



United Nations Development Programme

Country: Burundi

PROJECT DOCUMENT

| | |
|--|---|
| Project Title | Improving the Effectiveness of the Protected Areas Management System for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Burundi |
| <p>Project objective: Promoting the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and sustainable and equitable socio-economic development in Burundi.</p> <p>Project Specific objective: Improved inclusive governance for sustainable management of protected areas of Kibira and Rusizi.</p> <p>Outcome 1 - <i>The sustainable management of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks is improved;</i> Outcome 2 -<i>The institutional capacities and the legal framework necessary to ensure sustainable conservation of the biodiversity of natural protected areas are strengthened;</i> Outcome 3 - <i>The local populations of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks are involved in the conservation actions with special attention to women, and benefit from ecosystem services dividends.</i></p> | |

| Brief Description |
|--|
| <p>This project, implemented with the support of DGD (hereafter referred to as "the project"), aims to improve the effectiveness of the protected area management system for biodiversity conservation in Burundi through stakeholder engagement and the application of the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site model, in order to improve and sustainably conserve the Kibira and Rusizi National Parks. The area is important for biodiversity because of the vascular flora and fauna species, with a high rate of endemism for species found at higher and lower altitudes. In addition, both sites are on the tentative list of potential World Heritage sites submitted by the Government of Burundi to UNESCO in 2007.</p> <p>The project will support the government and the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, through the Office Burundais de Protection de l'Environnement (OBPE), to improve the effectiveness of the protected area management system for biodiversity conservation in Burundi, thereby ensuring the sustainable operation and management of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks, to strengthen the institutional capacity of OBPE and the legal framework necessary to ensure the sustainable conservation of biodiversity in protected areas, and to support the local populations of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks involved in the conservation of ecosystems, as well as their livelihoods.</p> |

It will also support the OBPE in managing Protected Areas (PAs) and target PA administrations to improve PA planning, better integrate local communities into PA management, and build capacity to apply adaptive and participatory approaches most likely to ensure long-term conservation and sustainable local rural livelihoods.

UNESCO designated status contributes to preventing harmful human activity in World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves. Designated sites are laboratories for harmonious interaction between humans and nature, advancing scientific and indigenous knowledge, and knowledge sharing and offering concrete solutions to challenges in the daily lives of local people. The UNESCO label is also likely to stimulate tourism activities, with positive consequences for the local economy.

The project will complement a programme that will be implemented by UNDP and ENABEL with additional support from EU. The overall objective of this EU programme is the Conservation and enhancement of natural ecosystems and of their biodiversity for green growth of rural communities in Burundi – DUKINGIRE IBIDUKIKIJE. The EU funded programme is structured around the following three components:

- (i) Component 1 – “*Protected Areas*” – Governance and sustainable and inclusive/participatory management of protected areas, in particular the Kibira and Rusizi National Parks, are improved focusing on the Kibira and Rusizi National Parks and their riparian areas, namely: The riparian hills in the Kibira National Park, located in the watershed of the Rusizi River, in the communes of Mabayi and Bukinanyana, in the province of Cibitoke, and Musigati and Rugazi, in the province of Bubanza The hills bordering the Rusizi National Park, located in the watershed of the Rusizi River, in the communes of Gihanga in Province of Bubanza and, Mutimbuzi in the province of Bujumbura;
- (ii) Component 2 – “*Restoration and Protection of land and water resources*” – Practices and mechanisms for the restoration and integrated management of land and water resources are improved;
- (iii) Component 3 – *The “organization, monitoring and management of the drinking water supply service in rural areas”* are improved for the benefit of and thanks to the participation of local populations, with a focus on groups in situations of vulnerability.

The UN also proposes that this project, to be implemented by UNDP, be part of a series of complementary initiatives and, in particular, the Kibira Peace and Conservation Sanctuary project, structured by the Government of Burundi, UNESCO and UNCDF, which combines different funding sources and innovative conservation finance models that can help to ensure success and sustainability of results. The Kibira Peace and Conservation Sanctuary project has already mobilized \$3 million in co-financing from the Peacebuilding Fund. Pilot activities began in June 2022 and are creating the political momentum for peace and conservation of the forests and the longer-term stability of this strategic and sensitive regional ecosystem. The conservation of Kibira and Rusizi NPs has regional and stability implications, and the proposal will address the need to create a link between stability, climate change, biodiversity conservation and food security.

The proposed project aims to achieve the following outcomes:

- (i) Improved sustainable management of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks;
- (ii) Strengthened institutional capacities and the legal framework necessary to ensure sustainable conservation of the biodiversity of natural protected areas;

- (iii) Strengthened involvement of local populations in the conservation of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks, allowing them to benefit from ecosystem services dividends, with special attention to gender equality.

The project adheres to the strategic orientations developed by the government of Burundi, as described in the “National Development Plan 2018-2027”, the “National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity (SNPA-DB) 2013-2020”, the “National Strategy for the Conservation of Protected Areas 2022-2032”, as well as the “Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2020-2025”, amongst other documents. It also builds on recent steps taken by the government with the support of the United Nations and international partners to facilitate the classification of Kibira National Park as a Biosphere Reserve and Natural World Heritage Site, as well as the creation of a private Kibira Foundation and an Investment Facility dedicated to conservation efforts in the park and surrounding communities.

This project is also in line with the World Heritage Convention and the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme to which Burundi is a party, as well as the UNESCO Recommendation, adopted by Burundi and the 192 other UNESCO Member States in November 2021, aiming at having 30% of our planet as a protected area by 2030.

It also aims to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs in Burundi, in particular SDG 17 on partnership, SDG 15 on Life on Earth, SDG 13 on Climate Action, SDG 14 on Life Under Water, SDG 10 on Reducing Inequality and SDG 5 on Gender Equality.

It also contributes to outcome 4 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2019-2023 as well as the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025, and the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025 –which puts gender equality at the heart of caring for people and the planet under Signature Solution 4. The proposed project is also aligned with priority 3 of the UNDP Country Programme Development (CPD) 2018 – 2023 which aims to strengthen the resilience of local communities to climate change and disasters.

In addition, Burundi is committed to the AFR 100 partnership, a pan-African initiative that aims to restore 100 million hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes in Africa by 2030. Burundi's target in this regard is to restore 2 million hectares. UNESCO is an implementing agency for this initiative as well as for the UN Decade for Ecological Restoration (2021-2030).

For the Kingdom of Belgium, the project is aligned with the priorities of (i) sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystems, including forests and soils, as well as (ii) resilient and climate-smart agriculture, including sustainable water and land management.

In addition, the project contributes to the objectives of the EU's Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2021-2027 for Burundi, and in particular to priority areas 1 and 2, namely: (i) inclusive, sustainable, green and job-creating growth and employment, and (ii) human development and basic services

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| List of Acronym | 5 |
| 1. Context..... | 7 |
| 2. Purpose of the Project..... | 13 |
| 3. Possible lessons learned from previous phases and relevant projects | 15 |
| 4. Program set-up, expected Results and Partnership..... | 19 |
| 5. Stakeholders' analysis and engagement..... | 33 |
| 6. The Expected Cost-Effectiveness of the Project | 36 |
| 7. Comparative Advantage of UNDP..... | 37 |
| 8. UNDP Partnership with UNCDF and UNESCO | 38 |
| 9. Results Framework..... | 39 |
| 10. Risk analysis with an indication of how the risks will be mitigated..... | 45 |
| 11. Project Management Arrangement..... | 47 |
| 12. Total budget..... | 50 |
| 13. Monitoring and Evaluation | 58 |
| 14. Multi-Year Work Plan..... | 63 |
| 15. Legal Context | 65 |
| 16. Risk Management..... | 65 |
| 17. Annexes..... | 69 |

List of Acronym

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 3C | Conservation and Community of Change |
| AHAMR | Rural Hydraulics and Sanitation Agency |
| APRN-BEPB | Association for the Protection of Natural Resources for the Well-Being of the Population of Burundi |
| AT | Technical Support / Technical Assistant |
| BIOFIN | Biodiversity Finance Initiative (UNDP) |
| BPEAE | Provincial Office of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock |
| CC | Framework Contract |
| CEBioS | Capacities for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development (Program) |
| CfP | Call for Proposal |
| CTS | Technical Monitoring Committee |
| DGEREA | General Directorate of Environment, Water Resources and Sanitation |
| DGMAVAE | General Directorate of Mobilization for Self-development and Agricultural and Environmental Extension |
| DUE | Delegation of the European Union (Bujumbura) |
| EE | Environmental Education |
| ENABEL | Belgian Development Agency |
| E&S | Environmental and Social |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Study |
| ESMP | Environmental and Social Management Plan |
| EU | European Union |
| FABI | Faculty of Agronomy and Bioengineering |
| FBU | Burundian Franc |
| Ha | Hectare |
| IGA | Income Generating Activities |
| IGEBU | Geographical Institute of Burundi |
| ISABU | Institute of Agronomic Sciences of Burundi |
| IUCN | The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) |
| IVCDCI | Neighborhood, Development Cooperation and International Cooperation Instrument |
| IWRM | Integrated Water Resources Management |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| KNP | Kibira National Park |
| MINEAGRIE | Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock (formerly MINAGRIE) |
| NBA | Burundian Association for the Protection of Nature |
| NP | National Park |
| OBPE | Burundian Office for Environmental Protection |
| ODEB | Organization for the Defense of the Environment in Burundi |
| OTB | Burundi Tea Office |
| PA | Protected Area |
| PAG | Development and Management Plan |
| PAGRIS | Support Project for Responsible and Integrated Soil Management |
| PAIOSA | Institutional and Operational Support Program for the Agricultural Sector of Burundi |
| PCDC | Communal Community Development Plan |
| PDI | Internally Displaced Person |
| PES | Payment for Ecosystem / Environmental Service |
| PPP | Private public partnership |
| REGIDESO | Management of production and distribution of water and electricity in Burundi |
| RN | Natural resources |
| RNP | Rusizi National Park |
| SC | Steering Committee |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| S/E | Monitoring and evaluation |
| UNCDF | United Nations Capital Development Fund |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| WISE | Water Development and Management Plans |

1. Context

Burundi is a particularly fragile country, both socio-economically and environmentally. This is confirmed by the Global Conflict Risk Index (GCRI) and the World Bank's "Fragility and Conflict Situations (FCS)" analysis, which estimates that between 2020 and 2021 Burundi's fragility profile has changed. Thus, Burundi has moved from the category of countries with a medium-intensity conflict situation to the category of countries characterised by extreme fragility (Human Development Report, 2020).

Socio-economically, Burundi ranks 185th (out of 189) in the global Human Development Index, with a GDP per capita of USD 261 in 2021 according to International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates, and nearly 85% of its population living below the poverty line. Despite the still serious situation of public finances (debt could reach 75% of GDP in 2022), some positive signs were observed in 2021 and led to the conclusion of an agreement with IMF in July 2021 for financial assistance of USD 78 million under the Rapid Credit Facility (Human Development Report, 2020).

Burundi is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. It ranks 16th in the world and 3rd in Africa, with an average density of 440.37 inhabitants/km² in 2021 and an estimated population growth of 3.5% per year. The country's demographic structure, with 65% of the population under 25 years old and 33% between 10 and 24 years old, represents one of the main challenges for its development¹.

Burundi's economy is based on agriculture; 90% of the population works in this sector which contributes to 50% of the Gross Domestic Product, with coffee, tea and cotton accounting for 70-85% of the country's exports. Most of the cultivated plants were introduced in Burundi (only 4 local species, in decline, are grown on a very small scale). Sixty percent of the population lives below the poverty line, with 75% of the population not having their caloric needs met.

Gender discrimination is a reality in Burundi, manifested in unequal access to services and rights: land law and civil law, such as inheritance and divorce. Despite their demographic importance (Burundi, Population and Housing Census 2021) and their dynamism in the productive process, particularly in agriculture, women are not valued at their true worth. The application of customary law to fill the legal vacuum in matters of inheritance, matrimonial regimes and gifts has the effect of making it impossible for women to exercise their economic and personal status rights. (CEDAW Committee, 2016).

At the political level, the resumption of dialogue in 2021 and the lifting of appropriate measures under Article 96 of the Cotonou Agreement in February 2022 offer an unprecedented dynamic to give new impetus to the relationship between the EU and its Member States, such as Belgium, and Burundi. This renewed relationship encourages an even more ambitious approach, with a greater focus on policy reforms

¹ <https://www.populationpyramid.net/fr/population-densite/burundi/2021>

that are essential for the sustainable development of the country, notably in the water and sanitation sector.

According to World Bank estimates, the country's economic growth is expected to reach 1.8% in 2021, up from 0.3% in 2020, supported by an easing of COVID-19-related restrictions, including the lifting of quarantine requirements and the reopening of some borders.

Low economic growth relative to population growth is leading to a continued rise in the poverty rate, which is expected to reach 87.1% in 2021 (measured against the USD 1.90/day threshold). Inflation has accelerated to 8.3% in December 2021 from 7.5% a year earlier, driven by food prices. The fiscal deficit remained high at 5.1% of GDP in 2021, compared to 6.5% of GDP in 2020. Increased revenue mobilisation has not been sufficient to cover expenditure, with an increase in interest payments. The budget deficit continues to be financed mainly by domestic borrowing, bringing public debt to 70.6% of GDP (of which 73% is domestic debt)².

Burundi is a country rich in ecosystems, spread across all ecological zones of the country. According to the "National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity (2013)", Burundi's ecosystems can be divided into three main groups: (i) natural ecosystems, (ii) artificial woodlands and (iii) agricultural ecosystems. Natural ecosystems and agro ecosystems are linked through the ecological services that each system provides to the other.

These ecosystems have the potential to gain international recognition that could strengthen their conservation and enhancement. Indeed, Burundi submitted to UNESCO in 2007 a tentative list of 10 cultural and natural properties that could be inscribed on the World Heritage List. This list includes, in addition to Kibira and Rusizi National Parks, Gisumo, the southernmost source of the Nile, Lake Tanganyika, Rwihinda Bird Lake, Karera Falls and the Nyakazu Fault.

Biodiversity plays a major role in supporting agrobiodiversity. Indeed, natural ecosystems provide many ecological services that are the basis for the maintenance of agricultural systems. Forest ecosystems play a fundamental role in the climatological and hydrological regulation essential for agricultural production. The Imbo plain, located in the western lowland zone, receives a huge amount of water from the Kibira forest. Irrigated rice cultivation is the most widespread type of cultivation in this part of the plain and the availability of water is the primary factor in rice production. The tea plantations on the edge of the Kibira benefit from the microclimate generated by this mountain rainforest.

In turn, sustainably managed agricultural ecosystems, through their soil and water protection services, contribute to mitigating erosion and sedimentation that is harmful to aquatic biodiversity. Agricultural ecosystems cover almost 60% of the national territory and farms have an average of 0.5 ha on which subsistence agriculture is practised for self-consumption. However, this type of agricultural production system is increasingly characterised by an overexploitation of natural resources, which

² <https://www.banquemonddiale.org/fr/country/burundi/overview#1>

constitute the basis of its functioning, following the rapid growth of the population in a context of lack of employment and income in the non-agricultural sectors.

The reduction in agricultural production linked, among other things, to the loss of soil fertility and limited access to quality agricultural inputs, and the fragmentation of cultivated land as a result of inheritance, encourages the population to extend the cultivable areas to the point of clearing forests and woodlots. Natural forest ecosystems (8.65% of the country's surface area), such as the ombrophile agro-mountain massifs of Kibira National Park, are subject to degradation, the immediate consequences of which are the progressive and sometimes irreversible loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Since 1970, a 50% reduction in natural forest ecosystems has been detected (MEEATU, National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity 2012). Reforestation has made it possible to raise the rate of forest cover and gradually modified the artificial formations (5.89% of the country's surface). Nevertheless, these resources only meet about 6.8% of the national demand for wood, i.e., a deficit of 93.2%. About 98% of the Burundian population, both urban and rural, use wood and charcoal as a source of energy, especially for heating and cooking, which increases deforestation estimated at 2% per year (ISTEEBU, 2013). Security in national parks is improving but is still heavily militarised, which has a significant impact on conservation activities, particularly in areas bordering Nyungwe Park in Rwanda. In the sequence of activities, the "pacification" of natural ecosystems is one of the immediate priorities. This can only be done by increasing the capacity of eco-guards to take over the control of NPs in accordance with their mandate.

