

Simplified Approval Process

Annex 2a: Example project level logframe



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK PROJECT

	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Core Indicators		(Core indicator, adaptation) Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries; Number of beneficiaries relative to total population	Direct: 0 Indirect: 0 Total/population: 0	Direct: 120,000 Indirect: 167,777 Total/population: 2,5%	Direct: 240,000 (50% of women and 15% youth) Indirect: 333,540 (50% of women and 15% youth) Total/population: 5%	Baseline survey, Mid-term and impact survey	Socio-political stability Adequate and conducive institutional and legislative framework
Objective related to GCF RMF Impact Areas	A1. Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	A1.1 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	0	A1.1 80,000 (50% women and 15% youth) ¹ Male: 40,000 Female: 40,000	240,000 (50% women and 15% youth) Male: 120,000 Female: 120,000	Training and field reports; District development and economic reports; Project evaluation reports	There will be strong commitment from the communities and local leadership to address land degradation in the two beneficiary basins Absence of serious political events in project countries
	A2. Increased resilience of health and wellbeing, and food and water security A3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change	A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts) A3.1 Value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits	0 USD 30 Million	80,000 vulnerable individuals (50% women and 15% youth) Male=40,000 Female=40,000 USD 40 Million	240,000 vulnerable individuals (50% women and 15% youth) Male=120,000 Female=120,000 USD 57 Million	Interim Evaluation Report; Final Evaluation Reports Final Evaluation Reports	The infrastructure developed will be used to support food production The catchments for the farmlands in which the investments are made by PNSADR-IM are all reached by this GCF project

¹ These will mostly be smallholder farmers in the upper and middle catchment whose current unsustainable soil and water conservation practices are leading to increased siltation in the lower catchment food production investments.

Outcomes	A5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	A5.1 Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation	0	One National Policy on Sustainable Land Management (SLM) reviewed and adopted	Three Policies and accompanying district level regulations on Sustainable Land Management (SLM) reviewed and adopted	National Action Plan; National and Regional Stakeholder Engagement and Policy Reports; Draft Basin Management Regulations	Local institutions and partners have resources to mainstream SLM into their programmes and activities
	A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	A7.1 Use by vulnerable households, businesses and public-sector services of GCF-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	0	20,000 (Households and MSMEs)	45,000 (Households and MSMEs)	Project progress reports; Burundi Hydro Meteorological Department (B HMD) reports; Surveys of project beneficiaries	There will be strong commitment from the communities and local leadership to address land degradation in the two beneficiary basins
	A8.0 Strengthened awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes	A8.1 Number of males and females made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses	0	70,000 persons (50% women and 15% youth) Male=35,000 Female=35,000	150,000 persons (50% women and 15% youth) Male=75,000 Female=75,000	Interim and Final Evaluation Reports; Surveys; Field Reports	Farmers remain committed and continue with adopted SLM practices within their farms. Extension officers will mainstream sustainable land management practices in their day to day training programme
Components	Component 1. Improvement of soil and water management through the adoption of best practices in agro-ecosystem management by land users	1.1 Percentage of upper and mid catchment farmers successfully implementing and benefiting from SLM practices	1.1 Less than 10%	1.1 25%	1.1) 50%	Field reports	Strong commitment from the communities and local leadership to address land degradation in the two beneficiary basins
		1.2 Percentage increase in production (crop and livestock) for upper, middle, and lower catchment farmers contributing to	1.2 0	1.2 10%	1.2 15%	District development and economic reports Project evaluation reports Surveys of land degradation, agro-ecological systems	Farmers will be willing to adopt SLM practices within their farms Extension officers will mainstream SLM practices in their day to day training

