



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

BURUNDI



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION

Country Programme Name	Burundi		
Year Started	2010		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	80	-	80
Grant amount committed	3,379,010	-	3,379,010
Project level co-financing in cash	814,229	-	814,229
Project level co-financing in kind	2,794,674	-	2,794,674
Total co-financing *	3,608,904		
<small>Source: SGP database as of 2023</small>			
<small>* Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed</small>			

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)						
Biodiversity	-	11	19	-	-	30
Climate Change	-	23	19	1	6	49
Land Degradation	-	25	20	-	-	45
Sustainable Forest Management	-	4	2	3	-	9
Capacity Development	1	4	1	-	1	7
International Waters	-	5	10	-	-	15
Chemicals and Waste	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total Projects Completed	1	73	71	4	7	156

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.								
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES								
Biodiversity								
Number of biodiversity projects completed	-	-	11	19	-	-	-	30
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	4
Hectares of PAs	-	-	80	25	-	-	-	105
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	4
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	5
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	100	25	-	42	-	167
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	-	-	23	19	1	6	-	49
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	1
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	100	65	65	487	-	717
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	60	120	-	1,193	-	1,373
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	20	-	-	3	-	23
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	20	12	-	6	-	38
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	25	20	-	-	-	45
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	1,200	60	-	160	-	1,420
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	1,200	60	-	160	-	1,420
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	200	75	-	269	-	544
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	250	60	-	15	-	325
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	23	1	-	2	-	26
Sustainable Forest Management								
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	4	2	3	-	-	9
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	200	50	-	-	-	250

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International Waters								
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	15
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Land based pollution reduced (tons)	-	-	15	30	-	-	-	45
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Hectares of river and lake basins converted	-	-	80	60	-	-	-	140
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	80	60	-	-	-	140
Chemicals and Waste								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Organic farming	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	2
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	7
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	1	12	-	21	-	34
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	59	20	-	-	-	79
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	-	750	-	600	-	1,350

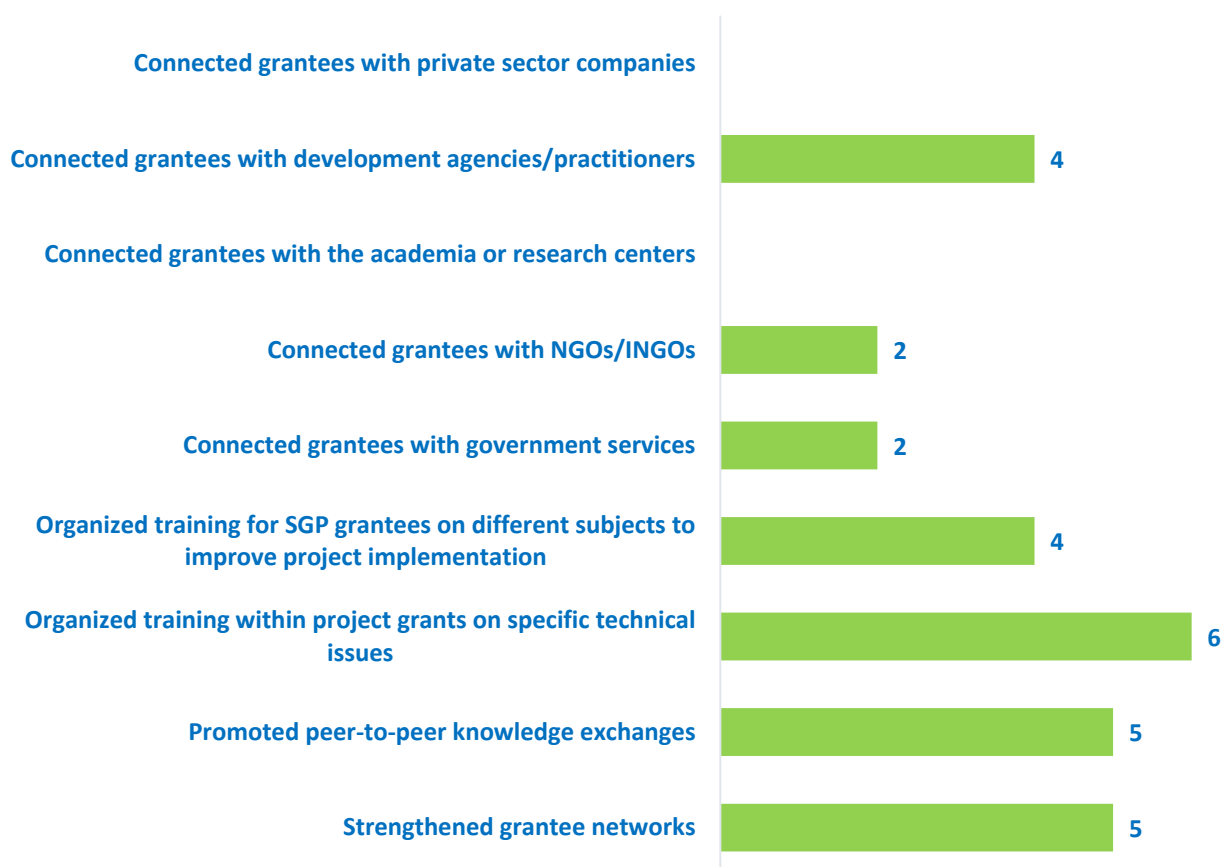
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	3
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	60	21	12	30	-	-	-	21
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	1	-	64	1	4	7	-	77
Number of completed projects led by women	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	5
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Indigenous Peoples								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	-	62	42	-	2	-	106
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	1	-	-	-	-	2	6	9
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Ways to encourage IP projects								
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	2
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	-	42	-	7	-	49
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	6
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	1	6	-	1	5	13