In the short and medium term, current consumption and production patterns are both unsustainable and unjust, causing environmental damage that disproportionately affects the marginalized people, who have contributed least to the crisis; deforestation and land misuse thus lead to land degradation, undermining the sustainability of agricultural production systems. In addition to the phenomenon of overexploitation, the very steep relief of the watersheds and climate change exacerbate this degradation. The consequences of which are numerous: less productive agriculture, an increase in natural disasters such as mudslides and landslides, an increase in the surface area of less fertile land, a decrease in the quality and production of drinking water (drying up of springs), (Burundi's National Strategy and National Action Plan to combat land degradation, 2013).

With a low rate of Burundians having access to electricity (11%, ISTEEBU), basic energy needs are not met either. For example, in 2001 the forestry sector was able to produce 1.1 million cubic metres of firewood, mainly from eucalyptus plantations, and 233,000 cubic metres of timber, but local needs were estimated at 7.76 million cubic metres of firewood and 367,000 cubic metres of timber. The rapid population growth of the country's, predominantly rural population, is putting pressure on biodiversity in general and in the national parks in particular. Deforestation has increased over the past 10 years (total deforestation in 2003 was 9% and current deforestation is occurring at a rate of 2% per year) (NBSAP 2000). The main drivers of degradation in Kibira are timber exploitation, agricultural expansion, illegal mining, illegal firewood

collection, bamboo cutting, medicine (affecting large trees such as *Prunus africana*), small-scale bushmeat and large infrastructure projects such as the Mpanda hydroelectric dam.

Burundi's ecosystems cover a total area of 27,834 km² and are home to over 4,555 known species. They can be divided into three main groups: (i) natural (forests, savannas, steppes, wetlands), (ii) wooded (generally with exotic tree species) and (iii) agricultural. Cultivated swamps cover 2.9%, and this area is increasing at the expense of wetland ecosystems, which are among the most vulnerable ecosystems in the country. Burundi has 14 protected areas that cover 5.6% of the total national territory and 31% of the area made up of natural ecosystems. The country also has several community and private protected areas as well as a sacred forest and two arboreturns. In general, the ecosystems that are not included in the protected area networks are highly threatened, especially aquatic ecosystems (only 10% of them are protected). In particular, Lake Tanganyika, an ecosystem of global interest, is not protected.

The vascular flora comprises 2,909 species with a high rate of endemism for species present at high altitude. Burundi's fauna includes 716 birds, 215 fish, 163 mammals, 56 amphibians and 52 reptiles. Burundi's flora currently includes 4 rare species, 21 vulnerable species and 22 species in danger of extinction. Similarly, there are 101 species of mammals, birds and reptiles that are threatened with extinction, 45 endangered species and 56 vulnerable species³.

Burundi has ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity, thereby committing itself to the preservation of national biodiversity and its sustainable management. This ratification complemented the decision to establish the OBPE. Furthermore, the sectoral policy of the former Ministry of Land Management, Tourism and the Environment aims to rely on the management of the natural environment in general and protected areas in particular in order to ensure the sustainable management of fragile ecosystems and the conservation of its biological diversity. Similarly, the National Environmental Strategy emphasises its objective of sustainable use of important natural resources which, while satisfying present and future economic and environmental needs, must avoid their misuse. The achievement of this objective implies the involvement of local communities in the management and protection of the natural heritage. Finally, the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity complemented by the National Biodiversity Capacity Building Strategy and Action Plan produced in October 2016 to fulfil the obligations of the Convention on Biological Diversity emphasise the need to involve all relevant stakeholders in the sustainable management and conservation of biological diversity. The above-mentioned policy document identifies environmental education as an important programme for the conservation and wise use of natural resources. It also recognises the need for local communities to have access to the basic natural resources they need. This policy should enable local communities adjacent to protected areas to enjoy the direct or indirect benefits of these areas. This is done with the aim of improving effective

³ <https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=bi>

collaboration between protected area authorities and neighbouring communities for sustainable co-management of PAs.

The mountain rainforest of Kibira National Park straddles four provinces and extends over 40,000 ha along the Rwanda and DRC border. It is composed of several layers of vegetation that are difficult to penetrate and is rich in animal and plant biodiversity: 644 species of plants have been recorded in the park, as well as around 98 species of mammals (primates, servals, african civets, etc.). Bird life is also rich and varied, with 43 families and over 200 species identified. The Kibira National Park, located on the Congo-Nile ridge, plays a fundamental role in regulating the hydrological system and protecting against soil erosion.

Unfortunately, the ecosystem services provided by the rainforest have also been of great value to the armed groups using it as a semi-permanent settlement until 2019. The forest has provided escape routes after attacks, safe havens, training grounds, fresh water, food and medicine. Most importantly, the rainforest generates economic/revenue opportunities that help armed groups maintain their operations. Illegal trades range from bushmeat and wildlife trafficking to gold and timber. Geographical and economic factors have allowed them to maintain their presence over the years or to bounce back after each crisis, despite gains from longer peacebuilding efforts and undermining conservation management. The loss of forest cover was accelerated by the collapse of government conservation efforts during the crisis. However, the recent presidential elections have created a window of opportunity to develop new types of funding solutions at the nexus of peace, conservation and development, and the government is taking steps to address this and accelerate the implementation of conservation management solutions that have worked well in East and Central Africa.

Cultural beliefs and value systems are the main drivers of human-wildlife conflict and pose a serious threat to the survival of many endangered species and the security and sustainability of community livelihoods. In the past, nature played a direct role in the beliefs and ritual practices of the Burundian population, particularly the Batwa community: the sowing festival; the necropolis of the ancient kings guarded by the Banyange in a territory considered sacred; the sanctuary of the tree used to make the royal drum (*Cordia Africana*); cave temples where the cult of the manes was practised; thermal waters and waterfalls with many therapeutic virtues. However, there is a significant disconnect between the way the Kibira forest - and nature in general - was perceived by the Burundian population before colonisation and now. The weakened relationship between the forest and the communities is due to reasons such as the demographic explosion and the growing needs of the population, fears of rebel groups, trafficking and wars. However, the disconnection between local people and the surrounding forest also has a distinct cultural and spiritual origin. For the rural population, reconciliation with the Kibira Forest requires the promotion of sustainable development and profitable businesses that can meet their daily needs and allow them to reclaim their sacred spaces.

Although there is a renewed interest in the forest on the part of certain populations, both city dwellers and diaspora, and a desire among young Burundians for the Kibira forest, there are few real structures on which to rely. It is necessary to give this aspect of cultural reconciliation, as well as the actors of cultural dissemination and ecological awareness, the tools to develop a local, intimate and responsible action. Policies do not currently describe the principles and practice of using community-based natural resource management mechanisms (CBNRM) to resolve human-wildlife conflicts. Effective conservation and peace-building efforts must therefore focus on how to properly integrate communities and empower local people, particularly the Batwa, to take self-determination and responsibility for the forest, thereby enhancing security, cultural reconciliation, climate resilience and development.

Well-managed resources provide opportunities for livelihoods and economic well-being, which in turn promote peaceful co-existence. PPPs are an emerging tool for conservation and socio-economic revitalisation in Central Africa and Burundi (for example. Nyungwe National Park in Rwanda is under a PPP with Africa Parks, Virunga, Kahuzi Biega and Garamba National Parks in the DRC are also under co-management as are many others in the region). PPPs, or collaborative management partnerships (CMP) as they have recently been dubbed, are a proven model that has been able to deliver considerable technical, financial, economic and conservation impact to protected areas, usually within 10-25 years. Indeed, a recent World Bank assessment of PPPs/CMPs found that "CMPs are one of the tools that not only attract investment for conservation but also facilitate inclusive rural development and green growth" (World Bank Group, 2021). There is a growing number of management agreements between government and private companies in Africa, particularly in fragile or conflict contexts, as a means of more effectively managing large-scale parks and protected areas. By allowing the use of private partners, these co-management agreements have also helped to improve trust and credibility in the eyes of the population, who perceive them as a neutral third party. The project will therefore help to lay the foundations for sustainable management of Burundi's National Parks by combining peace efforts, nature conservation and climate solutions.

As the Kibira forest continues to be degraded by a range of human activities - deforestation, poaching, bushfires, unsustainable harvesting of medicinal plants and overgrazing - the impacts of climate change are increasingly taking their toll on the region, affecting the food security and livelihoods of local communities. While Kibira National Park offers opportunities to reduce poverty and improve food insecurity in the region, management of the park requires effective co-governance as well as structuring sustainable income streams to provide long-term regenerative social and environmental impacts. In order to design effective protected area interventions that prevent forest degradation and promote the well-being of local people, including the indigenous Batwa community, it is essential to consider their involvement in management strategies as well as methods of financing livelihood improvements.

2. Purpose of the Project

Burundi is one of the few African countries to have established National Parks after the colonial era. Legislation relating to protected areas was put in place in the framework of decree-law n°1/6 of March 03, 1980, establishing the National Parks and Natural Reserves. Currently, Burundi has 14 protected areas divided into 4 IUCN categories, namely: 3 National Park, 6 Nature Reserves, 2 Natural Monuments and 3 Protected Landscapes. Overall, these protected areas cover a surface area of approximately 166,668 ha, or 5.9% of the national territory (average in sub-Saharan Africa: 14.3%) (RAPPAM, 2011). Before 2005, only 0.2% of the country's aquatic ecosystems were protected, whereas today 10% are protected. However, Lake Tanganyika, an ecosystem of global interest, is not yet part of the protected area system.

Population density represents a major obstacle to the extension of the PA network, in order to reach the protection objective of 10% of the territory targeted by international standards. Indeed, almost all of the land space, outside of existing PAs, is devoted to agriculture (agro ecosystems). However, there are still ecosystems rich in biodiversity that are not yet integrated into the PA network, in particular the lacustrine environment adjacent to the Delta sector of the Rusizi National Park or the Bay of Lake Tanganyika in Bujumbura.

Despite their biological richness, PAs face many constraints and threats to their effective management, including the poverty of local and indigenous communities, poor governance in biodiversity management; weak consultation in development planning and insufficient capacity to reduce pressures and conserve as many ecosystems, species and genes as possible, the non-existence of buffer zones along often non-demarcated boundaries. Further challenges include gaps in the law or its non-enforcement to ensure PA biodiversity conservation and punish offenders, as well as insufficient funding for PAs in general and for national parks in particular.

In Burundi, since 2014, the Burundian Office for the Protection of the Environment (OBPE) has been responsible for the creation and management of PAs (Decree 100-240, 29.10.201). This institution, created in 1980 as the National Institute for Nature Conservation (INCN), was originally placed under the authority of the President of the Republic. The mission entrusted to the Institute, has since been considerably extended to include all environmental issues. Some of the constraints that can be noted include:

- Weak involvement of local communities and especially the indigenous Batwa community in the management of PAs;
- Slow development of tourism;
- Lack of economic opportunities and diversification of sources of income for local communities, most of whom depend on forest products;
- Lack of adequate training for eco-guards;

- Inadequate financing of the OBPE for PA management due to competitive national budget priorities;
- Poor understanding of the value of PAs and potential benefits in terms of ecosystem services, exacerbating the disconnection between communities and the PAs;
- Insecurity undermining efforts for conservation in Kibira and making it a highly sensitive area for the stability of the country;
- Extension of illegal construction and farming activities into national parks.

The proposed action submitted to the DGD as part of the wider biodiversity intervention focuses specifically on improving protection and sustainable management of the Kibira and Rusizi National Parks and their adjacent territory, to the benefit of the local population and more generally the overall environmental conditions of the Rusizi watershed. The selected parks and their adjacent sub catchments are very rich in biodiversity and have a significant tourist potential.

The **Kibira National Park** (Surface: 40,000 ha) (Decree n° 100/007 of 25 January 2000). Given their position on the Congo-Nile ridge, which constitutes the watershed division between the Congo and Nile basins, the mountain rainforests of the Kibira National Park (KNP) play a fundamental role in regulating the water regime and protecting the watersheds from erosion on steep slopes. They maintain essential hydrological conditions for the country's rain-fed and irrigated agriculture, while also allowing for the production of electricity. Indeed, in addition to its rich biodiversity, in both in fauna and flora, the KNP represents a water tower for the Central and Eastern African regions, being a water catchment area for the two hydrological basins of the Congo and Nile rivers. It is still home to many animal and plant species that are threatened with disappearance from the national territory and/or endemic in the sub-region, such as the chimpanzee. Moreover, KNP has the potential to attract not only the scientific community, but also the tourism sector. Located in the centre of the Albertine Rift, the KNP is also part of a cross-border network of PAs absolutely unique, extending over the territories of Burundi, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania and Uganda. Rapid population growth is putting pressure on the park in search of wood for both energy and construction, with consequences for habitat degradation. To face the multiple challenges encountered in relation to the park, efforts must be made to reduce pressures and threats through the involvement of communities in its management.

The **Rusizi National Park** (Surface: 10,673 ha) (Decree n°100/282 of 14 November 2011). The Rusizi National Park (PNR) extends over two provinces: Bujumbura rural and Bubanza. It is located near the city of Bujumbura in its western part. It is also surrounded by the large villages of Gatumba, Rukaramu, Maramvya, Gihanga and Kagwema. It is made up of three sectors, namely: (i) Rusizi Delta; (ii) Palm grove sector; (iii) Great Rusizi Corridor. The PNR is a unique ecosystem that presents an attractive landscape for tourists. It was designated a Ramsar site in 2002. Although the delta area is currently the most visited part due to the presence of hippopotamuses and crocodiles, it is nonetheless true that the palm grove sector has tourist assets

such as the palm forest of *Hyphaene Petersiana*, endemic to the park. The delta is also a place of passage, rest, reproduction, and hibernation for migratory bird species. It is a favorite place for the nesting of shoreline species and aquatic birds. Given the absence of buffer zones, the PNR is threatened by human activities such as agriculture, livestock, industrial sugarcane cultivation, cotton cultivation and household settlement.

3. Lessons learned from past and ongoing projects, opportunities for complementarity

On-going projects

- **Institutional and Operational Support Program for the Agricultural Sector in Burundi** – PAIOSA, project implemented by ENABEL since 2011, and financed by the Government of Belgium.
The specific objective is to contribute in a sustainable manner to poverty reduction and support Burundi's economic growth through the agricultural sector. The lessons learned relate to a weak institutional and legal framework in which the role for the private sector is still not well defined. Many of the farmer organizations or associations, even if they have been involved from the start, are still relatively weak and need technical and organizational support to take up their responsibility. The program has worked on reforestation efforts on state land (*terres domaniales*) through forest management groups (GGF), introducing tripartite agreements between the community, OBPE and the GGF. Significant results have been obtained in reducing the bush fires as income generating activities (bee keeping/ agroforestry) made it interesting to preserve these areas. The proposed project will consider best practices and lesson learned from this project to support farmers and community associations for value addition in the products to be developed under the income generating activities that support biodiversity conservation.
- **Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project** – PRRPB, project supported by the World Bank and the ministry of agriculture, for the period 2018-2024, financed by the World Bank and GEF (Global Environment Facility). The project aims at the restoration and resilience of degraded landscapes in Burundi, in the provinces of Bujumbura (Isare Commune), Musinga (Buhinyuza Commune) and Kayanza (Matongo Commune) (support for the coffee sector). The lessons learned from the project relate to the development of community *integrated landscape management* (ILM) systems, sustainable community landscape management practices and participatory and gender sensitive ILM planning across the targeted degraded community landscape. The proposed project will supplement this project in institutional development and capacity building for landscape restoration and resilience at national and watershed levels.

