

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Burundi-Disaster risk management**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4922 |
| GEF ID | 4990 |
| Title | Community disaster risk management in Burundi |
| Country(ies) | Burundi, Burundi |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| Located in Central Africa, Burundi is a landlocked country extended on an area of 27,834 km². In the 2008 census more than 8,053,574 inhabitants were recorded, the majority living in rural areas, with a population growth rate of 2.4% per year. The National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) reported that Burundi is subjected to the adverse effects of climate change. Reduction in agricultural production, losses in human lives, increased risks of diseases, loss of biodiversity, etc. are among the consequences following climate induced flooding and landslides in Burundi. Under a weak socio economic context, these climate-induced events have worsened poverty and food security. In recent years, extreme weather conditions have created humanitarian disasters. In 2007, almost 25% of the population of Burundi have been hit by floods and needed assistance. With over 90% of the population depending on agriculture, these extreme climate events have serious consequences for food and livelihood opportunities. Lack of rainfall has also been a contributing factor to the decrease of water in many lakes in Burundi. The country is also affected by devastating floods frequent till nowadays especially after excessive rainfall. In the plains of Imbo, some rivers like Kajeke, Dama, Murembwe, Rwaba cause flooding associated with heavy rainfall in the highlands of the Congo-Nile basin. The challenge is to prepare communities and local decision-makers to adapt. The on-going post-conflict reconstruction in Burundi presents an opportunity to ensure that climate change related risks are integrated into ongoing government-led efforts  In alignment with the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and the NAPA, and under emergency and reconstruction phase, the proposed financed LDCF project “Community based climate change related disaster risk management” will build the capacity of provincial, communal services and local communities on disaster risks management from preparedness to response to ensure a relevant and sustainable emergency and reconstruction phase in Bugesera, Mumirwa and Imbo Lowlands’ regions. Barriers to meeting this objective include: (i) lack of operational systems of disaster risk management to reduce the vulnerability of communities to the impacts of climate change; (ii) weak capacity to generate real-time hydrometeorological information alert and weak weather forecasting capacity to support with reliable information effective preparedness and response to climate change impacts; (iii) limited technical and financial capacity to protect local communities and public infrastructures from climate risk and disaster.  Contributions to overcome these barriers and reduce the level of vulnerabilities to climate change will be achieved through the pursuit of specific outcomes including: (i) monitoring tools including Community Based Early Warning System (CB EWS) are implemented and operational; (ii) adaptation to climate change is incorporated into communal plans for development; (iii) the meteorological information / forecast is produced and broadcast in real time; (iv) the response capacity of communities in strenghtened; (v) watershed land management interventions are implemented. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
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| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. ALoys Rurantije (arurantije@yahoo.fr) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

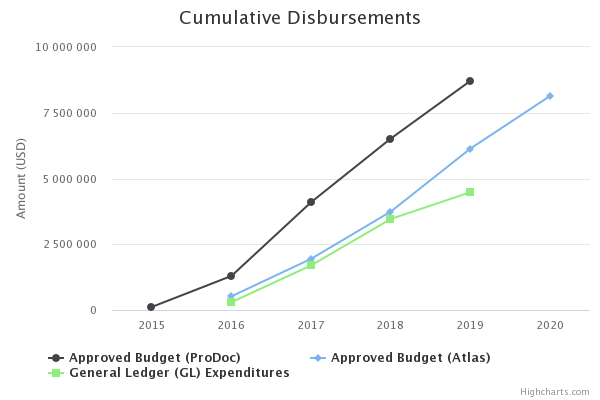
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Provincial, communal services and local communities capacitated on disaster risks preparedness and responses management to ensure long term and sustainable emergency and reconstruction phase in Bugesera, Mumirwa and Imbo Lowlands’ regions** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| No. and type of actors in Kirundo, Makamba, Bururi and Bujumbura Provinces with increased adaptive capacity to reduce risks of and response to climate variability (AMAT indicator 2.2.1.) | Type and level: 0  The capacity of communities, local governments, and national government to respond effectively to climate change risks remains limited due to the non-availability of relevant data and management tools, the lack of local technical expertise, and the low contributions in financial resources. There is insufficient indigenous knowledge on weather forecasting indicators and skills in the future. In addition, climate change risks and climate resilient activities are not considered into the planning and budgeting systems at the local government and community levels. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least, 150 technical staffs from extension services, municipalities, 50 members of DRR platforms and 1000 households (with a gender balance) implement adaptive and more resilient measures to climate change impacts | --267 stakeholders at provincial, communal and hill levels have been trained on EWS operations.  -147 technicians from the DRR platforms and technicians from the extension services and municipalities, have been capacitated on adaptation and mitigation techniques for sustainable watershed management.  -1,500 households were trained on erosion control measures through the implementation of water basin terracing techniques. | Targets achieved or exceeded.    During this reporting period, no new stakeholders at provincial, communal and hill levels trained on EWS operations.    The target of 50 members of the DRR platforms was met (and exceeded by 300%) during the previous reporting period, no additionnal actions were taken.    