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Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	9
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	-	60	40	-	7	-	24
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	5
Community-level trainings conducted	-	-	60	1	-	3	-	64
Number of projects monitored through field visits	9	12	6	42	7	7	1	84
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	9	2	7	9	5	6	3	41
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	7	6	6	5	8	10	7

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

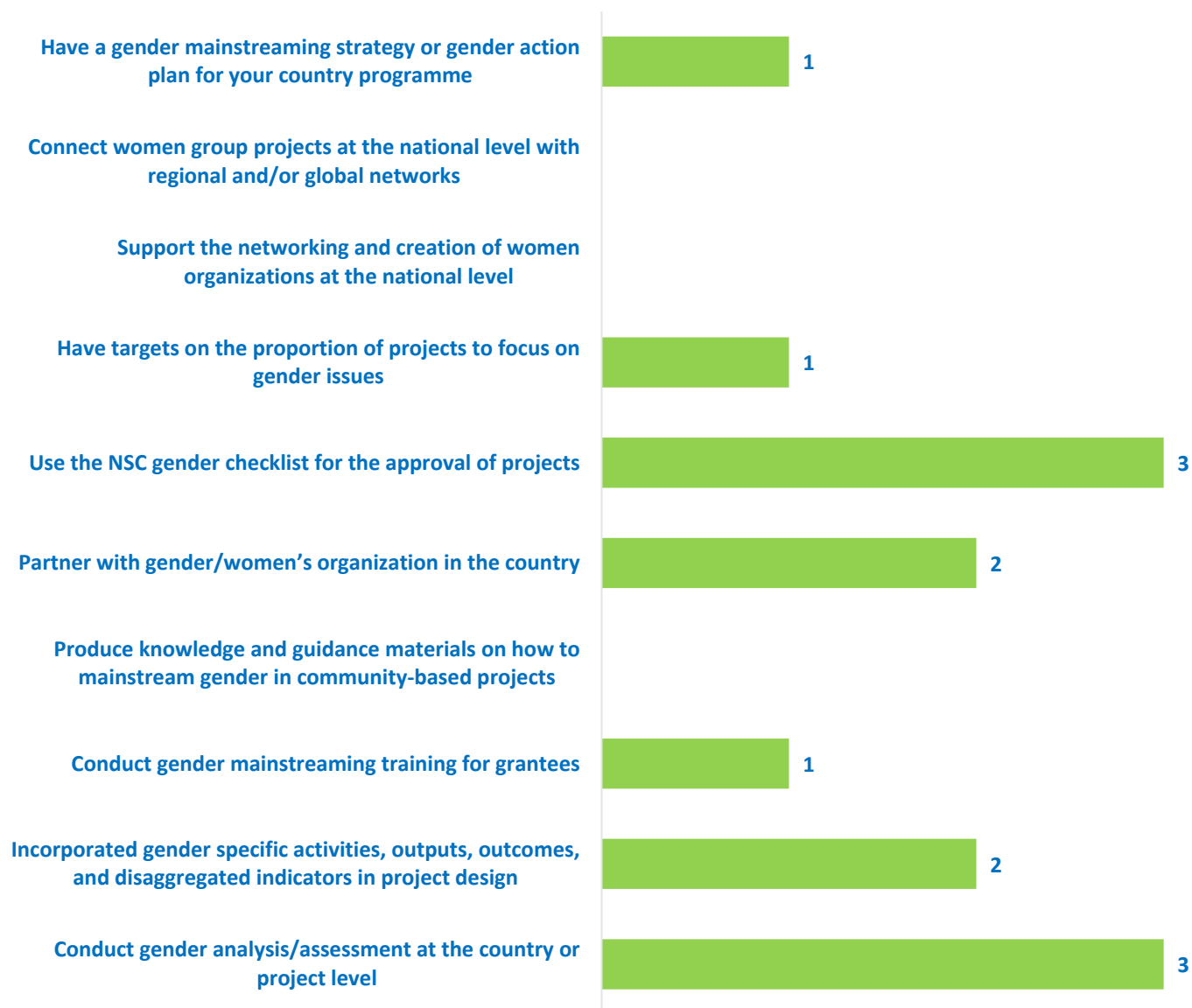
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



