



Call for Proposals  
Producer Organization Submission CAPAD Burundi

Supporting small-scale family farmers who are members of CAPAD cooperatives in Burundi to be resilient to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic



**CONFEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS FOR  
DEVELOPMENT**

Organization without political, ethnic or religious concerns, approved by  
Ministerial Order No 530/1593 of 31 December 2003

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## GAFSP Call for Proposals: Producer Organization

### Section 1: Basic Data

a. Project Name	<b>Supporting small-scale family farmers who are members of CAPAD cooperatives in Burundi to be resilient to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic</b>	
b. Country and Region	Burundi, East Africa.	
c. Producer Organization (PO)	Name: CAPAD - Confédération des Associations des Producteurs Agricoles pour le Développement (In English: Confederation of Agricultural Producers' Associations for Development). Created in 2003, CAPAD is a non-profit organization that brings together 163 agricultural cooperatives comprised of up of 153,164 family farming households (62 per cent of whom are women).	
	Postal address: Kigobe, Rue Kiyeye, N°1, Bujumbura B.P 24   Tel:(+257) 22 21 79 02 - (+257) 76 652 176	
	Registration	Approved by Ministerial Order N° 530/1593 of 31 December 2003 in Bujumbura
	PO website or link to annual report	Website: <a href="http://www.capad.info">www.capad.info</a> Annual Report: <a href="http://capad.info/IMG/docx/PLAN_STRATEGIQUE_DE_LA_CAPAD_2017_2022.docx">http://capad.info/IMG/docx/PLAN_STRATEGIQUE_DE_LA_CAPAD_2017_2022.docx</a>
	Primary Activities of PO	CAPAD intervenes in the following main areas: organizing small scale farmers into cooperatives, supporting agricultural production, livestock breeding, advisory support, rural entrepreneurship, value-adding of agricultural production, access to financing, lobbying and advocacy, capitalisation, knowledge management and access to information, etc.
Type of target farmers	Small family farmers	
d. PO Mission Statement	CAPAD is a confederation that works for the transformation of agriculture and livestock and for the promotion of sustainable agriculture through promising and innovative sectors	
e. PO Focal Person (for this project)	Name: Annick Sezibera Title: Executive Secretary Email : <a href="mailto:capad_shirukubute@yahoo.fr">capad_shirukubute@yahoo.fr</a> Alternative e-mail: <a href="mailto:sezannick@yahoo.fr">sezannick@yahoo.fr</a>	
f. SE Focal Person	Name: Jean Philippe Audinet Title: Senior Technical Advisor, PMI/IFAD Rural Institutions E-mail : <a href="mailto:j.audinet@ifad.org">j.audinet@ifad.org</a>	
g. Total GAFSP Grant Funding Requested (refer to Annex 1 – Project Budget Table)	Amount Requested: US\$ 2,439,000 (Two million four hundred and thirty-nine thousand US dollars)	
h. Estimated project start and end date (mm/yy – mm/yy):	May 2022 to May 2025	

<p>i. Preferred Supervising Entity (Select only one)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> African Development Bank (AfDB)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Asian Development Bank (ADB)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> World Bank (WB)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> World Food Programme (WFP)</p>
<p>j. Has the PO previously received a GAFSP Missing Middle Initiative grant?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please complete <i>Annex 4</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>

## **Section 2. Project Description (weighting 35%) (suggested 6-8 pages)**

### **2.1 Project Development Objective (max. 2 sentences)**

**1. The project development objective is to support small family farmers who are members of CAPAD cooperatives to be resilient against the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, while sustainably improving their income and food security.**

**2.2. Provide a clear description of the proposed project, including a brief description of the rationale and approach, and more detailed descriptions of the project components and activities, geographic focus and target populations.**

#### **Context**

2. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Burundi has been poorly assessed, monitored and publicized, with the border regions of the country being the most affected by COVID-19. Since December 2020, health authorities have estimated 10,198 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and at least 38 deaths.<sup>1</sup> In Moso, the proposed intervention area of the project, surveys conducted by CAPAD through its cooperatives in the provinces of Ruyigi and Cankuzo (six communes) show a 40-50 per cent drop in banana producers' income. This follows the closure of cross-border trade with the United Republic of Tanzania. The lean season from October to December/January proved difficult for the poorest households.

3. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are compounded by the fragility and food insecurity of rural households caused by the 2015 political crisis. Part of the population fled to the United Republic of Tanzania in 2015 but started to return to Burundi after the 2020 general elections.

4. In the provinces of Ruyigi, Cankuzo and Karusi, CAPAD is developing a project "le projet Fertilité" to restore soil fertility through agroecological practices such as mulching, composting and watershed protection. This is being implemented in partnership with the agri-agency CSA and with EU funding. Among the six communes in the project area, IFAD is supervising the PNSADR-IM<sup>2</sup> project, financed by GAFSP in 3 communes. The objectives of the PNSADR-IM project are centred on three components: (i) strengthening of hydro-agricultural infrastructure and unlocking rural areas; (ii) development and structuring of sectors; and (iii) coordination and strengthening of institutional capacities.

5. The present project proposed by CAPAD, under IFAD's supervision is complementary to (i) the Fertility Project, that includes the same beneficiaries and complements the present propped project on environmental protection, anti-erosion and soil fertility, using organic fertilizers and (ii) the PNSADR-IM project, that complements by strengthening and structuring three of the nine cooperatives<sup>3</sup> from the proposed project.

<sup>1</sup> <https://covid19.who.int/region/afro/country/bi>

<sup>2</sup> National Programme for Food Security and Rural Development of Imbo and Moso

<sup>3</sup> Two cooperatives from Gisuru and one cooperative from Kinyinya

CAPAD is looking for targeted responses in the short and medium-term and has initiated action research with its partners<sup>4</sup> to render family farm systems more productive and resilient to climate change, which is also a response to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic at the farm level.

#### **Project rationale, area and target group**

6. **The project targets Moso**, one of the areas most affected by the pandemic in Burundi, and where socio-economic recovery is slow to take hold. The activities target **nine CAPAD cooperatives** in the provinces of Cankuzo and Ruyigi, which have more than **4,800 members**. The cooperative members are small and medium-sized family farmers, 52 per cent of whom are women, affected by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and cultivating an average of 0.8 ha, including 20 acres of banana plantations. The project draws on the experiences of the producers and CAPAD's experience in supporting their agricultural activities. Risk minimization is made possible by the development of business potential between the cooperatives and the banana juice processing unit, managed by SOCOPA,<sup>5</sup> a cooperative company whose share capital is shared by three of the nine cooperatives targeted by the project and CAPAD.

7. The project will provide market opportunities and income to banana producers, who currently face difficulties in exporting and selling their produce on the local market. It will strengthen the operational capacity of cooperatives in the region to provide better economic and commercial services to their members.

8. The investment in strengthening the resilience of producers is justified by the existence of market opportunities for banana juice and the presence of the banana juice processor (SOCOPA) located in the project area. SOCOPA plans, through additional investments, to **double its production capacity by 2022** in certain markets, such as that of natural gas and non-gas banana juice, coveted for their nutritional qualities. Negotiations/discussions are also underway with the World Food Programme (WFP) to promote consumption of these banana juices in school canteens, through WFP's school feeding program.

9. The project will introduce new types of plant material, such as banana plants, multi-purpose varieties, allowing the production of banana for juice or cooking banana, and varieties producing a fruit rich in vitamin A. The new varieties introduced were selected by ISABU,<sup>6</sup> certified by the National Seed Certification Office (ONCCS) and evaluated through multi-site trials. The most drought resistant, productive and BBT<sup>7</sup> resistant varieties were adopted, registered and added to the national catalogue. To ensure wider dissemination of the new varieties, the project partner ISABU would multiply them in its laboratories and those of the AGROBIOTEC multiplication company. The cuttings of the banana plants would make it possible to obtain a starting stock of healthy plants, sufficient to ensure the renewal of ageing, low-productivity banana plantations, a key element in Burundi's agricultural systems and in maintaining soil fertility.

10. The banana sector was selected for this project because it is the most commercialized agricultural production in volume and value, representing 14 per cent of the Burundi's GDP and 38 per cent of agricultural GDP, and involving more than 1,300,000 farm households. The development of semi-industrial and industrial processing and the recent strengthening of inter-professional cooperation between the sector's actors (producers, processors and traders) will stimulate wealth creation along the value chains.

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4 GERDAL (Group of Experimentation and Research: Development and Localized Activities), IITA (International Institute of Tropical Agriculture), CSA (Collectif Stratégie Alimentaire) and ISABU (Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi),

5 SOCOPA Société Coopérative de transformation agro-alimentaire et de Commercialisation des Produits Agricoles

6 ISABU Institute of Agronomic Sciences of Burundi

<sup>7</sup> BBT, or the banana bunchy top disease, has affected severely the banana production of smallholders in Burundi

11. Despite its importance,<sup>8</sup> banana production is limited by ageing plants and inappropriate agronomic practices, while climate change further threatens the already vulnerable production systems of smallholders. The result is a significant reduction in food security and household incomes, leading to a higher level of malnutrition aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic. To mitigate the consequences of the low productivity of banana plantations, the project is also promoting the dissemination of bio-fortified beans and other associated food crops, thus reducing household food insecurity in the immediate future.

12. The interventions of the cooperatives involved will increase the efficiency of the banana sector in a cooperative spirit, favourable to the producers, and guaranteeing the control of transactions from upstream to downstream (doubling the average productivity of the targeted crop associations, processing discount at the transformation).

**13. Targeting strategy:** The target group consists of 4,800 member households of the 9 cooperatives in the project's area of action, which lost between 40 and 50% of their income due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, affecting the livelihoods of their entire family, i.e. more than 20,000 people spread over 6 communes. Within this group, priority access to subsidies will be given to the 2,700 households most vulnerable to the effects of the pandemic. The majority of these households are female-headed and have small and medium-sized farms of 0.5 ha and less than 0.5 ha. Members with farms of 1.5 to 2 ha and more, are encouraged to use the services of their cooperatives, supported by the project, and to renew their banana plantations, without the project's subsidies, while respecting a certain social equity. The most vulnerable members, at the core of the proposed project, are mostly: (i) in a state of food insecurity, eating only one or two meals a day, their farm no longer produces enough and they no longer have work outside the farm, (ii) have children affected by chronic malnutrition, (iii) have difficulties in accessing technical agricultural training, difficulties financing their activities and therefore difficult access to efficient means of production, (iv) have a high illiteracy rate, affecting more than 30% of women, and (v) lack information on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, reproductive health, nutrition and food diversification. This targeting strategy is consistent with IFAD and GAFSP's approach to targeting, which focuses on the most vulnerable small-scale producers affected by food insecurity, climate shocks, chronic malnutrition and unequal access to productive resources

#### **Objectives, outcomes, components and impact indicators**

14. The overall objective of the project is the strengthening of resilience, the sustainable improvement of income and food security of family farmers, members of CAPAD cooperatives, against the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Its development objective is to professionalize the cooperatives in order to offer economic services to their members involved in the development of multipurpose banana value chains, grown in association with other food crops, including fortified organic beans.

15. At the end of the three years of implementation, the expected effects of the project will be: (i) an increase in the yields and areas of multipurpose banana crops, rich in vitamin A, and in the production of fortified beans by the members of the cooperatives; (ii) an improvement in the governance of the cooperatives; and (iii) an improvement in the marketing/commercialization of multipurpose banana crops, rich in vitamin A, leading to an increase in income.

16. The three results mentioned above will be achieved through three components organized around two technical components and a coordination/management component, which are:

**Component 1: Support for the quantitative and qualitative increase in the supply of multipurpose bananas and their marketing.** It will aim at: (i) reshaping the household farm system, in particular by renewing the ageing, unprofitable banana plantations, through the introduction of multipurpose banana varieties, rich in vitamin A, coveted by consumers for their high juice content and attractive yellowish colour, flavour and smell.<sup>9</sup> The renewal of the banana plantations will allow for the doubling of the plantations' productivity. In addition, food

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<sup>8</sup> The banana plantation occupies some 300,000 ha (30 per cent of the country's agricultural land) and produces 1,800,000 tons of banana per year.

<sup>9</sup> Ibihanda/ibitsiri variety, Igisubi/mugomozi/kayinja Yangambi Km5 variety.

crops, particularly the production of fortified organic beans, will contribute to a better coverage of food, nutritional and monetary needs; and (ii) contributing to the doubling of the production capacity of the Ruyigi processing unit, through a new bottling line and the purchase of glass bottles, and improving its integration and competitiveness<sup>10</sup> in a rapidly growing market.<sup>11</sup>

17. The indicative purchase price of the raw materials delivered to the factory is 210 Fbu/kg (or 0,11 USD/kg) of green banana. The indicative selling price of natural juice, ex-factory in 33 cl bottles, is 500 Fbu (or 0,250 USD). The average production cost of bananas varies between 50 and 80 Fbu/kg (or 0,025 and 0,040 USD/KG).