		climate resilience and food security					programme
		1.3 Percentage reduction in flooded acreage within the irrigated land in the two basins during both the long and short rains	1.3 40% during the long rains; 30% during the short rains	1.3. 10% during the long rains; 15% during the short rains	1.3 30% during the long rains; 20% during the short rains		There will be no political or civil strife in the project areas and the country as a whole
		1.4 Reduction in annual canal desilting frequency in the downstream irrigation schemes within the two basins	1.4 7 times a year	1.4 6 times a year	1.4 4 times a year		Sufficient growth of water conserving vegetation and timely maintenance of soil stabilization and water conservation structures
		1.5 Hectares of land under Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices	1.5 0	1.5 10,000	1.5 15,000		
		1.6 Hectares of irrigated land in the lower catchment protected from increased siltation	1.6 0	1.6 1,200	1.6 2,470		
		2.1 Percentage of division extension officers trained on SLM from the 35 districts in the project area	2.1 Less than 5%	2.1 30%	2. 100%		
		2.2 Number of participating farmers requesting extension services on SLM and other agro-ecosystem management practices	2.2 0	2.2 25,000	2.2 100,000		
		2.3 Number of actors (farmers, marketers,	2.3 0	2.3 70,000	2.3 150,000		
	Component 2. Capacity building of actors at all levels on best agro-ecosystem management practices for enhanced soil and water conservation						

	<p>and owners of Small and Medium Size Enterprises) trained and supported to adopt and enhance SLM practices for arable and mixed farming systems</p> <p>Component 3. Development of an enabling environment for water and soil conservation</p>	<p>3.1 Number of policies and regulation on Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices reviewed at both the national and district level</p> <p>3.2 New documented localized evidence for policy development and review available (materials produced)</p> <p>3.3 Draft of the reviewed policy recommendations for soil and water conservation available</p>	<p>3.1 0</p> <p>3.2 0</p> <p>3.3 0</p>	<p>3.1 One National Policy on SLM reviewed and adopted</p> <p>3.2 Priority policy and legal issues identified and agreed upon at community and basin levels for sustainable land management</p> <p>3.3 One National draft on policy recommendations developed to support decisions and regulatory mechanisms at national and district levels</p>	<p>3.1 Three (3) Policies and accompanying district level regulations on SLM reviewed and adopted</p> <p>3.2 Priority policy and legal issues for sustainable land management documented and shared with policymakers</p> <p>3.3 Two district level SLM regulation recommendations developed to regulate steep hills farming and other SLM practices at district level</p>		
Outputs	Output 1.1. Increased adoption of sustainable land and soil water management practices	<p>1.1a Number of participatory land use plans developed for steep slopes, riparian areas, forests, and protected areas</p> <p>1.1b Number of participatory land use plans adopted</p> <p>1.1c Area transformed through SLM and higher</p>	<p>1.1a 0</p> <p>1.1b 0</p> <p>1.1c 0</p>	<p>1.1a 50</p> <p>1.1b 50</p> <p>1.1c 10,000</p>	<p>1.1a 50</p> <p>1.1b 50</p> <p>1.1c 15,000</p>	<p>Land use plans</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>Farmer field school records</p>	<p>Local institutions and partners are willing to mainstream sustainable land management into their programmes</p> <p>Land use plans institutionalised as part of the local planning process and sufficient resources allocated</p>

