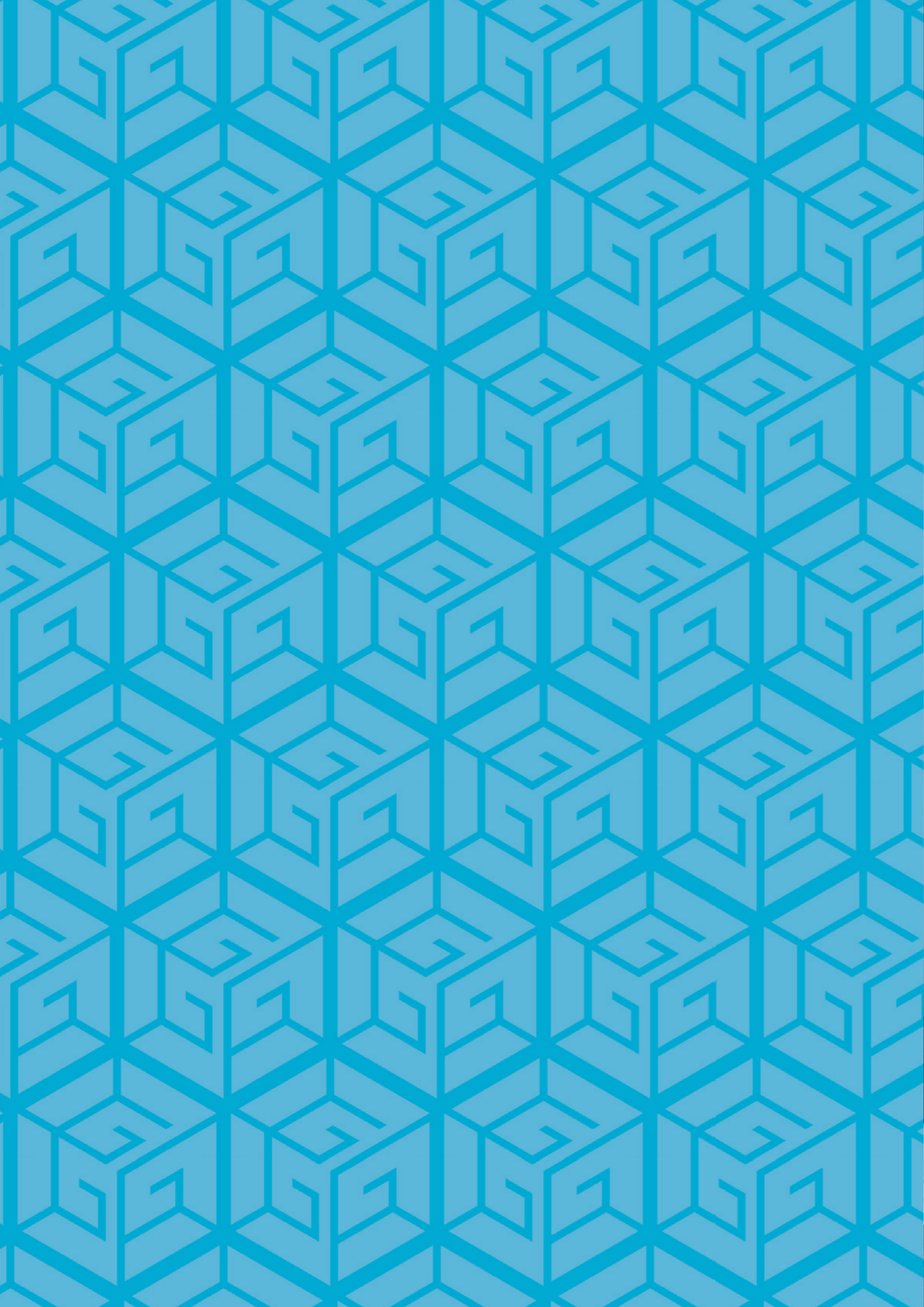


GGGI

Burkina Faso Green Growth Pathways

Country Planning Framework 2019 - 2023





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Foreword

The development of this Country Planning Framework (CPF), comes at a time when cooperation between Burkina Faso and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) has taken off and is in the process of consolidation. Burkina Faso became a Member of GGGI in 2018.

Prior to the elaboration of the CPF, GGGI developed a number of initiatives, including: (i) capacity building and knowledge sharing on the paradigm shift of green growth, (ii) the development of projects submitted to the Green Climate Fund, (iii) support for the accreditation of the Fonds d'Intervention pour l'Environnement, with the Green Climate Fund. This support further extended in 2019 to include project development in areas such as energy, water, land use, green cities, ecovillages and the mobilization of financial resources for SDGs and the transition to a green and inclusive model of growth.

