



BURUNDI PRESENTATION

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Plan

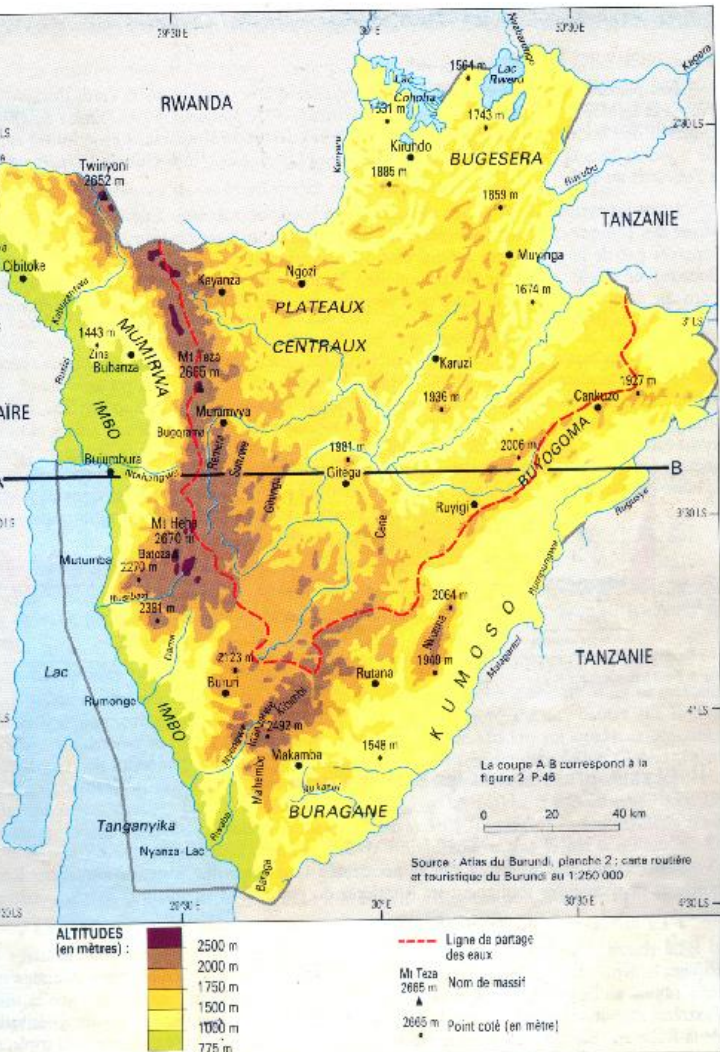
Introduction

- Priority needs
- Strengthening national institutions
- National investment plans, programs, policies and strategies
- Conclusion
- Recommendations

Introduction



2. Carte du relief



COUNTRY INFORMATIONS

- Population : Population: 11,8 Millions with 49.1% of male and 50.9% of female;
- ❖ Urban population : 11%
- ❖ Life expectancy : 54 ; years Area : 27.834 km²
- Density : 435 hab / Km²-average;
- Climate: Tropical humid, with a rain season for Sept-May; dry June-Aug;
- Economy: Mainly relies on agriculture
- RISKS OF DISASTER PROFILE ; Drought;
- ❖ Epidemic deases; Floods; Storm;....

Introduction

- Climate change is a global problem that requires international concertation and joint efforts to track the causes, adapt and build resilience. It also affects Africa in general and Burundi in particular
- Most African economies are dependent on sectors such as agriculture which are sensitive to climatic variations;
- The livelihoods of millions of people in the region are at risk.
- The integration of Burundi into regional and international communities offers many opportunities for adaptation / mitigation to climate change
- With regard to climate finance, Burundi has committed to making 2.9% of the budget available as indicated in the national development plan (NDP) in its annex 3.

Introduction (.....)

- These funds, both internal and external, must be mobilized to support the implementation of concrete adaptation and mitigation programs to climate change.
- The challenges affecting Burundi's efforts in adaptation and mitigation to climate change are of two kinds: those of a general nature such as insufficient Monitoring and Evaluation of implementation of projects mechanism and programs, limited access to funding and limited national expertise
- Its membership in the EAPP, PEAC, economic community of central african countries, economic community of the great lakes countries, Nile basin initiative, for example, facilitates the implementation of programs to increase the rate of electrification.