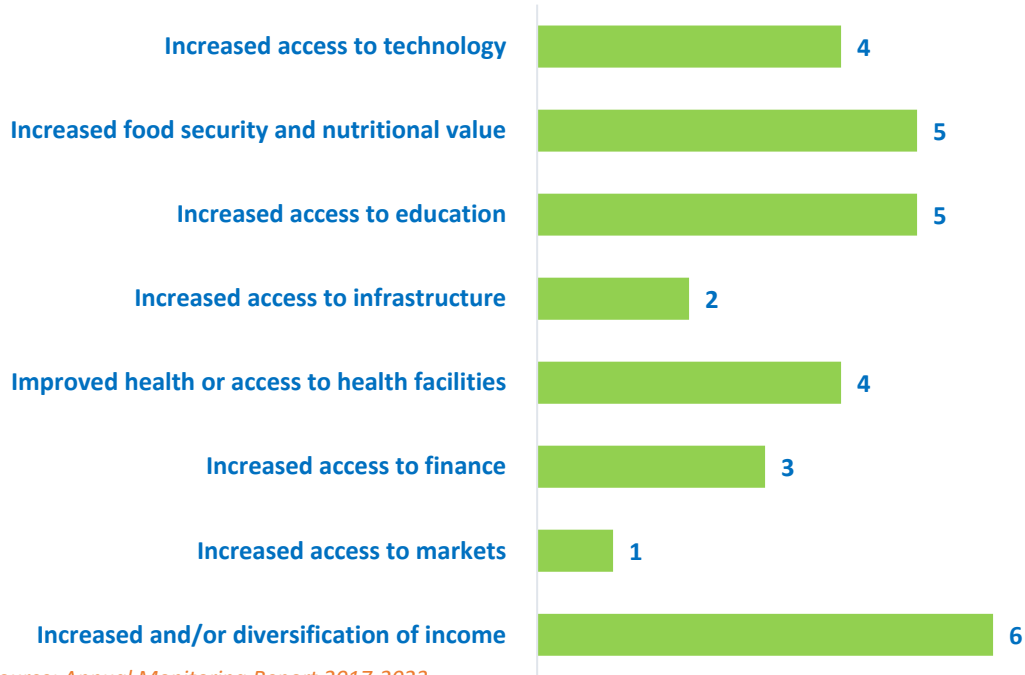
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



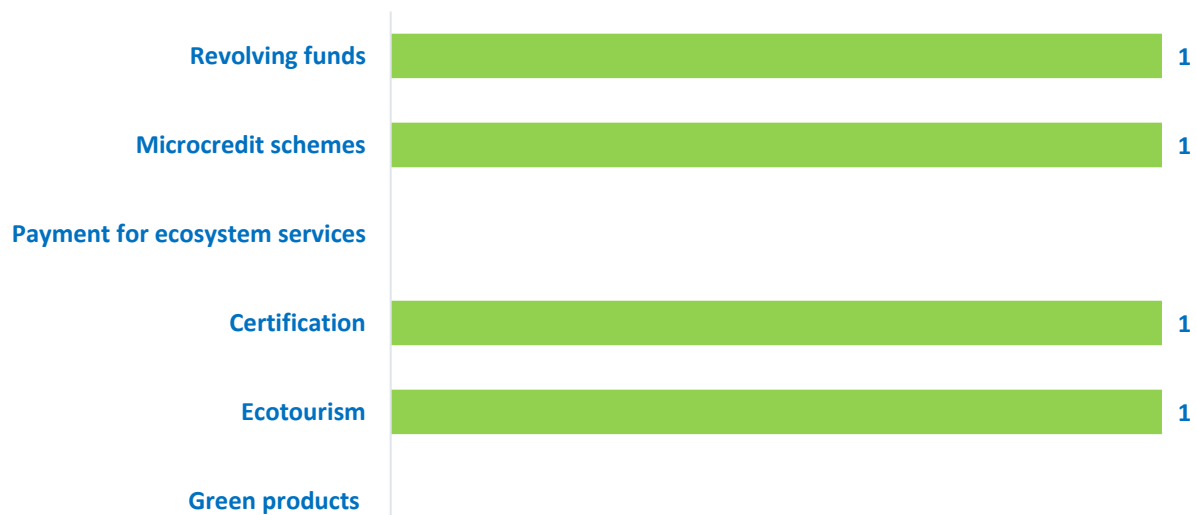
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