The CPF (2019-2023) which is a joint agreed framework between the Government of Burkina Faso (GoBFA) and GGGI shall be the key-driver of the program implementation. The CPF is built around three main pillars:

- Create resilience to the adverse effects of climate change by introducing a sustainable management of natural resources with the promotion of a strong and inclusive ecovillage model;
- Strengthen the investment framework and governance for a green and inclusive economy; and
- Support the GoBF in the development of green cities.

Established through a participatory approach, the CPF document is consistent with national priorities, including the Plan National de Développement Economique et Social (PNDES), as well as GGGI's Strategy 2030.

Its successful implementation requires the involvement and adherence of all actors of national development: the government, the territorial collectivities, the civil society and the private sector. It also requires the support of international development partners committed to Burkina Faso and to the Paris Agreement.



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

3S	Sustainability, Security and Stability
ANEREE	Agence Nationale des Energies renouvelables et de l'Efficacité Energétique
BAU	Business as usual
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CPF	Country Planning Framework
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DDO	Distillate Diesel Oil
FIE	Fonds d'Intervention pour l'Environnement
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Gg	Gigagram
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GGPA	Green Growth Potential Assessment
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoBF	Government of Burkina Faso
HDI	Human Development Index
IPE	Initiative Pauvreté - Environnement
LAME	Laboratoire d'Analyses Mathématiques et des Equations
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LUCCC	Least Developed Countries Consortium on Climate Change
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NDC	Nationally Determinated Contribution
NDT	Neutralité en matière de Dégradation des Terres
PNDD	Politique Nationale de Développement Durable
PNDES	Plan National de Développement Economique et Social
RE4PU	Renewable energy for productive uses
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
US\$	United States Dollars
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

Background

In recent years, Burkina Faso's economic performance has been affected by recurring political unrest, continued decline in commodity prices, vulnerability to climate shocks and public health challenges. This is reflected in its volatile annual growth rate - from an average annual growth of 6% recorded in recent years, dropping to 4% in 2015 and rising again to 5.2% in 2016. Real GDP growth continued at an estimated 7.0% in 2018, compared with 6.7% in 2017¹. Almost 80% of the active population is employed in agriculture while the economy is highly dependent on natural resources. The country has experienced a considerable loss of natural resources, ranging from land degradation (estimated at 360,000 hectares/year) to deforestation (estimated at 105,000 hectares/year and important loss of its biodiversity. A significant share of Burkina Faso's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions can, therefore, largely be attributed to land and forest degradation.²

Fluctuation in economic activity, combined with high population growth (3.1% per year), has not allowed tangible economic development. From 1960 to 2014, per capita income increased by only about 2% a year, which is too low to significantly improve living conditions. The Human Development Index (HDI) stood at 0.42 in 2014, ranking the country 183 out of 188 countries (2018)³. This situation results from the persistence of poverty with an incidence of 45% in 2019, combined with a high illiteracy rate of 65.5% of people over 15 and a life expectancy of less than 60 years⁴.

Regarding climate change, Burkina Faso's vulnerability assessment shows a set of climate-associated risks to which the country is exposed, including: (i) the extension of the rainy season, with less rainfall in July-August and more rains in September and October; (ii) increased variability of rainfall within and between seasons, (iii) increased frequency of floods and drought conditions; (iv) under a "business as usual scenario" a predicted

increase in temperature between 2.5 °C to 5 °C from 2046 to 2065, and an increased potential monthly evapotranspiration of 2 to 10 mm within the same period⁵.

Energy demand is steadily increasing, but supply remains insufficient, with available electricity production being 6.4% from renewables, 62.9% from thermal generation and 30.7% from imports⁶.

The country is experiencing rapid urbanization characterized by a growing concentration of the population in the cities. Cities are developing rapidly without the necessary planning, administration, infrastructure, equipment and services. Hence, negative impacts outweigh potential positive sides of urbanization. Cities face multiple additional challenges, such as (i) low power supply coverage while energy remains expensive, (ii) lack of equipment and systems for sustainable waste management, and (iii) an inefficient transport system, which cannot facilitate urban mobility while generating pollutants with hazardous effects on human health and ecosystems.

National Priorities

Under the *National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES)*, Burkina Faso aims to become a prosperous country through a structural and inclusive transformation of the national economy. To achieve this, economic diversification is addressed around four pillars, namely: (i) increase primary sector's productivity by promoting higher value-added yields, (ii) facilitate the emergence of a modern economy based on industry and services, (iii) drive sustainable urbanization and (iv) accelerate demographic transition.