Similarly, the target of 1,000 households was met and exceeded in the previous reporting period (target exceeded by 150%). This activity has been done through a learn by doing approach.    . |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **An operational Community Based Early Warning system established capable to engage and reach out target communities for climate change disasters risks prevention and guiding the implementation of adaptation activities.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| No. and type of stakeholders targeted in target collines with access to information and alerts proceeding from advanced data analysis and hydro meteorological forecasts (gender disaggregated) | No. and type: at least 500 households received alert messages from Civil Protection officers and the Burundi branch of the Croix Rouge. Civil protection officers use megaphone to encourage evacuation in case of strong rains and floods.    The Burundi branch of the Croix Rouge has developed – at least in the provinces identified as main target of the present project, Bujumbura rural and Bugasera – an impressive structure with high capillary presence at hill level (around 150 volunteers each hill) and locally-based consistent response mechanisms to assist the most vulnerable families with food and other basic items | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 2000 households in the 36 target collines have access frequently to climate risks information and alerts proceeding from advanced data analysis and hydro meteorological forecasts | - 10 automatic weather stations, 10 hydrological station, one synoptic station stations and 8 pluvio-1 stations were installed and are now producing and disseminating data through the Community-based Early Warning Systems. Data is also being sent from the field to main computer server at the IGEBU headquarters.    - The alert level for flood events has ben fixed from the hydrological stations | During this reporting period, no additional stations were installed. While weather and hydrological data are received from the network's stations, in real time, alert messages are not yet produced and disseminated to target communities because of the lack of technical training in hydrometeorological forecasting. The target will be achieved in the next reporting period |
| Type and No. of information systems in place to support CB EWS in target collines (AMAT indicator 2.1.2) | Type and No.: 2  FAO and WFP, have developed nation wide monitoring systems: the “Systeme d’Alerte Precoce et Suivi de Securite’ Alimentaire” (SAPSSA). But, the FAO’s system is more focused on agricultural production and animal husbandry, while WFP FSMS more on food security and access to food. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 10 community based Early Warning systems established to convey down accurate hydrometereological previsions messages & climate risks alerts to population | - 5 community-based early warning systems have been established to date. | 7 community-based early warning systems have been established. The target for this component is currently at 70%. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Communal services, relevant ministry support services and Provincial disaster risks platforms trained to use climate risks management tools for long term planning under climate change variability and projections** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| No. and types of staffs trained on adaptation and climate risks management themes and tools (gender disaggregated) (AMAT indicator 2.2.1.1) | No and types: 0  No climate risks tools available to extension services and DRR Platform to support communities on climate disaster risks management  Low capacity of staffs from IGEBU to produce real-time information on weather forecasts, climatic and agro-climatic | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 50 staffs from extension services and 100 members from DRR Platforms trained on climate changes themes including climate risks management, and functioning of CB EWS  At least 15 staffs from IGEBU trained on Geographic Information System tools and software, remote sensing and satellite image interpretation, meteorological analysis, climate disaster risks information management | - 14 staff from the Institut Géographique du Burundi (IGEBU) have been trained on weather forecasting.    - 50 staff from provincial and communal governments responsible for DRR management have been trained on climate change risks, adaptation approaches, and management tools. | 14 staff from IGEBU have been trained including 7 staff trained on weather forecasting in ICPAC, Nairobi, Kenya during last reporting period. The training was more general and an additional training is highly needed for operating the EWS which is already established. |
| Number of SPAT & PLDC including specific actions and budget for climate change adaptation  (AMAT indicator 1.1.1.1) | Num. 0  Most of local deciders and communities have limited ability to integrate climate change in all relevant sectoral activities and in development strategies in general. | *(not set or not applicable)* | least 2 SPAT et 3 PCDC are updated to include climate risks and climate change issues (including budget), and to support the implementation of adaptation actions | - Burundi's National Development Program 2018-2027 has been updated to now include climate change risks and adaptation as a national priority as well as a framework for adaptation measures at the sector level. | The elaboration of 3 PCDCs which are including climate change and gender issues is in process  These are new PCDC and will be aligned to the Burundi National Development Plan and will integrate gender issues related to climate change. |
