13,776	22,842	6,909	70,142
Specialty (Cup of Excellency Coffee=gourmet)	54	36	26	15	19	150
Fairtrade (FT) -COCOCA			140	442	215	796
UTZ certified coffee -COCOCA			419	307	230	956
RFA certified coffee -COCOCA				38		38
Organic certified coffee - COCOCA					14	14
UTZ-Greenco		86	517	560	80	1,245
4C-Greenco		367	58	269	58	751
RA-Greenco					19	19
UTZ certified coffee-SUCCAM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
UTZ, 4C, RFA, CAFÉ PRACTICE certified coffee - Bugestal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Subtotal Certified and Gourmet	54	489	1160	1631	635	3969
Same as % of total coffee	0%	4%	8%	7%	9%	6%

Source: ODECA and private companies

10. **Cost of certification.** Different types of certification have been chosen by two washing stations operating in the AF intervention area, in Matongo (see also other reported costs in the table below).

11. **For organic certification,** each certifying agency has its own requirements but most of them must achieve the same target i.e. follow specific and precise production, processing and handling standards to achieve optimal agro-ecosystems that are socially, ecologically and economically sustainable. In Burundi, the only organic certified company is COCOCA. One of washing stations in the Matongo commune (Mpemba) has shown interest in that certification as it has a potential buyer for this coffee. As it is owned



by a cooperative member of COCOCA, the same protocol would be followed. Organic certification requires 3 years of conversion i.e. a period in which all chemical residues are out of a farm. Putting aside the cost to rehabilitate the coffee washing station to a greater standard to produce good quality coffee (which is Bif 80,116,951 i.e. US\$42,545 according to CSCSP), the total cost of implementing organic certification (audits, training...) over three years is Bif 87,469,700 (i.e. US\$46,450 at a rate of 1,883 Bif per USD).

12. **Rainforest Alliance Certification/UTZ:** The same costs are, respectively, Bif 119,243,000 (US\$ 63,320) to upgrade the Bwayi washing station, and Bif 25,258,000 (US\$13,410) for the audits, training etc.

13. The small number of certified washing stations in Burundi is certainly due to the lack of financial means as well as buyers who can make partnerships with the owners of these stations. Supporting coffee washing station in implementing and getting certification related to sustainability is worth doing. In the design of CSCSP, this aspect has been taken into consideration although limited progress has yet been made. The approach is to support beneficiaries on a cost sharing basis i.e. a contribution of 50 percent of the cost if the requested support is linked to certification. After consulting beneficiaries, the willingness to contribute up to these 50 percent has been confirmed.

Table A4.6: Benefits of Certifications Reported in Burundi

Certification	Premium price	Certification Cost to Producers	Implementation Cost
Organic	US\$0.30 per pound (CNAC) Average price differentials of US\$0.255¢ (+/-) per pound are paid to producers. (SCAA Council)	Vary by certifier. Inspection costs drive up costs but can be reduced by provision of regional in-country certifiers.	
4C	None, but individual negotiations possible between producers and buyers	Yearly membership fees for all actors along the chain according to size and position in chain: producer’s fee is smallest. Free verification and trainings	
Rainforest Alliance	RA doesn’t guarantee premiums, trains farmers to negotiate. US\$0.10-0.20 per pound (RA)	Auditing cost- 3, 000 Euro/Coffee Washing Station. Cooperative Or 10,000- US\$14000 with annual verification costs Trainings ~ 100M BF	40-70 Million BF per CWS/cooperative (RA) 36-40M BF per CWS
UTZ	US\$0.05¢ per Pound average for Arabica (2009, SCAA Council)	Zero from UTZ, auditing fees only	29-35 M BF
Fairtrade	Constant price for farmers US\$1.4 per pound. Premium ~ US\$1.13 per pound (Dokurereikawa Coop) Minimum price of US\$1.25* per pound plus a US\$0.10 per pound social premium. An extra US\$0.20 premium if the coffee is also certified organic. *Fair Trade Minimum for washed Arabica. Prices vary by coffee type.	US\$500-1000 (Dokurereikawa Coop) 39M BF (initial cost as per COCOCA) Cost of auditing, reinspection fees. Producers may apply for financial assistance to cover these fees.	39M BF per cooperative (COCOCA) 80M BF for all collectively (~4.7M BF per cooperative)



Box 7.1: Summary Presentation of the Coffee Sector

Coffee is identified by the country as a top priority sector for investments. The coffee value chain presents considerable potential for growth. Its impact extends to several other sectors through backward and forward linkages (inputs, processing, transport, financial services, taxes, etc.). Hence, it plays a vital role in the country for job creation, food security and poverty reduction, and is earmarked as a priority sector for investments. Given the existing opportunities in the international market and the excellent potential of the country's coffee quality, Burundi can undoubtedly increase its coffee sales and secure better prices.