Priority needs

- In Burundi, climatic disturbances have often been recorded in the different regions of the country and had more or less significant consequences on human life and on its environment.
- Adaptation and mitigation actions to climate change identified in the National, sectoral Action Plans and the NDC already drawn up have not all been implemented due to lack of financial means.
- Domestically, the budget allocated to this sector remains low despite the country's commitment to protect the environment and fight climate change
- At external level, access to climate funds is complicated and procedures differ depending on the technical and financial partners

The priority needs as defined in the National Development Plan mainly concern:

- i. Management of natural resources, the environment through the restoration of landscapes

Priority needs

- i. Forest heritage management, safeguarding and enhancing protected areas and biodiversity
- ii. Ecological and rational management of chemicals
- iii. Rehabilitation, densification and modernization of hydrometeorological observation networks (hydrological, hydrogeological and climatological)
- iv. Rational management of water resources at all levels of the water cycle
- v. Promoting the management and recovery of rainwater;
- vi. Improved management of solid and hazardous liquid waste;
- vii. Adaptation and management of climate risks;
- viii. Mitigation of the effects of climate change;
- ix. Promotion of research and development; innovation and technology transfer
- x. Planning and effective management of the national territory
- xi. Home improvement and control of urbanization

Strengthening national institutions

- In order to mobilize and access climate finance, Burundi has appointed focal points in various financial mechanisms on climate change (Focal Point Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Blue Fund, etc.);
- and a Focal Point of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- They are responsible for inventorying national needs and actively participate in research funding to address environmental challenges and climate change
- They participate in regional and international fora on climate issues

National investment plans, programs, policies and strategies

- Regarding adaptation and mitigation to climate change, the priorities are presented in the following documents:
 - ✓ The National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PANA, 2007)
 - ✓ National Policy on Climate Change (2013)
 - ✓ The National Strategy and Action Plan on climate change (2013)
 - ✓ The National Water Policy (2010) & National Water Strategy (2011-2020);
 - ✓ The Plan of Actions for the Integrated Management of Water Resources (IWRM, 2009)
 - ✓ National Agricultural Strategy (NAS), 2008-2015
 - ✓ The Burundi Vision 2025,
 - ✓ National Energy Policy Political / Strategy of the Energy Sector

National investment plans, programs, policies and strategies (Cont.)

- ✓ National Forest Policy
- ✓ National Communications on Climate Change
- ✓ The NDC
- ✓ National Biodiversity Strategy
- ✓ National Strategy for Sustainable Land Use, 2007
- ✓ National Action Program to Combat Land Degradation, 2005
- ✓ Thursday of each week is a national day for Environment



II, DRR is an Integral Objective of Environmental Policies

- NAPA 2007: National Plan for Climate Change;
- Environment issues integrated in National Policies: (i) Strategic Framework for Peace Consolidation, Burundi Horizon 2025;
- National Plan for Development 2018-2027
- Integration of Environment in Sectoral Policies of certain Ministries (Agriculture and Livestock, Energy and Mining, Public Health, Trading and Industry);

II, Social Development Policies are Implemented to Reduce Vulnerability

- Free schooling at Primary School Level;
- Free Health care for Pregnant Women;
- Free Health care for Children under 5 years;



SECTOR NEEDING EAC INTERVENTION

- Burundi wants EAC to put more effort to support tangible actions on:
 - Agriculture sector
 - Climate extreme event,
 - Environment sector,
 - Human capacity building related to climate resilience
 - Climate change resilience technology transfert
 - DRR

Conclusion

- Climate change is a reality in Burundi
- Burundi, as a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), is committed to meeting its commitments and complying with the requirements of the United Nations Convention. Indeed, a National Climate Change Policy and Strategy was prepared in 2012, following the submission of its Second National Communication on Climate Change in 2010 and on the eve of its accession to the Paris Agreement in 2015 through which he presented his determined contributions at the national level to demonstrate his willingness to support the global effort to reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen the climate resilience of its citizens.
- Burundi through various projects and programs has made efforts to adapt to climate change: GCRCCBu Project, Landscap restoration National Program of Reforstation "Ewe Burundi URAMBAYE", etc.
- The efforts of the Government of Burundi are remarkable and must be strengthened
- The impacts of climate change already registered should serve as lessons.