	Output 1.2. Increased on-farm rainwater harvesting at household level	productivity 1.2a Number of participating farmers supported to acquire and install on-farm rainwater harvesting facilities	1.2a <100	1.2a 500	1.2a 1,500	Project progress reports	
		1.2b Capacity of installed rainwater harvesting facilities	1.2b 0	1.2b 100,000 liters	1.2b 300,000 liters		
	Output 1.3. Increased incentives for the development of green Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises that spur soil and water conservation action	1.3a Number of green small business (owned by men, women and youth) supported to become self-sustaining through a business incubation facility	1.3a 0	1.3a 50	1.3a 150	Project progress reports	Farmers will apply the acquired knowledge for sustainable land use within their plots
		1.3b Proportion of farmers practising SLM (especially women and youths) with access to markets for SLM products and that can sell 90% of their market-oriented produce	1.3b 0	1.3b 50%	1.3b 90%	Training reports Local surveys on poverty, health, income, vulnerability etc	Farmers will be willing to adopt rainwater harvesting practices Farmers will be willing to take time off for the training
		2.1a Number of agricultural extension officers from the 35 beneficiaries' districts undertaking refresher courses on SLM practices	2.1a 0	2.1a 30%	2.1a 30%	Project progress reports	There are sufficient local innovations that need support Farmers are willing to adopt on-farm value addition practices
	Output 2.1. Building capacity of actors in improved agro-	2.1b Number of lead farmers (including all groups: men, women and youth) trained on SLM practices to	2.1b 0	2.1b 165 lead (5 per district, 50% women)	2.1b 330 lead (5 per district, 50% women)	Training reports Farmer field	There will be ample market for SLM produce Extension officer will be willing to participate in the training

	<p>ecosystem management for enhanced soil and water conservation</p> <p>Output 2.2. Establishment and operationalisation of FFS</p> <p>Output 3.1. Enabling policy and regulatory framework for SLM practice established</p>	<p>enhance peer to peer learning</p> <p>2.2.a Number of operational FFS</p> <p>2.2.b Number of farmers trained through FFS</p> <p>3.1a Priority SLM policy and legal gaps identified and agreed at national, community and micro catchment levels and shared with policy makers</p> <p>3.1b Number of actors sensitised on the needs for policy and regulation changes in community SLM by-laws</p> <p>3.1c Number of policy roundtables organised and held between researchers, government and local communities (with representation from all groups, men, women and youths)</p>	<p>2.2.a 0</p> <p>2.2.b 0</p> <p>3.1a 0</p> <p>3.1b 0</p> <p>3.1c 0</p>	<p>2.2.a 33</p> <p>2.2.b 330</p> <p>3.1a 0</p> <p>3.1b 500 persons</p> <p>3.1c 2</p>	<p>2.2.a 66</p> <p>2.2.b 660</p> <p>3.1a One (1) policy analysis document</p> <p>3.1b 1050 (30 per district) persons</p> <p>3.1c 4</p>	<p>school records</p> <p>Farmer field school records</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>National and regional stakeholder engagement reports</p> <p>Draft basin management regulations</p> <p>Policy roundtable reports</p>	<p>Lead farmers will be willing to participate in the training</p> <p>Farmers will be willing to participate in the training</p> <p>Local institutions and partners willing to mainstream SLM into their programmes and activities</p> <p>Local institutions and partners willing to upgrade the capacity of their staff in sustainable land management</p> <p>Participating farmers available for training and interested in implementing the basin management regulatory mechanisms</p>
Activities	<p>Activities</p> <p>1.1.1 Research to generate localized knowledge on best SLM practices suited</p>	<p>Description</p> <p>The research work will identify the best practice for each of the identified micro-catchments. This is expected to inform practices that the project will promote in each micro-catchment to avoid any chances of mal adaptation.</p>				<p>Inputs</p> <p>Studies to be conducted by a consultant</p>	

