

GENERAL INFORMATION

County submitting the form:

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2. Background

2.1 In what capacity would your country participate in the FCPF? Choose one of the five categories of participation below and briefly explain. Participation in the FCPF could be in different capacities, ranging from no support to full support and to be determined by PC subject to available resources, as listed below: Burundi would like

- i. Observer to the FCPF: The intended purpose is to draw upon the experiences of other FCPF REDD Country Participants. No financial support to attend FCPF meetings and/or for REDD+ readiness is provided.
- ii. Participation without financial support for REDD+ Readiness: The financial support in this category is limited to support for participation for one representative from country to attend FCPF meetings, subject to available resources. There is no financial support for REDD+ readiness but the country could potentially be a member of the Participants Committee.
- iii. Participation with support only for formulation of Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP): Participation at this level would entail financial support for R-PP formulation (\$200,000), and for participation of one country representative in FCPF meetings, subject to available resources.
- iv. Participation with full financial support for REDD+ Readiness preparation: As full member of the FCPF, participation would include financial and technical support for REDD+ readiness (total financial support is \$3.6 million in two stages: \$200,000 grant to help formulate a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), and \$3.4 million preparation grant to implement the R-PP), and for one country representative to attend FCPF meetings, subject to available resources.

Other: You may wish to consider another role that best describes your interest in the FCPF, such as contributor of expertise, experience and technology.

Answer : le Burundi has an interest to participate for the third or fourth category

2.2 Should your country preference be category (iii) or (iv) above, have you already identified or had discussion with a potential Delivery Partner for channeling FCPF resources and providing REDD+ readiness Services? **NO**. If so, which one (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Inter- American Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme or World Bank)?

2.3 Does the World Bank have an active portfolio on forests and natural resource management in your country? **NO**. If so, briefly explain.

2.4 Have you received, or are you expecting to receive in the near future, technical or financial support for REDD+ from the UN-REDD Programme or any other multilateral or bilateral assistance program for REDD+? **NO**. If yes, provide the details and also mention for what areas of REDD+ Readiness would you request the FCPF support?

3. REDD+ and National Development

31. Importance of national forests

Burundi forest covers about 200 000 hectares, which represents 7% of the national territory. But in terms of biodiversity, forests of Burundi are among the richest ecosystems in the world.

There are two main types of forestry training to know the natural and artificial forests.

The natural forest and the artificial forest cover currently some 200 000 hectares. The forest sector contributes 6% and 2% respectively for the offer of employment and training of the Gross National product.

Non-timber forest products also play a very important socioeconomic role, they are indeed a source of supply of various products (meat, leather, fruit, honey, wax, fodder, medicines, etc.) which benefit populations and particularly the riparian populations...

32. The degradation and deforestation

❖ degradation

Degradation of forests is continuing.

The main causes of forest degradation, overexploitation of forests due mainly to the absence of operating standards and insufficiency of the techniques of wood processing, overgrazing in forests, Bush fires, the lack of maintenance, etc.

The main factors of degradation are poverty and ignorance, deficiencies in planning actions and poor coordination of interventions, the lack of management tools and development, the non-compliance legislation, climate change that result in temperature and long season dry, etc.

❖ deforestation

Since 1992, the area of forests continued to decline despite the regular implementation of new annual plantings. According to FOSA, the average annual rate of deforestation is estimated at 2 %.

The main causes of deforestation are the conversion of forests into agricultural land or villages, the anarchic exploitation of forests, overgrazing in forests, Bush fires, etc.

The main factors that promote deforestation are the absence of a development plan of the territory which specifies the geographic locations and assignments, as well as the uses of land, the non-compliance with the laws, the low capacity of the sector management services, lack of information on valuation techniques forest products, poverty and ignorance of the population, etc.

33 Forest monitoring system

There is no forest monitoring system, but there are institutional arrangements and a manual of procedures for the management of greenhouse gas inventories.

34 What is current thinking on what would be needed to reduce deforestation and forest degradation

1. The establishment of a new forest policy for sustainable management of forest resources and improvement of the living conditions of populations
2. The revision of the forestry legislation
3. The establishment of an energy policy aimed at reducing the pressure of population on the forest resource
4. the establishment of a clear erosion control policy
5. The establishment of a national policy for the control of population growth
6. The establishment of a trust and land use plan
7. extensive agriculture progressive replacement by intensive agriculture

8. The gradual replacement of ranching by intensive farming,
9. Research of new resistant plant species most reproductive and fast growth;
10. The improvement of the techniques of wood processing
11. Forest inventory is essential. It would know the State of existing forest resources and is an indicator for development planning. There is also a need for capacity-building intellectual and material (of the software for the database and the data management of inventory).

35. Major potential challenges for REDD +

The main challenges for the development of REDD + are the mobilization of financial resources, the strengthening of technical capacity and forest governance.

36. How does REDD+ fit low-carbon development Strategy/Plan

In plans or strategies of implementation of the national socio-economic development policy, REDD + is not integrated as such but some actions related to the mitigation of GHG emissions, fight against the effects of climate change and adaptation to climate change are included in certain plans as the Strategic framework for economic growth and fight against poverty (SFFP11).

Also forest policy in development is the integration of certain provisions of the Rio 3 conventions.

37. Please brief describe the envisaged national management arrangements for REDD+, explaining at what level of government REDD + would be steered

The management of the program REDD + can - be shared between the institutions in charge of forests, agriculture, energy, research institutions and NGOs for the protection of the environment. Planning and coordination of actions would be to the Ministry in charge of forests through the Forestry Department.

38 Please brief describe the proposed consultations that would be conducted to design the REDD+ Strategy.

Consultations should be conducted between the managers of the land heritage, policy makers, representatives of the people, the owners Burrows, NGOs working in the sector and the administration of the territory.