

# Concept Note

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## **Climate Proofing Agricultural investments under the National Program for Food Security and Rural Development in Imbo and Moso (PNSADR-IM)**

Burundi | IFAD

20 September 2019



**GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND**

# Simplified Approval Process Concept Note

Project/Programme title:	Climate Proofing Agricultural investments under the National Program for Food Security and Rural Development in Imbo and Moso (PNSADR-IM)
Country(ies):	Burundi
National Designated Authority(ies) (NDA):	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Breeding
Executing Entities:	Africa Sustainability Centre (ASCENT), PNSADR-IM Project Management Unit (PMU)
Accredited Entity(ies) (AE):	International Fund for Agricultural Development
Date of first submission/ version number:	7/16/2019 V.1
Date of current submission/ version number	9/20/2019 V.2



*Eligibility for SAP is determined by the review of the concept note and the ESS screening.*

## A. Project / Programme Information (max. 1 page)

<b>A.1. Project or programme</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project <input type="checkbox"/> Programme	<b>A.2. Public or private sector</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector	<b>A.3 RFP</b>	Not applicable
<b>A.4. Indicate the result areas for the project/programme</b>	<p><u>Mitigation</u>: Reduced emissions from:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation: 0% <input type="checkbox"/> Low emission transport: 0% <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities and industries and appliances: 0% <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use: 0%  <p><u>Adaptation</u>: Increased resilience of:</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people and communities: 33.333% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security: 33.333% <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment: 0% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem and ecosystem services: 33.333%				
<b>A.5. Impact potential</b>	A.5.1. Estimated mitigation impact (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq over project lifespan)				
	A.5.2. Estimated adaptation impact (number of direct beneficiaries)	333,450 direct beneficiaries			
	A.5.3. Estimated adaptation impact (number of indirect beneficiaries)	2,003,450 indirect beneficiaries			
	A.5.4. Estimated adaptation impact (% of total population)	20% of the country's total population			
<b>A.6. Financing information</b>					
<b>A.6.1. Indicative GCF funding requested (max 10M)</b>	Amount: 10,000,000 Currency: USD Financial Instrument: Grants				
<b>A.6.2. Indicative co-financing</b>	Amount: 1,997,000 Currency: USD Financial Instrument: Grants Institution: IFAD/OFID/GAFSP/GOB/BENEFICIARIES				
<b>A.6.3. Indicative total project cost (GCF + co-finance)</b>	Amount: 11,997,000 Currency: USD				
<b>A.6. Estimated duration of project/ programme:</b>	disbursement period: 48 repayment period, if applicable:	<b>A.7.2. Estimated project/ Programme lifespan</b>	60		
<b>A.8. Is funding from the Project Preparation Facility needed?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<b>A.9. Is the Environmental and Social Safeguards Category C or I-3?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>A.10. Provide rationale for the ESS categorization (100 words)</b>	Currently the Government of Burundi and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) are implementing a project that aims at enhancing food security and rural development in Imbo and Moso areas, in Burundi. The project main activities are, to rehabilitate rain water harvesting structures, irrigation schemes and increasing rural accessibility through				

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	<p>rehabilitation and construction of roads, among others. Although these investments are envisaged to improve community's climate resilience, they face a major sustainability challenge, as in the recent past, the increase in rainfall intensity in the regions has also translated into increase in run-off and siltation that threatens the sustainability these investments. This proposal therefore aims at promoting farm level soil and water conservation practices that would reduce this run-off and the siltation challenge. In addition, the project will support communities increase their on-farm rain water harvesting and storage capacity to enhance their access to clean water even during extended dry spells which have become more frequent. The project will mainly focus on promoting and upscaling of on-farm soil and water conservation initiatives and practices that the communities are already employing and therefore no new practices will be introduced. As such, the project will have minimal to no negative environmental and social impacts</p>		
<p><b>A.11. Has the CN been shared with the NDA?</b></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p><b>A.12. Confidentiality</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Confidential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not confidential</p>
<p><b>A.13. Project/Programme rationale, objectives and approach of programme/project (max 100 words)</b></p>	<p><b>Project rationale</b></p> <p><b>Burundi, which is a small, landlocked country in East Africa is regarded as one of the most vulnerable country to climate change impacts</b><sup>1</sup>. Globally Burundi has the lowest per capita GHG emissions, ranking 188 out of 188 countries and contributing only 0.01% to global emissions<sup>1</sup>. On climate vulnerability, Burundi ranks 168 out of 181 countries in the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) index for climate vulnerability. It also ranks 175th out of 191 countries in the readiness index<sup>2</sup> - meaning that it is extremely vulnerable, yet very unready to combat climate change effects. This vulnerability is driven by the country high poverty levels that currently stand at 58% and the over dependence on rain-fed agriculture. Even though agriculture is the main economic activity, employing more than 90% of its inhabitants, the country has the lowest agricultural productivity in the region.</p> <p>Climate models predicts that the country will on average experience increased rainfall compared to the period spanning between 1970 to 1999. In a study conducted by Lawin et al<sup>3</sup>, between 2031 and 2060 increase in average rainfall was predicted to be between 5.7% and 7.7% which translates to 84mm and 113.6mm respectively compared to the period spanning from 1970-1999. When the models where extrapolated to the period between 2071 and 2100 the respective rainfall increase was between 127mm and 196mm<sup>3</sup>. Burundi is a very hilly country and increase in precipitation is expected to translate into increased soil erosion which has already been reported to be as much as 100-200 metric tons per hectare<sup>4</sup>, which in turn will worsen soil fertility in the country which is usually cited as a major limiting factor to increase agricultural productivity<sup>4,5</sup>.</p> <p>Increase in surface-runoff in Burundi does not only lead to increase top soil losses but it also ruins downstream investments such as roads, dams,</p>		

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water pans and major irrigation schemes. From a discussion with community members, the increase in rainfall intensity upstream and the resultant increase in surface runoff has led to destruction of downstream investments, especially roads and water storage facilities such as earth dams. The community reported that these occurrences (destruction of downstream investments) has now become almost a certainty during the wet seasons. Therefore, there is a need to reduce surface runoff during the rainy season to safeguard downstream investments and at the same time reduce top soil loss through erosion. This proposed project achieves this through a landscape approach that focuses on arresting the major drivers of increased surface run-off and water erosion, that is; 1) increase surface roughness, 2) increase infiltration rate, 3) increase soil stability, 4) reduce runoff velocity and 5) reduce run-off quantity. Reduction of surface runoff and soil erosion upstream will have three major benefits that will increase the climate resilience of the communities living in these regions. 1) it will reduce the loss of topsoil and therefore safeguard agricultural productivity and 2) It will increase rain water harvesting capacity for the local communities thus safeguarding them against water stress especially during prolonged dry spells and 3) it will also climate proof downstream investments that facilitate water and food availability during dry months, by reducing siltation rates and also the rate of recharge during the rainy months.

### **Project Objectives.**

To safeguard the community against the impacts of increased rainfall due to climate change this project's main objective will be; to adapt and promote landscape approaches towards reduced topsoil losses and safeguard downstream investments for increased climate resiliency of the community. To achieve this objective, the project will adapt three specific objectives, which are;

- 1) To increase the infiltration capacity of the soils within the landscape,
- 2) To increasing surface roughness to reduce runoff velocity,
- 3) To increase landscape soil stability to reduce its vulnerability to erosion
- 4) Support community peer to peer learning on soil and water conservation practices

### **Implementation approach**

At the core of implementing this project is the understanding that communities understand their landscapes better and over the years have developed coping mechanisms and approaches to reduce degradation and safeguard their investments. So, with this understanding, the project will be implemented for the most part by the communities for the communities. As much as practical, the community will be involved in project activities and external support will only be introduced when local capacity is not available. This approach will also ensure skills transfer not only between the

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community and any external support but also between the communities themselves. This will be critical in ensuring that the project just gives a spark for the initiatives and the initiative will continue beyond the project time.

