

# Workshop on Forest Management and Climate Change In Eastern Africa

## *BURUNDI PRESENTATION*

**By**

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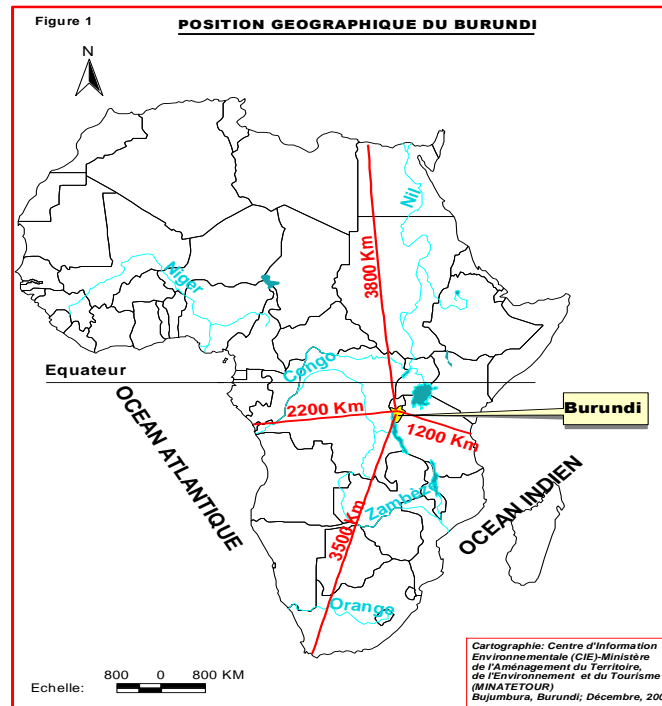
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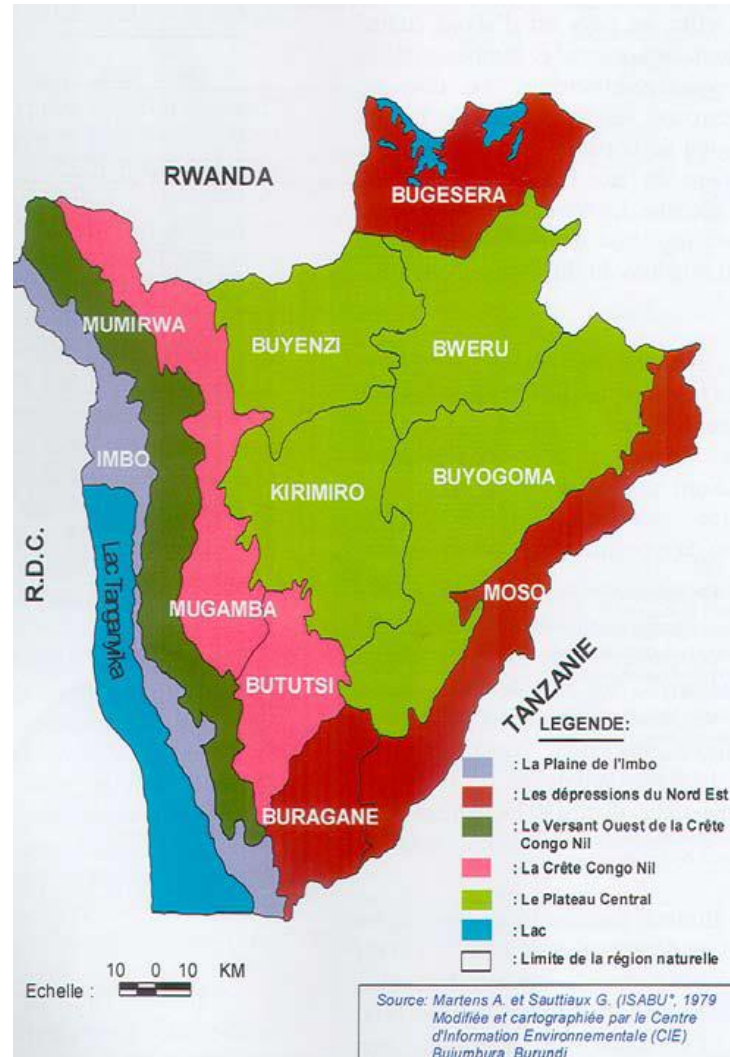
- Brief presentation of Burundi
- Environmental Impacts and Vulnerabilities
- Impacts of climate change and vulnerabilities on forest ecosystems
- Legal instruments, policies and strategies
- Status of forest management in BDI
- Solutions
- Some illustrations of the effects of climate change