The coffee sector. Burundi has a long history of coffee production dating from the colonial period. It is currently the 13th largest producer of Arabica coffee in the world³³. The sector is of strategic importance to Burundi's national economy. Over the past three decades, it has generated an average of US\$40-50 million per year of export and foreign exchange earnings (60 to 70 percent of national exports). Despite signs of diversification, Burundi's external position and macroeconomic stabilization efforts remain firmly dependent on the dynamics in the coffee sector.

The coffee industry provides direct income to nearly 600,000 predominantly smallholder producers supporting the livelihoods of over three million people - one in every three rural households. Average coffee yields are only about 0.8 - 1 kg of coffee cherries per tree. This is far below the yields of 3.0 to 5.0 kg observed in other coffee growing regions of Asia and Central America. The production fluctuates greatly. The cyclical swings of coffee production across years sometimes leave the country with very limited export quantities.

Coffee is also a seasonal product that provides well-timed cash proceeds needed for certain expenditures during the 'lean' times of the year (April to August). This income is often larger than what farmers can save during the entire year. In addition to contributing to enhancing food security, this revenue allows the farmers to finance social expenses as well as other small investments. Furthermore, during the harvest and processing periods, the sector plays a key role in stimulating the rural economy. The associated industry (washing and de-pulping stations) and the coffee traders inject important sums of cash into rural areas which increases spending on goods and manufactured products and permits credit reimbursement by rural households. The construction of new washing stations in rural areas has led to a modest first stage of rural industrialization, off-farm jobs for local labor during the coffee campaign (a large fraction of them women's jobs), and, most importantly, the development of rural access roads to coffee producing areas which are also used for other purposes.

Coffee sector reforms. Since 1986, the coffee industry has been one of the priority sectors targeted for deregulation and privatization. Due to the civil war and subsequent recovery challenges, this process experienced some delays. But it subsequently led to: (i) the establishment of a new regulatory body (Agence de Régulation de la Filière Café - ARFIC) and an inter-professional association (InterCafé); (ii) deregulation of de-pulping, milling and export activities;

³³ International Coffee Organization (ICO), 2013.



and (iii) the construction of new washing stations and milling units by private investors and the “Société de Gestion des Stations de Lavage – SOGESTALS”. There is evidence that the overall impact on producer prices has been positive, but that inequities in price transmission have remained. At the end of 2019, the Government launched a new reform. The main feature has been the creation of a single public agency (*Office pour le Développement du Café*) which has taken over most of the development promotion responsibilities that ARFIC, Intercafé and CNAC previously held. It is too early to report on the long-term outcomes of the reform.

The coffee sector in Burundi faces considerable competitive threats:

- (a) *Structural deficiencies* (e.g. inefficiencies in the governance of the value chain).
- (b) *Low productivity* due to insufficient technical and financial support to farmers.
- (c) *Limited competitiveness* with a decrease in quantity and quality caused by the aging of the orchard, limited technical know-how to support quality improvement, and inefficient marketing structures for promoting the Burundi brand.
- (d) *Primary production has not kept pace with the expansion of processing capacity*, and
- (e) *Weak infrastructure and services in the transport sector*.
- (f) *Political economy considerations* related to land and agricultural production.

Despite its current weaknesses, the coffee value chain has major strengths: (i) the country is endowed with some of the most ideal biophysical conditions for the production of Arabica coffee, including elevations of 1,500-2000 meters and average rainfall of about 1,650 mm in coffee growing areas; (ii) local producers are interested and experienced in growing coffee; (iii) the country has opened the sector to private investors and farmer associations, and existing business networks associated with coffee production have expanded; (iv) there is a well-established processing infrastructure to support increased production of high quality coffee – more than 200 washing stations, and substantive dry milling capacity (nine mills in the country only one of which is Government owned and operated); and (v) the world consumption offers a high demand for specialty coffee in developed markets.