- **PRODER Project**, project supported and financed by the World Bank, for the period 2022 – 2028.

The project aims to equitably help populations, especially young people, out of the vicious circle of vulnerability, by targeting the different categories of young women and men living in rural areas, whether literate or not, with proven entrepreneurial potential.

The lesson learned from the PRODER project is that many young people were able to overcome structural vulnerability by being involved in youth entrepreneurship activities and having an enabling environment for agro-pastoral enterprises. The programme also favored women's participation and provided support to the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock.

The proposed project will build on the PRODER project through strengthening consultation and dialogue on national policies and strategies to make them more sensitive to young rural entrepreneurship, gender, climate and the evolution of the business environment in Burundi; targeting certain groups such as young and female rural entrepreneurs; promoting innovation and connection to the market.

- **Support Project for Responsible and Integrated Soil Management – PAGRIS**, project implemented for the period 2020-2024 and financed by the Dutch Development Cooperation.

The objective was to achieve environmentally sustainable land management in Burundi at plot, slope and institutional levels, reaching 100,000 family farms and enabling the ecologically sustainable management of 14,000 ha of land. The project sustainably increased agricultural productivity, strengthened resilience, and raised incomes for 865,666 farming households in component 1 and 59,575 farming households in component 2. The proposed project will build on PAGRIS, through development of strategies to improve yield, income and soil fertility. Targeted beneficiaries include agricultural households with the participation of all household members. Collective community action, based on participatory learning and action, has been key in improving slope management in the framework of this project.

- **Lake Tanganyika Fisheries Management – LATAFIMA**, project for the period 2020-2023, and financed by the EU.

The project aims at strengthening equitable economic growth by promoting sustainable fisheries in Lake Tanganyika; and supporting sustainable fisheries management and development and decrease/eliminate illegal fishing in the Lake through strengthening the monitoring system. The proposed project will build on the results by promoting and improving erosion control and protection of watersheds and water resources around the catchment areas of the Rusizi River.

- **Lake Tanganyika Water Management – LATAWAMA**, project implemented by ENABEL and the Lake Tanganyika Authority (which brings together

representatives from Burundi, Tanzania, DRC and Zambia) for the period 2020-2024, financed by the EU.

The objective is to support existing and agreed efforts to preserve the water of Lake Tanganyika and its tributaries. The project concerns the entire watershed of the Lake and includes the Rusizi River. The project will build on LATAWAMA in promoting and improving erosion control and protection of watersheds and water resources around Rusizi river catchment areas.

- **The Kibira Peace Sanctuary**, pilot project implemented by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), for the period 2021-2024, financed by the Peace Building Fund.

The project aims at supporting the implementation of pilot conservation activities, the establishment of a dedicated Foundation and Investment Fund for the KNP and the negotiation of an innovative co-management agreement between the government of Burundi and the Foundation. This co-management agreement will form the basis of the Foundation's peace, conservation, and economic activity, while the government, through the National Park Authority (OPBE), assumes its sovereign functions. Through its investment fund and an initial investment in an energy public-private partnership, the project intends to generate sustainable revenue for conservation. The proposed project will build on the results achieved by the above-mentioned project and will seek synergies and complementarities.

- **CEBioS (Capacities for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development)**, project carried out by the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences since 2002 and financed by the Belgian cooperation.

The project aims at strengthening the capacities of the Burundian Office for the Protection of the Environment (OBPE) for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol, to improve the sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services, in particular in the 3 main National Parks of Burundi, namely the National Park of Rusizi, Ruvubu National Park and Kibira National Park. The proposed project will build on the above through implementation of capacity building in inventory, research, and monitoring systems, and carrying out inventory, research studies and PA surveillance monitoring.

Past Projects

- **Improving the effectiveness of the protected areas management system for the conservation of biodiversity in Burundi through the engagement of stakeholders**, project implemented by UNDP-GEF and has ended in 2016. The objective was to strengthen the capacity of Burundi's PA management system to allow it to deliver on its biodiversity conservation mandate through stakeholder engagement.

The lessons learned from the UNDP-GEF project relate, among other issues, to effective PA management in Burundi, with regard to improving the legal

security of PA; the creation of synergies among the various sectors around the protection of nature and the environment to ensure a stable resource base to support the financial autonomy of the PA system; contributing to the country's economy and the prosperity of its population; and using the sites, the Kibira NP, to design, test and validate participatory PA management models centered on partnerships (public and private sectors, communities). The proposed project will build on the UNDP-GEF project through implementation of community conservation education and awareness, creating community income generating activities and strengthening the capacity of OBPE staff in PA management and monitoring.

- **Adaptation to climate change for the protection of water and soil resources in Burundi** – project implemented by ACCES (GIZ). It ended in 2021.

The project aimed to implement adaptation measures in vulnerable watersheds. Natural resources, such as water and soil, are managed in a sustainable manner to reduce erosion and improve agricultural yields. The objectives of the project were decentralisation and local economic development; combating illegal trade in raw materials; food security; land rights including the establishment of a land registry (cadastre); and the promotion of renewable energy use in communes and households. The project will build on the above project by promoting and improving erosion control and protection of watersheds and water resources around the catchment areas of the Rusizi River.

- **Program to strengthen the resilience of rural communities affected by food and nutritional insecurity in Burundi** – TUBEHO NEZA, project implemented by UN agencies and International NGOs. The project ended in 2020 and was financed by the EU.

The project aimed to strengthen the resilience of rural communities affected by food and nutrition insecurity in Burundi (41 Communes in 14 Provinces). The objectives of this project are sustainable agricultural development and strengthening the resilience of rural households, promotion of youth entrepreneurship and market access, as well as coordination, civic engagement, monitoring and evaluation, capitalization and knowledge management. The proposed project will build on the results by increasing the income of rural households around PAs through income generating activities, improving their livelihoods and ensuring the socio-economic integration of youth and members of the Batwa community (women and men) in PA management and conservation.

- **Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Program – BIOPAMA**, project financed by the EU.

The project aimed to improve the long-term conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, protected areas and surrounding communities. In 2016, BIOPAMA supported OBPE to assess its protected areas using the Integrated Management

Effectiveness Tool (IMET). The assessment aimed to establish the management effectiveness status of individual protected areas and the network as a whole. The lesson learned from the BIOPAMA project is that the tool has improved the use and ownership of planning monitoring and evaluation tools at the level of the conservation PAs and OBPE central administration. The proposed project will build on this by strengthening the management, protection and surveillance of Kibira and Rusizi PAs.

- **Installation of community plantations of *Prunus Africana* in the bordering environment of the Kibira National Park in Muramvya by DUKINGIRIKIBIRA**, implemented by UNDP-GEF.

The project is aimed at curbing deforestation in the Kibira National Park, which has repercussions (landslides, etc.) that are all likely to have serious impacts on downstream areas. The lesson learned from the installation of community plantations of *Prunus Africana* in the environment bordering the Kibira National Park project was that members of the DUKINGIRIKIBIRA association have acted to conserve the resources of the Kibira National Park, through the planting of *Prunus Africana* which is targeted by traditional healers by developing community plantations of *Prunus Africana* in Bugarama. The aim was to contribute to the conservation of endangered species by reducing the need to use park resources. The association was also committed to protecting this forest through a series of economic recovery activities for their households through the installation of a community mill in Bugarama and the distribution of anti-erosion devices to family farms. The project will build on the above through the restoration of degraded areas, and, by establishing nurseries to provide tree seedlings and planting trees in and outside the protected area.

4. Program set-up, expected Results and Partnership

As mentioned, the proposed project submitted to the DGD is part of a larger EU supported program entitled: *Conservation and enhancement of natural ecosystems and their biodiversity for green growth of rural communities in Burundi – DUKINGIRE IBIDUKIKIJE*.

The overall objective of the EU programme to which the current project adheres is “Promoting the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and sustainable and equitable socio-economic development in Burundi”. This overarching program includes three major components, namely:

1. Improved inclusive governance for sustainable management of protected natural areas of Kibira and Rusizi;
2. Restoration & Protection of land and water resources – practices and mechanisms for the restoration and integrated management of land and water resources are improved;

3. The organization, monitoring and management of the drinking water supply service in rural areas are improved for the benefit of and through the participation of local populations, with a focus on groups in vulnerable situations.

As the DGD financing will support the achievement of outputs under component 1 along with EU and UNDP resources, the below table indicates the complementarity between the different funding sources and implementing partners.

| Product | Activity | Funding source (%) | | Implementing Partner |
|--|---|----------------------|-----|----------------------|
| | | EU-UNDP ⁴ | DGD | |
| Preliminary activities | Preliminary activity 0.1: Refine the technical analysis | 0 | 100 | UNDP |
| | Preliminary activity 0.2: Carry out a participatory diagnosis | 0 | 100 | |
| | Preliminary activity 0.3: Establish the baseline situation and develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework | 0 | 100 | |
| Outcome 1 The sustainable management of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks is improved | 1.1. Review and update development and management plans | 100 | 0 | UNDP |
| | 1.2. Law enforcement | 100 | 0 | |
| | 1.3. Strengthening PA protection and surveillance | 25 | 75 | |
| | 1.4. Demarcation and materialization of the boundaries of the PA | 25 | 75 | |
| | 1.5. Restoration of degraded areas | 25 | 75 | |
| | 1.6. Promoting innovative funding mechanisms and ecotourism in and around the PAs | 15 | 85 | |

⁴ UNDP is co-financing of about 1M euros for the 1M euros that will be received from the EU through the agreement that will be signed between the three parties (EU, ENABEL and UNDP).

| | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|-----|--------|
| Outcome 2 The institutional capacities and the legal framework necessary to ensure sustainable biodiversity conservation of PAs are strengthened | 2.1. Institutional support and improvement of the legal framework | 100 ⁵ | 0 | Enabel |
| | 2.2. Paving the way for new types of governance / Assessing potential Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) | 100 | 0 | |
| | 2.3. Valuation of ecosystem services | 00 | 100 | UNDP |
| | 2.4. Inventories, research, and digitalized monitoring and surveillance for PA conservation | 10 | 90 | |
| | 2.5. Reintroduction of species and/or reinforcement of populations (animal and plant) | 20 | 80 | |
| | 2.6 Proposed dossier for UNESCO designated sites | 0 | 100 | |
| Outcome 3 The local populations of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks are involved in the conservation actions with special attention to women, and benefit from ecosystem services dividends | 3.1. Awareness and education on biodiversity and PA management | 80 | 20 | UNDP |
| | 3.2 Community-based conservation | 70 | 30 | |
| | 3.3. Development of income-generating activities | 15 | 85 | |
| Project Management Costs, M&E | Project Management Costs, M&E | 30 | 70 | |

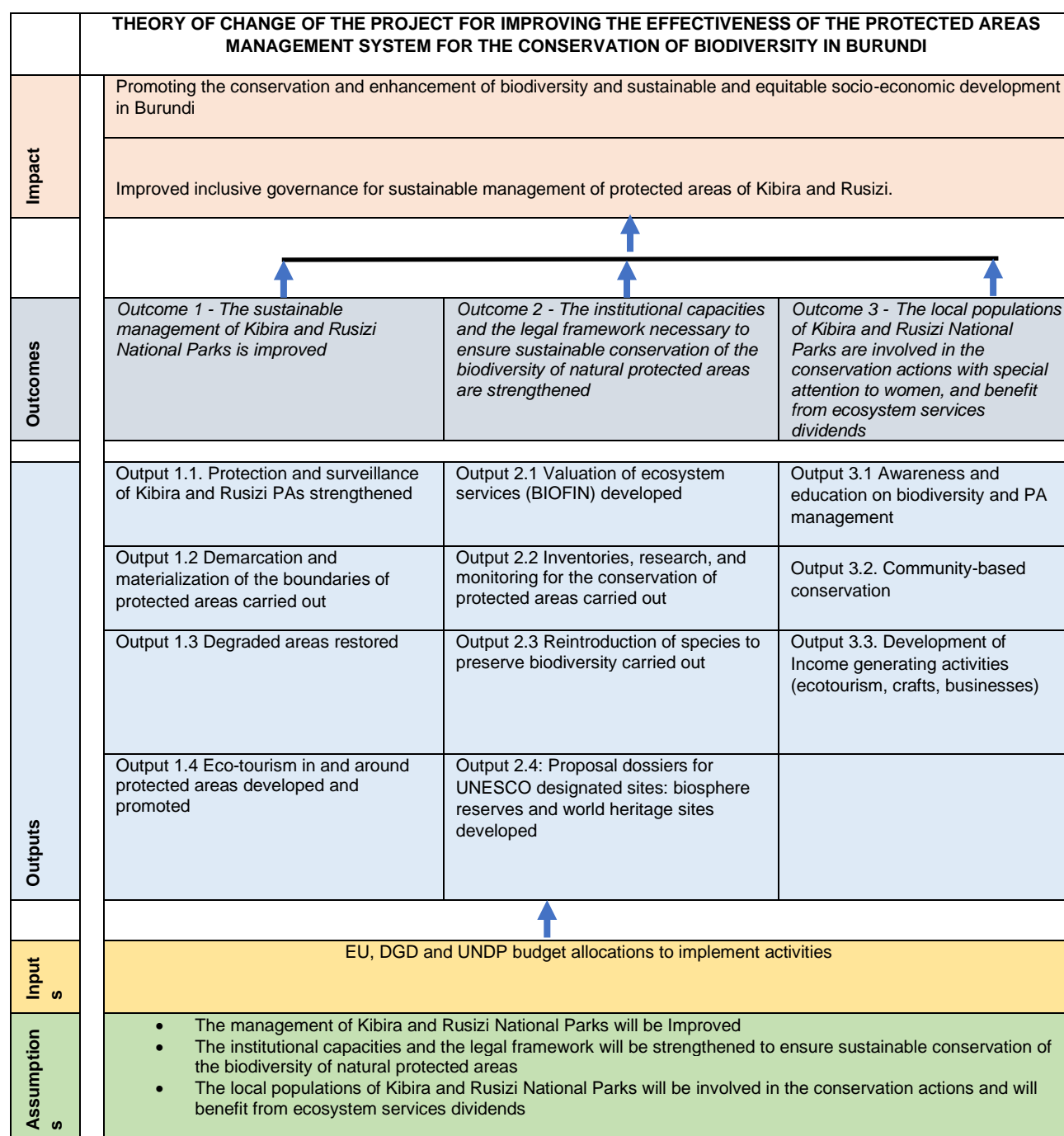
Table n°1: Overview of source of funding and implementing partner per DUKINGIRE IBIDUKIKIJE expected output of component 1: “Protected areas”

Theory of Change

The proposal’s guiding Theory of Change below is aimed at achieving long-lasting conservation impact in the Kibira and Rusizi National Parks larger ecosystem and

⁵ Activities 2.1 & 2.2 funded 100% by EU and to be implemented by ENABEL

communities through a sequenced approach that produces a range of biodiversity and social benefits through improving the Effectiveness of the Protected Areas Management System for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Burundi. To create an enabling environment for sustainable stability, the project deploys a strategy aimed at reducing drivers of deforestation, providing alternative livelihood models that bring co-benefits to the communities, while fostering longer-term conservation and park management.



| | |
|-------|--|
| Risks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current governance policy and institutional arrangements of PA Management in Burundi will hinder implementation • Government is not willing to work with civil society • The local community are not willing to participate in policy and decision making and implementation • Private sector is not willing to invest in PA system • Risks of security concerns/ conflicts between local communities and refugees in relation to project delivery • Low involvement of institutional actors and/or beneficiary populations • Conflicts with rebels in the Kibira PA |
|-------|--|

The implementation of the activities described under each output will allow the achievement of the expected results, namely (i) to improve inclusive governance for the sustainable management of the Kibira and Rusizi protected areas and (ii) to promote the conservation and improvement of biodiversity and sustainable and equitable socio-economic development in Burundi.

The beneficiaries of this project will be: national institutions such as the OBPE, local administrations, and communities with a particular focus on women, youth and Batwa.