	for the agro-ecosystems		
	1.1.2 Co-creation workshops	After the most appropriate agro-ecosystem management practices are identified, the project team together with the local farmers will develop a catchment management plan that the project will support to implement. This plan will be the main guiding tool on which and how SLM practices will be promoted and implemented.	Workshop venue A local consultant for workshop facilitation and dissemination of the evidence Transport allowances
	1.1.3 Training workshop	After developing the catchment management plans, local farmers will be trained on the various aspects of the plans and how to develop, construct and manage water and soil conservation structures on their farms and also how to generate income from such practices.	Training/workshop venue Training materials Training consultant Transport allowances
	1.1.4 Establishment of demonstration farms	Apart from training farmer on SLM practices, demonstration farms will be established in community lands where farmers will learn through doing some of the best SLM practices suited for their locality.	Farm preparation (labour) Farming supplies Operational activities Tree seedlings and other planting material
	1.1.5 Seed/planting materials collection and certification	Most of the vegetation to reinforce soil conservation structures will be sourced locally to avoid introduction of exotic species. To achieve this, there is a need to collect locally available seed and other planting materials (cutting) to be propagated. Once these materials are collected, they will be certified through partner government institutions to ensure that they are disease free and can be used as planting materials. The collection will be done by community members for a fee; the beneficiaries will be mainly women and youth.	Labour Testing and Certification Transport Storage
	1.1.6 Establishment of tree nurseries	Once the planting materials are gathered and certified, tree nurseries, mainly run by women and youths will be established to generate the required planting seedlings. There will be at least 5 tree nurseries per district, i.e. minimum tree nurseries will be 165.	Labour Land Farm supplies Water supply Seedling handling supplies
	1.1.7 Development of farm level soil and water conservation structures	Soil and water conservation structures will be developed at farm level through subsidized labour. Once these structures are developed, they will be stabilized using planting materials generated in activity 1.1.6. Such structures will include: terraces, contour bunds, water ways, gabions, and ridge tillage among others.	Labour Planting/propagation materials Equipment/tools Construction supplies
	1.1.8 Tree planting campaigns	For communally owned land, that is degraded, community tree planting campaigns will be organized just before the onset of the long and short rains. This will facilitate community ownership of the rehabilitated land. A small allowance of USD 5 (equivalent to current pay per day) will be paid to participants as an incentive for their participation.	Labour Planting materials Equipment/tools Constructions supplies
	1.2.1 Support famers acquire	Rain water harvesting within the basin is limited mainly because of the initial investment required to acquire facilities for this, including gutters and tanks. Under this activity, farmers within the two basins	10,000lites water tanks Gutters, micro catchment water control

on-farm rain water harvesting facilities	will be provided with gutters and water tanks. Their contribution towards this will be the construction of the water tank beds and also provision of support in terms of labour required for the installation of the gutters and the tanks for diversion of water to surrounding gardens and storage at the household level as well as vegetated contour bunds and water pans on farm.	structures such as contour bunds and water pans for storage. Labour
1.2.2 Capacity building of local artisans on the management and repair of farm level water harvesting facilities	To ensure the sustainability of benefits accrued in activity 1.3.1, local artisans will be trained on the management and repair of the installed rainwater harvesting facilities. This will ensure that there is enough local expertise to support the rainwater harvesting ecosystem developed in the project.	Training venues Training materials Consultant Transport allowance
1.3.1 Innovation challenge award scheme on SLM practices and produce thereof established	To promote the development of small and micro enterprises around the SLM practices and its derivatives, an innovation challenge award scheme will be established for local innovators to compete for a chance for their ideas to be incubated and turned into sustainable businesses. These types of innovation will be considered “green” as they will have several co-benefits of preserving the ecosystem, building climate resiliency and establishing means of livelihood for the innovators.	Labour Application forms Awareness creation materials and tools Award trophies/incentives Gala night supplies consultant
1.3.2 Business incubations	Once the best green innovations are established in activity 1.3.1 above, they will be taken through a business incubation process. Once these innovations are refined, tested and acquire the necessary approval for market introduction, the innovators will undergo trainings on business management, financial management, book keeping among other skills required to run a successful business. Mentors will also be assigned to the innovators to work with them in the business development process.	Labour Laboratory/testing facilities/partners Training venue Training materials Consultant
1.3.3 Building the capacity of farmers on “on-farm” value addition	Training farmers on “on-farm” value addition for their produce e.g. sun drying, better storage and threshing and cleaning. This would reduce post-harvest losses and increase farmer income and produce storage time.	Labour Storage materials Sun drying facilities Training facility Consultant
1.3.4 Support farmers acquire better on-farm handling and storage facilities	One of the major drivers of post-harvest losses is poor post-harvest handling that includes poor storage and on-farm processing. This activity will entail supporting farmers acquire better post-harvest handling facilities through subsidized rates.	Storage supplies/fixtures Post-harvest handling supplies
1.3.5 Linking farmers to markets	This activity will be aimed at increasing farmer market access by linking them with traders, processors, agri-food companies and large retailers. This will aim at creating a long-term business relationship rather than the current ad hoc marketing linkages.	Consultant Transport allowances
1.3.6 Supporting farmer cooperatives get	Cooperatives can play a major role in linking farmers to markets as they can act as centers for bulking and aggregations. Under this activity farmer cooperatives will be supported to ensure that their bulking facilities and procedure are state of the art and they can attract large market segment. In addition, these	Consultant Transport allowances Construction supplies