Box 7.2: Key Coffee Sector Institutions and Stakeholders

National entities include:

ODECA (Coffee Development Office) is the new public agency for the promotion of coffee in Burundi, as part of the current sector reform. It has taken over the public functions earlier delegated to CNAC, Intercafé and ARFIC (see below), including management of public washing stations, technical support to producers (extension services), input supply, and marketing regulatory functions. ODECA is now deriving financial support from the government (Central Bank) in order to pay cherries of coffee farmers.

The National Confederation of Coffee Growers Associations (CNAC): The CNAC is made up of all the coffee growers' associations. It has played an important role in the transmission of technical messages and, up to the current reform, input management. It is currently a lead player in producers' engagement and mobilization. CNAC's members are about 127,000 coffee growers organized along 3226 grassroots associations, 144 unions, 92 cooperatives and 5 federations. Its members represent about 18 percent of the coffee growers and position themselves as representatives of all coffee growers, whether they are members of grassroots associations or non-members. The scope of its advocacy has gained ground since its inception in 2005. It is currently facing the dual challenge of consolidating, professionalizing and expanding its associative base, while ensuring its cohesion with the summit. It is strategically positioned to expand downstream towards the industrial tool and the vertical integration of the Sector.

The Consortium of Coffee Cooperative Cooperatives "COCOCA" is a union of Cooperatives of Coffee growers, created in October 2012 by Cooperatives that had built their own pulping-washing stations. COCOCA now groups 33 cooperatives with more than 27,000 member coffee growers, 34 Washing Stations and a HORAMAMA COFFEE DRY MILL. The cooperatives of coffee growers are the only shareholders in the COCOCA Union. The creation of COCOCA was supported by CNAC. COCOCA provides about 15 percent of the coffee production of Burundi.

The Coffee Washing Station Alliance (COWASA): Private washing stations are grouped under COWASA. It is the association of the private pulper entities/investors. They used to work together with the CNAC under a contract to co-manage extension support. Indeed, their investments are directly exposed to the risks of declining and fluctuating production.

International private groups. Three international groups operate in the primary processing sector. They have adopted an upstream positioning strategy to capture the raw material. They are therefore also key players in the promotion of production. These groups include:

- SUCAFINA Group: a pulping company (BUGESTAL) in Ngozi, and
- GREENCO with pulping capacity in Kayanza and Ngozi and a dry mill in Gitega.

INTERCAFÉ was, up to the current Reform, the interprofessional association of the coffee sector, a platform for all operating private players. It has been made up of the professional families of local coffee producers, pulpers, dry milling entities, exporters and roasters. It has played a key role of maintaining cohesion and dialogue between the direct players in the sector. Intercafé is



currently dormant.

The Coffee Branch Regulatory Agency (ARFIC): ARFIC acted, up to the current Reform, as the regulator of the sector and, as such, was not directly involved in the operational activities of the sector.

The Territorial Administration (province, commune) is involved in mass awareness during important work periods such as pruning, plant health treatment and fertilization. Since 2018, commune is being paid a substantial tax of 11 Bif/kg of cherries.

Technical services. The Extension Services of the Provincial Directorates of Agriculture and Livestock (DPAE) have provided technical support to production. These services have experienced significant instability after the funding freeze of 1993. After the disengagement of state and traditional donor funding, various formulas ensured a minimum level of activities with limited resources. Recently, related resources have been financed by levies on the sector's export earnings. The DPAEs are now associated with the ODECA for extension support.

Agricultural research (Institute of Agricultural Sciences of Burundi-ISABU). ISABU has a good basic research infrastructure, but has problems financing its recurring activities. It produces certified coffee seeds (about five tons per year). It has a greater capacity for seed production depending on demand. It has implemented trials on shade coffee systems. It was involved in PADZOC activities on shade production promotion.



Annex 8 - Assessing the Net Carbon Balance

1. **Carbon sequestration.** The project is expected to contribute to increased carbon sequestration through reforestation, rehabilitating degraded land, and improved agricultural practices. Using 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 tons CO₂e.