18. **The activities to be developed by the cooperatives will cover :** (i) the drafting of an annual business plan per cooperative on the economic services to be rendered to the target group of 4,800 member households, (ii) the training of cooperative leaders, in charge of the follow-up of field and marketing activities, and in agroecological approaches, (iii) the production of 300,000 multipurpose banana trees, of pro-vitamin A varieties from laboratory micro-plants, multiplied under contract with Agrobiotec and ISABU laboratories; (iv) purchase of seeds and multiplication of bio-fortified bean seeds from seed multipliers in the region, recognized by the National Office for Seed Control and Certification (ONCCS); (v) the distribution to the target group by the nine cooperatives of multipurpose banana plants (110 plants - 10 acres) to renew 50 per cent of the ageing banana plantations of family farms and 9 kg of fortified bean seeds per household to diversify the production of their gardens; (vi) the establishment, with the support of ISABU, of about 160 farmer field schools (FFS) on banana plantations to train farmers in more resilient cultivation techniques, such as organic fertilization, biological control, pruning and management of the banana tree; (vii) the establishment of a system of subsidies for production from distributed banana plants, with reimbursement of 50 per cent of the first banana harvest. The amount of the subsidies will be blocked in the deposit accounts in the microfinance institutions for target producers by the cooperatives. Other payments from the industry, among others, will be added to these deposit accounts and will progressively allow access to campaign credit; (viii) support and technical monitoring of the specialized structures of ISABU on technical itineraries and of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) for the valorisation of banana waste into charcoal; (ix) the acquisition of a van and the construction of a network of banana collection points at the level of the nine cooperatives to facilitate transportation; (x) support for marketing and contractual arrangements between the members of the cooperatives and the industry — staggered group sales in accordance with signed specifications based on fair prices, a financial contribution from the savings accounts of the farmers in the target group paid by SOCOPA to increase their savings and rebates on the profits of the banana processing unit in proportion to the contributions of each; and (xi) logistical support and regressive support for the operating costs of the cooperatives.

#### **Expected results**

- Production of 2,000 tonnes of multipurpose vitamin A bananas and 250 tonnes of fortified beans. An increase in the income of family farmers of 20 per cent in order to maintain or improve the standard of living of producers, weakened by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- The development of more climate-resilient farming systems, reinforcing CAPAD's existing efforts; and
- A sustainable economic alliance between the cooperatives and their members and the company SOCOPA, which will most likely guarantee an increase in income through the contractual arrangements with the members of the cooperatives.

**Component 2: Capacity building of cooperatives in support of collective and contractual marketing of products.** Based on CAPAD's experience, this component will aim at professionalizing cooperatives around economic services likely to improve their members' access to agricultural inputs and markets, to improve their income. CAPAD will adopt a business plan approach, consultation and contractual arrangements between actors, in particular with the SOCOPA processing unit (compliance with specifications in terms of quality,

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11 This investment was made necessary following the ban on the use of any type of plastic packaging in the industry to limit the environmental footprint of the processing stage, particularly through recycling (Presidential Decree of 18 August 2018).

quantity, schedule, etc.).

19. The project will equip the nine cooperatives each with a computer, and logistics and solar kits. They will organize their interventions by guaranteeing the profitability of the economic services rendered to members, and with the possibility to organize remote meetings, in case the COVID-19 pandemic persists. By providing these services at competitive costs, the cooperatives will be able to pass on the significant benefit of the various actions, in particular the benefit of the grouped marketing of their production (contractual arrangements, pre-financing of the campaign, and reduction of transport costs, negotiation of better prices, and negotiation of better marketing conditions) to the farmers of the target group.

20. **In terms of training**, CAPAD will train and upgrade the skills of (i) the **staff and leaders of the targeted cooperatives**, by organizing workshops on leadership and communication, the development of inter-cooperative business plans and gender; (ii) **managers of cooperatives** in terms of general accounting, monitoring and evaluation, monitoring of business plans, analysis of audit reports, recording of farm monitoring data in the PUMA software and on the tools of the cooperative monitoring systems; and (iii) producers, especially women and youth, will strengthen their literacy level, in order to promote their participation in the organs of their cooperative. This training could be provided by trainers selected by CAPAD among the leaders of the cooperatives and/or by qualified personnel from local NGOs.

21. **In terms of prevention against the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic**, and more generally in terms of health protection, the following activities will be implemented: sensitization session on protective measures to take against COVID-19 and distribution of masks, gel and soap so participants of meetings and trainings can protect themselves and others. To avoid the spread of the virus, CAPAD will give preference to open air sessions and virtual sessions (ICT4D). Furthermore, CAPAD will support members of the targeted cooperatives to set up **Health Solidarity Consortia**<sup>12</sup> by providing its know-how in this area and by participating in their launch. These so called “tontine” structures have a savings component for health care and other social events. They are created by their members who choose among themselves and set the modalities and rules of operation. These health solidarity consortia have already proven their importance among small family farmers and especially among women and low-income households.

22. **In terms of positioning the products on the banana and banana juice market**, the project will finance: (i) a study on the development strategies to be considered to enhance the value of these different market niches; (ii) a training workshop to sensitize leaders of cooperatives and commercial agents on sales strategies and supply plans to be adopted, and (iii) the establishment of a local banana value chain committee participating in advocacy for the supply of banana and banana juice to school canteens.

23. **In support of the banana processing process and the quality of banana juice**, the project will finance: (i) international expertise on the technical processes of banana juice processing; (ii) equipment for juice quality control; and (iii) analyses for their certification.

#### Expected results

- Strengthening the capacity of cooperatives to plan, implement and manage activities effectively and independently for economic benefit.
- Capacity building of women and youth members of the nine cooperatives to reduce rural poverty and the exodus of youth to the cities by creating jobs.
- Better organization of commercial activities and opening of new markets.
- Empowerment of cooperatives through the economic services they provide.

### **2.3. Elaborate on the target population and the targeting strategy for the project**

24. As part of the project preparation, CAPAD staff visited Cankuzo and Ruyigi to (i) present the project to the local authorities and to the presidents/staff of the **nine cooperatives** targeted by the project; (ii) analyse the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the 4,800 members of the cooperatives and their families (of whom 52 per

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<sup>12</sup> The health solidarity consortia, or locally named ‘tontines’ will be further detailed during the elaboration of the full proposal, including the measures for ensuring their sustainability.

cent are women). On average, producer members have been affected by a 30 to 40 per cent drop in their income (surveys conducted for the project in May 2021); and (iii) agree on a number of criteria for the selection of the beneficiaries.

#### List of the target cooperatives and their members

Provinces	Communes	Cooperatives	Members			
			Total	H	F	Young people
Cankuzo	Cendajuru	TUZUBUKENE	540	273	267	33
	Cendajuru	ABAKUTSAKIVI	502	225	277	304
	Mishiha	DUHUZABARIMYI	687	299	388	320
	Gisagara	IMBERE NI HEZA	385	180	205	150
Ruyigi	Kinyinya	CODERIMO	203	97	106	15
	Kinyinya	UMWIZERO W'ABARIMYI	226	98	128	11
	Ruyigi	KAZOZA KEZA	680	338	342	123
	Gisuru	TERIMBERE	973	469	504	539
	Gisuru	SHIRUKUBUTE	633	324	309	258
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4,829</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>1,753</b>

25. The drop in income due to the impact of the pandemic was put into perspective as income alone is not a significant factor of food insecurity or poverty. In this case the size of the farm and the means of existence play more of a role. Three other criteria enabled the identification of the target group: (i) vulnerable people who struggle to feed themselves and eat only one or two meals a day; (ii) women and youth, heads of food insecure households; and (iii) apparent malnutrition in children (54 per cent<sup>13</sup> chronic malnutrition in the target zone) caused by the poverty of the most vulnerable families.

26. The project's approach will therefore be flexible, open to all members without exclusion. Subsidies on plant material will target the most vulnerable, whose participation will be encouraged as the most vulnerable households often tend to be isolated. The target group of the project is 4,800 family farming households of which 2,700 will benefit from subsidies in the form of banana plants and bean seeds.

27. Members of the Boards of Directors of the cooperatives approved this inclusive approach, the targeting criteria, and the link between the cooperatives and the local medical services, to strengthen preventive measures to be taken in the face of the pandemic and to set up solidarity consortia for health care.

28. In order to ensure **equity among beneficiaries**, the quantity of plants and seeds distributed to farmers will be calculated based on a maximum cultivation area. Farmers could acquire a maximum of 110 banana plants and 8 kg of beans on 10 acres, allowing them to naturally renew 20 acres (banana and beans) in the second year, with two harvests per year for the beans. This equity criterion will increase the participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups (notably the 2015 refugees who have now returned to the country).

29. The approach to the target group and access to plant material subsidies will be clarified at the beginning of the project through a **baseline study**, to ensure fair social equity.

#### 2.4 Describe major obstacles to smallholder and related small business development in the food and agriculture sectors in the project area.

13 ISTEERU: 2018 National Nutrition and Mortality Survey Report



30. In general, markets are relatively poorly organized in Burundi and the surpluses of small producers to be marketed are few and seasonal. This scarcity contributes to high collection costs and the dependence of producers on collectors. As such, producers do not add much value to their production, which is often purchased on the spot.

31. The closure of the border with the United Republic of Tanzania and the restriction of movement within the country due to the COVID-19 pandemic further disrupted markets, resulting in loss of earnings and significant export losses, particularly for the banana export market — valued at 400 tonnes per year and based on FHIA varieties, which are less coveted in Burundi. The incomes of banana growers and multipliers have fallen by 40-50 per cent. The seedling multipliers saw their sales drop from 60,000 to 20,000 plants and the macro multipliers abandoned the activity. In addition, several growers have left their banana plantations untended. The lean season from October to December/January proved to be economically difficult for the poorest households.

32. The main constraints faced by these small-scale farmers, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, are related to (i) their **isolation**; (ii) difficulties in **accessing** agricultural technical **training** and **means of production**; (iii) **insufficient organization of the sectors of** conservation, processing and marketing; (iv) difficulty accessing **financing** for their activities; (v) a high **illiteracy rate** in rural areas, especially among women, up to more than 30 per cent in Moso; and (vii) lack of information on reproductive health, nutrition, dietary diversification and measures to be taken in the case of COVID-19 infection.

33. CAPAD is aware of the negative impact of these constraints on farmers' income and resilience and seeks to minimize them within its cooperatives. The provision of several economic services to its members, 52 per cent of whom are women, and representing more than 160,000 households at the national level, and more than 4,800 at the level of the Moso cooperatives, makes it possible to limit the deleterious effects of the above constraints.

34. **The activities proposed** by the project promote the renewal of the banana plantations with selected varieties of multi-purpose vitamin A-rich bananas, and the cultivation of fortified beans associated with other food crops with secure market access through industry, **pre-financing the collection and thus solving a large part of the obstacles identified**. The target group, consisting of cooperative members, will benefit from subsidised services for the time being, thus favouring the most vulnerable households. The financial system to be set up is based on the granting of a subsidy in return for freezing savings from the profits of the sale of the production (15-20 per cent of the subsidy received). Securing of these savings guarantees access to lines of credit for the campaign with microfinance institutions, and in business relations with CAPAD and SOCOPA.

35. **Economic environment.** CAPAD and SOCOPA are actively involved in business networks in Burundi, having set up eight processing units in the interior of the country to stimulate the sale of rice, cassava flour, maize, natural banana juice, liquid chilli, and fortified porridge flour for children and adults. The Embassy of France in Bujumbura has supported the creation of these processing units. Under supply contracts with agricultural cooperatives that are members of CAPAD, the processed products are sold in the confederation's own sales outlets, at the production sites and on the Bujumbura market. This proximity and involvement of CAPAD in the sales network allows it to monitor price trends. The processing sites are **real regional development poles**, attracting various partners and new rural businesses. These economic actors are pioneers in the regions concerned, and show great resilience in the face of environmental difficulties: power cuts, use of generators, water supply, etc.

36. In Ruyigi, near the banana processing unit, CAPAD has just strengthened this pole in Moso, by taking over the management of a **60 ha state farm** of mixed farming, specialized on the farming of pigs to be processed on the spot and to be distributed at the level of solidarity chains supported by the members of its cooperatives. The by-products of the banana processing unit will be used as feed for the livestock of the Ruyigi farm.

**2.5 Describe proposed linkages between POs and private sector actors. Will the project work with commercial banks (if yes, explain how)? Will the project work with other non-financial private sector entities (if yes, explain with whom and how)?**

37. **Private sector participation.** The private sector ensures the piloting of the implementation of the project. First of all, CAPAD, which is a confederation of producers, the implementing cooperative, is a

representative of the private sector. The AGROBIOTEC laboratory is a private entity and SOCOPA, the main "buyer" of bananas under the project, is a cooperative that specializes in processing rice, maize, tomatoes, cassava and bananas. This cooperative has an investment plan to double its banana processing capacity by 2022.<sup>14</sup>

38. The project will facilitate the negotiation and signing of contracts for the delivery of multipurpose bananas between the cooperatives and the processing units, in particular with SOCOPA, a private processing company whose capital is held by the CAPAD cooperatives. The contracts will explicitly mention the quantities and quality to be delivered by each of the cooperatives involved, the prices to be paid, and in particular, the direct debit of the payment to a financing institution. CAPAD will strengthen the capacities of the cooperatives in terms of collection and quality control of production so that they can perform their functions as aggregators to the best of their ability, thus guaranteeing deliveries that comply with the technical specifications agreed upon contractually with the industrial processors.