### B. Project / Programme details

#### B.1. Context and Baseline (500 words)

##### Burundi's climate risks

Burundi is located in the middle of central Africa (see figure 1) and it is a landlocked country that covers an area of approximately 28,000km<sup>2</sup>. Its population was estimated at 10.8 million in 2017<sup>6</sup>—making it one of the most densely populated country in sub-Saharan Africa. Its geography can be divided into five main zones: the floodplains, the Congo-Nile watershed, the plateaus of the central part of the country, and depressed valleys. The country's hydrological system is defined by two large catchment areas: The Nile basin and the Congo River basin. In the recent past heavy rains have resulted in considerable floods and the destruction of infrastructure in the country<sup>7</sup>.

**The Burundi National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) reports that increase in rainfall will worsen the level of floods in low lying areas and will also increase the occurrences of soil erosion in the upper catchment<sup>7</sup>.** Some of the consequences of this will include; reduced agricultural production, loss of human lives, increased risks of diseases and loss of biodiversity among others<sup>7</sup>. These impacts are expected to worsen the country's poverty and food insecurity levels.

In recent years, extreme weather events in the country have created humanitarian disasters. For instance, in 2007, almost 25% of the population was affected by floods and needed assistance<sup>8</sup>. With over 90% of the population depending on agriculture for their livelihood, this has serious consequences on the wellbeing of the citizenry. Based on data from the past 60 years, Burundi has experienced cycles of excess or deficit rainfall nearly every decade and an overall increase in mean temperature<sup>9</sup>. Most notably are the dry seasons in the lowlands and central highlands which have become longer and more severe. A continued increase of 1.7 to 3 C° in the mean temperature is predicted by 2050. Rainfall is also predicted to change, though by how much is less certain. However, models show a tendency towards more extreme weather cycles (floods, drought, etc.).

Figure 1: Relative location of Burundi

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### Climate change in the project areas

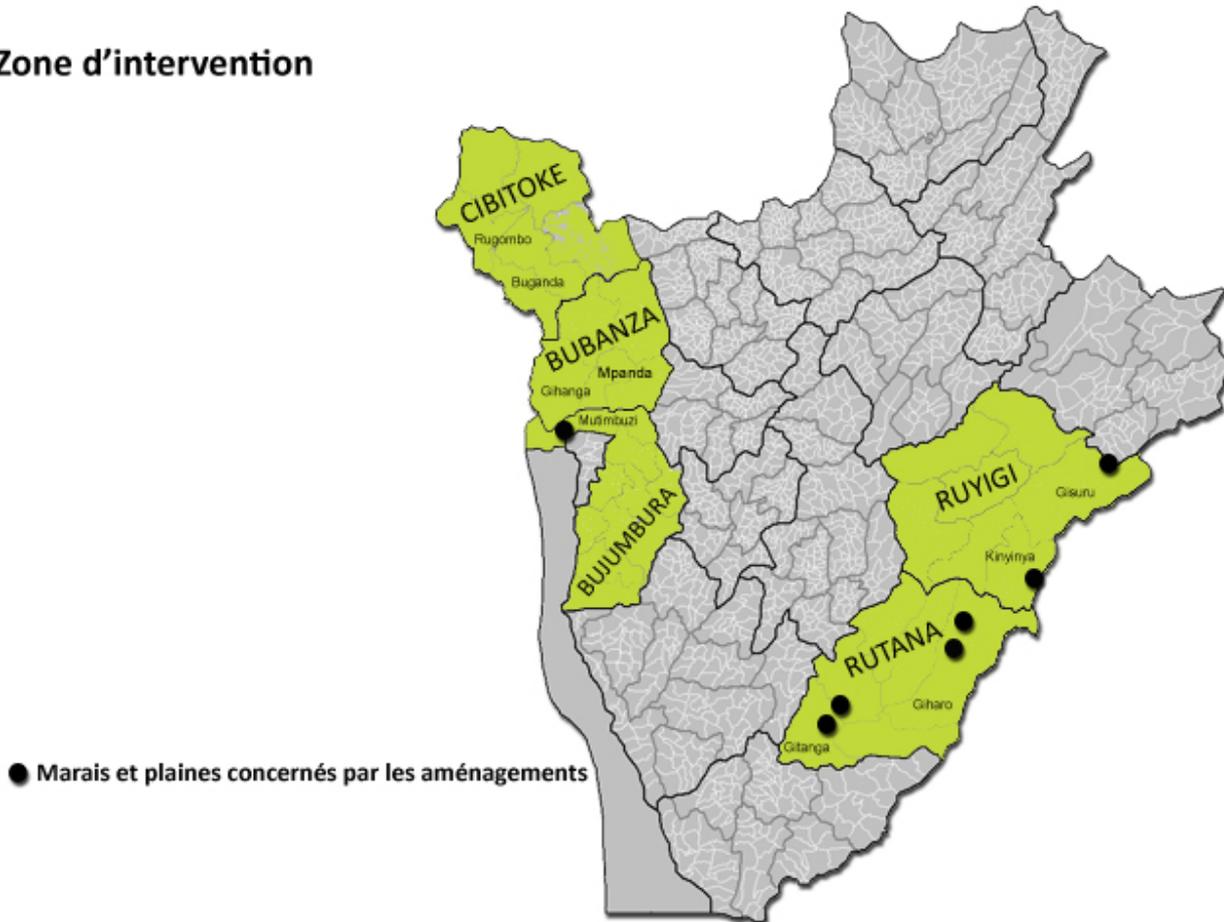
In Burundi, the gradient projected in precipitation increases from the North to the South, varying from 44mm in the northern part to 420mm in the south over the period 2071-2099<sup>7,9</sup>. According to an integrated analysis of Burundi's vulnerability, conducted as part of the Climate Change Adaptation for Soil and Water Resources Conservation Project, the country's "hotspots of vulnerability" are located in the north and northwest. The Imbo Plain to the northwest and the central plateau regions are most vulnerable to erosion. The main causes are the highly variable rainfall, the pronounced slopes and poor soil and water conservation practices in these regions. Imbo plains in the northwest has a history of extreme weather events particularly frequent excessive rains, causing floods and occasionally significant increases in the water level of Lake Tanganyika. Moso on the other hand has faced frequent and severe droughts, famines and floods. The project areas are shown in figure 2 below

A)

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### Programme national de sécurité alimentaire et de développement rural dans l'Imbo et le Moso - PNSADR-IM

#### Zone d'intervention



B)

