



# Workshop on Environment Statistics for the East African Community Region

## BURUNDI PRESENTATION

Arusha, Tanzania

27-31 March 2017



## Table of Contents

1. Introduction
2. Current work in environment statistics related on implementation of FDES
3. Monitoring of environmentally-related SDG indicators
4. Means of collecting data
5. Data Collection and sources
6. Lessons Learnt from FDES 2013 Implementation
7. Gaps
8. Conclusions

# 1. Introduction

- The demand of environment statistics grows at the same title that the increase of environmental challenges in the modern society.
- The human wellbeing depends on the environment. Countries must pay attention to environmental problems and its viability : decisions and actions must be taken to identify the major environmental issues.
- In 2015, a workshop on environmental statistics was organized at ARUSHA. The key objectives were to build national capacities for the implementation of the FDES 2013, to allow statisticians and experts from ministries of environment, to identify gaps and deficiencies in environmental data, and contribute to the production of regular, accurate and reliable environmental statistics.

## 1.1. Agreed recommendations

- Create a cooperation between national institute and other institutions involved in data collection.
- Developing national work plans for the production of environment statistics by August 2016;
- Apply the ESSAT at the national level by November 2015;
- Producing national publications on environment statistics by December 2017;
- Incorporating the FDES work plan into their National Strategies for the Development of Statistics;
- Train statisticians and environmental leaders on collection of environmental statistics;
- Implement database on environmental statistics;
- Comply with international standards in the data collection and compilation

## 2. Current work in environment statistics related on implementation of FDES

- National Institute of statistics has separated agricultural Statistics yearbook and environmental statistics yearbook in 2015;
- From 2016, production of 1st edition 2015 yearbook of environmental statistics which was pulished in January 2017;
- The second edition of environmental statistics yearbook is now in preparation;
- Burundi is in the process of developing an action plan for the development of environmental statistics(Workshop on this activity has been done on 21-23 March 2017);
- Implementation of statistics units by the Ministry in charge of environment ( December 2016);
- To follow the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts(SEEA), the national institute has classified in January 2017 all environmental products with international stastical standards for environmental economic accounts.

## 2.1. Capacity Building

- Two employees have been recruited in Agriculture and environment statistics service in June 2016
- ISTEERBU has nominated statisticians to support the statistics unit in all Ministries including the ministry in charge of environment (June 2016)
- ISTEERBU has equipped this service with computers and other materials to facilitate activities of data collecting and treatment

## 2..2. Missions of nominated statisticians

Collaborate with other statistics units and structures such as:

- Burundian Office for Protection of Environment 2015 and Burundi Institute of Geography( Ministry of environment),
- National Platform of risk management and disasters prevention ( Ministry of Public security )
- Burundi Office of Mines and Quarries ( Ministry of Energy and mine) implemented in December 2016
- The statistics service of ministry of Health and Fight against AIDS
- Minicipal Technical Services for the waste management division

### 3. Monitoring of environmentally-related SDG indicators

Goals of SDG	Component of FDES	Objective of Burundi Action Plan	Avallability of statistics
Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Component 5: Human Settlements and Environmental Health	Target 9:By 2018, water and soil pollution, including pollution caused by chemical fertilizers, pesticides and Wastewater, are Known and reduced to a level that can not affect ecosystems and species:Target 10,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪Emissions of greenhouse gases( CO2 by fuel types, GgECO2(Nitrogen, Methan, Monoxide etc),</li> <li>▪Waterborne Diseases;</li> <li>▪Morbidity caused by waterborne diseases</li> <li>▪Vector Transmission Diseases</li> <li>▪Morbidity caused by vector-borne diseases</li> <li>▪Diseases and pathology conducted by air</li> <li>▪Morbidity caused by airborne diseases</li> <li>▪Etc</li> </ul>



## Monitoring of environmentally-related SDG indicators

Goals of SDG	Component of FDES	Objective of Burundi Action Plan	Avallability of statistics
Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Component 1: Environmental Conditions and Quality (1.3.2.f. and 1.3.2.g. )  Component 3: Residuals ( Topic 3.2.2 and Topic 3.4.1:	Target 9:By 2018, water and soil pollution, including pollution caused by chemical fertilizers, pesticides and Wastewater, are Known and reduced to a level that can not affect ecosystems and species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪Quantity of liquid waste from industries</li> <li>▪sources of metals in the environment</li> <li>▪Composition of household waste</li> <li>▪Projection of the daily production of municipal solid waste from capital Bujumbura</li> <li>▪Physical and chemical characteristics</li> <li>▪Plastic waste and other freshwater debris</li> </ul>
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable	Component 2: Environmental Resources and their Use  Sub-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪Production from renewable sources</li> <li>▪Primary energy production ( ONATOU)</li> <li>▪Secondary energy production ( REGIDFSO</li> </ul>