| % of community groups sensitized on predicted adverse impacts of climate change, risk reduction, risk management, and appropriate adaptation responses (gender disaggregated) (AMAT indicator 2.3.1) | Low ( | *(not set or not applicable)* | High>75% of targeted population aware of predicted impacts of climate change and appropriate adaptation responses, including at least 50% of women. | - The national hydromet system is now producing climate information providing climate risk information and data to 50% of the targeted communities. | The percentage of achievement of the results is around 55% targeted population aware of predicted impacts of climate change and appropriate adaptation responses, including at least 50% of women. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Investment on relevant early warning systems and adaptation technologies to protect infrastructures and local livelihoods from climate impacts** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Type of relevant climate change adaptation technology implemented in selected areas by participatory stakeholders (AMAT Indicator  3.1.1.2 | The lowlands of the Imbo and Mumirwa regions are threatened by the impacts of increased precipitation that result in the amplification of linear erosion along watercourses that are causing destruction and/or damage to many public and private infrastructure located in different districts of Bujumbura.  Most of current investments (e.g. roads, schools, urban drainage systems) are addressing the lack of basic infrastructures in key cities such as Bujumbura, Gitega and Ngozi. Very little and scattered investments are underway in target sites to mitigate erosion impacts. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At most 300 ha of vegetated ditches erosion control in Imbo and Mumirwa and 300ha of reforestation undertaken to stabilize watershed upstream of Bujumbura;  And slope stabilization works realized to correct the Ntahangwa riverbed | - 11,755,739 agroforestry and forestry trees were produced and planted on 730 ha.    - 586 km of erosion control vegetated ditches have been installed in Mumirwa, Bugesera and Imbo;    - 6,000 m^3 of gabion have been installed to stabilize the Ntahangwa river bank. | a. 12,769,982 forestry trees have been produced and planted on 1,643 ha.    b. 1,037,566 agroforesty trees have been produced and planted in the local communities agricultures exploitation    c. 1,400 km of vegetated ditches erosion control have been put in place in mumirwa, imbo and bugesera region    For those 3 activities, the target has been achieved more than 100% because the labor was cheaper than planned and we increased the number of tree plants that was planted because the need was still there    d. Ntahangwa riverbed stabilization on 314 m with 11,720 cubic meter of gabion was done  the target is at 45% |
| Number of targeted households adopting adaptation technologies by technology type | At least 25 households are involved in livelihoods activities such as fisheries.  Many families have already been enforced to regress and leave the land closer to the lake Cohoha (around 50m belt) much more productive even in case of insufficient rain and drought. However, they had no alternative support causing severe food insecurity and increased poverty (due to high prices of food in the area). In addition, communities hamper reforestations activities in their effectiveness due to high level of exploitation of trees. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 100 households, including at least 25% of female headed households, have access to relevant climate resilient livelihood measures (e.g. IGA, water collection and associated vegetable gardens, cooking technology) to strengthen the food security of vulnerable households | This activity is expected to be achieved over the next 12 months. | More than 50 households include 30% of women have accessed to climate resilience livelihood measures such as erosion impact mitigation and associating agriculture to livestock and funds generating to to strengthen the food security of vulnerable households  During the activity of digging the anti-erosive ditches, the cash for work approach was used. The participants had a daily wage and part of the money was saved in cooperatives during the period of the employment and they were trained on how to initiate income generating activities. Some started livestock activities and others small businesses.    During this reporting period, this component achieved 85% of its target. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 51.39% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 51.39% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 4,478,909 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 70,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 8,715,000 |
| Co-financing | 27,000,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Oct 10, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Nov 12, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Oct 9, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Mar 29, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Sep 30, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Apr 10, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Sep 10, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-01-03 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The Mid - term evaluation started with January 2019 and its report appeared in July 2019 and affected the project implementation progress for this reporting period , Steering committee meetings, and project milestones, missing of undertaking into account the recommendations for implementation.    The lack of national trainers in the field of forecasting at the national level. This affected the real operationalization of EWS because the community based focal points and the staff were not yet trained. The affected activities are such as the EWS communication tools procurement, focal point training and hydrometeorological forecasting information dissemination.    