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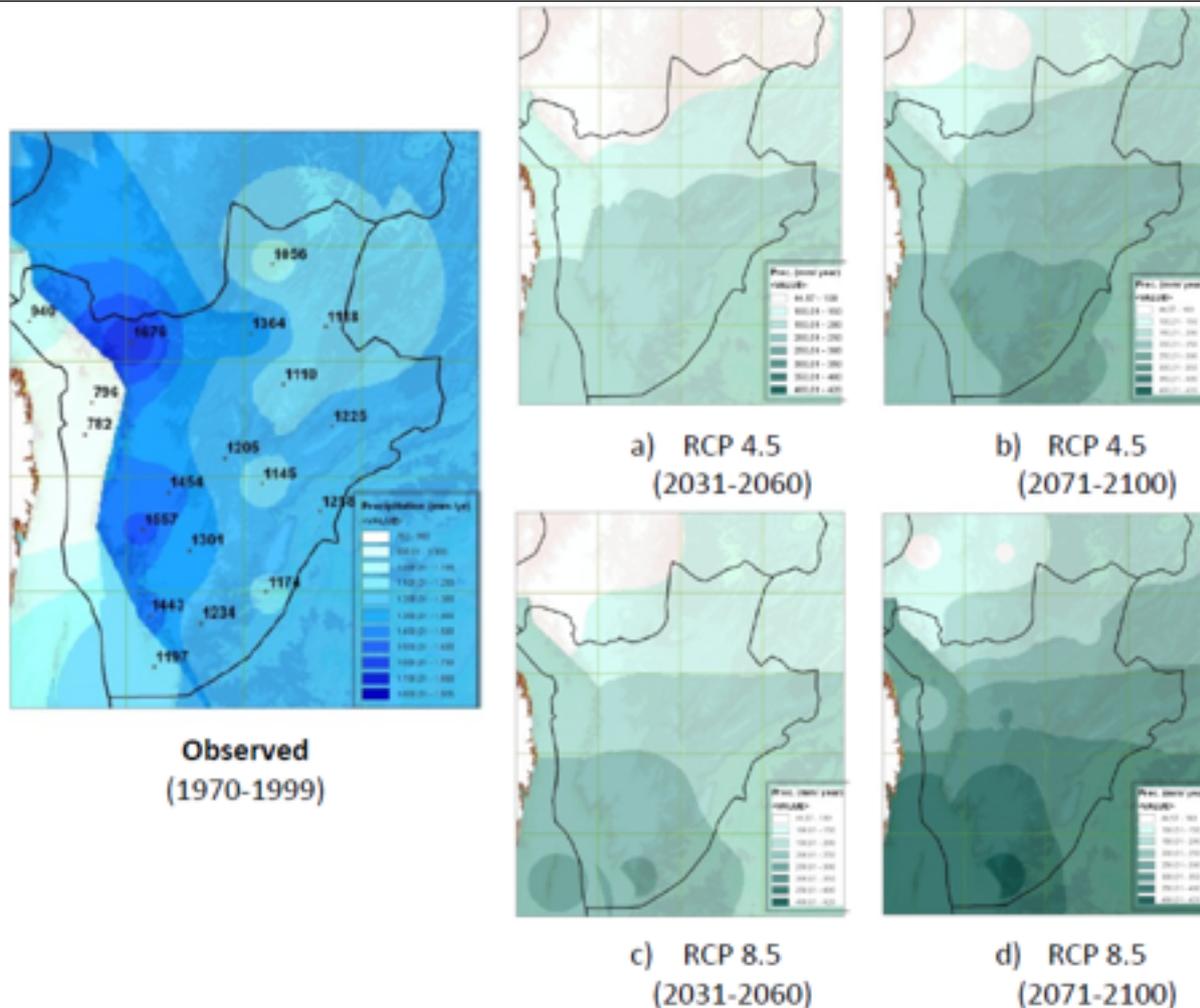


Figure 2: The figure shows the project area, Figure (A) shows the areas of focus for the current project, to the left, Cibtoke, Bubanza and Bujumbura, constitute the Imbo plains and the right, Ruyigi and Rutana incorporate the Moso. Figure (B) shows the change in precipitation across the entire country.

### Burundi's national priorities, action plans and ownership

Burundi has prepared national strategies and policies for climate change and participated in the UNFCCC conferences and agreements. Burundi signed the Paris Agreement in April 2016 and ratified the agreement in January 2018 with it entering into force in February 2018 (see Nationally Determined Contributions below). The Burundi NAPA has prioritized several areas among them; reinforcing the management of existing protected areas and include in protected areas the natural ecosystems identified as being threatened and vulnerable; install mechanisms to control erosion in sensitive areas; popularise rainwater harvesting techniques for agricultural or domestic use; establish and protect strategic buffer zones in Lake Tanganyika floodplain and around the lakes of Bugesera; popularise zero-grazing techniques and train and inform the decision makers and other partners, including the local communities on the methods of adaptation to climate variability, among others.

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**Burundi's NDC proposes to prioritise actions that reflect the priorities identified in its National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change, among them: Climate risk adaptation and management; Integrated water resources management by a small hydrological unit Protection of aquatic and land-based ecosystems; Coaching of the population to develop their resilience to climate change; Development of institutional and operational capacities to coordinate programmes that build resilient to climate change and Capacity-building, knowledge management and communication among others.**

### **Root causes and adaptation barriers.**

**Increased rainfall translates to increased runoff and consequently increased soil erosion and potential damage to downstream investments. With projected increase in rainfall in the project areas there is a need to identify barriers to the adoption of soil and water conservation practices upstream and also barriers to the construction of climate vulnerable infrastructures downstream. The main barriers, can be classified in to four broad categories, that is; technological, financial, institutional and gender.**

#### **1) Technological and information barriers**

**1a)** Smallholder farmers have inadequate information, knowledge and skills on best practices to conserve soil and water within their plots.

**1b)** Smallholders farmers have low levels of awareness on the impact of poor farming practices on water resources, soil fertility and farm level productivity and how those practices work at a landscape level to affect downstream investments that supplement their water and food supplies during lean periods.

**1c)** Heterogeneity in practices and technologies for soil and water conservation. This implies that no single approach can be applied across agro-ecosystems in a uniform manner. Different techniques and systems are applied and adapted in different agro-ecological conditions, giving different results. Therefore, the need to fully understand/upgrade the local context and adapt both the traditional technologies and practices.

#### **2) Financial**

**2a)** Most small-scale farmers are resources poor and therefore they do not have sufficient surplus capital to invest in soil and water conservation initiatives.

**2b)** Landscape based approach to reduced surface runoff and subsequent soil erosion would generate positive externalities for people throughout the catchment. However, their benefits are not direct and faces the “tragedy of the commons” trap. For this reason, most investments by farmers tend to focus on short term goals within the farmers boundaries with minimal attention to the wider landscape.

#### **3) Institutional**

**3a)** Institutions are important in promoting the adaptation of good water and soil conservation practices. However, the few institutions have limited tools to engage with the local farmers, and therefore there is a need to increase the number of tools to incentivise farmers in adapting better soil and water conservation practices.

**3b)** The role of social capital in facilitating technology transfer and adoption cannot be ignored, and participatory approaches have been identified as of the key factors in promoting best agricultural practices

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### 4) Gender

**4a)** Evidence suggests that single/women headed household have higher chance of increased erosion compared to households that have both parents. As such there is need to specifically target such families with specific needs and challenges

### B.2. Project / Programme description (1000 words)

The project aims at promoting ecosystem-based approaches to reduce the negative impacts that arises from increased precipitation as a result of climate change impacts. The aims to achieve this by focusing of soil and water conservation in the upper catchment, to reduce soil erosion and limit the amount of surface run-off. This is expected to safeguard downstream investments and reduce the loss of top soil, which has been identified as a leading cause of reduced agricultural productivity in the country. The project will have three major components as detailed below. In particular, this project is aimed at safeguarding downstream investment that the government of Burundi has established under the PNSADR-IM project. The project is further summarized by the theory of change in figure 3 below.

#### Baseline Project- PNSADR-IM

PNSADR-IM (the National Program for Food Security and Rural Development in Imbo and Moso) is an IFAD funded project that was initiated in 2015. It serves 1.2 million farmers who mainly dependent on smallholder rain fed agriculture for their livelihood. The priority target group of the program consists of small producers, farmers and agro-rural promoters of economic initiatives within the rice and milk value chains. PNSADR-IM is funded through a consortium of funders: GAFSP (USD 30 million), an IFAD grant (\$ 1 million), a loan of OFID (USD 20 million), a contribution by the Government of Burundi (USD 6.5 million) and beneficiary contributions (\$ 0.9 million) totalling USD 58.4 million. It is executed in five (5) provinces and 9 towns in the area located in two natural regions (and 4 others outside the development areas): the region of Imbo and Moso. In the area of Imbo the intervention area consists of: Bubanza (Gihanga Public and Mpanda), the province Bujumbura (Mutimbuzi commune), and Cibitoke Province (Public Buganda and Rugombo).