39. **Relationship between CAPAD and the financial sector.** Based on a memorandum of collaboration between CAPAD and the National Federation of COOPECs of Burundi (FENACOBUR), since 2018, some of the cooperatives in the project area are developing relationships with COOPECs (Savings and Credit Cooperatives), which finance agricultural campaigns for cereals. Within the framework of the present project, this collaboration will be strengthened by the signing of contracts between cooperatives and the industrial processor SOCOPA. CAPAD will support the cooperatives in negotiations with local financing institutions to obtain credit for the acquisition of banana plants and other agricultural inputs. In addition, the proceeds from banana sales will be deposited with a financial institution, securing these profits, and strengthening the financing relationship between farmers, cooperatives and financial institutions.

40. To facilitate the assistance of the financing institutions, in addition to the direct debit of the payments of the industrial processors in favour of the cooperatives, the project partners will discuss the setting up of a small guarantee line up to 10-15 per cent of the amount of the financing granted by the financing institutions.

41. At the end of each delivery season to industrial processors, CAPAD will encourage the cooperatives to increase the amount of this guarantee line. CAPAD, which already has relevant experience in this area, will ensure before the end of the project that the governance provisions and operating rules of this guarantee line are discussed and validated by the cooperatives, thus guaranteeing its operation beyond the project.

**2.6 Describe expected results of this project and how they will be measured at output, outcome, and impact levels.**<sup>15</sup> Follow the guidance in *Annex 2* and elaborate a Results Monitoring Matrix in *Annex 2, Table E*.

42. To assess the degree of completion of the development objective to '**Professionalize cooperatives to provide economic services to their members involved in the development of the multipurpose banana value chain**', the indicator relating to 'Number of farmers (disaggregated by gender) accessing at least one economic service provided by the cooperatives' will be measured on the basis of the annual project activity report by counting the services provided and the number of farmers reached.

43. To achieve this development objective, the project will work toward three main results. The first is **the production of multipurpose banana of vitamin-rich varieties associated with the production of bio-fortified beans by members of the cooperatives has increased**. Three indicators to be measured are (i) yield per hectare of multipurpose banana; and (ii) area cultivated per hectare of multipurpose banana and production in tons of bio-fortified beans. The indicators will be measured through plot monitoring sheets and the annual activity report. The project will directly support 2,700 family farmers and 9 cooperatives to consolidate business relations with market operators and the Ruyigi processing unit. There are five outputs leading to this first outcome.

44. The first output is a **Business plan for multipurpose banana of vitamin-rich varieties developed by each cooperative is validated**. The corresponding indicator is **the number of validated cooperative business**

<sup>14</sup> [https://socopaburundi.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Plan-daffaire\\_Usine-de-Banane\\_Ruyigi.pdf](https://socopaburundi.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Plan-daffaire_Usine-de-Banane_Ruyigi.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> Refer to the [GAFSP M&E Plan](#) for guidance on M&E requirements for GAFSP grants once approved.

**plans.** It will be measured through the business plan documents produced. The second output is **access of cooperative members to agricultural input financing is facilitated.** Two indicators will be used to document this output, namely (i) the number of family farmers having received a subsidy for banana vines; and (ii) the number of family farmers having built up input savings. These two indicators will be measured respectively through banana planting lists and account statements provided by the financing institutions that hold the savings of family farmers. The third output concerns **the strengthening of technical capacities of cooperative members on production routes.** The indicator will focus on the “number of participants (disaggregated by gender) who attended the training”. The measurement will be done through the attendance lists during the training and the annual activity reports of the project. The fourth output is: **Banana farmer field schools are functional.** The indicator for the achievement of this output is the “number of farmers (disaggregated by gender) who participated in the field school sessions”. This will be measured through the field school session reports and the annual project activity reports. The fifth output: **advisory support services to cooperative members and plot monitoring are provided** will be measured by two indicators, namely: (i) the “number of contracted facilitators” and, (ii) the “number of agreements signed with research and advisory services”. The measurement of these two indicators will be done through the signed contracts and the activity reports of the facilitators, research and advisory services, and the annual activity reports of the project.

45. **The second result of the project is that the governance and management of cooperatives are improved.** Three indicators will be measured for the achievement of this result, namely (i) the “Statutory regularity of the sessions of the governance bodies”; (ii) the “Percentage of women and youth in positions of responsibility”; and (iii) the “Work plan executed on time”. The indicators will be measured through the minutes of the sessions of the bodies. Three outputs will be produced. The first output is: **Leadership and communication capacities of cooperative leaders are strengthened.** The indicator will focus on the “Number of trained cooperative leaders (disaggregated by gender)”. The measurement will be done through the attendance lists of the training and the annual reports of the project activities. The second output is: **An institutional, organizational and managerial development plan for each cooperative is validated and evaluated regularly.** The indicator linked to this output is the “Number of development plans validated, executed and evaluated”. The measurement will be done through the validation reports of the plans by the governance bodies of the cooperatives and the annual activity reports of the cooperatives and the project. The third output is: **Financial and administrative audits of cooperatives are carried out.** An indicator has been defined and relates to the “Number of financial and administrative audits”. The measurement will be done through the financial and administrative audit reports.

46. The third result concerns **the marketing of multipurpose banana production is improved for farmers.** Two indicators will be measured, namely (i) the “Quantity in tons of quality bananas delivered to processing units” and (ii) the “Farmer’s net margin”. Six products will be used to achieve this result. The first output is: **Specifications for quality and control standards for multipurpose bananas are validated.** One indicator has been selected to measure this output: “Number of specifications for banana quality validated by cooperatives and processing units”. The measurement will be based on the specifications. The second product is: **Sales contracts for multipurpose banana production are negotiated on the basis of the specifications and executed.** An indicator has been chosen to measure this product, namely “Number of contracts signed between cooperatives and banana processing units”. This will be measured by the contracts signed and the reports of the crop year reviews, which will evaluate the implementation of the contracts. The third output is: **The capacities of cooperative managers are strengthened with regard to contractual arrangements.** The indicator to be measured is the “Number of managers strengthened on contractual arrangements” and will be done through the attendance lists of the training sessions. The fourth output concerns **the financing of working capital for collection, infrastructure and equipment for the collection of banana production by cooperatives is facilitated.** The indicators for this output are the “Volume of collection loans granted to cooperatives” and the “Number of collection infrastructures for quality”. They will be measured through loan notifications provided by financing institutions and infrastructure acceptance reports. The fifth output is **the positioning of banana juice on the national market is strengthened.** The indicator is “Volumes of banana juice sold”. The measurement will be made through the sales invoices of the SOCOPA processing unit. The sixth output is: **The monitoring and evaluation system is improved and digitized for the benefit of family farmers and their cooperatives.** Two indicators are planned, namely (i) the “Number of digitized database(s) per cooperative”, which will be measured

by the number of digitized databases; and (ii) the “Number of online platform(s) for the monitoring and organization of banana and juice supply and demand”, whose evolution is evaluated on an online platform.

47. All these indicators will be monitored by the **farm monitoring software** (Unified Programme for Agricultural Monitoring - PUMA) for indicators related to production as well as the cooperative monitoring tool to measure the level of maturity, inclusion and professionalization of cooperatives.

### 2.7 What evidence is there that the proposed approach and activities will successfully address the issues identified?

48. The project is a synthesis of experiences and lessons learned over a decade by CAPAD and its network of cooperatives in marketing agricultural products, the quality of which has not always been up to market requirements, due to the transition from subsistence farming to market farming.

49. Following a certain number of pitfalls encountered during the organization of occasional group sales to market operators and artisanal processing conducted by a certain number of cooperatives, SOCOPA was created. SOCOPA, a subsidiary company based on the share capital of the cooperatives and CAPAD, aims to collect the surpluses of family farmers and to enhance their value through semi-industrial processing, while meeting the market’s quality standards and seeking out the most profitable market niches, thereby guaranteeing interesting returns for the farmers on the purchase of his production — grouped sales — and on processing through discounts.

50. The project follows this approach: to help farmers better valorise their production by satisfying market expectations. The approach is based on the development of marketing through pre-financing, **to build the foundations of contract farming for the benefit of family farmers**, enabling them to stop selling off their surplus. The project subsidizes, in exchange for blocked savings, quality plant material (in this case multipurpose banana plants rich in vitamin A and fortified bean seeds on secure markets). Banana juice is the most valued and coveted banana product, for its nutritional value. At the end of the project, the natural gas and non-gas juice would likely be on the list of products to be distributed in school canteens, as an alternative to milk. Advanced discussions are underway with WFP on this subject. In addition, the project’s activities are developing contract farming on a cooperative basis, with farmers holding majority on the boards of both CAPAD and SOCOPA. The approach is not new in the sub-region. In Senegal, it has been practiced for a long time in the industrial tomato sector, where tomatoes are processed into double concentrate. In Burundi, this approach is somewhat more innovative, pointing the way to the future.

### 2.8 In summary, why should GAFSP provide grant funding to the proposed project? (max. 1 paragraph). Why are the proposed activities a priority for funding?

51. The project assists **populations highly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic**, who are in a state of food insecurity aggravated by the political crisis of 2015 and the climatic hazards observed over the last three years — **one meal a day**. Through its , t project paves the way for a **new market-oriented approach** to help the most vulnerable households avoid plunging into a vicious circle of extreme poverty, as well as renewing their productive capital through a subsidy against savings secured in individual accounts. These blocked savings allow access to lines of credit after the third year of savings, strengthening the economic resilience of farmers to the effects of climate change and other potential crises. The project meets the GAFSP objectives of food security, resilience of cropping systems to climate change by promoting enriched crops and maintaining soil fertility under banana. The **project is innovative, replicable and empowering**.

## **Section 3. Context for the Proposed Project (weighting 20%) (suggested 2-3 pages)**

**3.1 Describe the state of the agriculture and food system in the project area, including any current and future pressures on the sector (e.g., climate risks). Describe any impacts and disruptions caused by COVID-19, particularly impacts in project activity areas and on the target populations.**

How has the COVID-19 response been coordinated at the local level and in the project area? Include specific COVID-19 context and data, where available, as relevant to the proposed project.

52. The family farmers of Moso practice mixed farming on small areas, most of them working between 0.5 ha and 0.8 ha of intensively cultivated but insufficiently productive land, fragmented over several plots, on hills and plains.

53. Family producers are agro-breeders and horticultural agroecologists, living close to the “Rugo”. The typical banana farm/household extends on **average** over 20 acres of banana cultivation and associated productions: beans, sweet potatoes, manioc, contributing to maximizing the space and sometimes complemented by small livestock (a goat, a pig, a few chickens). The other plots on the hills and plains are less maintained and cultivated, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, when there is a lack of labour to work the fields, which are otherwise dedicated to the production of rice and vegetables, depending on the season and water resources.

54. Less stringent on hilly lands, cultivation practices such as slash and burn, bush fires, and uncontrolled deforestation often have a negative impact on natural resources. More than ever, with the pressure on land and extreme climatic , such as storms and floods as well as land grabbing contributing to the unstoppable acceleration of land and environmental degradation

55. Faced with these issues and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, CAPAD, supported by the European Union, the French Development Agency (AFD), the Kingdom of Belgium and IFAD, and with the technical support of the Collectif Stratégies Alimentaires (CSA), the Comité Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Développement (CCFD-Terre solidaire), is reacting by promoting resilient agroecological practices adapted to the landscapes of the country’s different agroecological zones. The introduction at the farm level of improved varieties of horticultural products with high nutritional value (beans, soybeans, orange-fleshed sweet potatoes) improves soil fertility and the nutrition of farmers’ families. In addition, promoting the use of wheelbarrows limits the arduousness of the work. The application of these techniques and agroecological practices will succeed in the medium-term in reducing pressure on the environment and limiting greenhouse gas emissions. Farming systems that emphasize these sustainable intensification practices can improve crop resilience, diversify production and reduce environmental degradation.

56. Auto-consumption represents 40-50 per cent of total production. The drop in production observed during the COVID-19 pandemic led to a significant loss of cash income and an imbalance in diets, toward more consumption of starchy foods and sporadic protein intake, given primarily to men. The development of vitamin A-rich banana and fortified organic beans will enable households to diversify and rebalance their diet, in order to better meet the nutritional needs of women and children who, in the project area, do not yet benefit from the school canteens supported by WFP<sup>16</sup>.

### 3.2 How will the proposed project address medium- to long-term COVID-19 response and recovery of the agriculture and food sectors in a changing climate and support the principle of ‘building back better’<sup>17</sup>?

57. Many peasant households were affected to varying degrees by the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in labour shortages in production, a generalized drop in income, limited market access, and reduced opportunities due to limited mobility and the closure of borders. Financially affected and faced with an insufficient level of production (aging banana plantations with low productivity, poorly maintained gardens, etc.), the weakest

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16 CAPAD is working with WFP to provide beans to school canteens in some areas of Burundi not covered by the project.