The project has the following 3 result areas/outcomes.

Outcome 1 - *The sustainable management of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks is improved;*

Outcome 2 - *The institutional capacities and the legal framework necessary to ensure sustainable conservation of the biodiversity of natural protected areas are strengthened;*

Outcome 3 – *The local populations of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks are involved in the conservation actions with special attention to women, and benefit from ecosystem services dividends.*

Preliminary activities

At the inception of the project, the needs assessment carried out during the project design phase will be refined with further detailed analysis to establish a technical, environmental, economic and social cooperation framework with stakeholders for implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The preliminary activities will be supported by DGD funds. These studies will include:

Preliminary activity 0.1: Refine the technical analysis

The technical analysis carried out during the project formulation will be complemented by a finer scale analysis to identify the baseline and targets proposed for each outcome. Indeed, there are some gaps in the baseline data and the required targets that need to be filled.

Preliminary activity 0.2: Carry out a participatory diagnosis

To ensure adequate ownership of the action by the final beneficiaries and the local and national authorities, and thus to guarantee the sustainability of the action, it is essential to have a thorough understanding of the situation in the intervention area, particularly in terms of constraints and opportunities for the communities, social and economic relations and the environmental, institutional and security context.

Thus, during the first six months, the activities envisaged in this document will be re-evaluated, refined, and possibly adjusted to ensure that they are still well adapted to the specific needs of the target groups. This will be done using a participatory and

community-based approach. Indeed, a participatory diagnosis will be carried out in the communities around the PAs in order to better understand the perception of the communities, the factors allowing to respond adequately to their needs, and thus guarantee a good appropriation and sustainability of the action. This participatory diagnosis will be held both in the form of open and/or guided interviews with local authorities and communities. “Focus groups” will also be set up to take into account aspects related to gender and human mobility.

Preliminary activity 0.3: Establish the baseline situation and develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework

Finally, the baseline situation will be established, and therefore, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the action will be developed by consultants specifically recruited for this activity. The methodological approach will be based on interviews with stakeholders, the use of documentation (including the reports of the two preliminary studies), additional field visits (including to collect or update data concerning the area of degraded areas in the two PAs, etc.), photo-interpretation of sites, consideration of national and international environmental and social guidelines, summary assessment of environmental and social impacts and proposal of mitigation measures to be implemented as part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

The information collected during these three (3) preliminary activities will make it possible, within six (6) months after the start of the action, to propose a revised logical framework with realistic reference baselines and target values.

Following the preliminary activities, the activities to be carried out to achieve the outputs of the action are presented below.

Outcome 1. The sustainable management of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks is improved and benefit from sustainable revenue mechanisms.

The proposed areas of intervention will address the challenges faced by the PAs through improvement of sustainable management of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks. The outputs necessary to achieve this result are described below. The baseline and targets will be developed for each output under this outcome.

Output 1.1: Protection and surveillance of Kibira and Rusizi PAs strengthened

The output will require implementation of the following activities:

- (i) conduction of a participatory depth analysis of the current forces of eco guards in the parks to better understand the most sustainable improvement needed;
- (ii) reorganization of the Protected Area Law Enforcement service based on the number of eco-guards with attention to gender equality;
- (iii) establishment of a monitoring system in conjunction with local communities

- (eco-guards), improving the infrastructure and equipment (communication, habitat monitoring) of the park staff, with attention to gender equality;
- (iv) regular team training and improved collection and analysis/interpretation of patrol reports:
- a) establishment of a continuous professional training system, which takes gender equality into account;
 - b) digital monitoring and surveillance systems of the forest ecosystem through remote sensing tools;
 - c) establishing mechanisms for safety and security in the park;
 - d) reviewing and updating of the PA management.

The project will carry out two (2) studies on improving the PA funding mechanism addressing operational budgets to ensure essential PA management activities. The staff training needs will be identified, and the two (2) trainings will be implemented as per the developed training plan. OBPE staff at the park and managerial levels will benefit from the PA management, protection and surveillance trainings.

As a results of the studies, a financing model to sustain those investments will be designed in conjunction with all relevant departments of the Ministry. The financial needs will then be integrated in the revenue sharing model of the co-management under negotiation and the priority allocation matrix. The model could, as one of the options, draw on the private operators to contribute to the cost of maintaining the facilities and equipment, regular training, and decent salary for the eco-guards.

The project will establish monitoring system in conjunction with local communities (eco-guards), with attention to gender equality. Local communities including the Batwa minorities, will be involved in the participatory monitoring of illegal activities in and around the PA. Parks authorities will closely work with communities to assess the drivers of illegal activities, the main actors, either within or outside the communities, their occurrence and location. This assessment will allow to better understand communities' needs for park resources. Basic needs of the Batwa minority as well as women will be taken into particular consideration. Related information and data will be capitalized during the review of the management plans.

The project will improve the infrastructure and equipment, including communication means to ensure better ecological monitoring by the park staff. The project will conduct an analysis and an assessment on park need for infrastructure and eco-guards' equipment to support ecological monitoring and law enforcement. Depending on the results, the project will contribute to the design of a park infrastructure model that can be used in other PAs and/or the rehabilitation of existing buildings. The project has four (4) targeted investments in (i) infrastructure and (ii) equipment including communication for the eco guards to ensure habitat monitoring in each National Park. The project targets 22 ha of Rusizi and 4,000 ha of Kibira forest ecosystem to be covered by digital monitoring and surveillance systems.

The project will develop and implement capacity building strategies to support park operations through regular team training and improved collection and

analysis/interpretation of patrol reports. This includes the establishment of a continuous professional training system, which takes gender equality into account, digital monitoring and the development of surveillance systems for the forest ecosystem through remote sensing tools.

The project will develop strategies against bushfires to protect Kibira and Rusizi ecosystems. This will be achieved through implementation of the management plans and control of fires in case of break-out. This will require the support of local authorities and local populations, adequate capacity building of eco-guards and communities in firefighting, and maintenance of existing firewalls and towers as well as the establishment of new firewalls and towers in vulnerable areas. OBPE will collaborate with the office of disaster risk reduction and related initiatives in determining best practices for reducing fire outbreaks around PAs. The project targets 3,200 ha in Rusizi and 16,000 ha in Kibira to be protected against bushfires. The funding source of this output will be divided into 75% for DGD and 25% for the EU.

Output 1.2: Kibira and Rusizi protected areas boundaries demarcated

The boundaries of the parks are not materialized in certain zones. Certain woodlots, which had been established as demarcated boundaries, have been destroyed and never replaced. In some parts of the parks, the boundaries are disputed by the local community who say they did not receive compensation during the demarcation of park boundaries. Through the development and implementation of a community engagement strategy, local communities will be closely involved in the demarcation of the PA boundaries. This process will also include a participatory mapping between a combined exercise of the OBPE and communities, to increase understanding of how the boundaries of PA have evolved due to human pressure. More specifically, areas at risk of conflict should be identified and demarcated in close collaboration with the local community and all stakeholders. The necessary compensation is to be provided by the national authorities and will not be budgeted under this action. Unless the agreement with the adjacent communities is reached, the project will not proceed with the demarcation in the respective section. However, the project will also introduce IGA as part of response to facilitate demarcation in some sensitive areas. Establishing the boundaries all along the perimeter of the parks and within the legally recognized 'buffer zone' will be considered, especially in the eastern part of the Kibira National Park (provinces of Kayanza and Muramvya). Activities under this output will focus on conflict resolution mechanisms and more specifically on steps to take for demarcation of buffer zones as these are used by community. The project will determine the areas where activities such as agroforestry and IGA can be supported by the project to improve the livelihood of people living in the riparian zones. The demarcation of the parks and buffer zones shall be as participatory as possible to prevent jeopardizing the conservation and protection efforts. Check points will be used to reinforce the materialization of the protected areas. The major activities will include:

- i. reestablishing the park boundaries to determine the correct boundaries and buffer zones;
- ii. tracing the boundaries all along the perimeter of the parks to locate pillar positions;
- iii. installation of the pillar marks and signboards along the park boundaries targeting 10,673 ha in Rusizi and 40,000 ha in Kibira National Parks.

The funding source of this output will be divided into 75% for DGD and 25% for the EU.

Output 1.3: Kibira and Rusizi National Parks degraded areas restored

The natural resources within the national parks have been exploited at a large scale, with large areas of the parks having been transformed into cultivated land. Some areas in the KNP are occupied by illegally introduced eucalyptus trees to provide wood for drying tea leaves in the Rwegura sector of KNP and other areas are occupied by plantation of tea, growing under forest trees in the Teza sector. At the level of buffer zones, measures to prevent further deforestation, restore degraded lands and reduce future soil erosion should be considered in order to contribute to the reduction of pressure on forest resources in and around PAs. Such measures shall include the establishment of a compensation system which government authorities will use to compensate the local communities if justified, and the introduction of new income-generating activities for the communities. The project will restore the degraded areas by planting trees in the protected areas and the buffer zones and will promote the extension of forest areas and land-scape restoration beyond these borders. Others means of restoration like assisted natural regeneration that are suitable in protected areas will be implemented. Tree nursery beds will be established to provide tree seedlings, which will also provide opportunities to generate income. The project targets to restore the forest and landscape covering 10,673 ha in Rusizi and 40,000 ha in Kibira, with 5,000 trees planted in and around Rusizi and 20,000 trees planted in and around Kibira National Park with participation of women at all levels. Since a single tree retains about 0.025 tons of carbon dioxide in one year, with 25,000 trees planted, the project aims to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to 625 tons per year by planting the above hectares of trees in degraded areas of the targeted protected areas. The funding source of this output will be divided into 75% for DGD and 25% for the EU.

Output 1.4: Promoting cultural heritage & ecotourism in and around protected areas

The most suitable practice for tourism in protected areas is ecotourism as it supports local communities and takes environmental conservation into account. Increased financial pressures on government services are forcing managers to find alternative funding sources. A source of funding based on ecotourism then becomes a possible solution. Encouraging specialized private operators to invest in the tourism sector and establishing possible partnerships with operators in the sub-region would bring added value to the sector. The involvement of specialized private operators remains essential for the improvement and expansion of the range of services and for the real development of ecotourism in the PAs. The project will implement two (2) feasibility studies addressing the development and promotion of ecotourism and community tourism, especially looking into the roles and benefits for women. A call for proposals to private operators will be used to identify the opportunities for the development of

these two tourism components. The call intends to establish five Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in Kibira and four in Rusizi for the construction and management of tourist infrastructures (e.g., eco-lodges) around the parks in the buffer zones. This activity will complement the ongoing activity under the PBF project, implemented by UNCDF, focused on the identification of potential sites of high cultural value around the Kibira and documenting knowledge of cultural heritage. The Public-Private Partnerships will be developed through loans or guarantees and will require the close participation and involvement of the communities around the PAs. The feasibility studies will also assess the most reliable modality to allow women and the communities to benefit from employment during construction and benefit sharing from the tourism activities. The Ministry of Commerce, Transport, industry and Tourism will be involved as a key stakeholder with regard to tourism statistics, policy enhancement and the provision of guidelines for project implementation. The project aims to identify and support 5 tourism potentials in and around the PAs. The funding source of this output will be divided into 85% for DGD and 15% for the EU.

Outcome 2 - *The institutional capacities and the legal framework necessary to ensure sustainable conservation of the biodiversity of protected areas are strengthened.*

To date, the OBPE receives low financial allocations for the management of the PA network, with which it can only ensure the payment of the salaries of its agents in the field and at the central level. Local communities are only very rarely consulted and little involved in the management of PAs and receive very few economic benefits from the management of PNKs and PNRs. However, it is envisaged, in the National Strategy for the Conservation of PAs in Burundi (2022-2032) (SAPB), to create, at district and communal levels, conservation support committees as stipulated in the new legislation implemented under the PBF project. These committees, chaired by the high-level local administration according to the constituency, will have the following missions: Encourage consideration of the conservation of protected areas in Communal Community Development Plans (PCDC); Produce and give regular and circumstantial reports; Encourage NGOs working in and/or around PAs as well as the population to participate in the implementation of the SAPB; and play a substantial role in the implementation of transboundary PA management plans. It is important that the voice of the communities and especially the women are heard in these committees.

This outcome will be both funded by EU and DGD. The baseline and targets will be developed for each output under this outcome as preliminary activities in the first 6 months.

Output 2.1: Strategies for valuation of ecosystem services (BIOFIN) developed

Valuing Protected area ecosystem services presents an opportunity to promote public awareness of the importance of Protected areas to human well-being and provides an economic incentive for Government to own and sustainably manage forests and rangelands. The economic assessment of ecosystem services and biodiversity becomes a viable solution to help the policy maker to make decisions on the

environmental preservation of these protected areas. The project will develop (i) evidence-based national biodiversity financing plans/strategy for the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework (to be decided at COP15, December 2022) and in particular the PAs, (ii) promote through 2 training workshops for ministry and other sectorial such as tourism, (iii) energy/social affairs on valuation and support mechanisms for payment for the exploitation of ecosystem services in each Protected Area. This will be linked to the analysis on financial flows and the foundation and Kibira investment fund, carbon and biodiversity credits. The project will also (iv) update the 2 studies, previously carried out by CeBIOS, on the evaluation of the economic value of ecosystem services provided by National Parks to hydro private public partnership and private tea plantation. The studies will also include analysis of existing biodiversity financing solutions and economic valuation of biodiversity. UNDP will collaborate with CEBioS in the implementation of the output. The project will (v) explore carbon and biodiversity credits, and more innovative financial mechanisms will be identified. CEBioS will also share their expertise on ecosystem services assessment, as they recently published a manual - together with UNESCO-MAB - on the assessment of ecosystem services in African Biosphere Reserves, and implications for their sustainable development. Partnership with BIOFIN, the Biodiversity Finance Initiative, will also be explored for potential additional funding. This output will be financed by DGD.

Output 2.2: Inventories, research, and monitoring for the conservation of protected areas carried out

Research and monitoring are important tools that support the conservation of protected areas. They help to provide answers to current or long-term conservation problems and produce information that can be used in education, awareness-raising or to guide policies for the sustainable management of resources. Research can also help promote ecotourism (discovery of new species, etc.) and advance other economic sectors in the country. This project will implement activities aimed at improving the conservation of biodiversity in protected areas including (i) collection and digitization of data (in particular in connection with the management of parks, inventories and monitoring of species, etc.), (ii) studies on the actual biodiversity status in the parks etc. Partnership with the private sector and/or academic and research establishments can be explored. CEBioS will team with 3C to implement this output. CEBioS which has a rich experience in biodiversity research and monitoring, and already working with OBPE in Burundi, can spearhead the implementation of this output through establishing inventory, research and monitoring systems for OBPE. Five (5) animal and plant species inventories will be carried out in each national park by CEBioS and 3C in collaboration with Burundi University and other research institutions in Burundi. Eight (8) research studies will also be carried that will inform protection and management of the PAs. 30 OBPE staff in both PAs (Managers and eco-guards) will be trained by CEBioS and 3C in monitoring of biodiversity through data collection during the patrols, data processing and reporting. The funding source of this output will be divided as follows: 90% for DGD and 10% for the EU.

Output 2.3: Re-introduction of species to preserve biodiversity initiated

Conservation-oriented reintroductions of species will contribute to restore elements of biological diversity. The reintroduction of plants is a strategy in tree and animal species conservation and protected area management. Reintroduction aims at establishing a viable self-sustaining population for conservation purposes. The project will invite consultants to carry out two (2) feasibility studies for animal and plant species re-introduction in the PAs. Partnerships with international organizations specialized in the conservation of protected areas will be established, in order to define strategies (short, medium and long term) for the reintroduction and adaptation of wild animals and tree species in Burundi Pas. The reintroduction of species will follow the IUCN guidelines on species introductions and protection of threatened existing populations. The project will collaborate with CEBioS which has already worked with OBPE on the inventories and reintroduction of several critical endangered plant species since 2013. With participation of women, the project targets to plant 2,134 ha of trees in and around Rusizi and 6,000ha of trees planted in Kibira National Park. The funding source for this output will be divided as follows: 80% for DGD and 20% for the EU.