2. In this tropical moist mountain environment, with a 20-year calculation phase, the carbon sequestration will mainly come from:

- 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)³⁴, 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 tCO₂e).

The livestock component (3,293 tCO₂e) and application of lime and fertilizer on radical terraces (1,497 tCO₂e) will emit some greenhouse gases (negative means actual carbon sequestration).

3. The project interventions will also contribute to significant adaptation co-benefits through soil erosion control activities, improved seeds, including drought resistant varieties (see Annex 7 of PAD).

³⁴ In the nine productive hills, 10% of the area with enhanced SLM measures and restoration works is expected to be planted with trees (woodlots).



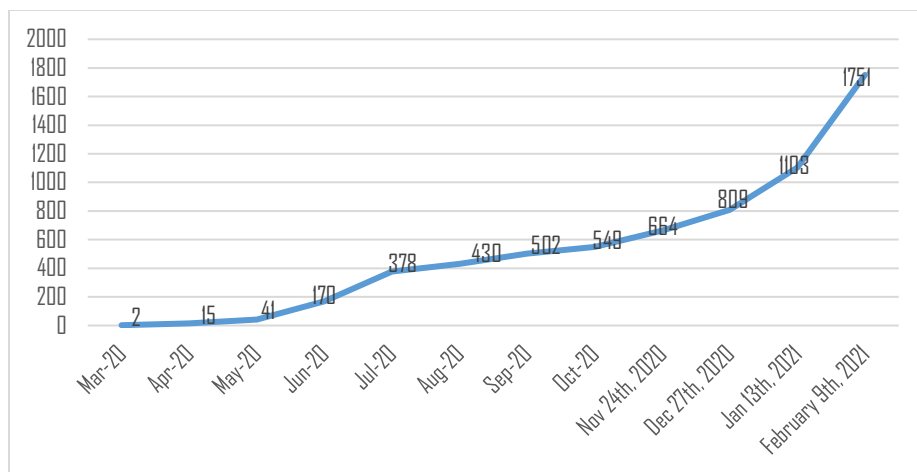
Annex 9 - Adjustments to the Country Program in Response to COVID-19

1. This annex summarizes adjustments made to the WBG country program in Burundi to mitigate economic and social impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic. Adjustments have been made in support of and aligned with the government’s response plan and request for support, applying the WBG 2020 COVID-19 crisis response framework.

2. **Health impact.** The first two COVID-19 cases were detected in the country on March 31, 2020, yet the number of reported cases remain low, under 10 cases per 100,000 persons and only three reported deaths. However, the cumulative reported cases continue to rise and more than doubled between December 27, 2020 to February 9, 2021. On March 9, 2021, the total number of cases had reached 2,334. The rise takes place in the context of rapid acceleration of case numbers in Southern Africa (partly linked to a new variant of the virus) and could be explained by imported cases through land borders and a resumption of international flights as of December 2020. It should be noted the number of reported cases and deaths only reflect those in a limited number of health facilities (focus on Bujumbura and entry points) and may be underestimated.

3. **Health policy actions taken by the Government to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.** To mitigate health risks stemming from the movement of goods and people, the GoB (i) imposed, from March 6, 2020, a seven-day quarantine on all passengers arriving from affected countries; (ii) allowed for voluntary testing; (iii) initiated a communication campaign advocating for physical distance; and (iv) reinforced control at land borders. Internal movement was not restricted—to limit economic costs. Burundian authorities swiftly responded to the early signs of the pandemic by putting in place a contingency plan. However, basic prevention measures have not been implemented, including by government officials, and the MoH narrative is that the pandemic is under control. The absence of reliable data and lack of testing lead to confusion as to the real situation.

Figure 1 - Monthly cumulative COVID-19 cases



4. **Economic impact.** Real GDP growth for 2020 is estimated to have slowed to 0.3 percent, down from 1.8 percent in 2019, mainly due to the impacts from COVID-19. Inflation reached 7.5 percent in December 2020, up from deflationary out-turns two years prior, mainly due to increasing food prices and disruption to imported consumer products following COVID-related border closures.