<sup>17</sup> Deriving from its origins in disaster recovery, the term ‘build back better’ in the context of the present COVID-19 pandemic and recovery encompasses attention to economic recovery while addressing today’s global environmental threats: <https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/building-back-better-a-sustainable-resilient-recovery-after-covid-19-52b869f5/>

households quickly found themselves in a state of food insecurity and were forced to reduce the number of meals per day.

**58.** Faced with this situation, CAPAD distributed food seeds to the most vulnerable, via their cooperatives, with the support of the SAFE 2020 project under IFAD's RPSF (through AgriCord, and for the amount of 30.000 EUR or 35.500 USD) and encouraged its small animal solidarity chains to destock without delay. This action was launched and supervised by CAPAD agents in the short term to improve food security and make the nearby Rugo garden more resilient through the adoption of drought-resistant seed varieties. This is a successful example of an initiative within a research-action project conducted by CAPAD and GERDAL, with a spillover effect shared with other partners. A framework for consultation has thus been formed around agroecological practices. In the same region, CAPAD is collaborating with IFAD's PNSADR-IM in capacity building and support for rice cooperatives, marketing and access to finance.

**59.** In the medium-term, CAPAD is also committed to adapting its soil fertility restoration project — 3.7 million EUR (or USD4,4 million) financed by the European Union — to open it up more to agroecological and small-scale livestock farming, the combination of which strengthens the natural resilience of productive systems to change. This is while remaining within the reach of the most vulnerable farmer-members who during the COVID-19 pandemic are experiencing more than ever the challenges of survival and child malnutrition, resulting in particular from a reduction in the available labour force at farm level, a drop in family incomes, and a decrease in technical support, etc.

**60.** The proposed project contributes to the gradual reshaping of the family farm — average size of 0.5 to 0.8 ha — by developing more productive farming systems, by maximizing potential over two to three seasons, based on the lessons and experiences of the various projects underway.

**61.** In the short-term, the project is helping weakened and undernourished households rebuild their gardens using improved quality and more nutritious seed kits selected by ISABU, as well as the renewal of the ageing, low-productivity banana plantation, which is the central element of the farm system and the food and nutritional support for households. A significant proportion of households in Moso and in the six communes where the project is active have diets based on high self-consumption of bananas — 60-70 per cent of the production of the old banana plantations — with beans as the only protein source.

**62.** Addressing the surplus banana to be marketed, CAPAD aims to guarantee outlets, to have them pre-financed by , its commercial branch (SOCOPA) for the supply of the banana juice processing unit, naturally rich in vitamin A and mineral salts, set up nearby in Ruyigi. This will guarantee better prices and discounts (50 per cent of the cooperative's profits) to the family farmers who supply the raw material.

### 3.3 What are the linkages between the proposed project activities and the strategic priorities that are relevant for the involved PO(s)?

**63.** The proposed project is fully consistent with CAPAD's 2017-2022 Strategic Plan<sup>18</sup> and its commitments to SOCOPA. It ensures a regular market for the members of the cooperatives, who have themselves participated in the capital of SOCOPA's processing units to add value to their production. It makes the additional investments of US\$ 123,030 made by SOCOPA in its banana processing unit profitable in order to double its production and meet the demand on expanding markets for natural banana juice 10° Brix rich in vitamins A, which is not only appreciated by children but also sought after by adults, particularly in certain institutional markets, such as those between school canteens where the distribution of banana juice could alternate with the distribution of milk.

### 3.4 Are the proposed project activities aligned with national priorities (the country's agriculture and food security strategies, national COVID-19 Response Plan, or other approved development plans) and are any linkages to government programs proposed?

**64.** **Political context.** The project is part of Burundi's National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2027. Like the PRSP, Burundi's National Development Plan prioritizes food security, the promotion of agro-industry, and

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18 [http://capad.info/IMG/docx/PLAN\\_STRATEGIQUE\\_DE\\_LA\\_CAPAD\\_2017\\_\\_\\_2022.docx](http://capad.info/IMG/docx/PLAN_STRATEGIQUE_DE_LA_CAPAD_2017___2022.docx)

improved access to basic social services. The project's activities respond locally to four of the six major challenges identified in this strategy: (i) ensuring food security; (ii) increasing household incomes; (iii) setting up production support infrastructures; and (iv) raising the level of literacy and training competent and competitive managers.

65. The policies relating to the agricultural sector in the framework of the 2016-2015 national agricultural strategy prioritize the improvement of food security and nutrition through the development and introduction of products with high nutritional values in the value chains (promoting highly nutritious seeds), the strengthening of the capacities and skills of local operators and producers' organizations, the reinforcement of links between production and consumption, the training of households on agricultural practices, and support for the development of value chains.

66. The project also contributes to the objectives of the **Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)** in several of its areas: (i) transformation of the Burundian economy for sustained growth; (ii) job creation through improved agricultural production; and (iii) promotion of industry and trade.

67. **In terms of IFAD's policies**, the project is aligned with its Fifth Strategic Framework, which guides its operations for the period 2016-2025 to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Consistent with its mandate, IFAD invests in rural people and promotes inclusive and sustainable rural transformation, including growth driven by smallholder agriculture, a strategy that is more relevant than ever at the global level and will remain so for the next decade. The project also aligns with the strategic objectives of the COSOP in Burundi 2016-2021.

68. **At the regional level**, the project contributes to the development priorities of the region, in line with the 2020-2025 Community Development Plans (CDP) of the communes and provinces of Ruyigi and Cankuzo.

69. The actions developed in this project are a response to the challenges encountered in the MOSO region. This response is based on the provision of economic services developed by the cooperatives and SOCOPA, in collaboration with the agents of the Provincial Offices of MINEAGRIE. The activities are reshaping the family farms of the households most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, by providing them with select healthy plant material that is drought resistant, more productive and has better nutritional qualities. The development and improvement of gardens and banana plantations, using environmentally friendly agroecological techniques, significantly enhances the value of family work.

70. Few local measures have been taken **to address the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic**, apart from the national measures relating to the closure of borders and restrictions on movement outside the municipalities.

#### **Section 4. Cross-cutting Themes (weighting 20%) (suggested 2-3 pages)**

##### **4.1 Does the proposed project address any of the GAFSP priority crosscutting themes?**

Gender and empowerment of women and girls

Climate resilience

Improved nutritional outcomes

71. **Gender and empowerment of women and girls.** The daily lives of rural women are far from enviable. Their quality of life and their prospects for empowerment are limited by imbalances in power relations. CAPAD and its cooperatives have been working for almost 20 years to minimize these socio-economic inequalities by implementing a range of appropriate training courses related to reproductive health, AIDS, COVID-19, literacy, leadership, management training and computer literacy. Through this wide range of training, CAPAD can boast of a positive track record/impact in terms of empowerment and confidence building of their women members. CAPAD has also facilitated access to credit through the 'Mutuelles de Solidarité', which are mainly run by women, to the services of cooperatives and has helped in accessing land. The beneficiaries are more autonomous on their farms, and some have created their own businesses. CAPAD has also introduced the GALS (Gender Action Learning System) approach to households to enable human development and particularly women's empowerment, helping households to implement household plans to address gender inequalities. The GALS approach has brought innovations to improve behaviours and remove barriers that are in Burundian mindsets

so that men and women plan household activities together and share roles equitably for the well-being of the family. The use of this approach has enabled the integration of transformative gender tools and the development of strategies for social change and participatory decision making in household management.

72. The project reinforces the results of these trainings at the level of the nine target cooperatives and through them aiming at increasing by 30 per cent the number of literate women members and to have at least 40 per cent of women in the decision-making bodies in each cooperative. At the level of the target group of technical packages, 40 per cent of the beneficiaries would be women, heads of agricultural households and members of cooperatives. In the strengthening of CAPAD teams, gender parity will be a must at all levels and more particularly at the level of rural business incubators, in which the participation of **young girls who have dropped out of school** will be prioritized.

73. **Nutrition.** Nutritional results are the basis of the project in the fight against food insecurity of the weakest households through the renewal of the family farm, with the renewal of the ageing banana plantation by coveted banana varieties rich in vitamin A, and by the introduction of fortified beans that ensure a diversification of self-consumed production and an appreciable improvement of the daily diet of the families because of the multiple nutritional benefits of bananas and beans. (measurable indicators per m/f in terms of meals served per day per gender (m/f), calorific consumption and % malnourished children, comparing data from the baseline study and the end-of-project review).

74. **Environment and climatic resilience<sup>19</sup>.** The association of crops set up with plant material selected by research for their nutritional qualities and their resilience to climatic hazards should, be a guarantee of the maintenance of soil fertility, and of a greater resilience of crops and of the local ecosystem to climatic hazards. This should be achieved under the advice of ISABU and IITA, through improvements in farmers' agroecological cultivation practices, namely mulching, composting, watershed protection, rational water management. Agroecology is a source of resilience, both at the level of the individual household and at the level of a region or a country. With the support of CAPAD, it allows for the preservation of the often fragile balance between man and his environment, while ensuring the economic and social sustainability of these activities.

75. Through the trained cooperative leaders, supported in their specialties by ISABU and IITA, the reinforcement of actions on these themes, better integrated at the level of the various trainings and around the school fields, will contribute to the change of behaviour of the target households and to the renewal of the family farm, more productive, more diversified at the level of the vegetable garden with a greater and better protein production, more resilient through agro-ecological cultivation techniques within reach of the vulnerable households, in exit of the spiral of poverty.

#### 4.2 Describe how the project will address the identified thematic focus area(s). Be specific

76. The project activities will be implemented by the cooperatives, which will improve their capacity to provide economic services to their members. Beneficiaries will be selected from among the members of the cooperatives, with preference given to those most affected, based on criteria that measure food insecurity. Potential beneficiaries are smallholders, owning less than 0.5 ha to 1 ha of land, and including most women and youth.

77. The targeting of the project will ensure that most beneficiaries, consisting of women and young people, are proportionally beneficiaries of the project's support. To this end, an indicator relating to access to economic services of cooperatives will be measured and disaggregated. Through this approach, the project will promote the opportunity for women and youth to have higher incomes. Such an increase in the disposable income of women and youth will lay the foundation for progressive financial autonomy as well as a stronger recognition of their contribution to the well-being of the families.

78. Responding to the concerns of the target group's households, the themes addressed will enable them to feed themselves better and improve their livelihoods in the long term, thanks to the renewal of old banana

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<sup>19</sup> The full project formulation will specify the project's strategy for building resilience to climate change by detailing the mitigation measures promoted by the project for sustainable natural resource restoration.



plantations and the improvement of the garden under the banana tree, which is at the heart of their farming system and is likely to lead to a substantial increase in income through the sale of their marketable surplus. The association of banana with beans guarantees permanent production throughout the year and secures sources of income. Beyond the initial investments inherent in the introduction of new banana varieties, the management of banana plantations requires less investment and guarantees good profit margins for farmers.

79. By supporting improved governance and management of cooperatives, the project aims at encouraging and supporting greater inclusion and empowerment of women and youth in cooperative decision-making bodies. It will provide women and youth with training in leadership and communication skills to better enable them to defend their points of view within these bodies, but also and above all to increase the consideration of women and youth by their peers. An indicator has been chosen to measure the proportion of women in positions of responsibility within the cooperatives. The activities planned in this area will have a positive impact on strengthening women's autonomy of thought and decision-making, which will lead to more democratic operation of the cooperatives and greater support from most members. Actions to promote savings for the purchase of inputs and the financial coverage of health care by the solidarity and health consortia will strengthen the financial autonomy of the project's beneficiaries, particularly women and young people

80. The project focuses on banana, which is known to have nutritional value, especially for children and pregnant and lactating women. Part of the production — about 40 per cent — will be consumed by the farmers themselves, therefore contributing to the improvement of nutrition at the household level. In addition, the production of banana juice of vitamin-rich varieties and the project's marketing to school canteens and families at competitive but moderate prices constitutes an effective and efficient source of vitamin intake, essential for children's growth. A specific indicator has been chosen to measure the level of consumption of the multipurpose banana through the percentage of market share of this specific banana category. The combination of the cultivation of multipurpose, vitamin-rich banana varieties and the production of bio-fortified beans will structure a short crop cycle that will offer families the opportunity to meet their protein needs through self-consumption and additional income from the sale of surplus production. In this sense, the project has defined a relative indicator measuring the available production of bio-fortified beans.

#### **4.3 Specify how the participation and role of women smallholder producers will be increased in POs and smallholder producer groups as a result of the proposed project (complete this question even if the gender theme was not selected).**

81. The cooperatives targeted by the project have an average of 52 per cent women heads of household and farms. In addition, they are the target of the literacy and management training project, implemented within their cooperative, with the support of CAPAD to enable them to be elected to higher office and to join the board of directors of the cooperatives. The project will reinforce these actions at the level of the targeted cooperatives. At the beginning of the project, CAPAD will ensure that the selection of beneficiaries within the targeted cooperatives reaches at least 50 per cent of women with a focus on those who are the most deprived. The project will provide these beneficiaries with a subsidy for banana planting and bio-fortified bean cultivation. It will also ensure that the advice and support provided by the facilitators improves the conduct of technical itineraries. The expected effects will be a stronger inclusion of women in the cooperatives, a reinforced motivation for their membership and a reinforced and sustainable financial inclusion through solidarity and health consortia and financial institutions.