better markets for the farmer produce	cooperatives will act as a pivotal point to implement some sustainability mechanisms that would help its member access international markets. Such standards will include the Global GAP, which is an internationally recognized set of farm standards dedicated to Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), among others.	Training venues Training materials
2.1.1 Training of farmers through farmer field schools	This activity will include experience sharing by farmers who have implemented SLM successfully through field visits to farmers and leaping the benefits, within the basin and regionally.	Consultant Workshop venue Transport allowance
2.1.2 Training of lead farmers on soil and water conservation	This activity will aim at building the capacity of lead farmers to understand the need to conserve soil and water and to adapt practices for the same within their farms. These lead farmers will act as the community lead expert on soil and water conservation and will be expected to pass on the knowledge to other community members.	Consultant Workshop venue Transport allowance
2.1.3 Local benefits of SLM documented and shared widely	This activity will include packaging the information generated in activity 2.2.1 below in appropriate formats that is palatable to local audiences, especially to local smallholder farmers. This will include production of best practice magazine and videos and sharing these resources widely within the two basins and even the region.	Consultant Workshop venue Transport allowance
2.1.4 Generation of evidence at local level on the benefits of SLM	This activity will aim at researching and sharing widely on the benefits (financial, food security, and risk reduction) accrued by local farmers who have implemented SLM practices within their farm in the two basins.	Consultant printing services Transport allowance
2.2.1 Training of district level of agricultural extension officers	This activity will aim at updating the skills on soil and water conservation practices for the extension officers, through refresher courses. In addition, the extension officers will also be trained on stakeholder engagement to ensure they have the right skills to pass on the knowledge to farmers.	Consultant
3.1.1 Review of policies and regulations governing soil and water conservation	Burundi being a very hilly country requires ample policies and regulation on farming practices on steep slopes and other landscapes prone to erosion. As such, this activity will analyse the current state of policies on soil and water conservation and identify gaps within the policy or policy implementation.	Consultant
3.1.2 Stakeholder consultations	The outputs or recommendations from the policy review in activity 3.1.1 will be subject to stakeholder review and validation to ensure all interested parties voice their concerns or inputs and are considered in the final policy review.	Consultant workshop venue Transport allowance DSA
3.1.3 Drafting of draft policy and	After an in-depth policy analysis and stakeholder consultation, draft national policy on soil and water conservation will be developed and shared with policy makers for review and enactment. Draft regional	Consultant workshop venue

	<p>by-laws for soil and water conservation</p> <p>3.1.4 Hold policy roundtables between policy makers, project team and researchers</p>	<p>by-laws will also be developed and shared with local administrative units for consideration in managing local agro-ecosystems.</p> <p>After the policy analysis, the findings will be shared with policy makers through policy roundtables. During this meeting, potential policy reviews will be discussed and potentially how to enact and facilitate their implementations will be agreed upon.</p>	<p>training materials</p> <p>Transport allowance</p> <p>DSA</p>
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*Sometime referred as outcomes, please ensure consistency of terminology with annex 2b.