The project extension of at least of one year recommended in order update the logical result framework, running all the activity that affecting the project targets indicators such as the alert message production and dissemination, Ntahangwa riverbed stabilization works in Bujumbura city and so on |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project was originally under the Ministry of Water, Environment, Land Management and Urban Planning. However, the Ministry no longer exists. The project is under a new Ministry and this change has further delayed the progress of the project. There is a risk that responsibility for the project may change again considering the current structure of the ministry. The MTR that was planned to end by 2018 was delayed. The international consultant that was conducting the MTR had health issues and was evacuated while in the field. This affected the production of the final report. The report for the MTR was finalized in June and its recommendations will be implemented in the next reporting period.    The project is requesting an extension period of 12 months. Based on the extension, the terminal evaluation will be done in the last quarter of the project, which would be September 2020    The committees that are involved in the implementation of the project have changed and this has affected the regular meetings of the committee. The commission of public tender biding and the committee of project board has also changed and the project team as well as UNDP have oriented them on the project objectives and results. This has further caused delays in the implementation of outcome 3. The first phase of the stabilization of riverbed at Ntahangwa ended in May and the tender for the next phase shall commence in the subsequent reporting period. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The mid-term review should have been conducted much earlier, but the country office was not able to finalise the recruitment of a firm until recently. The mid-term evaluation is currently being undertaken and will be essential in providing guidance to ensure the proper completion of the project and meet the targets its intends to achieve. Knowing that it is difficult to recruit international consultants for assignment in Burundi, this should be taken into account to initiate recruitment and procurement much earlier to avoid this situation in other projects. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Moderately Satisfactory    During the reporting period (July 2018 to June 2019) the project has done some progress in activities implementation. The main activities performed were under Outcomes 1, 2 and 3.    Outcome 1: An operational Community-Based Early Warning system established capable to engage and reach out to target communities for climate change disasters risks prevention and guiding the implementation of adaptation activities    Under this outcome, a substantial amount of progress has been achieved. Civil works have been done in 9 sites where pluvio-1 (rain water gauge stations) will be installed soon.  However, the project faced a number of challenges such as:  1. No adequate national hydrometeorological forecasting capacity available, a key element for running the Community Based- Early Warining System.  2. The hydrological forecasting training for 15 staff was cancelled which affected the expected output on that area. This was due to the selected training center unwillingness to accept the projects procurement procedures. The project is now seeking excellent center who will send experts to Burundi for the technical training.    Outcome 2: Communal services, relevant ministry support services and Provincial disaster risks platforms trained to use climate risks management tools for long term planning under climate change variability and projections    Under this component, the project was mandated to integrate Climate dimension in PCDC (Plan Communal de Development Communautaire) at least in 3 communes. The National Development Plan, 2018-2027    Outcome 3: Investment on relevant early warning systems and adaptation technologies to protect infrastructures and local livelihoods from climate impacts    The main results have been the following:  480 km of erosion control vegetated ditches have been put in Bujumbura particularly in Ntahangwa River basin for mitigating the erosion impacts and flooding events in Bujumbura capital city. With this result, the volume of rainwater has been controlled and therefore downstream people are experiencing the positive impacts of erosion control which was done upstream.    284 km of erosion control vegetated ditches have been established in Kirundo. The local population has been strong in their support and recognition about the value and positive impact of this activity on their agricultural yield production    With regards to the watershed management work, the High-Intensity Manpower (HIMO) approach has been followed during which more than 12000 people have been employed therefore improving the livelihoods of those involved. That activity has been directly and indirectly benefited from 37, 920 peoples where the gender aspect has been taken into account: more than 70 % of them were women and young people.    With regards to the environmental restoration work 12 000 000 agro-forestry and forestry trees have been produced and planted over 1500 ha in the project zones intervention. The project has signed contracts with 23 local community development associations, 5 of which are led by women.  For the Ntahangwa riverbank stabilization activities, 5270 cubic meters of gabions have been established along Ntahangwa river for bank stabilization on 314 m along and more than 87500 cubic meter of rumbles. The result falls short of the 5270 cubic meters of gabions and 87500 cubic meter of rumbles that were planned. In general, the project has achieved the target of the project targets for this component. Therefore, some advocacy measures have been required and taken to resume the stabilization activities along Ntahangwa river.    