Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 15-Sep-2016 | Report No: PIDISDSC19271

Public Disclosure Authorized

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name
Burundi	P160613		Burundi Landscape Restoration Project (P160613)
Region	**Estimated Appraisal Date**	**Estimated Board Date**	**Practice Area (Lead)**
AFRICA	May 24, 2017	Sep 26, 2017	Environment & Natural Resources
Lending Instrument	**Borrower(s)**	**Implementing Agency**	
Investment Project Financing	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Ministry of Water, Environment, Land and Urban Planning	

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
International Development Association (IDA)	50.00
Least Developed Countries TF for Climate Change Activities	13.50
Total Project Cost	**63.50**

Environmental Assessment Category	Concept Review Decision
B-Partial Assessment	Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world. It is a small, landlocked, and densely populated country[1], with a total land area of 27,834 km^2 and approximately 10 million inhabitants that straddles Central and East Africa.[2] The country is divided into five diverse ecological zones: (i) the Imbo plain (between 774 m and 1,000 m), (ii) the foothills of Mumirwa (between 1,000 m and 1,500 m), (iii) the highlands of the Congo-Nile (between 1,500 m and 2,600 m), (iv) the central highlands (between 1,400 m and 2,000 m); and (v) the depressions of Moso (between 1200 m and 1400 m) and Bugesera (1 200m and 1 500m). Administratively, the country is divided into 17 provinces, 129 municipalities and 2,638 hills.

[1] The population of Burundi is estimated at 10.48 million inhabitants in 2016 with an average annual growth rate of 3% per year over the past seven years. With more than 300 inhabitants per km², Burundi is ranked among the African countries most densely populated countries.
[2] Household Survey of 2013/14.

Poverty is overwhelmingly rural and most of the country's poor are small-scale farmers. As explained by the Burundi Poverty Assessment (2016), while there have been progress toward economic recovery and some improvements in households living conditions since the restoration of peace in 2006, the country continues to bear out the consequences of fragility. The Poverty Assessment reports an overall poverty rate of above 70 percent, with higher concentrations of poverty in the communes of the Northern and Center-Eastern regions. In addition, according to the 2015 Human Development Index, Burundi is ranked 184 out of 188 countries[3]. Also, the Global Food Security Index, which ranked 113 countries based on the core issues of affordability, availability, and quality, placed Burundi at the bottom[4]. Burundi's GNP is the lowest in the world with $ 285.95 per capita (IMF).

Burundi's wealth has not been managed sustainably over the past fifteen years. Wealth is defined in this document as the sum of gross savings, depreciation of physical capital, human capital formation, natural capital depletion, and adjusted population. In economies with growing population, and especially in developing countries that aspire to higher material standards of living for their citizens, sustainable development requires not just increasing wealth but also increasing *per capita wealth*[5]. This requires enough accumulation of capital to overcome population growth. Burundi has witnessed a depletion of wealth per capita over the past years (WDI, 2016): change in wealth per capita was continuously negative from 1995 to 2010, going from -$151 in 1995 (or -60.1% of GDP per capita) to -$145 in 2010 (or -79.5% of GDP per capita)[6]. Though one may note a progress in absolute terms from 1995 to 2010, change in wealth per capita is in fact worsening over the same period as share of GDP, due to a much lower GDP p.c. in 2010 ($182.1) than in 1995 ($251.6). These figures greatly contrast with the negative change in wealth of -18.7% of GDP per capita of the sub-Saharan Africa region in 2010. The country's ability to sustain production and welfare is therefore undermined.