# Monitoring of environmentally-related SDG indicators

Goals of SDG	Component of FDES	Objectives of Burundi Action Plan	Avallability of statistics
Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪Component 4: Extreme Events and Disasters</li> <li>▪Component 6: Environment Protection, Management and Engagement</li> </ul>	Target 5: By 2015, the rate of degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats, including Forests and marshes is reduced to zero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪Occurrence of natural extreme events and disasters ( Type of natural extreme event and disaster</li> <li>▪People affected by natural extreme events and disasters</li> <li>▪Economic losses due to natural extreme events and disasters</li> </ul>
Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Component 3: Residuals		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪Municipal waste</li> <li>▪Hazardous waste</li> <li>▪industrial waste</li> <li>▪Amount of recycled waste</li> </ul>
Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Component 1: Environmental Conditions and Quality  Component 2: Environmental Resources and their Use	Target 16: By 2017, the Contribution of national biodiversity to Carbon is evaluated and decisions for its improvement are taken by the Strengthening resilience Ecosystems and the Restoration of those degraded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪Area of ecosystems</li> <li>▪Biodiversity</li> <li>▪Protected areas and species</li> <li>▪Area under land use categories</li> <li>▪Area of land under irrigation</li> <li>▪Area of land under sustainable forest management</li> <li>▪Area of land under agroforestry</li> </ul>

# Monitoring of environmentally-related SDG indicators

Goals of SDG	Component of FDES	Objectives of Burundi Action Plan	Avallability of statistics
Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Component 1: Environmental Conditions and Quality	Target 16: By 2017, the Contribution of national biodiversity to Carbon is evaluated and decisions for its improvement are taken by the Strengthening resilience Ecosystems and the Restoration of those degraded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪Forest area (Natural , Planted , Protected forest area , Forest area affected by fire )</li> <li>•General ecosystem characteristics, extent and pattern</li> </ul>
	Component 2: Environmental Resources and their Use		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪Use of forest land( Area deforested , Area reforested , afforested , Natural growth )</li> <li>▪Forest area by primary designated function</li> <li>▪Timber resources</li> <li>▪Forest production</li> <li>▪Fuel wood production</li> </ul>

## 4.Means of collecting data

- Environmental statistics are collected by different means:
  - Census and survey in different households, institutions working on environmental field;(IGEBU, ISABU, etc)
  - Scientific Research realized by institutions( U B) ;
  - Administrative data from governmental and non-governmental agencies(OBPE, FAO, Platform of risk prevention and Hazards management, SETEMU etc);
  - Remote sensing and mapping;
  - Meteorological stations.

## 5.Data Collection and sources

N°	Components of FDES	Sources of data
1	Environmental Conditions and Quality,	Geography Institute of Burundi( IGEBU), Burundian Office for Environment Protection( OBPE), Ministry of Health
2	Environmental Resources and their Use	Burundi Office of Mine, OBPE,, Ministry of Agriculture
3	Residual	OBPE, SETEMU
4	Extreme Events and Disasters	National Platform of risk management and prevention of disasters
5	Human Settlements and Environmental Health	Ministry of Health , OBPE
6	Environmental Protection, Management and Engagement	Burundian Office for Environment Protection( OBPE), Burundi Revenue Authority ( OBR),

## 6. Lessons Learnt from FDES 2013 Implementation

- FDES allowed Burundi in identification of environmental data sources.
- Data access is easy because of the involvement of the statisticians that ISTEERBU has nominated to support statistic Unit in Ministry of Environment
- The quality status of collected data is now known;
- Collected data refers on international classifications and standard definitions.

## 7. Gaps

- Inexistence of inter agency committee especially for environmental statistics;
- ESSAT is used only by ISTEERBU While it should be used by inter agency committee;
- Inexistence of action plan for environmental statistics development ;
- National Office for protection of environment was created in 2014 so it has not all statistics in some fields;
- Data on mineral stocks, GHG Emissions, the risk of disasters are not fully available because of lack of adequate technology ;
- Data gaps due to limited resources for effective data collection.

## 8.CONCLUSION

- FDES 2013 organizes the statistics into an easy to follow structure.
- Implementation of FDES 2013 is a solution to realize the SDGs and others political in connection with environment.
- The implementation of FDES 2013 shows that Burundi has many gaps which must be addressed nearly.





**Thank you for your attention**