

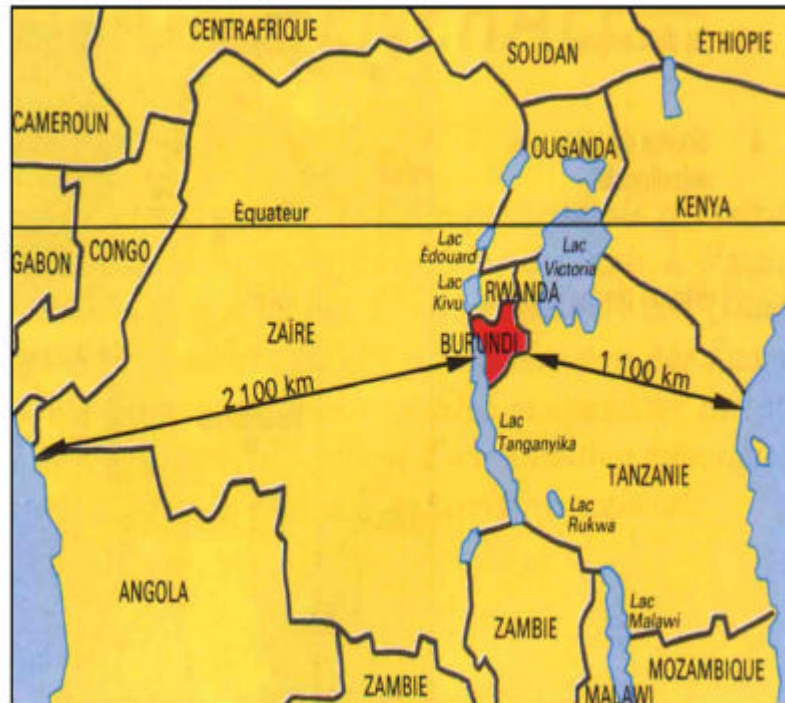
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Burundi initial national communication

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Geographical location of Burundi

Figure II - 1 - Carte de localisation géographique du Burundi



Source: Géographie du Burundi, 1991

Burundi is land locked .
The density of the population is among the highest in Africa.
The total land area is **27 834 Km² with a population of 6.5 M.**
It is among the poorest countries in the world



Institutional arrangements

- Co-ordination:
Ministry of Land Management and Environment
- Participating institutions:
Ministry of Energy and Mines,
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock,
National University

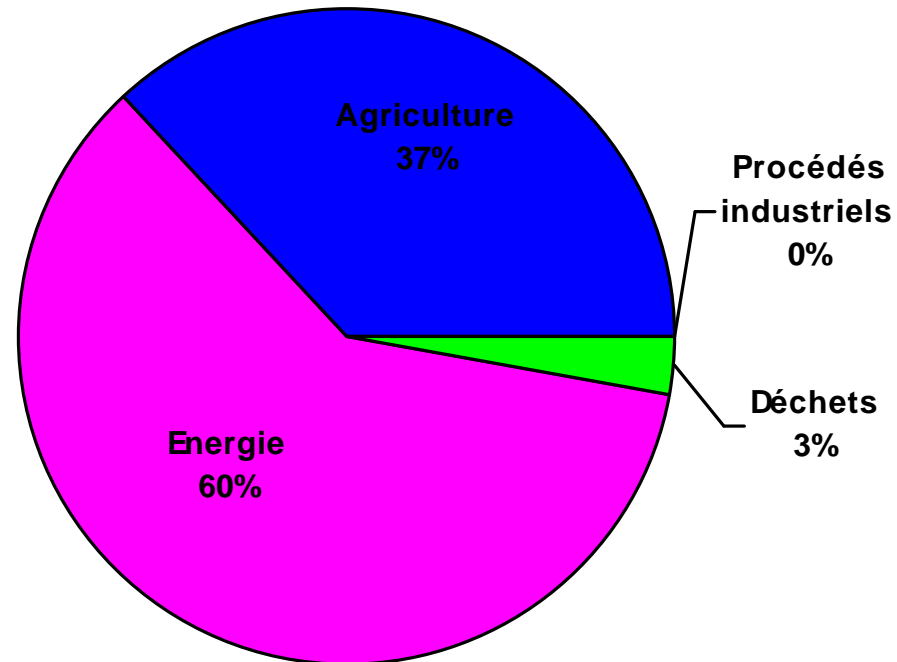


GHG Inventory

- Methodology: IPCC 1996 revised version
- Emission factors used: default
- Base year: 1998
- sectors covered: Energy, Agriculture, waste, LUCF, Industrial processes
- Total GHG emissions: 792,4299 Gg ECO₂.
- GHG: CO₂, CH₄, NO₂, CO, NMVOC