The PNSADR-IM will strengthen food security and rural development in the regions of Imbo and Moso. It will contribute to: 1) reinforce hydro-agricultural infrastructure in the marshland and plains providing access to production areas; 2) develop and organize the rice and dairy value chains; 3) support the diversification of production and improve the nutritional conditions and 4) build institutional capacity among those in the agricultural sector who are engaged in rice and dairy value chains. The programme will help create jobs at husking units, mini mills and in milk collection centres. By the end of this six-year programme, it is expected that the development and rehabilitation of 2,470 hectares of marshland and plains will increase rice production to nearly 5,000 tonnes per year and the distribution of dairy cows and heifers will increase the quantity of milk for self-consumption, processing and marketing by 17,500 litres per year respectively.

Even though the project is expected to increase climate resilience for the beneficiary communities, the mid-term review highlighted the major climate risk that will threaten the sustainability of the investment. In particular threats posed by increased precipitation in the highland and the resulting surface run-off. As a consequence of this finding there was a strong recommendation of mobilizing climate finance from the GCF to facilitate the reduction of these risks associated with increase precipitation.

#### Component 1: Promotion of Soil and water conservation practices

This component focuses on promoting the most effective and local practices on soil conservation.

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These practices will mainly be drawn from initiatives aimed at reducing/avoiding damage to soils due to rainfall impact, which include practices that minimize soil disturbance and those that maintain sufficient ground cover. The second class of intervention that will be promoted, are practices that are easier to integrate into traditional land use practices. These are practices that typically allow the continued use of the typical agricultural techniques which result in minimizing soil and water loss. Such practices will include crop rotations or by the placement of structures (barriers, ditches, terraces) to reduce the movement of soil and water along the soil surface. These two types of strategies make up the basis of all the conservation schemes that will be at the centre of this project.

### Output 1: Risk mapping to inform planning and investment

Based on the emerging challenges of erosion and the impacts on agricultural productivity and the sustainability of the infrastructure in the Imbo and Moso regions, risk maps will be developed to inform the selection of soil and water conservation measures and structures for the control of erosion. The maps will incorporate climate projections and further inform the investment activities under component 2.

### Output 2: Practices that reduce soil disturbance promoted and scaled up

One of the most effective ways to reduce surface runoff and protect top soil from erosion is the adoption of practices that reduce top soil disturbance. Some of the initiatives that will be promoted under this project include the protection of native vegetation, in areas where it still exists due to high population density. These areas will be mainly very steep slopes, riparian areas and other areas that are not conducive for agriculture. In addition to protecting native vegetation, in areas where this vegetation has been degraded replanting of the indigenous vegetation will be promoted, with full consideration of the initial driver of the vegetation degradation.

One farm practices that will be promoted include; perennial crop cultivation, where perennial crops that are already planted in the project area, and those that have already well developed value chains will be promoted. For instance, fruit trees e.g. avocado among others (emphasis will be placed on indigenous tree species).

### Output 3: Practices that reduce soil erosion and increase water infiltration on farmland promoted and scaled up

For farms that are already in use, practices that promote soil and water conservation on cultivated lands will be promoted. Such practices will include use of protective ground cover while cultivating annual crops through techniques zero/minimum tillage and mulching systems to ensure fields are less susceptible to erosion. Crop rotation, rather than continual successive plantings of the same crop will be promoted to contribute to reducing soil erosion as well as provide other benefits (vary the rooting depth and thereby moisture and nutrient uptake, restore soil structure, break pest and disease cycles, help maintain soil fertility). Cultivating relatively open row crops (i.e. corn, beans, tobacco, etc.) will be rotated with a denser green manure or forage crop to reduce erosion. Generally, however, on sloping lands (5-10% +), crop rotations alone will have little effect on erosion and will thus be used in combination with other techniques.

For steep slope areas under cultivation contour barriers will be promoted as a means of reducing soil erosion. A long term advantage of barriers (strips of living plants, rocks, crop residues or a combination of the previous two) is that soil tends to build up behind them, creating a terrace effect. For the most part, live contour barriers will be promoted as they tend to have a co-benefit of providing livestock feed or supplement foods depending on the vegetation planted. To ensure the commitment

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and sustainability of the programme, farmers, especially those that will establish contour barriers in their farms, will be supported with investment for establishing the barriers after the contours have been established. However, experts will be used in demarcating the contour lines where these barriers will be erected. In most cases, farm level labour will be used to establish these barriers and as such most farmers will view these as a means of extra income. For female and youth headed households the cost of erecting these barriers will be met directly by the project, to limit gender inequality (**Barrier 4a**).

In addition, rain water harvesting at household level will be promoted as one of the means to reduce the amount of water that finds its way into the drainage systems after a heavy down pour. This will be achieved by incentivizing the acquisition of water tanks, through the various community level organizations such as women groups and youth groups among others.

### Output 4: New knowledge on soil and water conservation generated and disseminated

A systems approach to generating new knowledge on how these systems interact will be adopted with the understanding that traditional, typically single-discipline approaches to research are inappropriate in developing and implementing sustainable agriculture and natural resource management. Smallholders will be encouraged to form farmer research and extension groups that will be supported by technical experts with an understanding of the agro-ecological systems to capture the benefits of any measures proposed and adopted by the groups. In generating this understanding, soil and water conservation will be viewed as components in the overall fabric of resource use to meet basic human needs, and thus will be addressed within the context of the whole farm and overall societal interests.

In addition to generating new knowledge, how this knowledge is shared and transmitted to the end user is equally important. As such this project will endeavour to present the traditional and new knowledge in ways that are understandable and easily accessible to the farmers within and beyond the project area. This will be done through the production of communication materials that the community enjoy to consume such as radio, videos and magazines among others.

### Component 2: Incentives for soil and water conservation (**Barrier 3a, 3b**)

One of the major barriers for investment in soil and water conservation by small holder farmers is their low economic power<sup>10</sup>. By developing an incentives scheme that recognizes, celebrates and awards farmers that are adapting these techniques will encourage and stimulate other farmers within the locality to do the same.

### Output 1: A system of rewarding best practices in place

Under this output the main focus will be developing an incentives programme that mainly focus on developing annual award scheme that will identify the most proactive farmers who have achieved significant results in water and soil conservation. This will be achieved through a farmer-to-farmer competition at the lowest administration level, which is a sub-location. The Winner will receive both monetary and non-monetary awards. Above the awards, the farms for the winning farmers will be established as a local centre for excellence in water and soil conservation, where other farms will be learning some of the best farming practices (**Barrier 3a**). The winners at the sub-location level will then compete among themselves to established the best among them, the winner in this category will then be awarded as in the previous tier and his/her farm now will function as the centre for excellence in soil and water conservation at the location level. This level is where most of the research work (component3) will be conducted and disseminated to the sub-location winners. Also, this farm will act as the major training site for the sub-location winners.

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### Output 2: De-risking first mover in water and soil conservation

In most cases farmers are reluctant in adapting new farming techniques that they have not seen in practice, even though these practices may have the potential to increase their productivity and profitability. Such practices include minimum tillage, where farmers prefer to stick to their tradition modes of production (**Barrier 1b and 1c**). To overcome this inertia, a DE risking fund will be established, where farmers will be guaranteed 80% of their previous year income or the entire income from a similar farmer who is practising conventional agriculture, whichever is smaller, if they adapted the new techniques. This fund will run for the entire duration of the project, and the beneficiaries will be able to demonstrate to their peers the benefits of adapting farming practices that conserve water and soils. (**Barrier 1a**).