82. CAPAD will support cooperatives to be more accountable to all their members. General assemblies and production campaign reviews will be forums for ensuring that all members, especially the weakest and most disadvantaged, are listened to and that their concerns are addressed. By supporting a stronger presence of women and youth within the decision-making bodies of the cooperatives, the project will encourage the consideration of the challenges specifically faced by these targets during the planning of activities and during the assessment of activities.

### **Section 5. Project Implementation, Sustainability and Budget (weighting 25%) (suggested 5-6 pages)**

#### **5.1 What are the risks to achieving the proposed project's objectives and what are the potential**

**negative externalities or spillovers that could result from the proposed project activities and targeting?** How likely are they to occur, what impact would they have, and what mitigation measures are proposed? Include a detailed assessment under *Annex 3, Tables F and G*.

83. **The main technical risks** that may limit the improvement of MOSO farmers' incomes are related first of all to climatic uncertainties: a lengthening of the drought period and delays in the rainy season have already been observed in 2019 and 2020. These are known and more frequent. The project minimizes this meteorological variability by introducing more drought-resistant plant material and adopting measures that allow for greater water retention on the farm through advisory support. This is also achieved through agroecological measures such as planting cover crops and mulching, the association of crops limiting the spread of diseases, maintaining soil fertility by leguminous plants (including fortified beans), the recovery of organic waste in compost, and the practice of supplemental irrigation on plots near marshes, with immediate effects on the banana plantation and recovery of rainwater, where conditions allow. Secondly, there is the risk of BBTB disease in Burundi in general and in the project area in particular, which can be mitigated by the introduction of disease-resistant or disease-tolerant banana varieties, combined with appropriate cultivation practices with the support of researchers (ISABU, IITA and AGROBIOTEC) to limit the spread of these diseases. Thirdly, there is the risk of lack of acceptance by producers of new banana varieties with vitaminized juice due to experience with hybrid varieties; this risk is now minimized by the awareness made at the level of cooperatives, the in situ tests carried out by ISABU in Moso and the monitoring of banana trees at the level of farmers' school fields. Then there is the risk of the resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic: the project plans to mitigate this risk, in particular by raising awareness of barrier measures, acquiring protective equipment for meetings, organizing open-air or virtual meetings (computer equipment is planned to facilitate remote meetings) and setting up health solidarity consortia. Then there is the risk of lack of involvement, adhesion and commitment of the private sector involved: AGROBIOTEC for the supply of healthy and resistant banana plants and SOCOPA for the purchase and processing of bananas. Both private structures are involved in the formulation of the project, and they (AGROBIOTEC and SOCOPA) are also members, along with the farmers' cooperatives benefiting from the project, of the banana interprofessional organization led by CAPAD. Finally, the project includes actions that promote equity-based targeting and better participation of women, youth and the vulnerable in order to mitigate social and gender-related risks.

84. **The risks related to the targeting:** the targeting criteria defined so far for the subventions are quite strict and aim at identifying the weakest households most affected by the pandemic, thus excluding better-off households from project subsidies. These criteria have been discussed by the presidents of the cooperatives and are to be approved democratically in the General Assembly. They may offend some powerful people, whose interests are hurt. These tensions, linked to the targeting process, have already existed within the cooperatives, but they have generally faded away thanks to the diplomatic intermediation of CAPAD, which respects democratic rights, but is also respectful and intransigent on the respect of the rules and measures taken. It often turns out that these same reluctant people, benefiting from the economic services of the cooperative and the facilities granted for the purchase of healthy plant material at cost price, become themselves the bearers of the project, thus influencing the opinion of other members. They reinforce within their cooperative and the cooperative movement, by their example and their role, the principles of solidarity and social equity, principles at the basis of CAPAD's undisputed success over the past 18 years.

85. **The institutional risks linked to the interventionism of public authorities** are today limited by the reputation and recognition of CAPAD, on its actions undertaken in the rural world and the constant advocacy carried out by CAPAD with the Government in favour of the cooperative movement.

**5.2 What are specific design measures that will be incorporated to increase the likelihood of sustainability of the project activities or outcomes?**

86. The project will encourage the constitution of an input savings account with a local financial institution after the sale of the crop in exchange for the subsidy of banana plants. These savings, which will represent 10 per cent of the subsidy amount, will be increased annually when the family farmer pays for the production delivered. At the end of the project, each beneficiary farmer should have input savings of at least 30 per cent of the amount of the subsidy, which can be used as a contribution to the granting of campaign credits from the

financing institution. CAPAD will assist the cooperatives in negotiating favourable interest rates on the input savings with local financing institutions and will conclude an agreement on the provision of campaign credit with the financing institutions.

87. The project will support the cooperatives in drawing up business plans organizing their commercial transactions and the future use of profits. It is within this framework that CAPAD will support the cooperatives in sizing their facilitator arrangements, in terms of numbers and salary costs.

88. In terms of infrastructure and equipment for collection and packaging, CAPAD will ensure that the costs of the services provided through these materials and the costs of the buildings are deducted from the amount to be paid for the deliveries of multipurpose banana varieties made by each farmer, in proportion to the volumes delivered. The funds collected for these services will be deposited in the designated account of each cooperative and will be used exclusively for (i) recurrent expenses, in particular to cover the salary costs of the staff responsible for the operation of the infrastructure and equipment; (ii) maintenance and repairs; and (iii) depreciation. The use and control of these funds will be governed by the financial regulations of the cooperatives.

89. CAPAD has chosen, from the outset, to foster contractual relationships between cooperatives and processing units. This approach makes it possible to build solid business relationships and the project will support and strengthen the capacities of cooperatives and members to ensure proper execution of their contractual obligations, particularly in terms of production planning, quality control and monitoring of contractual provisions. The project will support an annual review workshop for cooperatives, processing units, and financial institutions to assess the performance of contracts and draw lessons for improved performance. Under the contracts, the cooperatives will be able to continue to mobilize funds from financial institutions and/or processing units after the project.

90. At the end of the project, CAPAD and its various partners will be more professional and autonomous: (i) the target group has access to campaign credits, has increased its income and has emerged from the cycle of poverty; (ii) the cooperatives have become autonomous through the services provided to their members; (iii) SOCOPA has significantly increased its turnover, which allows it to grant rebates to the members of the cooperatives in proportion to the volumes of bananas delivered; (iv) CAPAD has asserted itself as a key interlocutor of the cooperative movement in Burundi. A more complete exit strategy will be developed during the detailed design of the project.

### 5.3 Who has been involved or consulted in the development of the Proposal?.

91. The development of this proposal is the result of a stakeholder consultation that enriched the content of this project. The main ideas that emerged were the following:

- **Cooperatives:** Cooperatives are local structures that have been greatly affected by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The cooperatives consulted are located on the border with the United Republic of Tanzania and with the closure of the borders due to the pandemic, border trade has been suspended. A total of nine cooperatives located in Eastern Burundi in the provinces of Ruyigi and Cankuzo shared the necessary information to understand the current situation of the socio-economic effects experienced by family farmers who are members of these cooperatives. They also proposed solutions to reduce poverty and improve food security with a focus on the banana sector. The role of the cooperatives as the cornerstone of the transformation of the sector has helped demonstrate the current potential of this crop. The cooperatives proposed the criteria for selecting the direct beneficiaries of this proposal from among their members.
- **The private sector:** Members of the private sector were approached and shared information on their activities upstream and downstream of the banana value chain. Upstream, these actors shared their means and resources for disease control and the costs of producing and propagating healthy banana plants. Downstream, they shared their multipurpose banana supply needs, prices and payment systems.
- **Local and international NGOs:** These organizations shared information of their experience with current activities and programmes in the banana sector and in support of agricultural cooperatives.

- **Research:** Research institutions shared information about innovations in banana cultivation, new vitamin A-rich varieties, and their activities in disseminating these varieties to family farmers.
- **Financial Institutions:** They institutions presented the financial products they developed for farmers, cooperatives and their relative conditions.

92. All these consulted stakeholders have agreed to contribute during the implementation of the activities of this proposal.

#### 5.4 Provide a description of the PO's structure, including membership, and services offered by the PO.

93. **The Confederation of Associations of Agricultural Producers for Development**, CAPAD for short, is made up of 153,164 family farming households (64 per cent of whom are women) growing food, fruit and vegetable crops and also raising livestock (small and large animals). These farmers are gathered in 163 agricultural cooperatives, located in 84 communes in 17 provinces. It has an Executive Secretariat office in Bujumbura and provincial offices in Kayanza, Kirundo, Gitega, Ruyigi, Cankuzo, Karusi, Cibitoke, and Bubanza.

94. **Structures and governance.** The bodies defining CAPAD's policy orientations are all constituted by farmer leaders delegated and elected by their peers. The General Assembly is comprised of two representatives per cooperative (including one man and one woman). The Board of Directors and the Supervisory Committee comprise 50 per cent women and 50 per cent men.

95. **Technical body:** CAPAD has an Executive Secretariat with 101 executives and agents composed essentially of agronomists, economists, accountants, economic promoters, agronomic technicians, etc. They are distributed across four main services, namely: (i) support to the development of agriculture and livestock; (ii) support to the promotion of rural entrepreneurship; (iii) advisory support to farmers, knowledge management and access to information; and (iv) support to capacity building and advocacy. Approximately 58 economic promoters and agronomic technicians are assigned to the cooperatives to provide local support to family farmers.

96. **Management system:** CAPAD has acquired an accounting management software (SAGEi7), procedural tools and policies for good administrative and financial management. In addition, CAPAD's accounts are audited annually by independent external auditors.

97. **Sources of funding :** CAPAD's annual budget is funded by: (i) membership fees (3.7 per cent), (ii) services and investments (11.8 per cent) and grants from partners (84.5 per cent).

98. **Logistical and material resources:** (i) Computer equipment: 127 computers, 74 tablets, one server, eight printers, four scanners, six photocopiers; (ii) Office equipment: office tables, cabinets, tables, tripods and chairs; (iii) CAPAD logistics: CAPAD has 12 Toyota Double Cabin vehicles, four sedan cars, 86 field motorcycles and 23 bicycles.

#### 5.5 Describe the proposed project implementation arrangements

99. **CAPAD will be responsible for the general coordination and management of the project**, relations with ministries, government departments, research, financial institutions, external partners and sub-contractors involved in the execution of project activities. CAPAD will plan with its partners the implementation of the project, organize the monitoring and evaluation of activities and results, and supervising the financial management provided on separate accounts by the administrative and financial manager of CAPAD and its team.

100. **The field actions will be carried out by the cooperatives** supported by facilitators who play an essential role. As trainers, they strengthen the capacities of the elected leaders of the cooperatives on a daily basis, in their quest for progress and autonomy in their operational functions. These facilitators also act as relays in the cooperative's relations with its members, in the organization of production/marketing activities in the field and in the financial arrangements for operations. They are technically supported by a CAPAD unit present in their area of assignment as well as by **various partners, listed below, with specific tasks and responsibilities:**

- **SOCOPA**, a private company that processes banana juice, will be responsible for drawing up specifications for bananas, building the capacity of family farmers on the quality standards of the bananas to be delivered. It will also propose a delivery schedule, supply contracts, banana processing and production of quality juice, promotion, marketing, and commercialization of the juice as well as distribution of rebates;
- **The Institut des Sciences Agricoles du Burundi (ISABU)** will be responsible for supporting the transfer of technology on banana cultivation itineraries and the supply of primary seedlings of multipurpose banana varieties;
- **The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)** will be responsible for the adaptation of training modules on banana crop protection techniques, modern banana ripening mechanisms, processing and conservation of banana juice as well as the valorisation of banana peels and waste (livestock feed manufacture, charcoal manufacture, etc.);
- **AGROBIOTEC**, is a private in vitro banana cultivation laboratory based in Burundi, mass-producing (non-GMO) seedlings of various crops for commercial purposes, with a production capacity of 1,000,000 banana plants per year, and participating in agricultural R&D activities in Burundi and the sub-region (IITA and AGROBIOTEC are already collaborating with IFAD in the Comoros on the banana sector). In the project, ISABU and AGROBIOTEC are each working on different germplasm. Within the framework of the present project, CAPAD will sign a contract with AGROBIOTEC for the supply of healthy banana plants. CAPAD may also negotiate a service contract with AGROBIOTEC for the establishment of germination units and community nurseries for banana plants.
- **Office National de Contrôle et de Certification des Semences (ONCCS)** will oversee the quality control and certification of the planting material;
- **Collectif Stratégies Alimentaires (CSA)**, a Belgian NGO and long-time partner of CAPAD, will provide methodological and technical support to CAPAD and the cooperatives for : (i) the monitoring and evaluation of the project; (ii) the digitization of the monitoring of farms and commercial activities; (iii) the design and implementation of the business plans of the cooperatives and SOCOPA; (iv) the establishment of the inter-profession at the local level and the contractual arrangements. In addition, CFS will co-finance 9 per cent of the overall cost of the project by financing the travel expenses of the field teams (motorcycles and fuel) and the cost of the agronomist facilitators who will provide follow-up and agricultural advice to the family farmers who will benefit from the project.
- **Bureau burundais de Normalisation (BBN)**, will be responsible for compliance with banana processing and banana juice certification standards. It will be mobilized in all capacity-building actions to increase the quality of banana, banana juice and certification.
- **The CAPAD staff in the action zones is reduced:** one person in charge of monitoring and technical support to the cooperatives (in charge of monitoring the impacts of the project in the face of the COVID pandemic, poverty reduction, gender parity, inclusion of women and youth in the project, contractual relations between cooperatives and one person in charge of the agronomic aspects / research and development)

101. **For the administrative and financial management of project resources**, CAPAD will use its staff and its administrative, accounting and financial management system, which is already recognized by several supervisory bodies and international support agencies. At the technical level, CAPAD will appoint a manager to serve as the project focal point. They will be responsible for mobilizing CAPAD's internal expertise to contribute to the implementation.