GHG emissions by sector

Emissions par secteur en %





Mitigation options

- Dissemination of energy efficient wood stoves
- implementation of decentralized rural electrification using photovoltaic solar energy
- implementation of small scale hydroelectric schemes to replace diesel generators



Results of V&A assessment

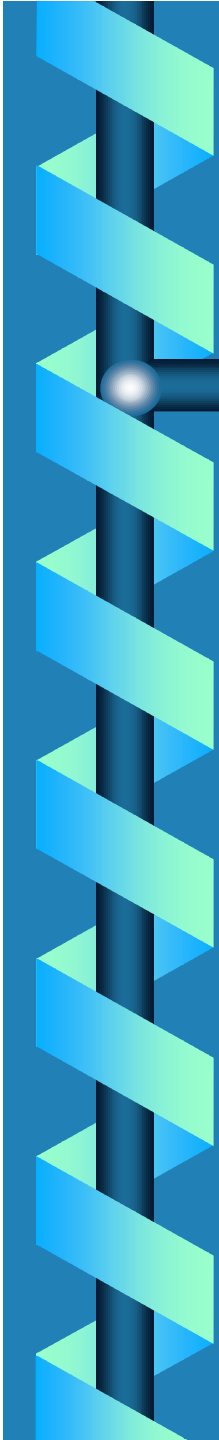
Most Vulnerable sectors

- Water resources
- Agriculture
- Health



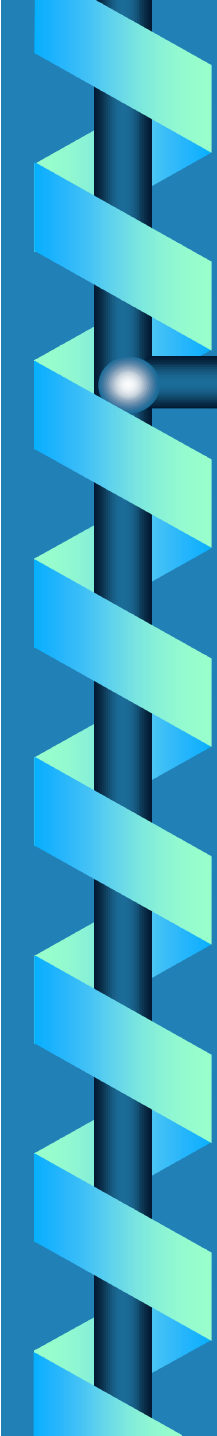
Main projects/programmes

- **Implementation of Hydroelectric schemes**
- **Technology transfer for GHG mitigation in agriculture and livestock**
- **Master plan for decentralized rural electrification**
- **Reforestation and wood treatment.**
- **Improved charcoal stove dissemination**
- **Climate change adaptation projects**



FINANCIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL NEEDS (1)

- Technical and financial support to national research institutes for the V&A studies and climate change impact assessment
- Technical and financial support in the identification and submission of technology needs in conducting mitigation programmes



FINANCIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL NEEDS (2)

- Financial support in the implementation of identified actions for mitigation and climate change adaptation programmes
- Training of national experts and institutions in climate change impact assessment



Steps forward

- Collect funds needed for the implementation of the plan of actions
- request financial support for second national communication
- Improve the quality of future GHG inventories by reducing uncertainties



Conclusion

The preparation of the initial national communication has been an opportunity to sensitize the population of Burundi on climate change threats. It has also reinforced national capacity on subjects such as GHG inventories, mitigation, V&A studies and climate change impact assessment



Acknowledgement

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- All parties to UNFCCC