**Component 3:** Introduction and promotion of farm-scale improved practices, high value crop value chain development and knowledge generation & management

Most of the current water and soil conservation practices in the project areas are applied homogeneously with limited consideration of agro-ecological conditions. This can limit the effectiveness of these practices. As such there is a need to tailor these practices to reflect on the various agro-ecological conditions of the project area, with such variables as soil depth, soil type and slope gradient among others (**Barrier 1c**).

### Output 1: The one-acre rule that promotes food security through climate-resilient local crop varieties and practices introduced and promoted

The model of one-acre-farming that is highly successful in many African rural areas similar to Burundi will be applied by the project. With 80% of Africa's farms (33 million of them) being under 2 Ha (AfDB, 2015), this practice has become central to climate smart agriculture (CSA) and is paramount for the densely populated Burundi. Initially started in Kenya, the one-acre-rule practice ensures increased productivity, profitability through the dedication of that minimum acreage. Farmers will be encouraged to dedicate an acre for subsistence crops and another for high value crops for the market.

In addition increased water security (from zero-emission on-farm practices) will be promoted through collection of rainwater and preservation of the soil moisture using microcatchment conservation pits/terraces (e.g. Zai pits) done using communal labour by joint efforts of several households. Farmer groups will follow the model and criteria used by IFAD so far that illustrate zai pits at times maintain moisture longer by 150 percent than under normal surface tillage.

### Output 2: Diversification and promotion of climate resilient agricultural practices

The activities for this output include the promotion of maize, certified peanut seeds, certified soybean seeds, tomato, hybrid maize and fruit plants and an additional refocus on (mushrooms, fish farming) which are interesting sources of income for the most vulnerable. Further more the project will scale up and promote community-scale processing and post-harvest handling of the high value crops.

As part of promotion of practices, the dissemination of known drought-tolerant and pest-resistant crops will be a key activity. The knowledge, technology and supply chain for availing and promoting solar irrigation and other technology and knowledge to the rural areas will be ensured.

Under this component, each cluster of farms harvest rainwater for use during the extended dry season. The use of this harvested water for irrigation after the end of the increasingly shorter rainy season is either manual (into the zai pits) in the small farms or aided by movable solar pumps, typically run by under 100watt photovoltaic panels. For sustainability, these pumps are shared among the

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group and the pump assembly will be localised by locally established private sector; preferably by the members of the same community.

The training held for smallholders will ensure both household food self-sufficiency, nutrition security, water security and increased production of high value crops (for sale) all geared towards climate resilience. The rainwater harvesting ensures year-round productivity and minimal reliance on rain-fed agriculture. It avoids resource conflicts among the farmers and builds synergy by planning for aggregation of especially high-value crops hence guaranteeing better market prices owing to the economies of scale. This highly effective climate-smart agriculture and community-scale processing has the potential of tackling post-harvest losses, a major problem in Africa according to African Development Bank which notes that African post-harvest losses average 40 percent of the fresh fruit and vegetables produced worth US\$4 billion annually and is generally higher for landlocked countries like Burundi.

### *Implementation arrangements*

#### Accredited Entity (AE)

##### **IFAD**

IFAD is the implementing entity for the PNSADR-IM and will serve as the GCF Accredited Entity (AE). The actions to be implemented complement the interventions of other projects funded by IFAD as thematically and geographically. The interventions proposed are directly related to the IFAD PNSADR-IM project. Therefore, IFAD is best placed for this agriculture-based intervention because of its expertise and experience in supporting smallholder agriculture and the baseline PNSADR-IM which has set up a project unit that will provide co-finance as well as management and monitoring support.

#### Executing Entity (EE)

##### **Government of Burundi Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock**

The executing agency of the GCF project will be the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, that also executes the PNSADR-IM. The Ministry will provide the oversight on the project implementation and chair the Steering Committee comprised by representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Planning, Agriculture and Environment. The Project Management Unit that is responsible for the day to day implementation of activities is under the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock.

##### **Africa Sustainability Centre (ASCENT)**

The Government of Burundi has appointed Africa Sustainability Centre (ASCENT) to develop this GCF project and co-execute it. ASCENT will be under a subsidiary legal agreement with the Government of Burundi. As co-executing entity ASCENT will provide expertise to manage specific activities and implement GCF project activities too. This will be through the project management unit (PMU), expanded to accommodate the GCF Project and additionality to comprise of the technical expertise to support the sub coordinators. The project steering committee (PSC) will also be expanded to include the climate finance (GCF) aspect. This PSC and PMU continues to report to Government and provide the oversight on project related activities as required by IFAD.

#### Project Governance Structure

The project management unit (PMU) which is managing the PNSADR-IM will retain the overall

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responsibility of the expanded operation to coordinate the specific roles and responsibilities of executing partners and of the project steering committee (PSC). The PMU is headed by the project coordinator to be assisted by sub-coordinators. The roles and responsibilities of the PMU include;

- Carry out regular monitoring and evaluation and provide updates and feedback about the project to the PSC for guidance
- Developing project work plans
- Project assessment and progress reporting
- Documentation of success stories and sharing across localities and other stakeholders

### Project coordinator (PC)

The PC from the PNSADR-IM PMU remains responsible for overall management, coordination and administration of the project. The PC will be responsible for coordinating funds administration to other sub-executing entities, oversee the procurement of material and goods, production of research material, management of operations and activities, information generation and dissemination. The PC will also oversee stakeholder engagements in all aspects of the project as well as compiling the report for the AE. Under the PC will be a project sub-coordinator (sub PC) responsible for GCF processes who will be supported by additional technical expertise in climate change adaptation and knowledge management to complement the monitoring and evaluation functions.

### Project sub-coordinator (sub PC)

The sub-PC will be responsible for coordinating activities related to different components of the GCF project as well as supporting the work of the PC. They will report to the project coordinator and be supported by the technical experts for the GCF project components for climate resilient irrigation infrastructure, climate risk mapping and value chains expert.

### B.3. Expected project results aligned with the GCF investment criteria (500 words)

#### Impact potential

The total number of direct beneficiaries from the project will be 333,450 individual people from 55,575 low income rural households. 56% of the 333,450 are women and 20% of total beneficiaries are youth (18-26 years old). This number was arrived at by estimating that the project will directly impact residents in Imbo and Moso Regions around which the parent IFAD project is under implementation. The same farmer groups are maintained for this GCF project. These beneficiaries will benefit through increased climate resilience to their food production systems. Most of them will be those living adjacent to the two irrigation schemes, where IFAD has sufficient demographic data.

The number of indirect beneficiaries is estimated at approximately 2,003,450 persons, which is 20% of Burundi's rural population. This figure has been arrived at by calculating 87% of Burundi population which is estimated at 11, 514,076 which is rural and 20% of that being considered as indirect beneficiaries.