Burundi's development trajectory has been marked by successions of periods of peace and conflict. After more than 10 years of armed conflict between 1993 and 2003[7], the country witnessed a decade of political stability, security and economic recovery. Over these 10 years, the annual GDP growth rate in Burundi consistently remained around 4 percent. The consolidation of the peace process helped start reconstruction, and created positive prospects. With substantial improvement in security, the Government focused its resources to expand basic social services in the country and initiated the modernization of the economic infrastructure and institutions. It launched also key reforms to improve governance, public finance management, business environment and investment climate, etc., which led to the country achieving considerable progress towards macro-economic stabilization. These efforts did not prevent the country from falling back into violence in 2015. The economy contracted by seven percent in 2015, and prospects for recovery are still uncertain. The country still has to address growing challenges in terms of good governance, population vulnerability, economic diversification, and creation of productive jobs for a largely young population.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Burundi's endowment in natural resources—abundant rainfall, a dense river network, arable land and ability to harness its marshlands and lakes— are key to its economic productivity and socio-economic development. However, post-conflict fragility, extreme population density and unsustainable agricultural practices, all overlaid on a geo-morphologically sensitive land mass, have nevertheless simultaneously caused and aggravated environmental degradation.

[3] Human Development Index. 2015 data.
[4] http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/Country/Details#Burundi
[5] The Changing Wealth of Nations: Measuring Sustainable Development in the New Millennium, The World Bank
[6] all in 2010 US$
[7] From 1993 until 2005, inter-ethnic warfare claimed the lives of 300,000 Burundians and displaced about 16 percent of the population, wreaking havoc upon the country's environmental resources and environmental management systems.

Forests are an essential part of the average Burundian's life as they provide timber and non-timber resources for households as well as key environmental services. Forests also play a pivotal role in Burundi's national economy. Forest and agro-forest resources contribute around three percent to Burundi's GDP,[8] and six percent to national employment[9]. However, in spite of their manifest and critical benefits, Burundi's forests have been significantly degraded over the past several decades. While natural forest once covered 30-50 percent of the country, human pressure has vastly reduced national forest cover to 6.6 percent, compared to Sub-Saharan Africa's average of 27.7 percent[10].

Agriculture, which represents the main source of livelihood and jobs for around 90 percent of the population, suffers from low productivity and severe structural problems. The sector has grown by less than 2 percent during the last ten years and remains dominated by small-scale subsistence and rainfall farming, facing serious competitiveness and diversification issues and offering little opportunities for the poor to have more productive jobs and better living standards[11]. Productivity has been hindered among other factors by soil erosion caused by deforestation and overexploitation of agricultural land.

Land degradation is the most serious environmental problem faced by Burundi today[12]. Over one-third of Burundi's land is considered very highly or highly degraded[13]. Agriculture is practiced on the slopes of hills and mountains across the country, and this, coupled with deforestation, has caused extensive land degradation and soil erosion. Soil erosion has compromised ecosystem integrity, eroded riverbanks, and led to nutrient loading of water bodies. It has also led to reduced soil fertility in the hilly and mountainous areas, resulting in lowered agricultural yields. The impact of reduced productivity of arable land through the constant loss of topsoil and nutrients is already evident at all levels in Burundi. Overall, the country is estimated to be losing 150-200 t/year/ha million tons of soil per year. Most of the soil lost through erosion ends up in the stream network and marshlands. This is evident in the siltation of the various rivers and associated wetlands. Soil erosion is also the principal contributor to the flash floods and landslides occurred in 2014 and 2015 causing loss of lives and damage to infrastructure. The annual cost of environmental degradation in Burundi (due to deforestation, land degradation, water pollution, air pollution, and natural disasters.) is estimated by the CEA at about US$ 376 Million or 12.1 percent of the country's 2014 GDP. For the land degradation portion, the calculation was based on soil erosion that is associated with economic losses at a midpoint of US$ 120 Mn or 3.9% of GDP in 2014. This is a conservative estimate obtained using productivity reduction for three major crops in Burundi.In comparison with other countries where the World Bank has conducted similar studies, Burundi ranks first in terms of environmental degradation.

While highly exposed to environment degradation and extreme weather events and climate shocks, Burundi has extremely low capacity to respond. Based on data from the past 60 years, Burundi has experienced alternating cycles of excess and deficit rainfall nearly every decade, as well as overall increased mean temperature[14], with the dry season is getting longer. These shocks have in turn increased the vulnerability of the landscapes. For instance, since September 2015, Burundi has been severely affected by the El Niño climate phenomenon, resulting in a heavier and longer rainy season, and dangerous floods in Burundi's most vulnerable zones. Burundi ranks 174 out of 180 countries in the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index[15] that summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience. Burundi is the 4th most vulnerable country and the 20th least ready country.