Output 2.4: Proposal dossiers for UNESCO designated sites developed: biosphere reserves and world heritage sites

The Kibira and Rusizi National Parks have real potential to be UNESCO-designated sites. These designations will contribute to strengthening the mechanisms of conservation and enhancement of these sites through the establishment of tools and management bodies consolidated in a dynamic of cooperation and experience sharing with other designated UNESCO sites around the world. These labels will also have the value of international recognition of the rich cultural and biological diversity of the site. This will provide a positive image for the country and demonstrate its ability to meet international standards of conservation and sustainable development. A sense of pride can also emerge and contribute to restoring the dignity of local communities. Moreover, in a transboundary context, this double recognition will contribute to promoting regional integration, strengthening social cohesion, sustainable development, innovation and the promotion of peace between peoples.

In addition, once declared a designate site, it will receive more attention from the international community and may obtain more funding for projects such as ecological restoration and socio-economic development of communities. These international labels are also likely to stimulate tourism activities with positive consequences for the local economy.

The activities to be carried out for the creation of these designated sites will consist in particular of (i) training and strengthening national and local capacities for the creation and management of these designated sites; (ii) developing and/or updating biophysical, socioeconomic and cultural data as well as management and conservation tools; (iii) carrying out co-construction consultations with all the stakeholders; (iv) elaborating the proposal files and submitting them to UNESCO.

CEBioS will assist in taking into account ecosystem services in the UNESCO-MAB designation plans, based on the UNESCO manual they recently published on the subject. This output will be financed a 100% by DGD.

Outcome 3 - The local populations of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks are involved in the conservation actions and benefit from ecosystem services dividends. The involvement of women and their access to the benefits deriving from these activities will receive special attention.

The communities bordering the Kibira and Rusizi National Parks in rural areas are generally households with low purchasing power and productive potential and often qualify among the poorest people that are experiencing social and economic difficulties and are highly vulnerable to shocks. The indigenous group of Batwa are part of these vulnerable households as they are mainly relying on natural resources extracted from the Kibira for their livelihoods. Although local communities are highly dependent on park resources (timber harvesting, collection of non-timber forest products, etc.), the benefits that populations currently derive from Pas and their resources like water, climate stability etc. are not understood and properly valued. The indirect economic benefits from tourist activities moreover remain very low (sale of some handicrafts, such as baskets, sculptures, pottery, etc.), due to high levels of insecurity and heavy militarization of the park by both the army and illegal armed groups. Experience with activities for generating revenues show that intensive and targeted support for these households, social support and facilitated access to basic social services can enable them to build better human and productive capital in a few years. The project will link up with the project implemented by UNCDF under PBF funds namely “Kibira Peace Sanctuary” to explore lessons learnt in exploring guarantees, micro finance loans, and TAF which are more appropriate to support business incubation. Therefore, it is important to ensure that the action is part of a multisectoral approach. Within the framework of this project, it is necessary to support stakeholders to strengthen the protection of biodiversity and its ecosystem services. This will be done through community-based conservation, income-generating activities and awareness raising. Introducing energy smart cooking stoves will help the communities to reduce the pressure on firewood and charcoal. The project will help to provide a backstop to activities that would affect local communities and especially the indigenous groups by strictly following UNDP’s safeguards procedures and policies. The project will work with UNESCO to classify the Kibira National Park as a natural heritage site. The baseline and targets will be developed for each output under this outcome.

Output 3.1: Awareness and education on biodiversity conservation

Environmental education is essential for the sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity and its conservation. It is also important for placing biodiversity at the center of interest for communities. The project will support community awareness/sensitization programs, construction of environmental education centers at park level, support mainstreaming biodiversity into education and learning programs

at school level, teacher training, development of teaching materials, raising awareness of local and indigenous communities on the sustainable use of biological resources. It will also establish partnerships with environmental training centers, CEBioS and other Belgian NGOs and Universities that have been working in this field to share lessons learnt or best practices. The project will strengthen dialogue and exchanges on best practices and lessons learned in terms of adequate conflict management, particularly in relation to land issues; environmental education of communities in PA buffer zones and of private sector actors whose activities have an impact on ecosystems. The baseline and targets will be developed for each output under this outcome. The funding of this output will be divided as follows: 20% for DGD and 80% for the EU.

Output 3.2: Community-based conservation

Community conservation translates into the effective involvement of stakeholders through establishment of a framework for collaboration between the various actors at the national and local level (ministries, associations, NGOs, local administrations and neighboring communities) and implementation of development programs around protected areas based on the valuation of ecosystem services, including tourism and consequent management of PAs. The proposed activities aim at the integration of local communities in management, protection and conservation activities in protected areas (in particular the Batwa at the level of the Kibira National Park and the women's groups at the level of the Rusizi Park), as well as strengthening local partnerships and improving the connectivity of protected areas. The project will re-enforce dialogue and exchanges in management of land conflicts and establish frameworks for collaboration between the various actors at national and local levels. The baseline and targets will be developed for each output under this outcome. The funding of this output will be divided as follows: 30% for DGD and 70% for the EU.

Output 3.3: Income Generating Activities Developed

The proposed activities aim to strengthen the alternative means of subsistence of the local populations, with a special attention to women and youth, to reduce pressure on the natural resources in protected areas. The establishment of income-generating activities will be considered, to guarantee the sustainability of the action in the long term. The project will support and develop community income-generating activities like ecotourism, handcrafts, pig raising, mushroom growing, beekeeping, agro-food value addition and traditional healing plants and medicines to strengthen the alternative means of subsistence of the local populations to reduce pressure on the natural resources of the protected areas. A survey will be carried out to define a concerted strategy for the rational use of non-timber forest products for the benefit of the communities bordering the parks, especially the indigenous peoples.

The project will carry out a participatory and inclusive needs assessment of IGA opportunities and feasibility studies. The study will suggest IGAs which could include promotion of beekeeping to incentivize forest conservation in the forests surrounding the camps and villages, and promotion of mushroom cultivation for marginalized groups including training and the establishment of one mushroom growing facility for

each of the villages targeting indigenous communities of Batwa. The project will develop eight (8) community income-generating activities in Rusizi and fourteen (14) around Kibira National Parks targeting 1,680 women, young people aquas as well as people from the Batwa community. The funding of this output will be divided as follows: 85% for DGD and 15% for the EU.

5. Stakeholders' analysis and engagement

A comprehensive assessment will be carried out during project inception within the context of UNDP social-environmental safeguard procedures to identify main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organizational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities). The targets (or direct beneficiaries) are the rural communities, located within the intervention zones in the targeted communes. Particular attention will be given to women and young people, minorities (Batwa), returnees and displaced persons (if present), as well as farmers, civil society and their grassroots organizations. The stakeholders to be involved in this project, their expectations as well as their envisaged role in the project implementation include the following:

- **The local populations of the Kibira and Rusizi National Parks including marginalized indigenous communities**

For the local population, there is a lack of alternatives to the overexploitation of the environment, due to the dependence on fossil resources (mainly wood) as energy, and a shortage of land that can accommodate sustainable exploitation in communities around PAs. Therefore, local population has expectations vis-à-vis actions related to conservation and sustainable territorial development, mainly with regard to the creation of jobs or economic opportunities, but also with regard to the fair management of natural resources and the distribution of revenues related to PAs. Given the current lack of revenue generating activities, new type of revenues will be identified. Financial models will be developed to support a sustainable PA management. The project will focus directly on activities at small scale where households will be directly involved in value addition to generate additional income.

There is a strong correlation with the second component of the program as this activity will be also important in the adjacent sub-catchment areas. Therefore, a harmonized intervention model will be elaborated.

- **The Batwa communities bordering the Kibira and Rusizi PAs, mainly potters and laborers**

Batwa are the best ambassadors for biodiversity and biome conservation because they have knowledge of the environment and the value of related goods and services. They are main actors in promulgating the importance of PAs. The Batwa population will be involved in the demarcation of the PAs boundaries, and the definition of the

buffer zones that they traditionally exploited. Administrators will dialogue with Batwa for fair compensation of their protected heritage linked to Kibira Peace Foundation. The project will facilitate the dialogue between local authorities and communities through logistic arrangements and provision of tools on how to peacefully lead these kinds of discussions. All interactions with indigenous peoples will be subject to UNDP SES policies, which will include the drafting of an indigenous people's plan. The project will collaborate with UNIPROBA as the main stakeholder promoting the rights of the Batwa community and the PBF lead organization Community of Hope, which has experience working on issues related to the rights of Batwa and their reintegration.

- **The administrative authorities at the intervention area, communal and provincial level, as well as the political authorities**

Administrative authorities are likely to be in support of PAs and this action given its potential to respond to specific needs felt in the community if they are strongly involved in its implementation and can benefit from support for carrying out their own associated missions. Local authorities, in particular, play a fundamental role and by anchoring the decentralization policy, will be asked and tasked to validate the proposals of the action and integrate them into the PCDCs at the end of a participatory and inclusive process.

- **Burundian Office for the Protection of the Environment (OBPE)**

The OBPE is in charge of the protection and management of PAs. Created by decree N° 100/240 of October 29, 2014, it is in charge of controlling, monitoring and ensuring the sustainable management of the environment in general, and of natural resources and climate change in particular in all national development programs. The OBPE is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Water Act, the Forest Act, the Environmental Act and other texts related to the protection of the environment, for setting up and monitoring international trade and exchange mechanisms for species of fauna and flora, enforcing environmental standards and proposing all measures to safeguard and protect nature. It also ensures the monitoring and evaluation of development programs to ensure compliance with environmental standards in the planning and execution of all development projects which carry risks with regard to potential negative impacts on the environment. Its staff on the ground is insufficient to carry out the aforementioned roles. Field surveillance activities are very limited. The OBPE in collaboration with the relevant DGs at ministry level will be a leading partner during the implementation of the project and shall ensure that the adequate number eco-guards are recruited. The project will support OBPE to address the legal and regulatory framework and its implementation, to address the required technical and financial reinforcement, and its capacity to carry out the necessary inventories (fauna, flora, degradation) of the PAs (monitoring) in close collaboration with CEBioS. EU/UNDP funds will carry out innovative funding through possible. Public-Private Partnership as the way to new types of governance and financial models.

- **Directorate General for the Environment, Water Resources and Sanitation (DGEREA)**

DGEREA's mission is to design and monitor the implementation of national environmental policy, ensuring the protection and conservation of natural resources. It is also responsible for promoting climate change risk management policies in collaboration with the Burundi Geographic Institute (IGEBU) and OBPE, implementing climate change adaptation policies, and developing and enforcing regulations for environmental protection and management. It is moreover in charge of developing and ensuring the implementation of the national water policy and related laws and ensuring the protection and conservation of water resources, as well as planning the development of water resources in collaboration with OBPE and other relevant departments, ensuring the conservation of wetlands, and promoting the implementation of a programme for the management and development of rainwater. It will participate in the reform of the legal and regulatory framework, institutional support and improvement of the legal framework. It will play a leading role in the implementation of laws related to the protection of springs, habitats and conservation of wetlands in collaboration with the OBPE outside the PA and will be a key implementer in the development plan of the selected sub-waterbasin.

- **Ministry of Interior, Community Development and Public Security**

A security dialogue is envisaged with the Ministry of the Interior, Community Development and Public Security, as Kibira National Park is sometimes the scene of armed clashes between "rebel" groups and the Burundian army. A dialogue with the Civil Protection (via the disaster risk reduction platform), which is part of this ministry, is also envisaged in order to ensure coordination, harmonization and consistency of approaches with similar actions.

- **Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender**

Collaboration with this ministry is envisaged in order to support action to take into account gender equality aspects, the participation of minorities and vulnerable groups, and any human rights issues. At the request of this ministry, the "Gender Focal Point" mechanism was set up at the level of the different sectoral ministries. However, the last evaluation of the National Gender Policy revealed that this mechanism did not achieve the expected results given the weak integration of gender issues in development policies and programmes and the lack of financial resources.

- **Burundian civil society organizations**

The various organizations involved in environmental protection, rural development, etc., as well as women's organizations in the sector, play a key role as intermediaries between the implementing partners and the local beneficiary populations, including in dialogue and coordination with the Burundian authorities.

- **Local authorities**

Local authorities play a fundamental role in the involvement of communities and are responsible for the development and implementation of communal community development plans (PCDC) which integrate the development priorities of each commune, including in terms of environment, forests, agriculture, etc.

- **Universities/ research & development centers**

The University of Burundi could become a key player in developing educational actions in conservation, land use planning and environmental governance. Collaboration with universities and/or regional or international research centres (e.g., JRC/ISPRA, IRSNB) will be considered, as well as the organization of training courses/masters, or possible internships.

- **Capacities for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development (CEBioS)**

CEBioS is a programme financed by the Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGD) and housed at the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS), as part of the Operational Directorate 'Natural Environment' and more specifically the BioPoS group (Belgian Biodiversity Policy Support Group). CEBioS assists partner countries of the Belgian Development Cooperation to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as well as other international agreements related to the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity. The Belgian CEBIOS has many years of experience in Burundi in capacity building for the protection of biodiversity. Their work is relevant to many of the proposed activities. Regular consultation with CEBIOS will ensure consistency with achieved results. CEBioS will be involved in the implementation of inventory, research, and monitoring systems.

- **The IGEBU**

The mission of IGEBU is to promote geographical activities in Burundi including cartography, topography, meteorology, and those relating to water resources. It's in charge of collecting, sharing, and disseminating climate information and data, and collaborates with OBPE for the development of land use plans.

6. The Expected Cost-Effectiveness of the Project

This project proposes to invest 4,000,000 euros over 4 years into a sustainable protection and management initiative at Kibira and Rusizi National Parks with DGD support. As mentioned, the proposed project will complement a larger program entitled: Conservation and enhancement of natural ecosystems and their biodiversity for green growth of rural communities in Burundi – DUKINGIRE IBIDUKIKIJE (components 1 and 2 to be implemented by ENABEL and UNDP).

The overall project will have a budget of 14 million euros. The funding will be

distributed as follows: 9 million from the EU, 4 million from DGD funds and 1 million from UNDP. The total budget under UNDP management will be 6 million distributed as follows: 4 million from DGD, 1 million from the EU and 1 million from UNDP. The activities implemented by UNDP will contribute to the achievement of the expected results related to component 1 of the EU programme only. 8 million of EU funding will be implemented by ENABEL. The contract between the EU, ENABEL and UNDP will be tripartite through a multi-partner contribution agreement. ENABEL will be the lead manager of the EU contract.

This combined funding allows for increased leverage and creates opportunities to attract additional funding. Combining the comparative advantages of UNDP, which has significant experience with park management, and ENABEL, which is steeped in watershed management and protection, will moreover increase chances of success. In addition, collaborative management and enhanced professional capacity of PA authorities and other stakeholders will improve operational efficiencies and reduce negative externalities from development, reducing risks as well as mitigation and/or restoration costs. Partnership with the private sector could help attract investment and contribute to identifying new sources of revenue. Participatory planning and involvement with local communities in the implementation of the activities, will give resident and neighbouring communities a stake in PA benefits and create ownership and buy-in to the conservation initiatives, thus reducing non-sustainable activities.

The Rusizi and Kibira landscape approach, addressing biodiversity conservation and management support, will enable PA managers to avoid externalities through integrated management tools that allow PAs and community buffer zones to be managed for the greater good to all parties. Once the approach has been piloted in two landscapes (RNP and KNP), it can be replicated at lower cost in other PA landscapes in Burundi.

The project proposes to provide targeted grants for supporting operational capacity in Rusizi and Kibira NPs, with direct and indirect support to surrounding communities. The project will integrate the analysis of financial models using inputs from the Kibira Peace and Conservation project to strengthen sustainability.