The project, like PNSADR-IM before it, recognises the number of women-led house households, especially in Imbo/Musasa region is high and this will be taken into strict consideration. Further, culturally, women play a greater role than men in working the farms, and in certain post-harvest processes such as threshing, de-husking, and drying, yet they do not enjoy the same level of access and inclusion in most other stages of the post-harvest value-chain. Additionally, women farmers in

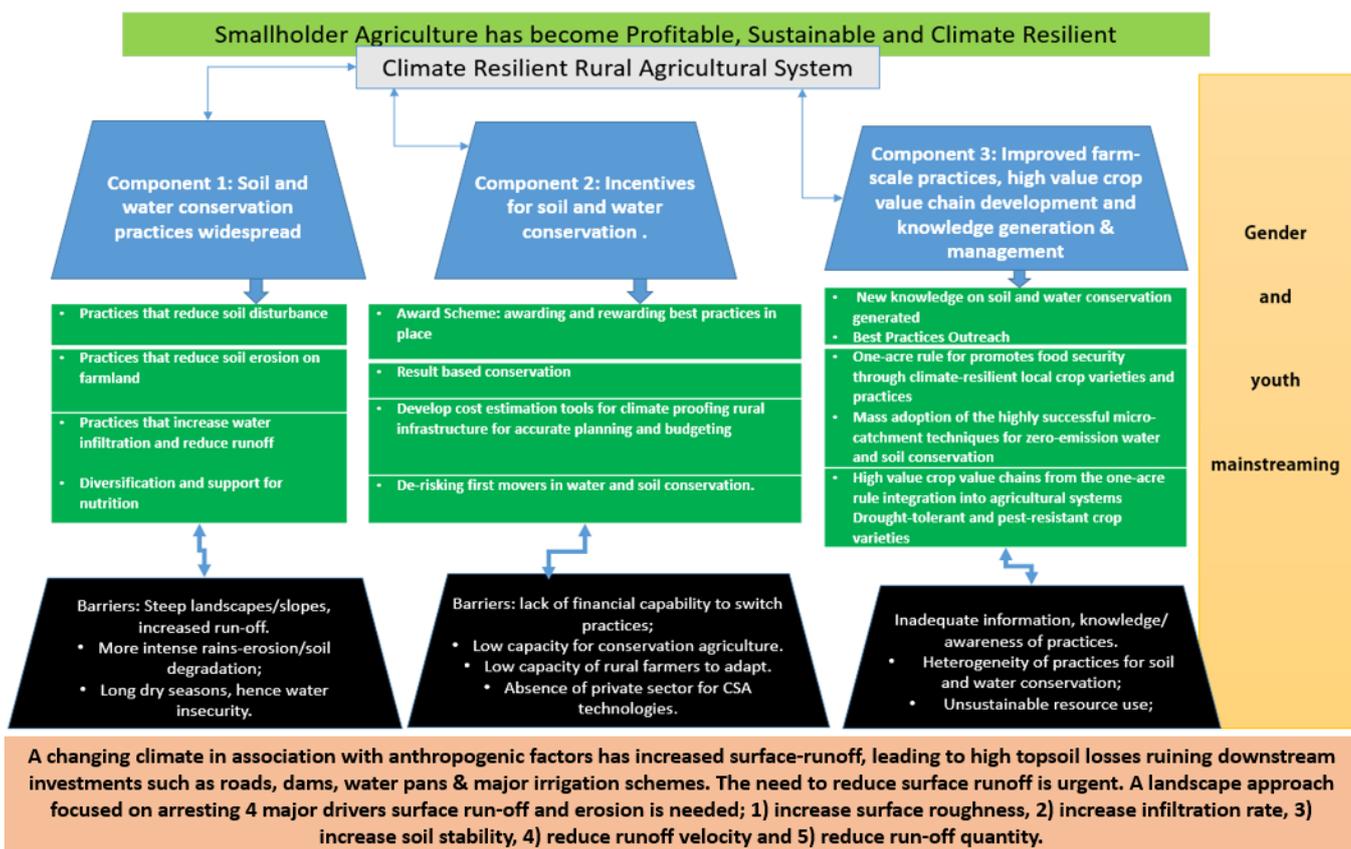
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have lesser access to markets and to credit. This often makes them, and youth, more vulnerable. Therefore, this project will have a special focus on women and will apply a gender-sensitive approach to the design, location, operations, and employment opportunities, beneficiary selection, irrigation implements supply chain and the climate-resilient post-harvest storage and market access systems.

### paradigm shift

The project seeks to make the protection of rural infrastructure such as rural access tracks and roads from climate change, the norm in Burundi. On the resilience of smallholder agriculture in Burundi, while farming is so far viewed as a survival tactic, this project will transform it into a viable economic activity. The realisation that irrigation can be zero-emissions while on-farm pre-processing or better handling of produce increasing economic returns by up to 300 percent would bring better appreciation of and total shift to climate-smart agriculture (CSA). The efficient water and soil management as well as rainwater water harvesting will offer farmers better control of their water resources and their productivity. The high-value crops to be introduced have been carefully selected based on actual demand and this will increase farmers' returns from their small farms, hence enhancing resilience. The one-acre rule has been proven to offer full food security while increasing household incomes will shift these smallholder farmers fully from dependency on rainfall. This is a highly replicable strategy and there will be a total paradigm shift. The project will develop manuals/user guides for each practice introduced by the project in Kirundi language for ease in replication in rural areas. See ToC below

Figure 3: theory of change for the proposed project



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### **Sustainable Development**

The proposed project is characterised by environmental, social, economic, and gender-inclusivity co-benefits.

*Expected positive environmental impacts:* the project's anticipated positive environmental impacts include reduced soil erosion and degradation, reduced application of chemical fertilizers (due to increased use of biomass waste and other agro practices), increased water efficiency and reduced post-harvest losses (due to the support of on-farm post-harvest handling and pre-processing [like drying]). In addition, plantation of soil retention 'live' contours and revegetation can potentially result in increased biodiversity, pollination and non-timber products of benefit to communities by increasing the livelihood options.

*Expected positive economic impacts:* A moderate drought could have an estimated adverse impact of over 5% of the annual GDP of Burundi (WB Group, 2014). The project's anticipated positive economic co-benefits include greater income security for the mainly women and youth farmers (from high value crops, all-year-round productivity), strengthened access to credit (from higher value production) and liquidity that can be re-invested in working capital, particularly into methods and practices that improve yields, and help transition to climate-resilient (drought and flood resilient) varieties, and an expanded local economy owing to the higher purchasing power. Broad-based economic resilience will improve households' and communities' ability to respond to climate shocks and stressors across the board. Further, in low-income countries like Burundi, the impact of malnutrition decreases GDP by as much as 16%. This project eliminates these risks in and beyond the project area and contributes to the country's sustainable development.

*Expected positive social and health impacts:* the project's anticipated positive social and health externalities include improved food security in Burundi due to lower post-harvest losses, including reduced loss of both volume of food and nutritional value of food. Women and youth who are the key workers in farms and tend to have lost times after crop failures and/or poor practices will have better quality of life with increased productivity from minimal acreage. The levels of malnutrition and associated impacts are expected to reduce nationwide.

*Expected positive gender-sensitivity impacts:* the project anticipates to reduce inequalities in commodities value chain management and in access to markets. It will also increase women's participation in contributing to climate-resilience and food security outcomes. The training and other capacity building and technical skill transfer activities will deliberately and strictly include women and youth so as to give them more control of their own resilience.

### **Needs of Recipients**

This project targets rural populations that are the most vulnerable to the impacts of a changing climate. According to United Nations statistics, Burundi's economic vulnerability index is 56.81 compared with an average of 45.7 in 2012 across all of the least developed countries. Burundi is Africa's 5th most vulnerable country to climate change as of 2017 according to Maplecroft. This means that the capacity of smallholder farmers to respond to climate shocks is extremely low. This project will increase the productivity and profitability of smallholder farming. The project will enable communities, at household level increase their control on food security while increasing access to market for high

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value crops hence eliminating their vulnerability while building resilience. The proposed practices will be locally adopted with the knowledge fully available in the communities for ease in continuation beyond the project lifespan. The technologies and requisite supply chains of implements will be localised and run in a cost-effective way so that the use, replication, trade and expansion is local market-driven. The increased purchasing power will continue to expand the market for their production and other business which is expected to be sustain the replication past project closure.