102. CAPAD will sign an agreement with each of the entities involved in the implementation. The agreement will specify in detail the tasks to be carried out within the framework of the missions defined above for each of the entities, as well as the resources that will be made available to them.

103. CAPAD will set up a **monitoring committee** at the beginning of the project, which will include all these entities as well as the technical ministries responsible for the project's areas of activity. This monitoring committee will approve the annual work programme and budgets, annual activity reports and mid-term and final

reviews. Due to its multi-stakeholder composition, this monitoring committee will facilitate a better synergy of the project's activities with the interventions of development partners, the central government and local public authorities.

104. To ensure a quick start, within the first 100 days of the project and as soon as the memorandum of understanding between IFAD and CAPAD is signed, CAPAD will have set up the project monitoring committee, launched the baseline study, organized a face-to-face and virtual launching workshop at the level of its 6 cooperatives, confirmed the order of banana plants to AGROBIOTEC, recruited and trained additional staff both at its headquarters in Ruyigi and at the level of the cooperatives, signed partnership and technical support agreements with ISABU, ITTA, CSA and ONCCS, identified with ISABU and the cooperatives the multipliers of fortified bean seeds, identified by name with the 6 cooperatives the target group entitled to subsidies, inviting these members to open a deposit account in the local MFIs affiliated to FENACOBU.

**5.6 Describe the proposed financial and implementation arrangements between the SE and the PO, including breakdown of funds and how funds are transferred from SEs to POs as well as the financial and progress reporting system to be put in place.**

105. IFAD will sign a project implementation contract with CAPAD specifying the scheme and conditions for disbursement of funds. CAPAD will use its financial, administrative and accounting management system and its procedures manual for the management and reporting of the use of funds, insofar as the implementation of this mechanism has already been considered satisfactory by IFAD and other international partners.

106. Part of the project's financial resources for field actions will be transferred to partners based on an agreement signed between CAPAD and these entities. The annual work plan and budget approved by the monitoring committee and IFAD, as the supervising entity, will be the reference for disbursements, which will be made on a semi-annual basis. Each entity will submit an activity report and a financial report for the past six months. CAPAD will not make a new transfer to the entity until it has first verified, through its administrative and financial department, the expenditures and their consistency with the activities carried out and the planned budget. Thereafter, CAPAD will have each entity's financial report certified by a competent independent firm.

107. Each year, at the end of the accounting period and at the latest at the end of the first quarter of the year, CAPAD will carry out an audit of the financial, administrative and accounting management of project funds. The terms of reference of this mission will be approved by IFAD and the auditor's report will be submitted to the monitoring committee and IFAD. This audit report and the approved annual work programme and budget will be used by IFAD for further transfer of funds to CAPAD.

**5.7 Present the overall project budget using the Tables A and B in Annex 1. Please respond in Annex 1. Do not include a table here.**

108. The **project costs are estimated at US\$ 3.084 million** over a three-year period. Component 1: Support for the quantitative and qualitative increase in the supply of multipurpose banana varieties and their marketing represents 47 per cent of the project costs, component 2: Capacity building of cooperatives in support of collective and contractual marketing of production 34 per cent of the cost, component 3: Coordination, monitoring and management of the project 19 per cent of the cost. **GAFSP's contribution would be US\$2.439 million**, with co-financing from CAPAD, CSA and SOCOPA: US\$645,000.

**5.8 PO's readiness: Provide information regarding the PO's:**

- Previous experience in working in partnership with the preferred SE;
- Previous experience managing funds from the preferred SEs and/or other international entities such as development agencies or international NGOs;
- Main activities carried out by the PO in the past 5 years and external funders for those activities; and
- Experience in managing contracts, not limited to grant agreements.

109. **CAPAD's experience.** Operating for over 18 years, CAPAD is a farmers' organization with extensive experience in strengthening the resilience of food-insecure households and in providing technical support and guidance to agricultural producers. All the programmes implemented by the Confederation focus on the structuring of farmers into cooperatives, organisational and institutional capacity building, the intensification of sustainable agriculture, the promotion of rainwater harvesting as a learning and knowledge management approach, rural finance/community finance, agricultural valorisation and marketing management (grouped purchases, warranties).

110. Its achievements in the field and its experiences in the peasant dynamics and in the development of a strong peasant movement in Burundi have enabled it to develop good relations with other regional (EAFF and PAFO) and international (OMA and ILC) peasant organisations. CAPAD has also developed partnerships with United Nations agencies (IFAD, FAO, UNDP and WFP), corporations (DGD, AFD), international NGOs (CSA, CCFD, LVIA, AGRITERRA, OXFAM, CTA), international institutions and research structures (IITA, ASARECA, IFDC, GERDAL, ISABU, University of Burundi)<sup>20</sup>.

111. **Partnership with IFAD and partnership frameworks.** CAPAD's partnership with IFAD started in 2009 through the PAOPA/SFOAP programme (Programme d'Appui aux Organisations Paysannes d'Afrique). Within the framework of the IFAD partnership with the four African Farmers' Networks, CAPAD benefited from a first round of financing from IFAD via EAFF and then in 2011 from a second financing via Collectif Stratégies Alimentaires (CSA), (a Belgian agri-agency), within the framework of the capacity building programme for farmers' organizations (FOs) to improve their participation in IFAD country projects and programmes. The support of the PAOPA has improved its capacities, its visibility and its relations with technical and financial partners. It should be noted that CAPAD has also benefited since 2011 from the technical and financial support of two agri-agencies (AGRITERRA and CSA) that have contributed greatly to its capacity building.

112. With more than 10 years of partnership between CAPAD and IFAD programmes on activities related to structuring, support to grassroots FOs, facilitation of access to credit, valuation and markets as well as social mobilization for a dialogue with decision-makers on issues of concern to farmers, this partnership with IFAD has enabled CAPAD to achieve five main results: (i) Institutional and organizational strengthening of CAPAD as well as the strengthening of its leaders; (ii) Construction of an autonomous, visible and recognized farmers' movement; (iii) Creation of inclusive spaces for dialogue and agricultural advocacy with policy makers; (iv) Advocacy on the law governing cooperative societies in Burundi; and (v) Development of partnership with IFAD projects in Burundi. Currently, CAPAD is implementing four projects in partnership with IFAD at a budget of about EUR 1 million through to 2023. In addition, IFAD involves CAPAD in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the COSOP and its programmes in Burundi.

113. Main projects completed and executed over the last five years

Project	Partner	Period	Budget in EUR	Budget in US\$ 100
Country (PAIVA B, PROPOA O) and regional (SFOAP and FO4ACP) programmes	FIDA	2008-2019	1 800 000	2 123

<sup>20</sup> EAFF (Eastern Africa Farmers Federation), PAFO (Plateforme Africaine des Organisations des Producteurs), OMA (Organisation Mondiale des Agriculteurs), DGD (Direction Générale pour le Développement), AFD (Agence Française pour le Développement), CCFD (Comité Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Développement), LVIA (Association de Coopération et de Solidarité Internationale), ASARECA (Association pour le Renforcement de la Recherche Agricole en Afrique orientale et centrale). IFDC (International Fertilizer Development Centre)

Multi-actor programme to contribute to the improvement of food security in the communes of CENDAJURU, KINYINYA and GISURU	Kingdom of Belgium/FBSA	2013-2018	2 200 000	2 594
Isi idutunze Project Development of an integrated approach to food security and nutrition in the eastern provinces of Burundi (PROSANUT/EU)	EU/LVIA	2014-2017	300 000	354
Support for the socio-economic reintegration of farmers	UNDP	2012-2014	1 000 000	1 179
Support for the improvement of food security	Oxfam Novib	2006-2019	2 000 000	2 358
Strengthening the resilience of acutely and chronically food insecure households in Cankuzo, Ruyigi and Bubanza provinces	FAO	2018-2020	300 000	354
CATALIST, ISSD	IFDC	2008-2018	1 500 000	1 769
Project to support small farmers' organisations in supplying schools with endogenous school canteens with local products (P4P Project)	WFP	2014-2015	500 000	589
Support to the governance and capacities of the Pre-Cooperative Groups (PCGs) and cooperative societies for the benefit of farming families	EU/CSA	2016-2019	1 500,000	1 769
Empowerment programme for potato and market gardening pre-cooperative groups for professional management and sustainable development	AGRITERRA	2009-2014	800 000	943

114. **Experience in project management and ongoing programme.** CAPAD has longstanding experience in project management with an annual portfolio of about EUR 1 million (USD 1.180.000). Ongoing projects are: (i) EU via CSA (2019-2023) : TUBUNGABUNGE ISI NDIMWA project with a budget of EUR 3,915,622 (USD 4,651,000) to support the adoption and implementation of sustainable agricultural practices restoring and improving soil fertility; (ii) AFD via CCFD (2018-2022) : Transition to a peasant agroecology for food sovereignty "TAPSA", with a budget of EUR 400,000 (USD 475,000); (iii) DGD via CSA (2017-2021) : Improving the cooperative system for the benefit of farming families, members of cooperatives, to improve agricultural production and its valorisation in 29 communes of nine provinces, with a budget of EUR 872,427 (USD 1,036,000); (iv) IFAD via Agricord (2019-2021): Improving the functioning and services of cooperatives to valorise the production of farming families, with a budget of EUR 696,828 (USD 828,000), IFAD Burundi programmes: PIPARV-B (2021-2024), PNSADR-IM (2016-2022), with a budget of EUR 450,000 (USD 538,000).

115. **CAPAD's experiences in managing partnerships and multi-stakeholder frameworks** through its mandate, CAPAD has initiated and piloted several frameworks for exchange, negotiation and dialogue: (i) The Banana Interprofession; (ii) The Platform around Sustainable and Ecologically Intensive Agriculture; (iii) The Agricultural Advocacy Group; (iv) The National Network of Cooperative Societies in Burundi; and (v) Farmers' Forums and Agricultural Fairs. In addition, CAPAD represents farmers in the dialogue forums set up by the government and its partners: (i) GSADR (Groupe Sectoriel Agriculture et Développement Rural); (ii) CNS (Commission Nationale Semencière); (iii) CNFA and CTFA (Comité National et Comité Technique des Fertilisants et Amendements); and (iv) Platform on action research with ISABU, IITA, ASARECA, to name but a few.



**116.** CAPAD also collaborates with technical ministries such as the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock (MINEAGRIE), the Ministry of Solidarity, the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry in charge of Regional Integration. It also participates in the articulation, implementation and monitoring of public policies and programmes such as the PNIA (National Agricultural Investment Plan) and the SAN (National Agricultural Strategy). This participation and representation in different institutions/projects/programs and international meetings as well as its relations with farmers' organizations at the national, regional and global levels have enabled the Confederation to become a strong farmers' organization recognized by agricultural producers, the government and technical and financial partners.

**117. Relationship between CAPAD and SOCOPA.** Created in 2016 by CAPAD and its members, **SOCOPA** is a Market Penetration Cooperative Society in charge of processing, packaging and marketing agricultural and livestock products coming primarily from CAPAD member cooperatives. SOCOPA currently has eight processing units and is currently working on rice, maize, cassava, tomato, chilli and banana juice. The products from SOCOPA's processing units are marketed under brands registered with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism. It has a turnover of EUR 276,000 (as of 2020). It was strongly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic due to the closure of the borders and the slowdown of domestic trade. It is also engaged in a partnership with AFD worth EUR 200,000/year (USD 237,260/year) aimed at improving contractual relations with agricultural cooperatives.

118. SOCOPA is improving its performance on three variables: (i) product quality through production itineraries as well as processing and packaging processes that respect quality norms and standards; (ii) pre-financing of smallholders through financing advances for their agricultural/post-harvest activities, in order to avoid over-indebtedness to moneylenders; and (iii) better prices for farmers through the establishment of a rebate system as a means of equitably sharing profits ensured by an effective and predictable source of income over time. This enables it to fulfil its mission (to ensure a remunerative market for livestock farmers and improve their income) and to respond to its vocation (to guarantee income to livestock farmers through remunerative prices and rebates) and to be part of the creation of value for the benefit of supplier farmers.