[8] Global Forest Watch (2016) Burundi Country Profile
[9] Republic of Burundi (2013). *Note Conceptuelle sur l'Environnement et la Gestion des Ressources Naturelles*. Government of Burundi: Bujumbura.
[10] World Bank (2015). The Little Green Data Book. Washington, DC: World Bank.
11 WB (2016) Burundi Poverty Assessment.
[12] As identified by the Country Environmental Analysis (CEA), which is being currently being developed by the World Bank
[13] MESA. 2014. Land Degradation Assessment Using Earth Observation Data in IGAD Region, Bulletin IV: Sep 2014 – March 2015. Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development: Nairobi.

[14] According to the 2007 NAPA, the average temperature in the area increased from 0.7 - 0.9° C since the 1930s.

[15] The ND-GAIN Country Index, a project of the University of Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN), summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience. It aims to help businesses and the public sector better prioritize investments for a more efficient response to the immediate global challenges ahead. http://index.gain.org/ranking

Relationship to CPF

The project contributes to the FY13-FY16 Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) that aims to support Burundi's development as an increasingly stable, competitive and diversified economy with enhanced opportunities for productive employment and improved standards of living. The CAS identifies "accelerated forest and land degradation" as one of the specific constraints to country development to be addressed through "improved land and watershed management". Another challenge mentioned is "high unemployment" to be addressed also through the "creation of opportunities of cash-for-work and promotion of youth employment programs".

The proposed project is also aligned with the Africa Climate Business Plan which outlines a number of concrete actions designed to increase climate resilience and promote low-carbon development in Sub-Saharan Africa and which in turn contributes to the World Bank's Climate Change Action plan launched in April 2016 to scale up climate action and integrate climate change across the WB's operations. The project also contributes to the Forest Action Plan set for FY16-20 to boost the potential of forests to lift people out of poverty and generate lasting social, economic and environmental returns.

The proposed operation will complement and build on other related World Bank Group (WBG) analytical work in the country especially those involving natural resource management, conservation, and promotion of the agriculture sector, including the Poverty Assessment and the Country Environmental Analysis (CEA). The project will also complement existent operations such as: the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project II (LVEMP – which aims to improve the health of the Lake Victoria basin), the Agricultural Productivity and Access to Markets (PRODEMA – which promotes increased productivity and commercialization of rice, coffee, milk and banana commodities), the Sustainable Coffee Landscape Project (PADZOC – which promotes environmentally friendly technologies for sustainable coffee production), the Coffee Sector Competitiveness Project (which aims to increase the productivity and quality of Burundi coffee) and the Program for Integrated Agriculture Growth in the Great Lakes (currently also at Concept Note stage), which aims to increase production and marketing of selected agriculture commodities for the benefit of local communities located in the Rusizi plain and along the shores of Lake Tanganyika. The proposed project will also draw from studies and lessons learned by the WB Social Safety Net public work Program to inform its "cash for work" mechanism. The project will also coordinate efforts with multiple donors working in the country, including FAO, IFAD, GEF and GIZ, among others.

The project contributes to the Vision Burundi 2025 that guides the policies and strategies as regards to sustainable development, and states that an aggressive environmental policy will be implemented in order to ensure sustainable management of natural resources. The project will directly contribute to the country's achievement of some of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, particularly: Goal 2: zero hunger; Goal 3: good health and wellbeing; Goal 6: clean water and sanitation; Goal 13: combat climate change and its impacts; and, Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. The proposed project will also support the Government of Burundi to comply with multiple commitments and development goals. Among others, the project will add to the country's pledge to the Bonn Challenge (2011) to restore 2 million hectares of degraded forestland by 2020. The project contributes to the Africa Resilient Landscape Initiative (ARLI), under the World Bank/TerrAfrica program, and which aims to achieve the restoration of 30 million hectares in African landscapes by 2030. Finally, the project aligns to the country's National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) and will contribute to some of the priority efforts of adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and by doing so, will allow Burundi to advance towards its National Determined

Contributions for a low-carbon, climate resilient future[16].