The project will document practices and put them in easy-to-read manuals and guidebooks in the local language to preserve the knowledge and increase ease of replication and transfer. The same will apply to the climate-proofing of rural infrastructure- a manual will be developed for contractors and integrated with policies so as it is adopted as a standard requirement for all stakeholders in future.

### Country ownership

This GCF project is aligned with Burundi's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2007), National Climate Change Policy (2012), and the National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change (2012). Agriculture is identified to contribute to emission reduction objectives by gradual replacement of 100% of mineral fertilizers with organic fertilizer by 2030. Further, adaptation of agriculture to a changing climate is prominent in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). It identifies such strategies as integrated water resources management, protection of aquatic and land-based ecosystems-coaching of the population to develop their resilience to climate change-, development of institutional and operational capacities to coordinate programmes that are resilient to climate change, research and extension of drought-tolerant varieties and seeds among others. The NDC identifies reforestation of terrains on steep slopes as well as colonization of terrains on mild slopes through agroforestry[1] as key strategies for Burundi. This GCF project is promoting this under component 1.

The country identifies needs and actions that are necessary to safeguard the country's sustainable development plans against climate change. PNSADR-IM is addressing some of them yet some of the interventions are themselves threatened by climate change. PNSADR-IM is in line with the Government's policies and strategies in the areas of agriculture and livestock (National Agricultural Strategy, 2008-2015 (2008), National Sustainable Land Use Strategy (2007) and National Action Programme to Fight Land Degradation (2005). These policies and action plans identify the following priorities: introduction of climate smart and better agricultural practices; increase in agricultural production and productivity and development of sustainable production systems that can re-establish food self-sufficiency in the short and medium terms; capacity-building in innovative and sustainable agriculture practices in order to transform subsistence farming into profitable market agriculture managed by professionals.

This GCF project primarily promotes climate smart agriculture as well as supporting the other two priorities of efficient water management for crop production as well community based adaptation on the catchment areas. Further, the National Forestry Policy of Burundi (2012) identifies raising of forest cover to 20% cognisant to the fact that more intense rains will lead to loss of watersheds. PNSADR-IM is strongly promoting this with thriving seed beds, run by community groups, in multiple places in both project zones with carefully selected species appropriate for the ecosystems in question. This GCF project will use these seedlings for component 1 (catchment protection). Finally, the project is aligned to the National Water Resources Management Policy and Action Plan (2001) and the Water Code (Law 1/02 of 26/03/2012 enacting the Water Code in Burundi) that prioritises water control with a view to increasing agricultural and livestock production. Component 3 has a strong emphasis on this as well

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as promotion of water-efficient crop varieties and improved seeds. Throughout all the plans and priority actions identified, development of human and institutional capacity is underlined. This GCF project is therefore considered top priority by the Government.

The project is designed in close consultation with the National Government relevant ministries (ministries of agriculture & Livestock and of Housing & Public Works), the National Designated Authority and with IFAD. These ministries settled on IFAD as the AE. The Government has a commitment to industrialise agriculture and reduction of climate risks on the sector is part of that. The initial field missions to conceptualise the project were jointly carried out by IFAD, ASCENT, the Government and the PNSADR-IM PMU. During these missions, stakeholders were widely consulted-including local and regional government representatives, community groups, the BMPs, among others.

### Efficiency and Effectiveness

This GCF financing will overcome the existing barriers to access to finance for adopting farm-scale practices that reduce vulnerability and build resilience. The adoption of micro-irrigation and use of solar energy for agriculture is nascent in Burundi despite being paramount. The GCF financing scales this up and accelerates the uptake of these technologies and techniques and builds a supply chain that can then be run by the private sector. IFAD's contribution to the transition to low emission and climate resilient agriculture in Burundi has been very good over the years despite a focus on productivity and value chain development. At farm-level, climate resilient agricultural practices have already been demonstrated to be superior in cost-effectiveness leading to increased incomes for farmers. Nutrition components have identified and piloted high value crops on small farms. Results from these programs by IFAD in Burundi are largely encouraging, although strong oversight and technical assistance (TA) are necessary to scale up. The funding to the beneficiary has been so far through highly concessional loans and grants. This GCF financing will therefore help in building a critical mass of smallholder farmers to adopt these technologies and practices so as to allow for national replication.

The opening up of rural farmlands for a country whose infrastructure is underdeveloped is critical for building climate resilience of smallholder farmers. Current progress is slow due to both limited resources and climate change. Available public and external resources would therefore be prioritised for actual construction. The GCF funding would help the country to develop a framework that sets the right standards, codes, rules and regulations in developing this critical infrastructure and avoid (or minimise) losses and damages from climate change. This systemic approach to get the entire infrastructure sector to make strong and deliberate climate proofing considerations is considered innovative and transformational in the context of climate change.

[1] Communal forest management plan (MEEATU/PPCDR, 2013).

### C. Indicative financing / Cost information (max. 2 pages)

#### C.1. Financing by components

Please provide an estimate of the total cost per component and disaggregate by source of financing.

Component	Output	Indicative cost (USD)	GCF financing		Co-financing			
			Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Type	Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
Component 1		3,075,000	1,830,000	Grant	Public	1,245,000	Grant	IFAD/OFI D/GAFSP

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								/GoB/Beneficiaries
Component 2		4,122,000	3,570,000	Grant	Public	552,000	Grant	IFAD/OFI D/GAFS P/GoB/Beneficiaries
Component 3		4,800,000	4,600,000	Grant	Public	200,000	Grant	IFAD/OFI D/GAFS P/GoB/Beneficiaries
<b>Indicative total cost (USD)</b>		11,997,000	10,000,000				1,997,000	

*For private sector proposal, provide an overview (diagram) of the proposed financing structure.*

### C.2. Justification of GCF Funding Request (300 words)

Burundi is among the Least Developed Countries, the most vulnerable countries to climate change and also remains one of the five poorest countries in the world with limited fiscal capacity for building the resilience of the economy which depends mainly on agriculture. Both the NDC and NAPA identify the vulnerabilities to climate change that can result in a reversal of the development gains thus far hence the need for GCF resources to address the challenges faced. The national strategies for climate change adaptation recognise the immense need to protect agriculture, water and landscapes as it is the most vulnerable sector while agriculture is also the top socio-economic sector for the country and the GCF resources will contribute to reducing the vulnerability of the sector and economy. Food production is already insufficient and unpredictable; making climate resilience a necessity and priority for the country to make any advances in meeting Sustainable Development Goal 2. Climate projections predict an intensification of these impacts and increase the risk to invest in the agricultural sector by financial institutions. The Government borrowing is mainly for creating food security; this GCF project covers additional costs of climate proofing investments that are geared towards safeguarding food security. In addition the project activities will contribute to the NDC priorities for promoting climate smart agriculture and natural based adaptation actions. The country has an acute shortage of resources to invest in water and soil conservation and therefore without the GCF investments, the potential impact of the increased precipitation and the intermittent droughts are likely to affect the country greatly. Building the adaptive capacity of the local populations is crucial.

Burundi is requesting concessional finance in the form of grants due to various reasons: Burundi's economy is heavily reliant on the agricultural sector which, despite the extreme paucity of arable land, employs 80% of the population. Poverty overwhelmingly affects small rural farmers (World Bank).

Food insecurity is alarmingly high: almost one in two households (around 4.6 million people) are food insecure (WFP, 2014 and 2016). In three countries, Burundi, Eritrea and Timor-Leste, more than half of children under five are stunted (2018 WHO global nutrition report) about 56% of children suffer from chronic malnutrition. Burundi suffers from low agricultural productivity: the sector contributes only about 40% of GDP. There is very limited access to water and sanitation (World Bank, 2016). The ability of the country to build resilience on its own is extremely low, while much of the little progress made is overturned by climate change as the country's prioritises addressing basic essential needs.