# Brief presentation of Burundi

- Located in Central-East Africa, with an area of 27,834 km<sup>2</sup> including 25,200 km<sup>2</sup> land,
- Population 8,782,266 Hab (survey of 2008)



# Eco-climatic zones of Burundi



## Introduction

- The climate of Burundi is tropical humid.
- The altitude varies between 773 m and 2670m.
- Alternating rainy season and dry season.
- Burundi belongs to two hydrographics watersheds:
  - the Nile Basin with an area of 13,800 km<sup>2</sup>
  - the Congo River basin with a area of 14,034 km<sup>2</sup>.

# Impacts of climate change and vulnerabilities on forest ecosystems

- Climate change has already affected Forest ecosystems in Burundi.
- In northern Burundi in the Bugesera region at Kirundo province: a hot and dry season has led to more severe damage. Such as the development of insect pests such as termites.
- Other cases have also been observed in Eucalyptus plantations. Almost throughout the country, eucalyptus woodlands have been attacked by insect pests (tree lice). These insects were observed during the last prolonged drying season.
- Pathogenic fungi have also been observed and moved to previously disease-free areas and cause greater damage to forest plantations.

## Cont'd

- Land degradation due to climate change threatens the livelihood of thousands and thousands of people in Burundi, particularly in the rural areas;
- Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- Food insecurity and poverty e.g in Kirundo province and Eastern and Southern Burundi.

# Legal instruments, policies and strategies

## ➤ **Policies instruments**

- Among the political tools available to the country are:
- The Vision 2025; *Climate change is a reality in Bdi. The protection of the environment is the pillar of sustainable development.*
- the Second Strategic Framework for Fighting against Poverty;
- The Sectorial Policy of the Ministry of Water, Environment, Land Planning and Urbanism;
- The National Forest Policy;
- The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>st</sup> communication on climate change are available and
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> national communication in climate change is in preparation.



## Cont'd

### ➤ **Legislation instruments**

- The Constitution of the Republic of Burundi;
- Among the legal tools that the country can count on should be made of: international conventions ratified by Burundi Including the UNFCCC, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.
- The revised Land Code;
- The revised Forest Code and
- The Environment Code.

## Cont'd

- Decree n °100/292 / of 16 October 2007 establishing, mission, composition, organization and operation of the National Platform for Risk Prevention and Catastrophes;
- Law n ° 1/10 of 30 May 2011, establishing and managing protected areas in Burundi.  
Etc.

## Cont'd

### ➤ **Strategies**

- The National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity;
- The National Strategy for the Prevention and Management of Risks and Disasters;
- National Strategy for The environment in Burundi, etc

## **Status of forest management in BDI**

- Woodlands under 10ha are belonged to the Commune;
- Woodlands more10ha are belonged to the State;
- The communities have private woodlands which they exploit with the authorisation of technical services;
- The all protected areas are under control of the government.

## Solutions

- Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest land is a potential to improve the maintenance of services provide by the forest ecosystem and reducing vulnerability of forests to climate change.
- Reducing dependence on wood as the main source of energy by using photo-voltaic energy;
- Improvement of charcoal production methods;
- Promotion of the using of improved stoves;
- R-PP ( Readiness Preparation Proposal ) is available;
- Promotion of indigenous agroforestry species

- Short lived drought resistant plants;
- Watershed management ( Contour line, planting fixing herbs( eg :Setaria,Trypsacum etc.) and agroforestry species as *Maesopsis eminii*,*Markamia lutea* etc.

## Some illustrations

Progression of desertification in the Bugesera region  
(Northern Burundi)



## Dryness in Kirundo province (Northern of Bdi)





# Eucalyptus attacked by disease during the last dry season



*Thank you for your attention*

*MURAKOZE*