[16] By 2030, the target contribution in terms of reduction in emissions is: 1,958 Gg CO_2e for the unconditional objective and 14,897 Gg CO_2e for the conditional objective

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

The PDO for the proposed project is to restore degraded landscapes by community members in two priority regions, and in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, to provide immediate and effective response to said eligible crisis or emergency.

Key Results (From PCN)

i. Land in priority regions restored according to defined criteria (disaggregated by category of restorative interventions) (defined criteria: tbd)
ii. Land users adopting sustainable land management practices as a result of the project (number)(core sector indicator on land administration and management)
iii. Share of targeted community members with rating 'Satisfied' or above on project interventions (disaggregated by (1) sex (2) land restoration and cash-for-work) (citizen engagement indicator, gender indicator)
iv. In eligible crisis or emergency, time to reach 50 % of the targeted beneficiaries (to be developed further)
v. Direct project beneficiaries, of which female (core indicator)

D. Concept Description

The Burundi Landscape Restoration project responds to the action plan developed under the Burundi Country Environmental Analysis (CEA), which identified the most critical constraints and opportunities the country faces in achieving the goals of ending extreme poverty, and promoting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. The CEA provided evidence about the severity of the country's land degradation and in consequence, restoration of these lands has been identified as a high priority.

The project will finance technical assistance, works, goods, workshops, training, services and operational costs to support ecosystem-based adaptation. This will be achieved through the promotion of sustainable management, conservation, and restoration practices that will in turn allow people to adapt to climate change. Landscape restoration techniques that reduce erosion, enhance the provision of water include and improve crop yields, for example, agroforestry and silvo-pastoralism that integrate trees on farms and ranches, cross-slope barriers, and farmer-managed natural regeneration to fight soil erosion, conservation area management to protect water sources, and climate smart agriculture that uses less water and builds up soil for more resilient crops. Many of these interventions will deliver a "triple win" by increasing livelihoods, enhancing resilience to climate change, and storing carbon to mitigate climate change. In addition, the project will strengthen national systems for planning, implementing and financing landscape restoration activities, as well as up-scale demonstrated soil and water restoration and conservation techniques in two critically degraded landscapes.

The project will consider gender aspects during implementation and undertake a socially inclusive approach. The proposed project will address the large gender discrepancies regarding the nature and status of employment in the country as described in the Poverty Assessment. Over 92 percent of women have agriculture as their main occupation, compared to 75 percent of men, and less than four percent has a wage job in the non-farm sector. Even within agriculture, women are overrepresented in the less desirable occupations: two thirds of women have their main job in unpaid family farming, compared to nine percent of men. Women are less likely than men to be independent farmers (to be the "boss" of a family farm). In addition, women are often primarily responsible for meeting the water, food and energy needs of households and communities. Thus, women and children tend to be more vulnerable to the effects of lack of food or water, and to succumb in greater proportion to natural hazards. The project's interventions aim to enhance equitable access, especially as a way of diversifying livelihoods in a climate –resilient manner. Some of the gender-focused activities will include gender assessments, facilitating women's participation in formal and informal decision-making structures and governance

processes related to eco-system based adaptation, equitable provision of inputs for restoration, and trainings for capacity strengthening to ensure effective participation in restoration activities to be implemented through the cash for work scheme.

During preliminary preparation activities, a number of criteria have been identified to select the project geographical areas of interventions: (i) most degraded land and high levels of soil erosion; (ii) higher incidence of poverty; (iii) greatest risk of floods and landslides; (iv) greatest potential to protect downstream infrastructure (roads, houses, power and water supplies, etc); (v) proximity to Protected Areas; and (vi) coverage by other on-going projects. On the basis of these criteria, the following regions were preliminary identified:

a. *North- West region (Bubanza, Kayanza and Bujumbura Rural provinces).* This region was selected due to its steep terrain, fragile soils, high demographic pressure (around 400 inhabitants/km^2), and overexploitation of the land from crop and livestock farming. Even though in average the levels of poverty are not as severe as the second region, it has been selected due to being considered as one of the most dramatically vulnerable areas to rain-induced soil erosion. Intervention in this area is critical in order to stabilize and increase agricultural productivity (on the slopes, as well as in the Ruzizi plain below) and to protect public and private infrastructure (such as roads, water and power supplies, houses, bridges, schools, etc) from landslides caused by heavy rain linked to climate change. The proposed project will target colines along specific water catchments in the provinces. In addition, Kayanza province is also strategic due to its proximity to the Kibira National Park and its significant levels of poverty.