7. Comparative Advantage of UNDP

UNDP will be the implementing agency and has a comparative advantage in its global network of offices, including the field office in Burundi. It is also highly experienced in integrated policy development, human resource development, institutional strengthening and non-governmental and community participation. UNDP also assists Burundi in promoting, designing and implementing activities in line with both the UNDP/GEF mandate and national sustainable development plans.

8. UNDP Partnership with UNCDF and UNESCO

The current proposal commits to exploring potential for complementarity with the UNCDF project “Kibira Peace and Conservation Sanctuary” which combines different sources of funding and aims to develop innovative financial models to increase sustainability and impact.

The current proposal is also in line with the World Heritage Convention and the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme to which Burundi is a party. It also adheres to the UNESCO Recommendation, adopted by Burundi in November 2021, that is aimed at ensuring that 30% of our planet will have protected area status by 2030. These designations will contribute to strengthening conservation mechanisms and facilitate collaboration and exchange with other designated UNESCO sites around the world. International recognition of the rich cultural and biological diversity will reflect positively on Burundi’s image and attest to its ability to meet international standards of conservation and sustainable development. The related sense of pride can contribute to restoring the dignity of local communities. Moreover, in a transboundary context, this double recognition will contribute to promoting regional integration, strengthening social cohesion, sustainable development, innovation and the promotion of peace between peoples. UNESCO will train OBPE staff and other stakeholders in the creation and management of UNESCO’s designated sites and finalise the biosphere reserves and World heritage nomination dossier for Burundi.

9. Results Framework

IMPROVED INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS OF KIBIRA AND RUSIZI.

The targets reflected in the table below include all funding that UNDP will receive for the project. The DGD Funds will contribute to the funding results according to the percentage presented in the table on pages 21/22. The exact targets will be reviewed based on the results of the preliminary studies. It will then be easier to allocate the objectives between the different funding sources. It is also important to have the overall objective in order to have a better view of the impact and therefore better monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

| Project Outcome | Expected Output | Output Indicators | Baseline value | Target by end of the project | Data Source | Data Collection & Risk |
|-------------------------------|--|--|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Preliminary Activities | Preliminary activity 0.1 Refine the technical analysis | The number of technical analyses carried out | 0 | 1 | Consultancy report | The local community is willing to participate in studies |
| | Preliminary activity 0.2: Carry out a participatory diagnosis | The number of participatory diagnoses | 0 | 1 | Consultancy report | |
| | Preliminary activity 0.3 Establish the baseline situation and develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework | The number of established baseline situation and developed Environmental and Social Management Framework | 0 | 2 | Consultancy reports | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Outcome 1 - The sustainable management of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks is improved | Output 1.1 Protection and surveillance of Kibira and Rusizi PAs strengthened | 1.1.1 The number of investments in infrastructure and equipment for communication and habitat monitoring | 0 | 4 | Reports | i) The current governance policy and institutional arrangements of PA Management in Burundi will not hinder the implementation ii) The local community is willing to participate in policy and decision making and implementation |
| | | 1.1.2 Extent of forest ecosystem covered by digital monitoring and surveillance systems | 0 | Rusizi- 22ha Kibira-4,000ha | Monitoring and Surveillance Reports | |
| | | 1.1.3 Number of established mechanisms for safety and guarding/security in the park | 0 | 2 | Guarding and Security Reports | |
| | | 1.1.4 The extent of protection of the ecosystem against bush fires | 0 | Rusizi- 3,200ha Kibira-16,000ha | Fire reports | |
| | | 1.1.5 Number of firefighting equipment purchased, fire towers and firewalls constructed and maintained | 0 | Rusizi- 100 Kibira-100 | Procurement reports | |
| | | 1.1.6 Number of PA innovative funding mechanisms improved | | | Reports and funding agreements | |
| | | 1.1.7 Extent of staff training needs assessment and training on monitoring and surveillance | 0 | 2 | Training needs assessment and training report | |
| | | 1.1.8 Financial modeling and mechanisms established to sustainable the investments at the closure of the project | 0 | Rusizi -1 Kibira -1 | Financial modeling and mechanisms reports | |
| | | | 0 | Kibira 1 Rusizi 1 | | |
| | Output 1.2 Demarcation and materialization of the boundaries of protected areas carried out | 1.2.1 The extent of demarcation of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks carried out (km) | Rusizi - 103.6km Kibira - 177km | Rusizi -347km Kibira -531km | Demarcation reports | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Output 1.3 Degraded areas restored | 1.3.1 The extent of forest and landscape restored (ha) -The number of hectares of degraded areas restored 1.3.2 Number of trees planted 1.3.3. Number of nurseries beds setup 1.3.4 Greenhouse gas emission mitigated in targeted PAs (Metric ton) | Rusizi- 5,336ha Kibira- 30,000ha Rusizi - 0 Kibira - 0 0 Rusizi-0 Kibira-0 | Rusizi-10,673ha Kibira-40,000ha Rusizi- 5,000trees Kibira-20,000trees Rusizi – 4 Kibira - 8 1,250mt 5,000mt | Restoration reports Tree planning report Nursery establishment report Greenhouse gas emission estimation report | |
| | Output 1.4 Eco-tourism in and around protected areas developed and promoted | 1.4.1 Number of tourism potentials identified in and around PAs through study 1.4.2 Number of ecotourism activities/initiatives developed and promoted in and around PAs 1.4.3 Number of Public-Private Partnerships established in the development of existing ecotourism facilities (eco-lodge) outside the PA | 11 2 Rusizi- 0 Kibira-0 | 5 4 4 5 | Assessment Report | |
| Outcome 2 - The institutional capacities and the legal framework necessary to ensure sustainable conservation of the biodiversity of | Output 2.1 Valuation of ecosystem services (BIOFIN) developed | 2.1.1 Evidence-based national biodiversity Financing plan (BioFin) developed 2.1.2 Number of studies on the valuation of ecosystem services to promote payment for ecosystem services by BioFin | 0 0 | 2 Rusizi -1 Kibira – 1 Rusizi -1 | BioFin Report Valuation of ecosystem services report | i) Private sector is willing to invest in PA system ii) The local community is willing to participate in policy and decision making |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|--------------------|
| protected areas are strengthened | | 2.1.3 Number of support mechanisms for payment for the exploitation of ecosystem services | 0 | Kibira - 1 | Payment for the exploitation of ecosystem services report | and implementation |
| | Output 2.2 Inventories, research, and monitoring for the conservation of protected areas carried out | 2.2.1 Number of established inventory, research and monitoring systems | 0 | Rusizi -3 Kibira - 3 | Inventory, research and monitoring reports | |
| | | 2.2.2 Number of Partnership with the private sector and/or academic and research established | 0 | 2 | Partnership MoUs and reports | |
| | Output 2.3 Reintroduction of species to preserve biodiversity carried out | 2.3.1 The extent of the parks planted/ trees re-introduced in and around PAs 2.3.2 Feasibility study for animal species re-introduction to preserve biodiversity | Rusizi-1,673ha Kibira-4,000ha Rusizi -0 Kibira - 0 | Rusizi 2,134ha Kibira – 6,000ha Rusizi -1 Kibira – 1 | Tree planting reports Feasibility study report | |
| | Output 2.4 Proposal dossiers for UNESCO designated sites: biosphere reserves and world heritage sites developed | 2.4.1 Number of people trained in the creation and management of UNESCO's designated sites 2.4.2 Number of biosphere reserves and World heritage nomination dossier finalized | Rusizi -0 Kibira – 0 Rusizi -0 Kibira - 0 | Rusizi -50 Kibira – 50 Rusizi -2 Kibira - 2 | Training reports Nomination dossier | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Outcome 3 – The local populations of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks are involved in the conservation actions with special attention to women, and benefit from ecosystem services dividends | Output 3.1 Awareness and education on biodiversity conservation | 3.1.1 Number of people sensitized | 0 | Rusizi – 5,000 Kibira 10,000 | Sensitization reports | i) Government is willing to work with civil society ii) The local community is willing to participate in policy and decision making and implementation |
| | | 3.1.2 Number of environmental education centers established/constructed at the park level | 0 | Rusizi-1 Kibira -2 | Construction reports | |
| | | 3.1.3 Number of children sensitized on environmental and conservation in schools | 0 | Rusizi – 1,536 Kibira – 2,500 | Environmental education sensitization workshops | |
| | | 3.1.4 Number of established partnerships with environmental training NGOs | 0 | 4 | Environmental education partnership MoUs and Reports | |
| | Output 3.2 Community-based conservation | 3.2.1 Number of people supported/participating in the conservation of the PAs (Batwa, Youth and Women) | 0 | Rusizi- 1,200 Kibira-2,000 | Community Meeting reports | |
| | | 3.2.2 Number of dialogues and exchanges re-enforced in management of land conflicts | 0 | 12 | Community dialogue and exchanges reports | |
| | | 3.2.3 The number of frameworks for collaboration between the various actors at national and local levels established | 0 | 12 | MoUs and Reports | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Output 3.3 Income Generating Activities developed | 3.3.1 Number of supported and developed community income-generating activities | 0 | Rusizi –8 Kibira 14 | MoUs and IGA reports | |
| | | 3.3.2 Number of women and Batwa involved in the income generating activities ⁶ . | 0 | Rusizi -480 women Kibira – 1,200 | IGA Group Reports | |
| | | 3.3.3 Number of studies carried out to identify community income-generating activities | 0 | Rusizi -1 Kibira -1 | Study reports | |

⁶ Target beneficiaries under 3.3.2 will be selected from people participating in the conservation of the PAs. They will be provided with support to develop alternative sources of subsistence as to reduce the pressure on natural resources. The focus will be on women, youth and the Batwa community.

10. Risk analysis with an indication of how the risks will be mitigated

Project risks and risk mitigation measures are described in the table below.

| Identified Risks and Category | Impact | Likelihood | Risk Assessment | Mitigation Measures |
|---|-------------|------------|-----------------|--|
| The current governance policy and institutional arrangements of PA Management in Burundi will hinder implementation | high | Unlikely | medium | Existing policies and legal institutional arrangements will be reviewed and strengthened to facilitate greater civil society participation in PA management. Capacity will be developed in the formulation of PA laws & policies, the creation and management of UNESCO's designated sites. Awareness-raising and education will be undertaken at all levels (especially at the community levels). Provisions of international Conventions relating to biodiversity will be domesticated to improve understanding. |
| Government is not willing to work with civil society | Moderate | Not likely | Low | Advocacy and support for review and reform of regulatory framework for stakeholder participation will be undertaken and setting up of a private foundation for public utilization. Mechanisms for coordination of stakeholders (NLCs) and joint training in PA co-management will be promoted. Information and lessons learnt will be disseminated to all stakeholders. |
| The local community are not willing to participate in policy and decision making and implementation | Low | Unlikely | Low | multi-sectoral resource use planning will be undertaken to take into consideration emerging needs of the local community. Awareness will be raised, information made available and community structures strengthened for effective participation in the decision-making process and implementation. Social and economic ventures that would improve poverty and reduce dependence on natural resources will be promoted |
| Private sector is not willing to invest in PA system | Substantial | likely | High | Technical & marketing skills will be enhanced to optimize the use of PAs for income generation through mobilizing private capital for the right investment in the buffer zone and the economic zone. Cost-benefit |

| | | | | |
|--|--------|----------|------|---|
| | | | | calculus of PAs will be undertaken to demonstrate their economic viability. Policy reviews will be done to facilitate private sector participation and investment in PA management. Advocacy for policy change and private sector engagement and investment will be undertaken. |
| The Office for the Protection of the Environment (OPBE) has insufficient staff. Today, the OBPE receives low financial allocations for the management of the network of protected areas, with which it can only ensure the payment of the salaries of its agents in the field and at the central level. yet OBPE will be a leading partner during the implementation of the project. | High | likely | High | The project will also broker additional financial commitments from government to support the staff salaries and operations and explore solution for co-management agreement with PPP. |
| Risks of security concerns/ conflicts between local communities and refugees in relation to project delivery | Medium | Likely | High | Where possible, formal agreements/MOUs will be used to define roles and responsibilities. Training will be provided to stakeholders on governance and conflict resolution. Activities will be designed and implemented in a win-win manner, beneficial to all, as far as possible. |
| Low involvement of institutional actors and/or beneficiary populations | low | unlikely | Low | Involvement in all stages / activities of the project, building a relationship of trust and transparency. Organization of participatory workshops and awareness campaigns. Technical capacity building (indirectly participating, where appropriate, in financial capacity building). |
| Conflicts with rebels in the Kibira Protected area | High | Likely | High | Regional military cooperation with DRC is significantly reducing infiltrations through the Kibira and Ruzizi. |

11. Project Management Arrangement

Project Implementation arrangements

This project will be implemented following the UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). During the implementation of this project, there will be a coordination and collaboration with Kibira Peace and Conservation Sanctuary Joint Programme for better impact by avoiding duplication/overlapping of intervention. Necessary direct project services relating to recruitment of project personnel, payment services, travel arrangements, logistic support to workshops/trainings, and procurement support will be provided by the UNDP Management and Programme Support Unit and UNDP Country Offices. The implementation structure of the project is indicated in below according to the Direct Implementation (DIM).

Working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and OBPE, the UNDP Burundi Country Office will monitor the project implementation, reviewing its progress and ensuring the proper use of Belgium funds. UNDP provides implementation support services to the project, including procurement, contracting of service providers, human resources management and financial services, in accordance with the relevant UNDP rules and procedures and Results-Based Management (RBM) guidelines.

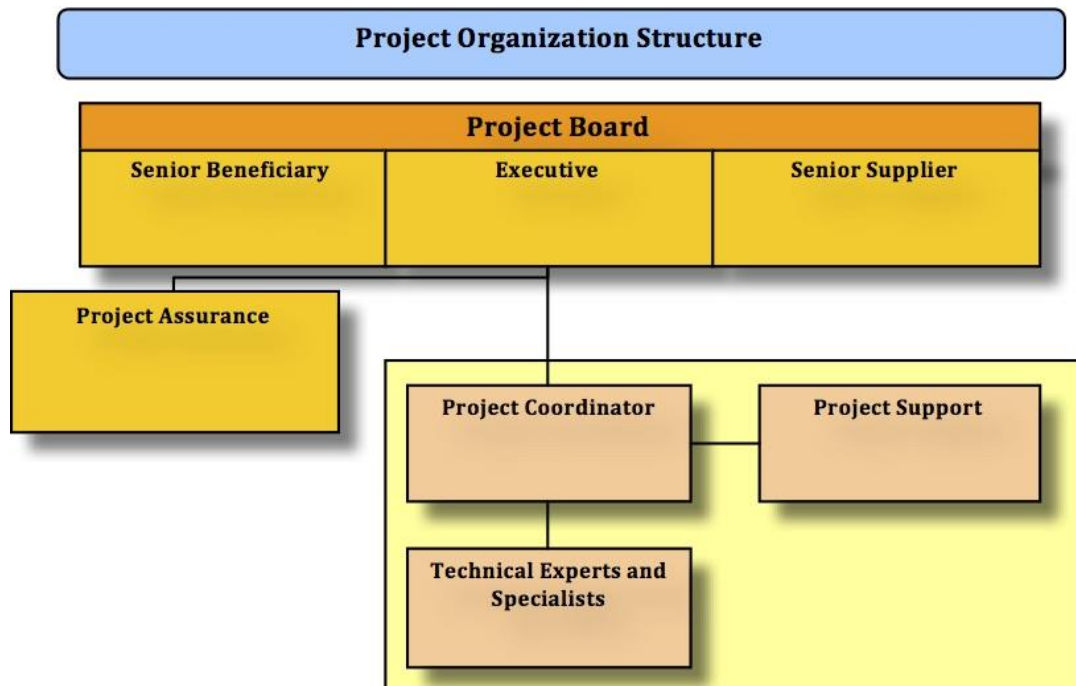
A project executive Board will have representatives, including senior representatives from the key national stakeholder institutions and partners, including: Director General of OBPE (Chair of the Board); Representative of UNDP (Vice-Chair of the board) and representatives from Belgium and EU in Burundi (also vice-Chair of the Board). ENABEL will participate in the project executive Board as one of the main implementing partners in order to give inputs when needed to the Board. The representative from the Ministry of agriculture will be designated the chair of the Project Board, providing strategic oversight and guidance to project implementation. The Project Board will meet annually (three meetings prior to the terminal evaluation), approving the project Annual Work Plans (AWPs), discussing, and deciding on the strategic issues, and providing overall guidance and oversight of the project. It will be the executive decision-making body for the project.