5. The Current Account Deficit (CAD) is estimated to have narrowed slightly, to 11.9 percent of GDP in 2020, down from 13.4 percent in 2019, helped mainly by lower oil prices. With only marginal Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and declining capital account inflows, the CAD was financed by commercial borrowing and especially trade credits, which may be building up. Forex market pressures increased with the parallel market premium averaging 70 percent at the end of December 2020. The fiscal deficit narrowed due to sharply lower capital expenditures to cope with the loss in revenue amid already limited fiscal space, but remained high at an estimated 4.6 percent of GDP in 2020. As a result, public debt increased further, to an estimated 63.2 percent of GDP in 2020, down from 58.5 percent in 2019. As external financing remains scarce, financing the fiscal deficit relied heavily on domestic borrowing from the banking system. As of 2020, 74 percent of public debt is domestic.

6. With the loss of lives and the decline in economic activity, poverty, inequality, and unemployment levels may rise. Disruptions to supply chains, a slowdown in production and trade, and a general slowdown in the economy will, coupled with likely increases in health spending, impact household income and welfare. Agriculture and industry are faced with a lack of imported inputs, which may limit food production and food availability. Similarly, limitations to the export of primary products will likely worsen existing foreign exchange shortages. Finally, disruptions in imported consumer goods may push up inflation.

7. **Government COVID-19 response.** The Government of Burundi has developed a National COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan, at a total cost of US\$58.6 million. The Plan, which follows WHO guidance, is technically supported by specialized international agencies, including the WHO, and focuses on scaling-up and strengthening aspects of COVID-19 preparedness and response, including coordination, surveillance, case management, communication, and social mobilization, psychosocial as well as logistics and safety. The National Health Emergency Steering Committee oversees the overall coordination and implementation of the plan. Burundi is still reluctant to use COVID-19 vaccines and has not joined the COVAX initiative. Strong advocacy efforts for COVID-19 vaccination are carried out by development partners, including World Health Organization (WHO), Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

8. **Adjustments to the World Bank's lending portfolio aim to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis in Burundi.** The response is aligned with the WBG structured around three different phases, namely (i) the immediate response (relief); (ii) the recovery phase; and (iii) the resilience building phase. The immediate response aims to avoid the transmission of the virus and protect poor and vulnerable households from the economic impact of the crisis, while increasing the capacity of the health system to respond to increasing number of patients that will show up at health centers and hospital. The recovery phase aims to restore the economy to its previous state before the crisis through the support to livelihoods and businesses. The resilience building phase will aim to accelerate recovery and strengthening economic resilience through an investment in Government systems.

9. **Relief.** As part of the World Bank's support to the relief phase, a US\$5 million COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project (P173845) was approved in April 2020, in support of the government's COVID-19 response plan. The project supports: (i) emergency COVID-19 response; (ii) increased preparedness at national and sub-national level; (iii) community engagement and risk communication; and (iv) implementation management and monitoring and evaluation. The GoB has not requested assistance in the acquisition and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines. Support is being provided



to poor and vulnerable households through an ongoing social protection project, the Burundi Social Safety Nets – Merankabandi project (P151835). The project may be scaled up through additional financing.

10. **Restructuring.** In support of the restructuring phase, a proposed additional financing to the ongoing Health System Support Project ("KIRA") (P156012) will ensure continued support to the results-based health financing approach adopted for improved maternal and child health in Burundi and mitigate impact from the pandemic on health services and outcomes. The project will also support the strengthening of laboratory capacities developed under the recently closed East Africa Public Health Laboratory Networking Project (P111556). Support under the project will ensure the provision of continued free health care services for children under five years of age and pregnant women, hence limiting health care expenses and ensuring strides made to date to improve child and maternal health are not lost. The proposed KIRA AF would also contribute to strengthening the resilience of the Burundi health system to future epidemics/pandemics. Going forward, World Bank financing to support the restructuring phase is envisaged through operations aimed to strengthen the digital capacity and road infrastructure.

11. **Resilience.** To increase resilience, in people and in systems, preparations are under way for a Skills Development for Growth (P143579), both with planned delivery dates in FY22.

12. **Development partners are supporting the GoB in its response to COVID-19.** An inter-agency strategic plan was developed to support the GoB, identifying lead United Nations organizations to support implementation for each pillar of the GoB's Plan. Development partners such as GAVI, UNDP, AFDB, EU and the Global Fund have indicated financial support to the plan.



Annex 10 - BURUNDI MAP

Map 10.1. Burundi

IBRD 33380R1



Source: World Bank