b. *East region (Cankuzo, Ruyigi and Muyinga provinces).* The Burundi Poverty Assessment identifies these provinces and their corresponding communes as among the eight more impoverished provinces and most heavily environmentally degraded in the country. Interventions are crucial to improve resilience of the communities, restore key environmental services and provide sustainable livelihood and productive opportunities that will improve living conditions. In addition, the Rubuvu National Park crosses these three provinces.

In the selected regions, the project will incorporate the landscape approach that in practice will involve land-use planning, and aiming for the connectivity of different land uses (protected areas, forests, agro-silvopastoral lands, watersheds, croplands and irrigated lands). The connectivity will allow for a provision of ecosystem services, adaptation to climate change, and increased productivity. The project will consist of 4 components as follows.

Component 1: Institutional capacity for landscape restoration (US $9 million IDA; US$2 million LDCF)

***Restoration opportunity assessment*:** The project will support the establishment of a knowledge platform that will provide a base for identifying landscape management priorities based on hotspots of degradation and associated impacts, and complementarities between enhanced environmental and economic functions; and sharing of information and lessons amongst diverse stakeholders. The project will utilize the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)[17], produced by IUCN and the World Resources Institute (WRI), to identify and analyze areas that are primed for forest landscape restoration (FLR) and to identify specific priority areas within the selected provinces and its landscapes. With ROAM it will be possible to also identify the most relevant and feasible restoration intervention types across the targeted areas, with estimated costs and benefits for each of them.

Landscape planning and policy. This sub-component will finance the preparation of land use plans for the targeted landscapes. The development of the plans will allow for a concerted agreement among the different stakeholders on the menu of options for the areas' restoration as well as the establishment of coordination mechanisms for implementation.

[17] https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/forest_handbook_140321_5_share.pdf

This subcomponent will also support the review, analysis, and promotion of policies that will enable multi-sectorial restoration at the provincial level.

Institutional capacity building for landscape restoration. This component will support (i) strengthening the role of traditional and local institutions in landscape restoration; (ii) targeted technical training activities to equip governmental and non-governmental service providers with the understanding and skills to engage effectively in the landscape approach; (iii) enhanced access to improved climate information and early-warning systems.

Component 2: Sustainable landscape management practices (US $35 million IDA, and US$11 million LDCF)

Component two will support the application of the landscape approach to land restoration for the improvement of ecosystem functions and services in two priority regions.

Investments in restoration of degraded lands. This sub-component will finance a menu of adaptation interventions within each landscape plan in a phased manner. On agricultural lands, the agro-silvo-pastoral approach will be promoted, including soil erosion stabilization techniques (contour bunding, progressive/radical terracing, planting of anti-erosion hedges) and fodder shrubs, rainwater conservation practices, composting, distribution of improved crop seeds, agricultural equipment, provision of small livestock, and agro-forestry. Communities will receive technical assistance in restoration techniques. Restoration activities will enhance resilience of natural assets and this in turn will enhance the resilience of the local communities and their livelihoods. Building on the experience of social protection program in Burundi, the subcomponent will be implemented through a results-based cash-for-work scheme in which participants (both men and women) will be paid for their restoration activities and based on agreed environmental results (for instance, meters of terracing completed). The scheme will become a good opportunity to work on local capacity and provide for short term employment.