In **Burundi**, SGP supported grantee *Dukingirikibira* in the installment of community plantations of *Prunus Africana* in riparian areas of the Kibira National Park in Muramvya. Located in Bugarama, Muramvya province of Burundi, *Dukingirikibira* is a women's association of 350 members that implements multiple projects dedicated to reforestation actions, reproduction of native species in nursery trees, and marketing gardening. This association works on the territory of the Kibira National Park which has been suffering from incessant deforestation with serious impacts on downstream areas. The project addressed the vulnerability of this ecosystem and worked on adopting appropriate safeguarding measures. In particular, the DUKINGIRIKIBIRA association felt there was an urgent need to act to conserve the *Prunus Africana* which has traditionally been used as alternative medicine by the healers of the community. 150.000 seedlings of *prunus Africana* were produced and planted. The project was also committed to protecting this forest through a series of economic recovery activities for their households, including the installation of a community mill in Bugarama and anti-erosion devices on family farms. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

Capacity Development

To support grant making focus at landscape/ seascape levels, and in line with evidence-based approach, twelve capacity development grants were used by SGP country programmes, Burkina Faso, **Burundi**, Georgia, Grenada, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Paraguay, Senegal, St. Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago, and Haiti, to develop their respective OP6 Country Programme Strategies (CPS). The development of the CPS has been a participatory, multi-stakeholder process that provides the framework for the grantmaking at the country level, by establishing priorities and focus during the Operational Phase. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

In terms of international and regional law, Burundi has already ratified 3 Rio de Janeiro conventions. Several policies, strategies, programs and plans have been put in place for their implementation.

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

	Convention de Rio de Janeiro + Cadres de planification	Date de ratification ou de production
1	Convention des Nations Unies sur la Diversité Biologique (CDB)	Avril 1997
	Stratégie Nationale et Plan d'Action sur la Biodiversité (SNPAB)	8 Février 2013
	Cadre National de Biosécurité (CNB)	2004
2	Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC)	Avril 1997
	Première communication nationale sur les changements climatiques	2001
	Plan d'Action National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques (PANA)	2006
	Mesures Appropriées d'Atténuation au niveau National (MAN/UNFCCC)	2008 et 2009
	Deuxième communication nationale sur les changements climatiques	2010
	Troisième communication nationale sur les changements climatiques	2019
	Stratégie Nationale et Plan d'Action sur les Changements climatiques	2013
3	Convention des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre la désertification (UNCCD)	Avril 1997
	Programme National de Lutte contre la Dégradation des sols (NAP)	2005
	Stratégie Nationale et Plan d'Action Nationale de Lutte contre la dégradation des sols (SP-LCD)	2011
4	Convention de Stockholm sur les polluants organiques persistants (POP)	Février 2005
	Plan National de Mise en Œuvre de la Convention de Stockholm (PNM)	Mars 2006
5	Cadres nationaux de programmation	
	Plan National de Développement du Burundi 2018-2027	2018
	Vision «Burundi 2025»	Juin 2011
	Auto-évaluation Nationale des Capacités à Renforcer par le FEM (ANCR)	2008
	Exercice de formulation du Portefeuille de projets pour le FEM – 6 (NPFE)	2014
	Strategic Action Programme (SAPs) for shared international water - bodies	
	Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Programme (NELSAP)	
	Stratégie Agricole Nationale	Juillet 2008
	Stratégie Nationale et Plan d'Action en matière d'Education Environnementale et de Sensibilisation	2007
	Stratégie Nationale de Communication, Education et Sensibilisation du Public	2014
	Stratégie Nationale de l'eau	2012

6	Programmes ou Projets nationaux et régionaux	
	Programmes et Projets nationaux	
	Plan National pour l'Investissement Agricole (PNIA)	2011
	Programme de Sensibilisation pour la Protection du Lac Tanganyika	2012
	Schémas provinciaux d'aménagement du territoire (SPAT)	2010
	Programme d'aménagement des bassins versants pour la résilience au changement climatique (PABVARC)	
	Programme Nationale de lutte anti erosive	2018
	Technology Needs Assessment	
	Capacity Building for Transparency	
	Biennial updated under climate change	En cours
	Programmes et Projets régionaux	
	Plan Stratégique pour la biodiversité du Lac Tanganyika	
	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project Phase II (LVEMP II)	2012
	Programme Intégré Population-Santé-Environnement	2014
	Convention de MINAMATA sur le mercure	2020

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.
- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.
- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:
 - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
 - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change. For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.