Recommendations

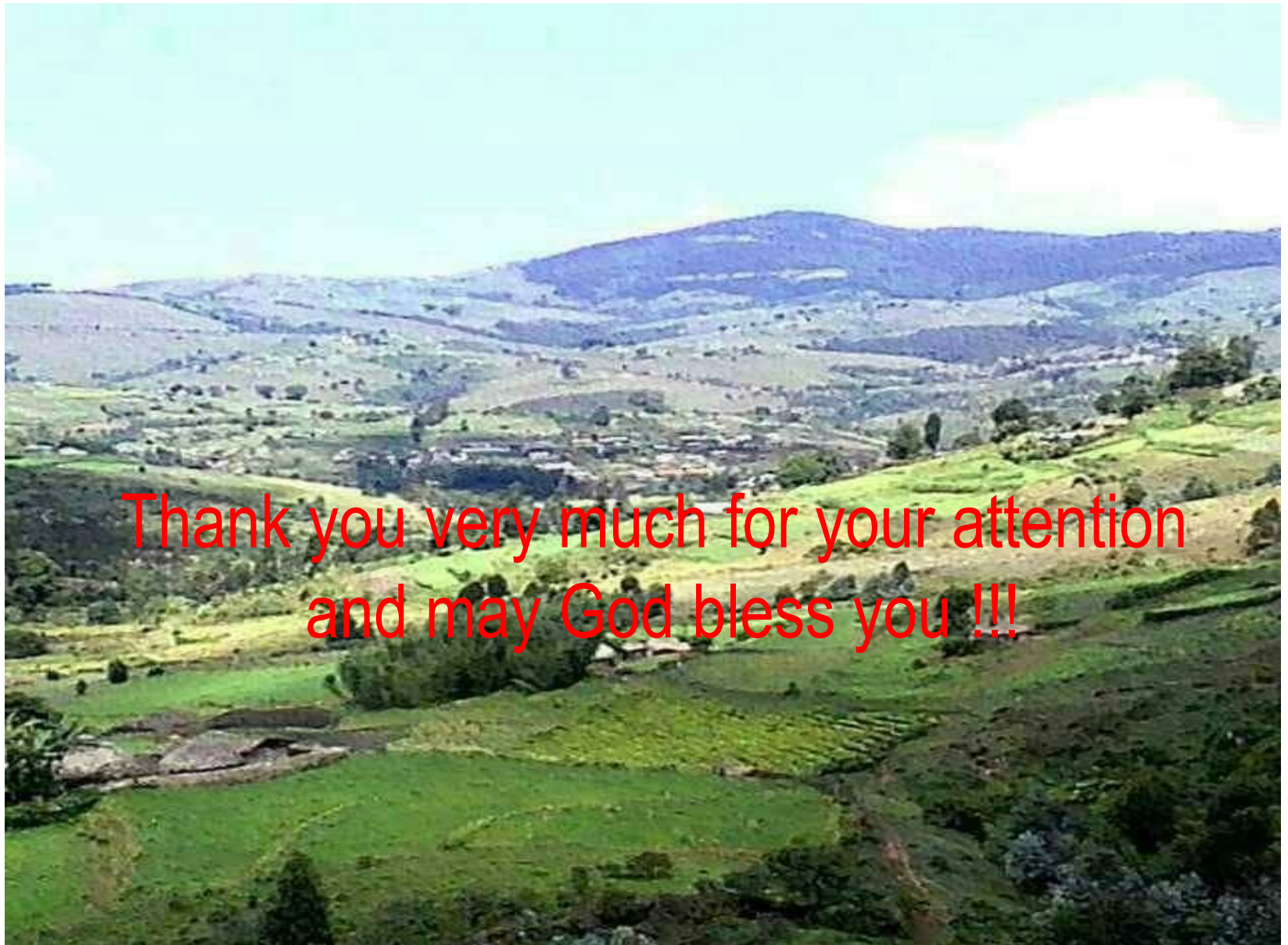
Extreme weather events and the long-term impact of adverse climate conditions have the potential to significantly damage and loss. If we do not act immediately the damage could be irreversible.

- Integrate climate change into all national policies / programs
- Strengthen regional and sub-regional cooperation
- Strengthen the Public-Private Partnership (PPP)
- Increase climate finance for projects of different sectors
- Build capacity on mobilization of resources , in particular through South-South cooperation mechanisms.
- The regional and international community are invited to deploy more efforts regarding to climate change and its effects on climate finance and technology transfer
- Develop projects and programs to submit to Technical and Financial Partners that show a real change
- Participate in regional and international COPs and Forums on climate change.
- .



EAC Secretariat:

- To operationalize the climate change fund established since 2012
- To develop a regional project with national management Unit for running technical activities at local level;
- To promote expertise sharing on climate resilience including renewable energy within the member states
- To promote the technology transfer to cope with the effects of climate change
- To become the GEF, GCF, AF agency for climate projects implementation and regional funds raising
- → Ultimately, reducing the adverse effects of Climate Change is an unavoidable challenge, which is why we encourage the International Community to support the efforts already made to mitigate anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, to support adaptation efforts for vulnerable countries including Burundi



Thank you very much for your attention
and may God bless you !!!