In addition to the Project Executive Board, the project will establish a Technical Coordination Committee to ensure synergetic collaboration and effective coordination of efforts in PAs by project development partners (EU, Belgium Embassy, UNDP, ENABEL and Ministry of agriculture), representative from the relevant ministries, NGOS, Women Organization(s), community Organisations, Private Sector, Universities, research institution and representatives from complementary projects. UNDP Resident Representative will be liable for oversight of the board with key stakeholders and GoB representatives shall be the Minister of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment under which OBPE falls. The Technical Coordination Committee will meet on a quarterly basis to share and coordinate activities and discuss emerging challenges so that a coordinate approach can be used to address them.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by the Project Coordinator with support from a Project Assistant; both based in Bujumbura, Burundi. The project team will be paid by DGD, EU and UNDP budget regarding the implementation of the activities (as developed in the budget), and as established by the percentages below.

The Project Coordinator (P3) receives support from the UNDP project implementation unit (PIU). The Project Coordinator is accountable to UNDP and OBPE for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The Project Coordinator will prepare Annual Work Plans and submits them to the Project Board for approval and ensures that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Project Coordinator will be technically supported by contracted national service providers in completing various project activities. All recruitments and procurements are implemented by the Project Coordinator, in close consultation with the UNDP, in line with the UNDP and national rules and procedures. An administrative and financial (NPSA) assistant will also be recruited for the project. The person will be in charge of all the administrative and financial aspects of the project implementation. A driver will also be recruited for the implementation of the project. The purchase of the vehicle will be done under UNDP funds only.

The project support team in the national office (people already recruited) will consist of all the people involved in the implementation of the project. They will contribute to the implementation of the project and therefore part of their salaries will be shared in order to implement the project. The Programme Specialist (NOB - 15%) will assist the project coordinator in programmatic areas; the Procurement Officer (NOB - 15%) will support all procurement requests to be made by the project; the Communication Officer (G7 - 15%) will support all communication activities, the Programme Management Support (G7 - 15%) for all budgetary reporting and proof of funding, the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (P2 - 15%) for all project monitoring activities.



FINANCIAL AND OTHER PROCEDURES

The financial arrangements and procedures for the project are governed by the UNDP rules and regulations for Direct Implementation modality (DIM).

AUDIT CLAUSE

The Project audits will be conducted according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.

12. Total budget

| Output | | ATLAS Budget Description | Amount Year 1 Euro | Amount Year 2 Euro | Amount Year 3 Euro | Amount Year 4 Euro | Total (Euro) | Budget Notes |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Preliminary activity 0.1 Refine the technical analysis | | Local Consultants | 20 000 | | | | 20 000 | 0.1a |
| | | Local Travel | 5 000 | | | | 5 000 | 0.1b |
| | | Contractual Services | | | | | 0 | |
| | | Equipment | | | | | 0 | |
| | | Community Meetings | 5 000 | | | | 5 000 | 0.1c |
| | | Misc-Services | | | | | 0 | |
| | Total activity 0.1 | | 30 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 000 | |
| Preliminary activity 0.2 Carry out a participatory diagnosis | | Local Consultants | 20 000 | | | | 20 000 | 0.2a |
| | | Local Travel | 5 000 | | | | 5 000 | 0.2b |
| | | Contractual Services | | | | | 0 | |
| | | Equipment | | | | | 0 | |
| | | Community Meetings | 5 000 | | | | 5 000 | 0.3c |
| | | Misc-Services | | | | | 0 | |
| | Total activity 0.2 | | 30 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 000 | |
| Preliminary activity 0.3 Establish the baseline situation and develop an Environmental and | | Local Consultants | 20 000 | | | | 20 000 | 0.3a |
| | | Local Travel | 5 000 | | | | 5 000 | 0.3b |
| | | Contractual Services | | | | | 0 | |
| | | Equipment | | | | | 0 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|
| Social Management Framework | | Community Meetings | 5 000 | | | | 5 000 | 0.3c |
| | | Misc-Services | | | | | 0 | |
| | Total activity 0.3 | | 30 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 000 | |
| Output 1.1 Protection and surveillance of Kibira and Rusizi PAs strengthened | | Local Consultants | 8 000 | 8 000 | 8 000 | 5 000 | 29 000 | 1 |
| | | Local Travel | 7 000 | 7 000 | 7 000 | | 21 000 | 2 |
| | | Contractual Services | 30 000 | 30 000 | 25 000 | 10 000 | 95 000 | 3 |
| | | Equipment | | 100 000 | 20 250 | 10 000 | 130 250 | 4 |
| | | Community Meetings | 5 000 | 19 000 | 7 000 | | 31 000 | 5 |
| | | Misc-Services | 2 000 | 2 000 | 2 000 | 2 000 | 8 000 | 6 |
| | Total output 1.1 | | 52 000 | 166 000 | 69 250 | 27 000 | 314 250 | |
| Output 1.2 Demarcation and materialisation of the boundaries of Protected Areas | | Local Consultants | | | | | 0 | 7 |
| | | Local Travel | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 20 000 | 8 |
| | | Contractual Services | 0 | 100 000 | 50 000 | 20 280 | 170 280 | 9 |
| | | Equipment | | | | | 0 | 10 |
| | | Community Mobilization | 15 000 | 15 000 | 15 000 | 8 000 | 53 000 | 11 |
| | | Misc-Services | 2 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 970 | 4 970 | 12 |
| | Total output 1.2 | | 22 000 | 121 000 | 71 000 | 34 250 | 248 250 | |
| Output 1.3 Restoration of degraded areas | | Local Consultants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| | | Local Travel | 8 000 | 7 000 | 7 000 | 6 660 | 28 660 | 14 |
| | | Contractual Services | 0 | 80 000 | 54 590 | 30 000 | 164 590 | 15 |
| | | Equipment | 20 000 | 20 000 | 10 000 | 5 000 | 55 000 | 16 |
| | | Community Mobilization and Training | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 20 000 | 17 |
| | | Misc-Services | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 4 000 | 18 |
| | Total output 1.3 | | 34 000 | 113 000 | 77 590 | 47 660 | 272 250 | |
| Output 1.4 | | Local Consultants | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | | 30 000 | 19 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----|
| Promoting ecotourism in and around PAs | | Local Travel | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 20 000 | 20 |
| | | Contractual Services | 35 000 | 85 000 | 45 000 | 55 000 | 220 000 | 21 |
| | | Equipment | | | | | 0 | 22 |
| | | Community Mobilization | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 40 000 | 23 |
| | | Misc-Services | 2 500 | 2 500 | 2 500 | 2 291 | 9 791 | 24 |
| | Total output 1.4 | | 62 500 | 112 500 | 72 500 | 72 291 | 319 791 | |
| Output 2.1 Valuation of ecosystem services (BIOFIN) | | Local Consultants | 25 000 | 15 000 | 15 000 | | 55 000 | 25 |
| | | Local Travel | 8 000 | 8 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 26 000 | 26 |
| | | Contractual Services | 35 000 | 25 000 | 5 000 | | 65 000 | 27 |
| | | Equipment | | | | | 0 | 28 |
| | | Training | 37 819 | 27 082 | 18 050 | 13 050 | 96 000 | 29 |
| | | Misc-Services | 5 000 | 2 000 | 2 000 | 20 000 | 29 000 | 30 |
| | Total output 2.1 | | 110 819 | 77 082 | 45 050 | 38 049 | 271 000 | |
| Output 2.2 Inventories, research and monitoring for the conservation of protected areas | | Local Consultants | 25 000 | 20 000 | 0 | 10 000 | 55 000 | 31 |
| | | Local Travel | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 5 000 | 35 000 | 32 |
| | | Contractual Services | 20 000 | 60 000 | 20 000 | 60 000 | 160 000 | 33 |
| | | Equipment | 20 000 | 40 000 | 20 000 | 15 000 | 95 000 | 34 |
| | | Training | 25 000 | 15 000 | 20 000 | 20 000 | 80 000 | 35 |
| | | Misc-Services | 5 000 | 4 100 | 3 000 | 3 000 | 15 100 | 36 |
| | Total output 2.2 | | 105 000 | 149 100 | 73 000 | 113 000 | 440 100 | |
| Output 2.3 Reintroduction of species to preserve biodiversity | | Local Consultants | 0 | 20000 | 0 | 0 | 20 000 | 37 |
| | | Local Travel | 10 000 | 10 000 | 7 000 | | 27 000 | 38 |
| | | Contractual Services | 30 000 | 43 650 | 30 000 | | 103 650 | 39 |
| | | Equipment | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 4 150 | 19 150 | 40 |
| | | Community Mobilization | 15 000 | 15 000 | 15 000 | 10 000 | 55 000 | 41 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----|
| | | Misc-Services | 2 000 | 2 000 | 2 000 | 2 000 | 8 000 | 42 |
| | Total output 2.3 | | 62 000 | 95 650 | 59 000 | 16 150 | 232 800 | |
| Output 2.4 Proposed dossiers for UNESCO designated sites: Biosphere reserves and world heritage sites | | Local Consultants | 15 000 | 11 967 | 8 770 | | 35 737 | 43 |
| | | Local Travel | 10 000 | 10 000 | 5 000 | 7 000 | 32 000 | 44 |
| | | Contractual Services | 20 000 | 17 350 | 10 000 | 14 000 | 61 350 | 45 |
| | | Equipment | | | | | 0 | 46 |
| | | Community support and Mobilization | 10 000 | 10 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 30 000 | 47 |
| | | Misc-Services | 5 000 | 5 000 | 2 000 | 1 969 | 13 969 | 48 |
| | Total output 2.4 | | 60 000 | 54 317 | 30 770 | 27 969 | 173 056 | |
| Output 3.1. Awareness and education on biodiversity and PAs management | | Local Consultants | | | | | 0 | 49 |
| | | Local Travel | 6 560 | | 1 000 | 1 000 | 8 560 | 50 |
| | | Contractual Services | 8 000 | 19 493 | 31 077 | 5 000 | 63 570 | 51 |
| | | Equipment | 12 900 | | | | 12 900 | 52 |
| | | Community support and Mobilization | 5 000 | 2 250 | 14 460 | 15 460 | 37 170 | 53 |
| | | Misc-Services | | | | | 0 | 54 |
| | Total output 3.1 | | 32 460 | 21 743 | 46 537 | 21 460 | 122 200 | |
| Output 3.2 Community-based conservation | | Local Consultants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| | | Local Travel | 6 000 | 4 717 | 6 000 | 3 000 | 19 717 | 56 |
| | | Contractual Services | | | | | 0 | 57 |
| | | Equipment | | | | | 0 | 58 |
| | | Community support and Mobilization | 9 000 | 6 000 | 6 563 | 12 720 | 34 283 | 59 |
| | | Misc-Services | | | | | 0 | 60 |
| | Total output 3.2 | | 15 000 | 10 717 | 12 563 | 15 720 | 54 000 | |
| Output 3.3 Development of Income Generating Activities | | Local Consultants | 30 000 | 30 000 | 20 000 | 17 295 | 97 295 | 61 |
| | | Local Travel | 15 000 | 12 000 | 18 000 | 14 500 | 59 500 | 62 |
| | | Contractual Services | 30 000 | 45 000 | 50 000 | 90 000 | 215 000 | 63 |
| | | Equipment | 0 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 30 000 | 64 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----|
| | | CommunitySupport and mobilization | 50 000 | 44 000 | 40 000 | 36 000 | 170 000 | 65 |
| | | Misc-Services | 2 000 | 2 000 | 2 100 | 3 625 | 9 725 | 66 |
| | | Total output 3.3 | 127 000 | 143 000 | 140 100 | 171 420 | 581 520 | |
| Project Management Costs, M&E | | Project Personnel | 121 094,37 | 121 094 | 121 094 | 121 094 | 484 377 | 67 |
| | | Project Evaluation | | | | 20 000 | 20 000 | 68 |
| | | Int'l Consultants | | | | | 0 | 69 |
| | | Local Travel | | | | | 0 | 70 |
| | | Equipment | 14 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 130 | 71 |
| | | Communication | 2 000 | 2 000 | 2 000 | 2 000 | 8 000 | 72 |
| | | Supplies | 3 427 | 1 457 | 1 235 | 1 881 | 8 000 | 73 |
| | | Misc-Services | 4 000 | 4 000 | 4 000 | 4 000 | 16 000 | 74 |
| | | Total management costs and M&E costs | 144 652 | 128 551 | 128 329 | 148 975 | 550 507 | |
| Sub total | | | 917 431 | 1 192 660 | 825 688 | 733 945 | 3 669 725 | - |
| GMS (8%) | | | 73 394 | 95 413 | 66 055 | 58 716 | 293 578 | - |
| Coordination Levy (1%) | | | 9 174 | 11 927 | 8 257 | 7 339 | 36 697 | - |
| TOTAL | | | 1 000 000 | 1 300 000 | 900 000 | 800 000 | 4 000 000 | - |