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The country's balance of payment gap is therefore not only too big to address climate vulnerability needs, it is also growing with a climate sensitive economy.

### C.3. Exit Strategy and Sustainability (300 words)

To ensure sustainability and safeguarding of investments in the Imbo and Moso regions, capacity building of beneficiaries will be ensured by the formation of management committees, monitoring and maintenance of infrastructures, giving particular emphasis to youth and women. The existing committees will be expanded and trained before execution begins. Training and continuous learning and exchange of knowledge are emphasised throughout all activities of the GCF project. The staff of the PMU and capacity developed in the Government agencies will ensure the learning continues and is also shared with other operations in the country covering other regions. These staff are expected to transfer skills and knowledge to the local structures being utilised in project implementation. The incentives accruing from the benefit sharing resulting from the community level management of natural resources will contribute to sustainability. The systems developed by the project for the benefit sharing and natural resources management can be replicated in other regions of Burundi. The community learning exchanges and reward systems for best practice will also promote sustainability.

### C.4 Stakeholders engagement in the project or programme (300 words)

The stakeholder engagement process involved at this stage of drafting the concept note, included MINEAGRI which is also the NDA and originator of this project, the communities and community groups of the project areas, implementing partner organizations, provincial authorities and certain private sector players. These key stakeholders were consulted to integrate their views and concerns into the project activities. Extensive field visits were carried out during the mid-term evaluation mission of PNSADR-IM in November and December 2018.

During the development phase of the full funding proposal, a broader stakeholder engagement is planned. Non-governmental organizations and civil society groups, especially those involved in agriculture and forestry projects, will also be consulted. The Ministry of Housing and Public Works will be consulted more intensively to also ensure continued involvement during execution. In addition, further consultations will be conducted at the village level, especially with women and youth, to ensure that the project activities are relevant to the needs of local communities and contribute to women and youth's empowerment and reduction of their livelihoods vulnerability to climate change. A stakeholder consultation plan will be prepared.

## D. Annexes

- ESS screening check list (Annex 1)
- Map indicating the location of the project/programme (as applicable)
- Evaluation Report of previous project (as applicable)

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### Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

#### Part A: Risk Factors

Please indicate your answers to the questions below and provide an explanation on the response selected. In cases when the TBD response has been selected please explain briefly why you are not able to determine now and when in the project cycle the question will be addressed.

If the criteria is not applicable to the project you may write N/A in the justification box.

Exclusion criteria	YES	NO
Will the activities involve associated facilities and require further due diligence of such associated facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
No Associated facilities are involved with the project.		
Will the activities involve trans-boundary impacts including those that would require further due diligence and notification to affected states?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
No transboundary actions will be undertaken as part of the project		
Will the activities adversely affect working conditions and health and safety of workers or potentially employ vulnerable categories of workers including women and children?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The farm level activities will include capacity building on safe use and handling of agro-chemicals, which are used in minimal amounts. The project will promote equal opportunities. The target group are smallholder farmers who will be encouraged to ensure suitable working conditions..		
Will the activities potentially generate hazardous waste and pollutants including pesticides and contaminate lands that would require further studies on management, minimization and control and compliance to the country and applicable international environmental quality standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
No discharges into water and air pollution are anticipated. The waste generated will be minimal and handled properly.		
Will the activities involve the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (like dams, water impoundments, coastal and river bank infrastructure) that would require further technical assessment and safety studies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project does not involve the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure		
Will the activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
No transactions, dispositions or economic displacement will be undertaken as part of the project		
Will the activities be located in or in the vicinity of protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas and internationally recognized conservation sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project does not operate in the vicinity of protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas and internationally recognized conservation sites.		
Will the activities affect indigenous peoples that would require further due diligence, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and documentation of development plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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The project area does not include indigenous peoples		
Will the activities be located in areas that are considered to have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project does not operate in archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage.		

### Part B: Specific environmental and social risks and impacts

Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	YES	NO	TBD
Has the E&S risk category of the project been provided in the concept note?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Has the rationale for the categorization of the project been provided in the relevant sections of the concept note?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are there any additional environmental, health and safety requirements under the national laws and regulations and relevant international treaties and agreements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The national regulation is adhered to and thus there are no further requirements			
Are the identification of risks and impacts based on recent or up-to-date information?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The risk identification is based mainly on on-site visits and reports produced. This will be supplemented by further risk mapping during the project			
Labour and Working Conditions	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially have impacts on the working conditions, particularly the terms of employment, worker's organization, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, child labour, and forced labour of direct, contracted and third-party workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The project will promote equal opportunities. The target group are smallholder farmers who will be encouraged to ensure suitable working conditions.			
Will the activities pose occupational health and safety risks to workers including supply chain workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The farm level activities will include capacity building on safe use and handling of agrochemicals, which are used in minimal amounts.			
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities generate (1) emissions to air; (2) discharges to water; (3) activity-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, (4) noise and vibration; and (5) wastes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No discharges into water and air pollution are anticipated. The waste generated will be minimal and handled properly.			
Will the activities utilize significant amount of natural resources including water and energy?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The agricultural activities will make use of land and water resources, however, soil and water			

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conservation measures will be promoted for sustainable land management			
Will there be a need to develop detailed measures to reduce pollution and promote sustainable use of resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
These measures will be included as part of the project through sustainable land management and improved agricultural and climate-resilient practices			
<b>Community Health, Safety, and Security</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>TBD</b>
Will the activities potentially generate risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No risks to the health and safety are envisaged and capacity building will include training in the safe handling of agrochemicals as well as sustainable land management			
Will there be a need for an emergency preparedness and response plan that also outlines how the affected communities will be assisted in times of emergency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No risks that would result in emergencies are anticipated in the project life span.			
Will there be risks posed by the security arrangements and potential conflicts at the project site to the workers and affected community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No risks of this nature are anticipated as the activities will be implemented mainly by the communities with support from service providers such as community-based organisations			
<b>Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>TBD</b>
Will the activities likely involve land acquisition and/or physical or economic displacement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No transactions will be undertaken as part of the project			
<b>Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>TBD</b>
Will the activities potentially introduce invasive alien species of flora and fauna affecting the biodiversity of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No alien species will be introduced. The varieties that will be disseminated are already existing			
Will the activities have potential impacts on or be dependent on ecosystem services including production of living natural resources (eg. agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No significant adverse impacts are expected on ecosystem services or living natural resources. The soil and water conservation activities are expected to have a positive impact on the ecosystem services within the productive landscape.			
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>TBD</b>
Will the activities potentially have any indirect impacts on indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or vulnerable and marginalized groups?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The project area does not include indigenous peoples			
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>TBD</b>
Will the activities restrict access to the cultural heritage sites and properties?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No impediments to access cultural heritage sites and properties will result from the project			
Will there be a need to prepare a chance-find procedure in case of the discovery of cultural heritage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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assets?			
The project sites do not include cultural heritage assets as the areas are already under production.			
Stakeholder engagement and grievance redress	Yes	NO	TBD
Will the activities include a continuing stakeholder engagement process and a grievance redress mechanism and integrated into the management/implementation plans?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The stakeholder engagement is key to reaching the objectives of the project			

### Part C: Sign Off

**Sign-off:** *Specify the name and designation of the person responsible for the environmental and social screening and any other approvals as may be required in the accredited entity's own management system.*

Paxina Chileshe - Regional Environmental and Climate Specialist IFAD