119. **SOCOPA, as an entity of CAPAD and its members,** is a market penetration structure for processed products from crops produced by family farmers who are members of CAPAD cooperatives. These two organizations develop complementary activities: CAPAD provides services, advisory support and facilitation of access to credit/financing in order to increase agricultural production, while SOCOPA guarantees the market for surplus agricultural products, the best prices, value addition and ensures rebates to the farmers of CAPAD's member cooperatives who have provided it with raw material.

120. **The quadripartite partnership** (farmers, the cooperative, CAPAD and SOCOPA) allows for: (i) the exchange of sessions on collaboration, contractual arrangements, sensitization on the quality of the raw material sought by SOCOPA and to reach a large number of family farmers; (ii) the understanding on the standards and specifications of the products sought by SOCOPA ; (iii) transparency in the setting of purchase prices to farmers; and (iv) improvement of the quality of the raw material, given that control is carried out at three levels (at the level of the farmer who is supervised by his cooperative from the field, at the level of the cooperative and finally at the level of SOCOPA's agent before receiving the product in its warehouses)

### Annex 1 – Project Budget Tables

Provide comprehensive budget information for the proposed project. All figures should be in US\$ and rounded to the nearest '000.

**Table A: Summary of Overall Project Funding**

Funding Source	Amount in 1000 USD	Has this funding be secured (Yes/No)?
GAFSP Grant Amount Requested	2,295	N/A
<a href="#">PO co-financing [1]</a>	125	Yes
Other funding sources		
FIDA		
CSA	221	Yes
Cooperatives	110	Yes
SOCOPA	184	Yes
<b>Total project cost</b>	<b>2,935</b>	

**Table B: Detailed Project Budget** (for each component indicate who will administer the funds and manage procurement – SE or PO)

Components	Activities	GAFSP funding requested		Other funding sources Amount (in 1000 USD)	Total in 1000 USD
		Amount requested (in 1000 USD)	Fund management and procurement (supervisory body or PO)		
<b>Component 1.</b> Support to the quantitative and qualitative increase of the supply of multipurpose bananas and their marketing	<b>Activities 1.</b> Ensure a proximity service, accompaniment and support advice by the agronomist animators (motorcycle, salaries, accompaniment of beneficiaries)	11	CAPAD	191	202
	<b>Activity 2.</b> Training of facilitators in agroecological approaches	30	CAPAD	-	30
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Agricultural intensification	712	CAPAD	-	712
	<b>Activity 4.</b> Support to the marketing and collection points of green banana	243	CAPAD	40	283
	<b>Activity 5.</b> Digitized monitoring of family farms (PUMA)	74	CAPAD	-	74
<b>Component Subtotal1</b>		<b>1,069</b>		<b>231</b>	<b>1,300</b>

<b>Component 2.</b> Capacity building of cooperatives to support collective and contractual marketing of products	<b>Activity 1.</b> Institutional support and proximity accompaniment to cooperatives (cooperative equipment, accompaniment of cooperatives and operation of cooperatives)	117	CAPAD	72	188
	<b>Activity 2.</b> Digitization of the farm and cooperative monitoring system for supply and demand management	112	IFAD	22	112
	<b>Activity 3.</b> Training of the leaders of the cooperatives	79	CAPAD	22	101
	<b>Activity 4.</b> Functional Literacy	30	CAPAD	-	30
	<b>Activity 5.</b> Training of cooperative managers	228	CAPAD	-	228
	<b>Activity 6.</b> Support for the creation of MUSOs (Mutual Solidarity and Health Organisations)	55	CAPAD	-	55
	<b>Activity 7.</b> Internal and external exchange trips	22	CAPAD		22
	<b>Activity 8.</b> Market positioning of banana juice	31	CAPAD	36	67
	<b>Activity 9.</b> Banana processing, juice quality and hygiene	112	IFAD	88	200
	<b>Activity 10.</b> Support for banana collection	-	CAPAD	59	59
<b>Subtotal component 2</b>		<b>785</b>		<b>277</b>	<b>1,063</b>
<b>Component 3.</b> Coordination, monitoring and management of the project	<b>Activity 1.</b> Coordination and management	29	CAPAD	-	29
	<b>Activity 2.</b> Information and awareness	30	CAPAD	-	30
	<b>Activity 3.</b> Project monitoring & evaluation	112	CAPAD	20	132
	<b>Activity 4.</b> Sensitization and COVID-19 protective materials	90	CAPAD		90
	<b>Activity 5.</b> Technical and methodological support	43	CAPAD	-	43
	<b>Activity 6.</b> Equipment and rolling stock for CAPAD antenna in the project area	74	CAPAD	22	96
	<b>Activity 7.</b> Salaries of permanent project staff	154	CAPAD	-	154
	<b>Activity 8.</b> Operation of	54	CAPAD	-	54

	the CAPAD antenna in the project area				
	<b>Activity 9:</b> Supervision and control of the project by the CAPAD central office	-	CAPAD	95	95
<b>Subtotal component 3</b>		<b>585</b>		<b>136</b>	<b>721</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET - ALL COMPONENTS</b>		<b>2,439</b>		<b>645</b>	<b>3,084</b>

Note: Do not include separate line items for contingencies. Instead factor contingencies into component costs.

**B.1. Clarify the underlying assumptions for the proposed budget:** For example, indicative unit costs for major investments including how derived, training and workshops, program coordination costs, additional budget notes, etc.

The project costs were calculated using COSTAB's Excel tables, and physical contingencies of 10 per cent were foreseen for some activities and are therefore included in the components. There are no financial contingencies for inflation. The unit costs are those commonly used in Burundi by CAPAD in its projects. The investment costs were calculated on the basis of recent proformas requested by CAPAD or based on quotes from companies. Other cost tables are taken from international standards considered in these development projects or from similar collaboration agreements between development partners in other ongoing projects.

**B.2. Will the PO provide any financial or in-kind contribution to the project?**

CAPAD will contribute about 4 per cent of the overall project cost. This contribution will be largely in kind by valuing the time of its central office staff in the supervision, monitoring and reporting of the project. It will also make a financial contribution in cash.

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## Annex 2 – Proposal Stage Results Monitoring Matrix

**Review *Table D*** below for the list of GAFSP Tier 1 (impact) and Tier 2 (output and outcome) indicators and select the indicators that are relevant to the Proposal. The selected GAFSP Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) indicators should be included in the Results Monitoring Matrix presented in *Table E* and should feed into the project Results Framework or Log Frame if the Proposal is approved.

**Present a Proposal stage Results Monitoring Matrix in *Table E*.** This should include indicators for the project as a whole and for all components, as well as indicative end-of-project target values. Refer to the [GAFSP M&E Plan](#) for requirements to be followed for any approved proposals. Refer to the list of Tier 1 and Tier 2 indicators in *Table D* and include those selected in *Table E*. **Note that the GAFSP M&E Plan is currently undergoing revision and there may be changes to the current set of core indicators. Specifically, there may be new indicators to be used by PO-led projects to capture results around the institutional capacity of the POs and access to financial services provided by POs for its members. These changes (once finalized) will be communicated to successful recipients for incorporation into the final Results Monitoring Matrix in the SE project design document.**

**Table D. GAFSP Tier 1 and Tier 2 Core Indicators**

#	Tier 1 impact indicators for all GAFSP projects	Check if Yes
1	Food and nutrition security ▶ Mandatory Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) indicator and optional indicators are Food Consumption Score (FCS), Minimum Dietary Diversity-Woman (MDD-W) and Minimum Dietary Diversity -Children (MDD-C)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Household income	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Crop yield (apply only to those projects with explicit productivity gain goals)	<input type="checkbox"/>
#	Tier 2 indicators for all GAFSP projects, <i>Mandatory Breakdowns</i> <sup>†</sup> (unit) ▶ Indicator notes	
1	Number of beneficiaries reached, gender disaggregated, percentage who have been helped to cope with impact of climate change <sup>††</sup> ▶ People receiving benefits from the project. ▶ Disaggregation for gender and those receiving Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)-specific support.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Land area receiving improved production support, <i>percentage of these that are climate smart</i> (ha) ▶ Area that adopted new inputs/practices, new/rehabilitated irrigation services, land registration, etc. ▶ Disaggregation for climate-smart interventions.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Number of smallholders receiving productivity enhancement support, gender disaggregated, climate-smart agriculture support ▶ Number of end-users who directly participated in project activities. ▶ Includes technology/technique adoptees, water users with improved services, those who had land rights clarified, people offered new financing/risk management services. ▶ Using CSA approaches.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	Number of producer-based organizations supported (number) ▶ Relevant associations established or strengthened by project.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	Volume of agriculture loans that are outstanding. ▶ Volume of outstanding loans for agriculture and agribusiness in a financial institution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Percentage of beneficiaries with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources (percent of total beneficiaries) <sup>†††</sup> ▶ Measured as those with legal documentation or recognized evidence of tenure and those who perceive their rights are recognized and protected.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Roads constructed or rehabilitated, percentage resilient to climate risks (km) ▶ All-weather roads built, reopened, rehabilitated, or upgraded by project. ▶ Percentage that are designed to withstand changes in climate.	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Number of post-harvest facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated (number) ▶ Includes markets, agro-processing/storage/quality control facilities.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	Volume of agricultural production processed by post-harvest facilities established with GAFSP support, <i>by food group</i> (tons) ▶ Tons of total produce processed sorted by 10 major FAO food groups.	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	People benefiting from cash or food-based transfers, <i>gender disaggregated</i> (number of people) ▶ Number of people who benefited from cash or food transfer interventions.	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	People receiving improved nutrition services and products, <i>gender disaggregated, age disaggregated</i> (number of people) ▶ Number of people who received nutrition counseling/education, recipients of Ready-to-use-Therapeutic Foods, bio-fortified foods, and Vitamin A and micronutrient supplements. ▶ Number of people receiving extension support for nutrition-relevant techniques (e.g., homestead gardens, Farmer Field School support, etc.).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12	<i>Direct employment provided; gender disaggregated</i> (full-time equivalent) ▶ Number of direct employees in a client company. ▶ Part time jobs aggregated to full-time equivalent.	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Persons receiving capacity development, <i>gender disaggregated, organization type</i> (number of people) ▶ Agricultural and non-agricultural rural training and capacity building support provided. ▶ Distinguishes between individual producers/household members, civil society organization staff, and government officials.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14	Number of substantive deliverables on food security processes completed (number) ▶ Measures “soft support” for institutional development provided through discrete deliverables. ▶ Deliverables include policy studies, strategies and plans, best practices, and lessons learned, among others.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Note:** The definitions for the Tier 2 indicators can be found on pgs. 24 – 27 of the [GAFSP M&E Plan](#).

† Reporting on the indicator requires reporting all mandatory breakdowns for the indicator.

†† Climate-related language is included for indicators #1, 2, 3, and 7. In view of discussion and some concerns expressed by the GAFSP Steering Committee, it is noted that the experience of gathering such data at the SE/project level will be tracked and reviewed to assess the ease/feasibility of application and resulting “meaningfulness” of the data that are gathered. Please also see earlier footnote #6 on the use of the term ‘climate-smart’ in the GAFSP M&E Plan. ††† GAFSP projects have not traditionally supported land-ownership reform, although both the Technical Advisory Committee and most SE project preparation processes currently evaluate project readiness against a criterion that includes land access and land user rights, and they typically verify such aspects through their respective “safeguards” and appraisal policies. There was demand from SC members to see a standalone indicator, however, that can capture a focus on land use rights.