| Budget Notes | |
|---------------|---|
| 0.1a – 0.1 c | Local consultant: This will cover local consultant recruited direct by UNDP to carryout Preliminary activity 0.1: Refining the technical analysis. Local Travel: Travel costs related to field trips of the project technical staff, stakeholders and local authority to the PA territory and administrative centres. Community Mobilization meetings: Costs related to community mobilization for interviews during the Refining the technical analysis. |
| 0.2a – 0.2 c | Local consultant: This will cover local consultant recruited direct by UNDP to carryout Preliminary activity 0.2: Carry out a participatory diagnosis. Local Travel: Travel costs related to field trips of the project technical staff, stakeholders and local authority to the PA territory and administrative centres. Community Mobilization meetings: Costs related to community mobilization for interviews during the participatory diagnosis. |
| 0.3a – 0.3c | Local consultant: This will cover local consultant recruited direct by UNDP to carryout Preliminary activity 0.3: Establish the baseline situation and develop an Environmental and Social. Local Travel: Travel costs related to field trips of the project technical staff, stakeholders and local authority to the PA territory and administrative centres. Community Mobilization meetings: Costs related to community mobilization for establishing the baseline situation and develop an Environmental and Social. . |
| From 1 to 5 | Local consultant: This will cover local consultant recruited direct by UNDP to develop management plans for the protected area, developing PA funding mechanisms, training OBPE staff in communication and monitoring, carrying out staff training needs assessment. Local Travel: Travel costs related to field trips of the project technical staff, stakeholders and local authority to the PA territory and administrative centres, for O&M travel. Contractual services: costs related to contracts for installation of communication and monitoring equipment, costs related to contracts for the construction of the fire towers and firewall, installation of firefighting equipment and training of OBPE staff and communities on firefighting. Equipment: costs related to purchase of communication and monitoring equipment for the Rusizi and Kibira, costs related to the purchase of firefighting equipment for the Rusizi and Kibira. Community Mobilization meetings and trainings: Costs related to training costs and community mobilization. |
| From 7 to 11 | Contractual service: This will cover local contracts for opening/survey the PAs boundaries and installation of boundary pillars. Travel costs related to field trips of the project technical staff, stakeholders and local authority to the PA territory during the supervision. Community mobilization and meetings: Costs related to community mobilization during demarcation of the PAs. |
| From 13 to 17 | Local Travel: Travel costs related to field trips of the project technical staff, stakeholders and local authority to the PA areas being restored. Contractual services: costs related to contracts to raise nursery seedlings from the nursery bed. Equipment: costs related to the purchase of equipment to be used during planting of trees in the degraded areas of Rusizi and Kibira. Community mobilization and training: Costs related to tree planting, training meetings and community mobilization. |
| From 19 to 23 | Local consultant: This will cover local consultant recruited direct by UNDP to identify eco-tourism potential, initiatives for development and promoting eco-tourism. Local Travel: Travel costs related to field trips of the project technical staff, stakeholders and contractors to the PA |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| | territory and administrative centres. Contractual services: costs related to contracts for the construction of tourist eco-lodge. Community mobilization: Meetings: Costs related to community tourism development |
| From 25 to 29 | Local consultant: This will cover local consultants by UNDP to develop evidence based national biodiversity financing plan. Local Travel: Travel costs related to field trips of the project technical staff, stakeholders, consultants and local authority to the PA territory and administrative centres. Contractual services: costs related to contracts for carrying out valuation of ecosystem services to promote payments for ecosystem services, carrying out studies on the valuation of ecosystem services to promote payment for ecosystem services and support mechanisms for payment for the ecosystem's services. Training: Costs related to training of OBPE staff in valuation of ecosystem services. |
| From 31 to 35 | Local consultant: This will cover local consultant recruited direct by UNDP to establish inventory, research and monitoring systems for OBPE: Travel costs related to field trips of the project technical staff, stakeholders, consultants and local authority to the PA territory. Contractual services: costs related to CEBIOS contracts for carrying out biodiversity inventory, plant and animal research and monitoring the biodiversity in the 2 PAs. Equipment: costs related to purchase of inventory, research and monitoring for the Rusizi and Kibira. Training: cost related to training of OBPE staff on inventory, research and monitoring systems and partnership meetings with private sector, research institutions and academia. |
| From 37 to 41 | Local Travel: Travel costs related to field trips of the project technical staff, stakeholders and local authority to the PA territory and administrative centres. Contractual services: costs related to establishment of nursery beds to raise tree seedling for re-introduction and carrying out the feasibility study for animal re-introduction in the Parks. Community mobilization: Costs related to community involvement in planting the tree species in the Parks. Equipment: costs related to purchase of inventory, research and monitoring for the Rusizi and Kibira. |
| From 43 to 47 | Local consultant: This will cover local consultant recruited direct by UNDP to train people in the creation and management of UNESCO designated sites Travel costs related to field trips of the project technical staff, stakeholders, consultants and local authority to the PA territory. Contractual services: Costs related to international consultants to train people in the creation and management of UNESCO designated sites. Training: cost related to training of OBPE staff on inventory, research and monitoring systems and partnership meetings with private sector, research institutions and academia. |
| 49-53 | Local Travel: Travel costs related to field trips of the project technical staff, stakeholders and local authority to the PA territory and administrative centres. Contractual services: costs related to contracts with NGOs and CSOs to develop awareness and sensitization programs and materials, construction of environmental education centres and carry out the environmental education programs in schools and establishing partnerships with environmental education NGOs and CBOs. Community mobilization: Costs related to training costs and community mobilization for conservation awareness and environmental education. |
| 55-59 | Local Travel: Travel costs related to field trips of the project technical staff, stakeholders and local authority to the PA territory and administrative centres. Community mobilization: Costs related to community mobilization participating in the conservation activities. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 61-65 | Local consultant: This will cover local consultant recruited direct by UNDP to develop community income generating projects for communities, returnees/IDPs and Batwa as alternatives to reduce pressure on the natural resources. Local Travel: Travel costs related to field trips of the project technical staff, stakeholders and local authority to the PA territory and administrative centres. Contractual services: costs related to contracts support the income generating projects. Community mobilization: Costs related to engaging community in income generating projects targeting women, returnees and Batwa. Equipment: costs related to purchase of inventory, research and monitoring for the Rusizi and Kibira. |
| 67 | Project personnel: Part ⁷ of the costs for the project manager and other core staff as per the PMU setup. Recruitment of a Project Manager (P3), an administrative and financial assistant (NPSA), a driver (NPSA). Those will be full time to implement the general project. The project support of the Country Office is also included in the project personnel such as : Programme Specialist (NOB – 15%) ; Procurement Officer (NOB – 15%) – Communication Officer (G7 – 15%) – PMSU (G7-15%) – M&E Specialist (P2 – 15%) |
| 68 | Evaluation of the project |
| 69 - 70 | No management costs related |
| 71 | Equipment: Project office equipment e.g. Projectors, laptops, desk computers, printers etc. |
| 72 | Communication: Costs related to Communication activities for the project |
| 73 | Supplies: Office supplies required for project management |
| 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66 | Miscellaneous: Sundry that include minor costs such as supplies during workshops/round table discussions and other unspecified expenses |
| 74 | Miscellaneous: Sundry that includes common services such as Offices, project office telephone and internet communication facilities, Security and cleaning |

⁷ The cost of project manager, administrative and financial support will be co shared with EU /UNDP. About 30% of the costs supported by EU/UNDP and 70 % by DGD

13. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and reporting: The project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation activities. The project's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework will be based on the existing UNDP M&E framework for biodiversity programming. Project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out in accordance with established UNDP procedures and will be carried out by the project team and the UNDP country office (UNDP-CO).

The strategic results framework provides performance and impact indicators for the implementation of the project and their corresponding means of verification which will be used as instruments to monitor progress in the effectiveness of PA management. The monitoring and evaluation plan includes an inception report, project implementation reviews, quarterly and annual review reports, a no-cost internal mid-term review and a final evaluation. The following sections describe the main components of the monitoring and evaluation plan and indicative cost estimates for monitoring and evaluation activities.

The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalised in the project inception report after a collective development of indicators, means of verification and a full definition of the M&E responsibilities of the project staff.

Inception Phase: A project inception workshop will be organised with the full project team, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, UNDP-CO and representatives from the EU and DGD within 6 months of the project launch. ENABEL will also participate as one of the main implementing partners. A key objective of this kick-off workshop will be to help the project team understand and take ownership of the project's purpose and objective, as well as to finalise the preparation of the first annual project work plan. This will involve reviewing the logical framework (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), providing additional detail where necessary and, on the basis of this exercise, finalising the annual work plan (AWP) with precise and measurable performance indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected project results.

Project Reporting: The Project Management Unit, in collaboration with UNDP M&E Specialist, will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that are part of the monitoring process. The first six reports are mandatory and strictly related to monitoring, while the last two have a broader function and their purpose will be defined during implementation. A project inception report will be prepared immediately after the inception workshop.

The **Annual Project Report/Project Implementation Review (PIR)** should be carried out once a year. The Annual Project Report/Project Implementation Review is an essential management and monitoring tool for UNDP, the executing agency and the project coordinators, and is the main means of learning lessons from ongoing projects at the portfolio level.

Quarterly progress reports: short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP Country Office and by the project team.

UNDP ATLAS Monitoring Reports: A Combined Delivery Report (CDR) summarizing all project expenditures, is mandatory and should be issued quarterly. The PM will send it to the PEB for review and the Executing Partner will certify it. The following logs should be prepared: (i) The Issues Log is used to capture and track the status of all project issues throughout the implementation of the project. It will be the responsibility of Project Manager to track, capture and assign issues, and to ensure that all project issues are appropriately addressed; (ii) the Risk Log is maintained throughout the project to capture potential risks to the project and associated measures to manage risks. It will be the responsibility of the Project Manager to maintain and update the Risk Log, using Atlas; and (iii) the Lessons Learned Log is maintained throughout the project to capture insights and lessons based on the positive and negative outcomes of the project. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to maintain and update the Lessons Learned Log.

Internal mid-term review: An internal no-cost mid-term review will be undertaken at the mid-point of the project lifetime. The mid-term review will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term.

Project Terminal Report: During the last three months of the project the project team under the Project Management will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the Project, lessons learnt, objectives met, or not achieved, structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure the long-term sustainability and the wide replicability of the Project's outcomes. It will be drafted prior to the conduction of the independent terminal evaluation and finalized after. In this way it will both contribute to the understanding of the evaluators and can benefit in its final version from the Terminal Evaluation conclusions and evaluators comments.

Periodic Thematic Reports: As and when called for by UNDP, the project team will prepare Specific Thematic Reports, focusing on specific issues or areas of activity. The request for a Thematic Report will be provided to the project team in written form by UNDP and will clearly state the issue or activities that need to be reported on. These reports can be used as a form of lessons learnt exercise, specific oversight in key areas, or as troubleshooting exercises to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered.

Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. As part of the Inception Report, the project team will prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary this Reports List will be revised and updated

and included in subsequent APRs. Technical Reports may also be prepared by external consultants and should be comprehensive, specialized analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project and its sites. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

Independent Evaluation, Audits and Financial Reporting: The project will be subjected to one independent external evaluation. An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal Project Executive Board meeting and will focus on evaluating the overall impact of the project in the context of its goal, objectives outcomes and outputs. The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities.

Learning and Knowledge Sharing: Results from the project will be disseminated both within and beyond the project intervention zone through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. An internal assessment by PMO staff will help to collate lessons learned and will seek to identify what the project team considers to be useful and practical information to gather and analyze. Because this requires additional effort, time and funds, an associated budget has been included for this.

In addition, the project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP sponsored networks, organized for Senior Personnel working on projects that share common characteristics including an established electronic platform for sharing lessons between the project coordinators. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based, and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

Capturing and sharing knowledge and lessons learned will constitute an important component of the project and an essential way to ensure the sustainability and replicability of project achievements. This project element cuts across all project components. It is also noteworthy that most field areas are unable to receive electronic information, therefore reliance on printed materials will be high.

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Activities, Responsibilities, Budget and Time Frame

| Type of M&E Activity | Responsible Partner | Budget USD <i>excluding project team staff time</i> | Timeframe |
|--|---|--|--|
| Inception Workshop | Project manager UNDP CO EU ENABEL | \$10,000 | Within the first two months of the project startup (Inception phase up to 6 months) |
| Inception Report | Project team UNDP CO | None | Immediately following the Inception workshop |
| Measurement of means of verification for project purposes indicators. | Project Manager | To be finalized in the inception phase | Start mid and end of the project |
| Measurement of means of verification for project progress and performance (Measure on an annual basis) | Oversight by project manager, monitoring and evaluation officer, project Team | To be determined as part of the annual work plan's preparation | Annually prior to ARR/PIR and definition of the work plans |
| APR (Annual Project Review) and PIR (Project Implementation Report) | Project Team UNDP-CO ENABEL | None | Annually |
| Quarterly progress reports | Project team | None | Quarterly |
| Combined Delivery Reports | Project team | None | Quarterly |
| Issue Log | Project manager UNDP CO | None | Quarterly |
| Risks Log | Project Manager UNDP Programme Staff | None | Quarterly |
| Lessons Learnt | Project manager UNDP Programme Staff | None | Quarterly |
| Internal mid-term review | Project team UNDP CO | None | At the mid-point of the project implementation |
| Final Evaluation | Project Team UNDP CO External consultants (Evaluation team) | \$30,000 (Divided between DGD and UNDP funds) | At least three months before the end of project implementation. This evaluation will be specifically done for the DGD funded project only. |
| Terminal Report | Project team UNDP CO Local consultant | Funds are budgeted for local consultants | At least 3 months before end of the project |
| Lessons Learnt | Project team | None | Yearly |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| | UNDP CO Monitoring and evaluation officer | | |
| Audit | Project team UNDP CO | US\$ 3,000 | Once during lifetime of the project as per UNDP audit regulations |
| Visits to field sites | Project team UNDP CO Governmental Representatively | Paid from internal assessments and operational budget | Yearly |

14. Multi-Year Work Plan

The indicative Action plan for the project implementation of this action is as follows:

| | Planned Budget by Year (€) | | | | | PLANNED BUDGET (€) | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Activities | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Implementing body | Funding Source | Budget Description | Amount |
| Preliminary Activities | | | | | | | | |
| Preliminary activity 0.1: Refine the technical analysis | 30,000 | | | | | | | 30,000 |
| Preliminary activity 0.2: Carry out a participatory diagnosis | 30,000 | | | | | | | 30,000 |
| Preliminary activity 0.3: Establish the baseline situation and develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework | 30,000 | | | | | | | 30,000 |
| Outcome 1 - The sustainable management of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks is improved | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Strengthening protection and surveillance of Kibira and Rusizi PAs | 52,000 | 166,000 | 69,250 | 27,000 | UNDP | | | 314,250 |
| 1.2. Demarcation and materialization of the boundaries of PAs | 22,000 | 121,000 | 71,000 | 34,250 | UNDP | | | 248,250 |
| 1.3 Restoration of degraded areas | 34,000 | 113 000 | 77,590 | 47,660 | UNDP | | | 272,250 |
| 1.4 Promoting ecotourism in and around protected areas | 62,500 | 112,500 | 72,500 | 72,291 | UNDP | | | 319,791 |
| Outcome 2 - The institutional capacities and the legal framework necessary to ensure sustainable conservation of the biodiversity of protected areas are strengthened | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------|--|--|-------------------|
| 2.1 Development of strategies for valuation of ecosystem services | 110,819 | 77,082 | 45,050 | 38,049 | UNDP | | | 271,000 |
| 2.2 Inventories, research and monitoring for the conservation of PAs | 105,000 | 149,100 | 73,000 | 113,000 | UNDP | | | 440,100 |
| 2.3 Reintroduction of species to preserve biodiversity | 62,000 | 95,650 | 59,000 | 16,150 | UNDP | | | 232,800 |
| 2.4: Proposal dossiers for UNESCO designated sites: biosphere reserves and world heritage sites | 60,000 | 54,317 | 30,770 | 27,969 | UNESCO | | | 173,056 |
| <i>Outcome 3 - The local populations of Kibira and Rusizi National Parks are involved in the conservation actions with special attention to women, and benefit from ecosystem services dividends</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Awareness and education on biodiversity conservation | 32,460 | 21,743 | 46,537 | 21,460 | UNDP | | | 122,200 |
| 3.2 Community-based conservation | 15,000 | 10,717 | 12,563 | 15,720 | UNDP | | | 54,000 |
| 3.3 Income Generating Activities developed | 127,000 | 143,000 | 140,100 | 171,420 | UNDP | | | 581,520 |
| Project management costs, monitoring and evaluation | 144,652 | 128,551 | 128,329 | 148,975 | UNDP | | | 550,507 |
| Sub-total | 917 431 | 1 192 661 | 825 688 | 733 945 | | | | 3,669,725 |
| GMS (8%) | 73 395 | 95 413 | 66 055 | 58 716 | | | | 293,578 |
| Coordination Levy (1%) | 9 174 | 11 927 | 8 257 | 7 339 | | | | 36,697 |
| TOTAL | 1 000 000 | 1 300 000 | 900 000 | 800000 | | | | 4,000,0000 |

15. Legal Context

This document, together with the Country Programme Action Plan signed by the Government of Burundi and UNDP which is incorporated by reference, constitutes together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement and all Country Programme Action Plan provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

This project will be implemented by directly by UNDP in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures. UNDP shall ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition as per the financial governance of UNDP.

16. Risk Management

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS).

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism, that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>). UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:

- a) Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in such responsible parties, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall: put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible parties, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
- b) UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible parties, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s obligations under this Project Document.
- c) Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a “sub-party” and together “sub-parties”) acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.
 - i) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” (“SEA”).
 - ii) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment (“SH”). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause

offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

d) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include : policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

- i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
- ii) (Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
- iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
- iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
- v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

e) Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

f) Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.

g) Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

h) The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

i) In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

j) Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.

k) Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

17. Annexes

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report**
2. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** [\[English\]](#) [\[French\]](#) [\[Spanish\]](#), including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. *(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).*
3. **Risk Analysis.** Use the standard [Risk Register template](#). Please refer to the [Deliverable Description of the Risk Register](#) for instructions
4. **Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and HACT Micro Assessment)
5. **Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions.** The standard Project Board TOR can be found [here](#).
6. **On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner⁸.** On-granting clauses for non-UNDP Implementing Partners can be found [here](#).

⁸ Applicable for non-UNDP Implementing Partner as Grant Making Institution facilitating on-granting.