Investments in and around Protected Areas. With support from the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)[18], the project will support ecosystem-based adaptation by conserving intact habitats in protected areas that provide a natural buffer for vulnerable communities against disasters, intensified by climate change. The project will support maintenance and restoration of smaller forest remnants in the landscape. These "restoration reserves" will act as ecological corridors or stepping stones to ensure desirable levels of connectivity in the landscape. The subcomponent will strengthen the ability of protected areas to deliver ecosystem services and thus increase resilience to climate change. This subcomponent will respond to one of the solutions of adaptation presented by the Government of Burundi in its National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) that is to *Reinforce the management of the existing protected areas and protect the threatened and vulnerable natural ecosystems*. In addition, the project will work with communities around protected areas providing livelihood opportunities and diversified sources of income. The subcomponent will also aim to increase awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation.

Component 3: Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) (Standardized, US$0 million IDA)

[18] The LDCF was established to address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) under the Climate Convention. Specifically, the LDCF was tasked with financing the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs). The LDCF focuses on reducing the vulnerability of those sectors and resources that are central to development and livelihoods. These sectors include: water; agriculture and food security; health; disaster risk management and prevention; infrastructure; and fragile ecosystems.

This contingency component can be triggered by a joint Government and Bank agreement in case of an emergency. This component had been embedded in the project in order to finance early recovery and/or specific emergency works, goods, and services, in case of eligible emergencies/crises. The mechanism is designed to support early recovery activities that can be implemented in the relatively short time period of time. This component was considered necessary due to the uncertainty inherent in Burundi's current socio-economic climate: unexpected flooding or erosion, an aggravation of the state of fragility or the return of large groups of displaced people could potentially shift priorities.

Component 4: Project Management, communications and monitoring (US$ 6 million IDA, US$ 1 million LDCF)

This component will finance technical assistance, works, goods, workshops, and operational costs to support the project's day-to-day project implementation and management including, procurement, financial management, environmental and social safeguards, preparation of annual work plans and organization of audit reports, using an existing project implementation unit (PIU). The project will also include the design and implementation of a communication strategy that will report on the project results as well as raise awareness about land degradation, restoration and climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. It will also support the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system to report on the expected project's results (disaggregating by gender where appropriate) and systematize the project's lessons learned. Finally, the project will also finance an impact evaluation to assess the project's impacts on specific elements such as revenues to beneficiary communities and improved livelihoods.

SAFEGUARDS

A. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project will be located in two main regions: North- West region including. Bubanza, Kayanza and Bujumbura Rural provinces and East region (Cankuzo and Ruyigi provinces). These regions have been selected due to their high vulnerability, level of environmental degradation, declining living conditions and lower production capacity. Intervention in these regions is critical in order to stabilize and increase agricultural productivity (on the slopes, as well as in the plains below) and to protect public and private infrastructure (such as roads, water and power supplies, houses, bridges, schools, etc) from landslides caused by heavy rain. The impacts of climate change are also exacerbating the vulnerabilities, with rainfall becoming more intense and resulting in increased soil erosion and siltation of rivers and marshlands. The Burundi Poverty Assessment identifies these provinces and their corresponding communes as among the more impoverished provinces and most heavily environmentally degraded in the country. Despite large scale environmental degradation, Burundi still retains some essential ecosystems with rich biodiversity that must be protected. Increasing population pressures for agricultural expansion and land conflicts are putting these ecosystems at risk. The absence of a functional land use planning or management system makes it difficult to properly coordinate development and conservation.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

Despite improvements in institutional and environmental management capacity development, significant efforts are still needed to achieve acceptable levels of legal, technical, and regulatory governance and management structures. Environmental and other safeguards policies and codes have been revised, but there remains gaps in implementing regulations and monitoring systems that need to be addressed to ensure an effective legal and regulatory framework. The project will however be implemented by the LVEMP II PIU with already experience with WB projects. The project,

through the safeguards instruments, will put in place a capacity building program for the stakeholders, including the Client, PIU, and the consultants to ensure successful implementation of safeguards measures, and compliance with the Bank's safeguards policies.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Shri Vasantt Kumar Jogoo, Grace Muhimpundu

D. Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The policy is triggered because the project involves, under component 1, a menu of adaptation interventions ranging from soil erosion stabilization techniques (contour bunding, progressive/radical terracing, planting of anti-erosion hedges) and fodder shrubs, to rainwater conservation practices. Existing infrastructure will be protected and this may require some minor civil engineering works. Overall, the impacts are mostly positive, hence the project's categorization as B. Nevertheless, all adaptation interventions need to be carefully designed in order to enhance the positive impacts. At this very juncture, the scope and scale of the interventions are not known. Hence, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared to provide the basic criteria and procedures for screening all interventions, and guide the preparation of environmental and social management plans (ESMP). The ESMF will provide essential baseline data, confirm policies that are triggered, assess likely impacts, propose measures for the strengthening of institutional capacity, and estimate the budget required for the implementation of the ESMF. This ESMF will be made available for consultation, reviewed and cleared by the Bank before disclosure both in-country and through the Bank.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The policy is triggered at this stage because of the presence of some essential ecosystems with rich biodiversity. During the preparation of the ESMF, the maintenance of this trigger will be confirmed depending on the findings. Given the fact that these unique and rich ecosystems have to be protected, it should be ensured that they don't come under increased threat from agricultural development and

		increased productivity. A functional land use planning or management system has to be in place to properly coordinate and arbitrate between development and conservation.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	The country as a whole has witnessed a very high rate of deforestation over the past decades, due primarily to human pressure. The total forest cover now amounts to a meager 6.6% of the total land area. The Policy on Forests is therefore triggered to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to protect the remaining forest cover by limiting interventions to land that is already under agricultural use and preventing any encroachment in adjacent forest areas. The triggering of the policy will also help in protecting and restoring the patches of forests that still stand within the project areas by properly connecting the different land uses and enforcing proper land use planning.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The policy is triggered because of the likelihood that measures aimed at increasing agricultural productivity may encourage the use of pesticides. There is therefore a need to promote the use of integrated pest management techniques, including the safe use, storage and disposal of agro-chemicals, should the need to use agro-chemicals arise. The ESMF will aim at providing as much information as possible on eco-friendly approaches to pest management. Furthermore, the project has provided for the dissemination of composting techniques.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	At this stage, the policy is not triggered as there is no evidence that the project location sites contain features of archeological, historical or cultural significance. The ESMF will contain a chance find procedure (compliant with national regulations and this Bank policy) to be followed by contractors/Implementing Agency on the proper management of physical cultural resources once discovered during project implementation.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	The policy is triggered due to the likely presence of Twa (pygmy) communities. Based on the findings from the preparation missions on the presence of Twa in the areas of intervention, the project is to prepare an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) and/or an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) once the specific intervention locations are known. These documents will put in place measures that ensure

		Pygmies' free prior and informed consultation, participation, and mutual benefit from the project. Additionally, the ESMF may provide additional baseline data on their exact numbers and make provisions for their effective integration in the project. These safeguards instruments will be publicly disclosed in Burundi, and by the Bank prior to project appraisal.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The policy is triggered due to the fact that the restoration works (which includes contour bunding, progressive/radical terracing, planting of anti-erosion hedges), though local, will definitely entail plot re-profiling, resizing and consolidation. Large scale resettlement is, however, not expected. The project will ensure that assets are not lost and that sources of income and means of livelihood are maintained. A Resettlement Policy Framework will be prepared, and will provide guidelines for the management of local resettlements and ensure that all stakeholders are properly consulted and that they are fully integrated in the decision making process. The RPF must be disclosed in Burundi and by the Bank prior to project appraisal. The project will also support maintenance and restoration of smaller forest remnants in the landscape, and support ecosystem-based adaptation by conserving intact habitats in protected areas that provide a natural buffer for vulnerable communities against disasters intensified by climate change. To that extent, should the project lead to the restriction of access to the parks and protected areas for the neighboring communities, a Process Framework (PF) will also be prepared and disclosed before appraisal.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project does not involve dams
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	No international waterways are involved.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project sites are not located in disputed areas.

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

May 24, 2017

Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

The ESMF, IPPF, RPF, and a Process Framework will be completed within a four-month period (including preparation and approval of TORs, recruitment of Consultant, preparation and review of document) from date of launch of the task.

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APPROVAL

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