**Table E. Proposal Stage Results Monitoring Matrix**

Hierarchy of results	Unit of measurement / description	Reference value	MTR	Objective at the end of the project	Data sources /( data collection instruments )
Contribute to the sustainable improvement of income and food security of family farmers	Percentage increase in income of farms involved in the project <sup>21</sup>	RBD	10	20	Baseline surveys, RMP evaluation and completion
	Percentage of co-op members <sup>22</sup> with an adequate and balanced diet	RBD	45	60	
Professionalize cooperatives to offer economic services to their members involved in the development of multipurpose banana value chains	Number of farmers accessing at least one economic service provided by their cooperatives	200	1700	2700	Project activity report
<b>Component 1: Support for the quantitative and qualitative increase in the supply of bananas for juice and their marketing</b>					
<b>Result 1:</b> The production of multi-purpose bananas of vitamin-rich varieties combined with bio-fortified beans by cooperative members has increased	Banana yield in tonnes per hectare	0	8	9	CAPAD and cooperatives follow-up sheet, PUMA program
	Area cultivated in hectares of vitamin-rich bananas	0	160	270	
	Yield in tons per hectare of bio-fortified beans	0	0,8	1	Yield in tons per hectare of bio-fortified beans
<b>Products/activities</b>					
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Juice banana business plan of vitamin-rich varieties of each cooperative is validated	Number of validated business plans	0	9	9	Business Plan Documents

<sup>21</sup> Linked to Tier 1 Impact Indicators for all GAFSP projects: household Income

<sup>22</sup> Linked to Tier 1 Impact indicators for all GAFSP projects: food security and nutrition

<b>Output 1.2:</b> Cooperative members' access to agricultural inputs is facilitated	Number of farmers who received a banana plant subsidy <sup>23</sup> (40% women and 15% youth)	0	1600	2 700	Credit notification
	Number of farmers who received savings inputs provided/purchased	0	1600	2 700	
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Technical capacities on production routes of cooperative members are strengthened	Number of participants in training sessions <sup>24</sup> (40% women and 15% youth)	0	270	450	Attendance lists and minutes
<b>Output 1.4:</b> Farmer Field Schools on vitamin-rich banana varieties combined with bio-fortified beans are functional	Number of farmers who participated in the field school sessions <sup>25</sup> (40% women and 15% youth)	0	1600	2700	Attendance sheet/ Training session activity report
<b>Output 1.5:</b> Advisory services for cooperative members and plot monitoring are provided	Number of contracted animators	0	9	9	Contracts signed and contractors' activity reports
	Number of agreements signed with research and advisory services	0	3	3	
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Cooperative governance and management are improved	Statutory regularity of the sessions of the governing bodies	not	yes	yes	Minutes of the sessions of the organs of the cooperatives
	Percentage of women and youth holding positions with responsibility in their cooperatives	5	10	30	Activity reports and database from the cooperatives
	Plan of work implemented on time	0	9	9	Reports
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Leadership and communication skills of cooperative leaders are strengthened	Number of managers trained	0	160	270	List of courses and reports
<b>Output 2.2:</b> An institutional, organizational and managerial	Number of development plans validated, implemented and evaluated	0	9	9	Validated development plan

<sup>23</sup> Linked to Tier 1 Impact Indicators for all GAFSP projects: "number of PO receiving support and IFAD indicator CI2.1.3.

<sup>24</sup> Linked to Tier 1 Impact Indicators for all GAFSP projects: number of beneficiaries benefitting from capacity development activities and IFAD indicator CI 1.1.4.

<sup>25</sup> Linked to Tier 1 1 Impact Indicators for all GAFSP projects: number of people receiving extension support for nutrition-relevant techniques and IFAD indicator CI 1.1.4.



development plan for each cooperative validated, implemented and evaluated regularly	ICT Kit and equipments delivered to cooperatives	0	9	9	Computers and equipment
<u>Output 2.3</u> Financial and administrative audits are conducted	Number of audits/auditing of accounts	0	9	9	Approved audit report
<b>Component 2. Capacity building of cooperatives to support collective and contractual marketing of products</b>					
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Farmer-friendly marketing of juice banana production is improved	Quantity in tonnes of quality bananas delivered to processing units	0	750	1400	Contracts, reports
	Farmer's net margin per kg in Burundian Francs	0	100	120	Contracts
<u>Output 3.1:</u> specifications for the quality and control standards of juice bananas are validated	Banana quality specifications validated by cooperatives and processing units	0	1	1	Terms of reference
<u>Output 3.2:</u> Sales contracts for juice banana production negotiated on the basis of specifications and executed	Number of banana contracts signed between cooperatives and processing units	0	9	9	Contracts signed
<u>Output 3.3:</u> Capacity of cooperative leaders is strengthened on contractualization	Number of managers strengthened on contractualization	0	160	270	Training reports
<u>Output 3.4:</u> Financing of working capital for collection, infrastructure and equipment for the collection of banana production by cooperatives is facilitated	Number of cooperatives receiving collection loans <sup>26</sup>	0	9	9	Loan contracts, reports
	Number of collection infrastructures for quality <sup>27</sup>	0	9	9	Reports
<u>Output 3.5:</u> The positioning of banana juice on the national market is strengthened	Turnover from the sale of banana juice increased	10%	30%	60%	Reports
<u>Output 3.6:</u> The	Digitalized database	0	9	9	Database, reports

<sup>26</sup> Linked to Tier2 Impact Indicators for all GAFSP projects: volume of agricultural loans and IFAD indicator CI 1.1.5.

<sup>27</sup> Linked to Tier 2 Impact Indicators for all GAFSP projects: number of post-harvest facilities constructed or rehabilitated and IFAD indicator CI 2.1.6.

monitoring and evaluation system is improved and digitized for the benefit of family farmers and their cooperatives	created by the cooperative to better organize marketing				
	Online platform for monitoring and organizing the supply and demand of multipurpose bananas	0	1	1	Online platform
<b>Component 3: Coordination, monitoring and evaluation and project management</b>					
<b>Result 4:</b> CAPAD ensures the coordination and the monitoring of the field activities, transferring gradually and contractually the implementation to the cooperatives					
<b>Output 1:</b> Coordination and management	Meeting of the coordination committee	0	6	12	Meeting reports, Technical reports, Financial reports
<b>Output 2:</b> Information and sensitization	Communication kit and visibility of the project	0	9	9	Flyers, brochures, posters, ...
<b>Output 3:</b> Monitoring and evaluation	Baseline study, monitoring and supervision, MTR, final evaluation	0	1	1	Baseline study, Reports, MTR report and Final Evaluation Report
<b>Output 4:</b> Sensitization and COVID-19 protection kits	Sensitization kit and protection material	0	15300	23800	Contracts and distribution reports
<b>Output 5:</b> Technical and methodological support	Contracts with ISABU, IITA, CSA, BBN, AGRIBIONTEC	0	5	5	Signed contracts, Implementation reports
<b>Output 6:</b> Equipment and functioning of the office	Furniture office	0	5	5	Desks, shelves, chairs
	ICT material	0	5	5	Computer and printers
	Vehicles and motor bikes	0	3	3	Vehicle and bikes

## Annex 3 - Risks and Negative Externalities

**F. Describe important potential risks to achieving the project's development objective(s)** based on the scale, complexity, duration, and magnitude of proposed project activities and operations. Provide an assessment of the likelihood (probability) and risk rating (severity, impact) of the risks, and proposed mitigation measures. Add additional rows to the table for additional risks, if needed.

**Table F: Project Risk Assessment**

Risk	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Risk Rating (L,M, H)	Risk description	Proposed Mitigation Measures
<b>Technical design</b> : risk that the technical design can affect the realization of the projects' objectives				
<b>Rejection of new varieties by the producers</b>	L	M	The introduction of varieties of bananas with vitaminized juice is not accepted by the producers, due to a previous experience with a hybrid variety.	Sensitization and technical support for the producers, particularly through the farmers' field schools.
<b>Environmental and climatic context</b>	M	H	Climatologic uncertainty constitutes the main risqué to lengthen the dry season and delay the rainy season, already observed in 2019 and 2020. This is a known risk, becoming more frequent.	The introduction of varieties that are more resistant to drought and adoption of water retention measures, thanks to extension support and agroecological techniques.
<b>Reluctance of the target group to engage in climate change resilient activities</b>	L	M	The producers are by nature reluctant to change, they first want to see proof, observe and compare.	This is a limited risk as the farmers' field schools allow the producers to really see the advantages of the proposed techniques and the promoted varieties, increasing their adoption by the producers.
<b>Institutional capacity for implementation<sup>28</sup></b> : risk of insufficient capacity to implement the project				

<sup>28</sup> Indicative list of risks to be assessed: complexity of institutional arrangements (at central and local level) such as the number of implementing entities, the geographical spread of project

<b>Other Risks:</b> Fiscal management – delays in disbursements	L	H	Slow disbursement can lead to delays in implementation and mismatches with the agricultural calendar.	Limited risk. Procurement training has been foreseen.
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Poor governance	L	M	Poor governance of cooperatives	<b>Mitigation measures.</b> (i) Constant strengthening of the technical and managerial capacities of its CAPAD cooperatives; respect for the democratic rules of its assemblies;
<b>Low involvement of private actors</b>	L	H	Risks: (i) AGROBIOTEC fails to supply all the necessary seedlings to farmers,  (ii) SOCOPA does not purchase the full quantity	Limited risk because: (i) negotiations and agreement have already been reached with AGROBIOTEC on the contract for the supply of banana plants (delivery from 2022), with technical monitoring by ISABU, IITA and ONCCS  (ii) SOCOPA is in the process of installing additional equipment for its banana processing plant in the project area. (iii) In addition, the Interprofession banana already created, constitutes a framework of dialogue and negotiation between the actors of the banana (SOCOPA, AGROBIOTEC and the beneficiary cooperatives of the project are members)

intervention areas and the remoteness of these areas, the experience of the agency in implementing projects of comparable scale with international organisations.

<b>Risks:</b> <b>Corruption</b>	L	M	Frequent corruption at various levels of the administration in business dealings with the private sector	Very limited risk, at the project level, the management unit is autonomous and control is carried out upstream and downstream of disbursements by IFAD missions, audits and central services
<b>Risks:</b> <b>Stakeholder participation and coordination</b>	L	M	Non-involvement of certain actors and non-collegial coordination	The risk is low, a project monitoring committee involving all stakeholders is organized every quarter and guarantees better involvement, coordination and monitoring
<b>Political context:</b> risk of government intervention in the operation of cooperatives and CAPAD	L	M	While being very respectful of the powers of the public administration, conflicts of interest can always arise between the State and the associative and cooperative movements.	CAPAD's continuous advocacy with the government in favour of the cooperative movement and the recognition by the State of CAPAD's action for the development of the rural poor
<b>National/environmental context Health risk (plant health/human health)</b>	L	M	Risk of spread of banana bunch disease (BBTD) which can attack banana plantations	Arrangements are already in place with research partners ISABU, AGROBIOTEC and IITA to ensure the availability of BBTD resistant strain plant material
	L	M	The resurgence of the Covid-19 pandemic	Awareness of the respect of sanitary measures, provision of protective equipment at Covid (masks, soaps and gels) The health solidarity mutuals promoted by the project are aware of the COVID risk and are in contact with the health services

For Likelihood: L (low probability), M (moderate probability), or H (high probability).

For Risk rating: L (low risk or impact), M (moderate risk or impact), or H (high risk or impact).

**G. Describe important potential negative externalities or spillover effects that could arise from the project implementation** based on the scale, complexity, duration, and magnitude of project activities and operations, as well as an assessment of likelihood (probability) and risk rating (severity, impact) of the risks and proposed mitigation measures.

**Table G: Evaluation of Negative Externalities**

Potential negative externalities	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Risk rating (L, M, H)	Description of potential negative externalities	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Environmental <sup>29</sup>	L	L	(i) Project actions have little negative impact on the environment (ii) Although banana is a water-intensive crop, without the adoption of appropriate cultivation techniques, could reduce its water consumption.	Trials Promotion of banana cultivation techniques reducing any environmental nuisance, involvement of ISABU and IITA for the popularization of agro ecological practices respectful of the environment
Social <sup>30</sup>	L	L	The project does not have negative social impacts	(i) Well-directed targeting for good social equity with priority given to the victims of COVID-19, namely women and young people (ii) Promotion of mutual health insurance schemes that contribute to the management of social aspects and strengthen social cohesion
Gender	L	L	The project does not have negative impact on gender inequalities	Workshops aimed at the promotion and active participation of women and youth in decision-making bodies and in project activities (planned quotas of women and youth among the beneficiaries and leaders of the cooperatives) will be organized by the project to sensitize the leaders and members of the cooperatives on these subjects.

For Likelihood: L (low probability), M (moderate probability), or H (high probability).

For Risk rating: L (low risk or impact), M (moderate risk or impact), or H (high risk or impact).

<sup>29</sup> Examples include: potential effects on natural resources such as water resources, forests and protected areas, possible effects on biodiversity and, where relevant, possible impacts on climate of uncontrolled anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs).

<sup>30</sup> Examples include: potential effects on human health and safety; the nature, magnitude and duration of social effects such as the need for land acquisition or involuntary resettlement; potential impacts on equity and indigenous peoples; and potential impacts on physical cultural resources.



### Annex 4 - Prior GAFSP Grant(s)

Provide details about each prior GAFSP grant (from the GAFSP Missing Middle Initiative) the PO has received (if applicable). **NOT APPLICABLE**

Project Name	
Country	
Responsible Implementing Entity	
Responsible Supervising Entity	
GAFSP Grant Amount and Amount Disbursed	Total Grant: US\$ Amount Disbursed (date): US\$
Grant Approval Date	
Project Status (active or closed)	
Project Closing Date	
Project Implementation Update <i>(implementation progress, results, challenges, etc.)</i>	
Most recent/last SE Implementation Rating for (i) achieving project objectives and (ii) implementation progress.	
Will the project proposed under this proposal build on or be linked to this prior GAFSP grant? If so, in what way?	

*(copy table in case of multiple prior grants)*

## Annex 5 - Proposal Preparation Team

List the names, titles, organizations and email addresses of the core members of the Proposal preparation team (including private consultants and Supervising Entity staff, if any, who directly contributed to completing the Proposal Template). Do not include individuals who participated in wider consultation meetings or workshops held as part of the preparation of the Proposal; their participation and influence in proposal development will have been described in 5.3.

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