In general, the project implementation is proceeding as planned . Most of activities are on track and the delayed activities will be completed in the requested extention period | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The overall assessment assigned during this period is Moderately Satisfactory. This is justified according to the achievement of some activities from last year in July till today. Under the first outcome tangible activities were achieved and there is a process undergoing for installing a new water station. The country still facing challenges in capacity development for IGEBU staff. The project tentatively had failed to send civil servant abroad for capacity building during this period of reporting. The country does not easily allow staff to travel for more than 10 days without presidency ‘s office authorization. This has negatively affected the project implementation and capacity development of the staff. However, we are trying to address the issue by exploring the option to bring trainers and reinforce local capacities on the ground. The discussions held with the Ministry of environment were promising on this matter. The main challenge Under component one of the projects is the operationalization EWS due to lack of skilled staff.    Under component 2, the country is in process of elaborating the local planning for communes (PCDC: plan communaux de Developpement commauataire). These plans shall be aligned with SDGs and National Development Plan. In addition, the country has a national guideline for PDCD designs. Under this component, the project is supporting 3 communes in the elaboration of the local plans in 3 communes. The main objective is then to assure that climate aspects are captured in the local plan and adaptations issues taken care of. For component 3 the stabilization of the Ntahangwa River has reduced the risk of the destruction of the school that is at the bank of the river, the church and the houses that are neighboring the river bank that was worked on. In short, the project made progress in achieving the planned results of this year and this contributed to the project delivery rate. The risk related to changes of ministries at the Burundi Government has been mitigated. Discussion and advocacy were made with the Minister in charge of agriculture and environment about the progress made within the project implementation and its results. Another phase on the rehabilitation of Ntahangwa river will start very soon and the procurement processes are complete.    The moderate satisfactory rate was assigned this time based on total amount delivered this reporting period comparing to previous years. For instance the activities on Ntahangwa river rehabilitation were done while the previous years, the project could not make any progress on this component. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project met some of its targets, but faced several delays affecting deliveries on key activities in 2019 related to the bank stabilization work. This is mostly due to delays in procuring and contracting services. In the first half of 2019, noticeable changes were effected by the project team to ramp up implementation and disbursement of funds. While the targets under the objective-level indicators appear achieved, they are not necessarily representative of the overall progress made by the project under each of the outcome and disbursement levels are low due to delays accumulated by the project over the years.    Under outcome 1 on the early warning system, equipments have been procured and are operational. Unfortunately the use of this system is not yet possible due to a lack of capacity to analyse data and disseminate warnings to local population. This is meant to be addressed in the latter part of this project, hopefully once it gets extended. Related targets on recipients of early warnings are therefore unachieved at this stage. With the project approaching its end, considerations needs to be given on the sustainability of the system after project closure, as little information is provided on the funding modality for those community-based early warning systems.    Under outcome 2, targets have been mostly met in terms of training and national level planning to include climate change consideration in their design. Additional work is necessary for local level planning to ensure that community development plans (PCDC) include climate change. The absence of early warnings (see outcome 1) limits the possibility of reaching out local communities for awareness raising purposes. More work is needed on this part to ensure that those communities are better informed about how the impacts of climate changes and given knowledge on adaptation solutions.    An important part of the GEF investments is related to the stabilization of the Ntahangwa River under outcome 3, which only ramped up implementation during the first half of 2019. The work conducted has been well received with tangible benefits observed and reported by communities targeted. The disbursement under this outcome has been low, which affects the overall rating of this project.    The corrective measures taken by the project team this year to address implementation issues have been adequate for the most part, but would have been more beneficial if taken earlier in the life of the project. This demonstrates the team's capacity to identify risks and put in place adequate risk management measures. The mid-term review of the project was conducted late, towards the very end of the project, and will provide guidance for closure of the project in the coming months. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| There is no case reported to us. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Gender equity remains a central element in the project’s activities. For instance, during the watershed management activities, Ntahangwa river bed stabilization, women, youth and vulnerable groups among local communities were the main beneficiaries. This has led to improvements in livelihoods through a cash for work approach for terracing, anti-erosion ditching and tree planting. Also, women-led households were targeted to participate in the cash for work programme with the idea that they would use the proceeds to pay for school fees for their children and buy essentials.  In addition, the gender expert has been recruted and the gender analysis activity has been done and currently we have the first draft report.    Some Women testimonies haves been raised on the field    1. I used the money grained during the cash for work approarch for renting two small plots of land and buying two pigs. I was able to produce more and feed my family without any problem  2. Other women explained that the money gained has been put on solidality group and therefore, she bought a bicycle to feach drinking or domestic water as long the bugesera region is facing of the lack of water resources.  3. With the money from the projet, i bought 48 chicken and i started the small livestock for genreting the icome for my family and so on. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Several beneficiaries were able to use the money earned to buy small livestock (pigs, goats, chickens, etc.) to pay school fees for children , seed procurement and others.    With the management technics disseminated to the locol communities in Isare commune, Bujumbura province , a case of rain water harvesting has been developed for agriculture purposes.    Testmony of a widow women of Kirombwe, Isare commune where she was able to build her house with project money gained from the cash for work approach  Other 4 women explained that they purchased Mutual Cards (CAM) for their health care |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| The extreme event (flooding) that happened in Makamba Province on the 1st May, 2019 affected the hydrological station at Rwaba River and the station collapsed.  As response on it , the project rehabilitated the hydrological station . |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| NA |

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| **SESP:** *not available*  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| [Rapport provisoire Analyse Genre.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4922/213670/1729447/1744617/Rapport%20provisoire%20Analyse%20Genre.docx)  [Recommandation\_evaluation mi-parcours\_rév.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4922/213670/1729447/1744617/Recommandation_evaluation%20mi-parcours_r%C3%A9v.docx) |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| NA |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| NA |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Before the project started, the primary, two secondary schools, church, private households, roads and other public and private infrastructures were about to collapse due to landslides along Ntahangwa river. The stabilization of Ntahangwa riverbed during this reporting period, has enabled the project to successfully recover the portion of the land that had slided hence protect those infrastructures. The school children have gained secure access to their latrines and they now have a safe playing ground. The community around the area that was rehabilitated is happy because they can sleep hoping to wake up the next day, the roads, church and houses are now safe.  The leaders from the community, the schools and the church have committed to maintain the newly recovered area and to avoid negative habits like throwing garbage and waste water in the river in order to maintain a clean environment. The government appreciated this work as it was expressed the first president of the Republic of Burundi during his field visit at the project site. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| UNDP-adaptation link: http://adaptation-undp.org/projects/ldcf-burundi    UNDP-Burundi article: http://www.bi.undp.org/content/burundi/fr/home/presscenter/articles/2015/04/02/changements-climatiques-l-urgence-de-prevenir-les-catastrophes-naturelles.html    http://burundi-agnews.org/environement/burundi-gestion-communautaire-des-risques-de-catastrophes/  http://www. gcrcccbu.org  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=olGQvLO57UQ |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [Resubmission CEO\_Endorsement\_4922\_Burundi\_ 20Oct2014.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4922/213670/1675707/1675988/Resubmission%20CEO_Endorsement_4922_Burundi_%2020Oct2014.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| During this reporting period, in the spirity of increasing the project stakeholders, 30 local development associations have been recruited in addition to those employed in previous reporting period. Some of them such as :    TWIYUNGUNGANYE MU BURIMYI, TWORORE IMBOGA N’IVYAMWA, URUMURI RW’ABARIMYI BOROZI,  NACOH, FVC, COOP KORA TWITWZIMBERE, AJKARE, DUSHIREHAMWE, ADCN, SFACM, AJDSB,GIRINGOGA,UMUCO W'ABAKENYEZI, COOP HARINTWARI, COOP HAGURUKA DUFASHANYE, APEEAM, HAGURUKADUFASHANYE  TERIMBERE, APDE, COOP DUFATANEMUNDA, APROCUVI, FVC, AJKARE, GIRINGOGA, UMUCO W'ABAKENYEZI, TUGWANYE UBUGARAGWA, TURIBAMWE, GIRUMWETE, EJO NZOMERA GUTE, ZIGANYIGITI,  GARUKIRUBUZIMA have been involved in land management like producing and planting forest and agroforest trees.    TwITEZIMBERE Campany have been recruted for PCDCs elaboration for 3 communes while Groupe EIS EKA was recruted for natahangwa riverbed stabilization works    For the vegetated ditches erosion control, the cash for work approach as been used with the local communities involvement |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.