Within the framework of the PNDES, the Government of Burkina Faso set the target to increase the amount of carbon sequestered by 2020 to 8 million tones. Among the key enablers to achieve this ambition is the creation of 2000 ecovillages. Other specific Government

¹ African Economic Outlook, 2019, African development Bank Macroeconomic performance and prospects

² FAO. 2018. The State of the World's Forests 2018 - Forest pathways to sustainable development. Rome.

³ Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update

⁴ WFP Burkina Faso, Country Brief, June 2019

⁵ Burkina Faso national climate change adaptation plan (NAP), 2015

⁶ World bank, 2016, first energy and fiscal management development policy financing

interventions in this direction include the reduction of carbon emissions, strengthening the country's resilience to climate change, developing and promoting on-timber forest products and promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns. In order to support those actions in fund mobilization and to achieve its environmental objectives, the GoBF has set up the Fonds d'Intervention pour l'Environnement (FIE).

In the context of the Paris Agreement, in 2015, Burkina Faso submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which represents the country's envisioned reductions in GHG emissions. Burkina Faso's NDC is based on two components: (i) "mitigation", consisting largely on REDD+ type of activities, allowing GHGs emissions reduction and positive reporting under the Paris Agreement mechanism; and (ii) "adaptation", focusing on reducing the vulnerability of the rural sector, while promoting projects whose objective is primarily the valorization of environmental services, with medium and long-term impact on reductions of GHGs that contribute to mitigation efforts.

The Government of Burkina Faso has developed three scenarios for achieving their NDCs, reflecting the country's ambition to play a key role in the development of a strong, inclusive, sustainable and resilient economy. First, the unconditional scenario⁷ which anticipates 7,808 Gg of reduced GHG emissions annually, resulting in a total reduction of 6.6% by 2030. Second, the hybrid conditional⁸ scenario which anticipates 13,766 Gg of reduced GHG emissions annually, resulting in a total reduction of 11.6% by 2030. Third, the adaptation⁹ scenario which anticipates 43,707 Gg of reduced GHG emissions annually, resulting in a total reduction of 36.95% by 2030.

About the Country Planning Framework

The CPF was developed through an inclusive stakeholder consultation involving national and local government representatives, development agencies, CSOs, private sector, and training and research institutions. This process was supported by data analysis and was aligned with GGGI's organizational priorities and national goals.

⁷ An "unconditional contribution" is what countries could implement without any conditions and based on their available resources and their capabilities

⁸ Hybrid conditional scenario considers actions with simultaneously adaptation and mitigation impacts

Building on its experience in the thematic areas of green cities, sustainable landscapes, energy, as well as on a number of nexus solutions, GGGI will continue to support GoBF in its efforts to implement the PNDES and NDCs – and drive the green economy transition under the CPF Strategic Outcomes identified below.

GGGI's Impact Pathway

Strategic Outcome 1: Burkina Faso's cities are climate-resilient, energy efficient, and low-carbon-driven.

GGGI's interventions will support the Government's goals based on the 2020 timeline of the PNDES, Burkina Vision 2025, as well as the timeframe of this CPF (2023) of:

- Incorporating the principles and emerging issues of sustainable development within 50% of sectoral policies, local development plans
- Support 25% of the municipalities to have a functional solid waste management system
- Create 360,000 decent jobs for the secondary sectors
- Reforest 150 hectares green spaces in urban communes
- 47 cities with a master plan for rainwater drainage and a master plan for urban waste management

Burkina Faso is experiencing rapid urbanization, with a recorded rate of 6.4% in 1975, dramatically increased to about 31.50% by 2016¹⁰. The urban population is growing at a faster rate than the national population and could reach 39.6% by 2025. With a growth rate 5.2% per year, 40% of the population will live in urban centers by 2030, with the risk of unbalancing cities of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, which are expected to absorb 62% of the total urban population. These two cities are spreading very rapidly, thereby intense pressure is exerted on basic social infrastructure, equipment and services related to water, sanitation, waste, energy and transport. As a result, the land tenure and essential

⁹ Burkina Faso's NDC has an "adaptation" component that makes it somewhat unique and ambitious; consists of projects whose objective is not primarily the reduction of greenhouse gases, but especially the valuation of environmental services, with medium and long-term impact in terms of significant reductions in greenhouse gases to the results of mitigation efforts.

ecosystems that cities rely on become increasingly vulnerable. Thus, unplanned and uncontrolled urbanization leads to risks of deep social instability, critical infrastructure, potential water crises and exacerbate the risks of health hazards.

Burkina Faso, within the framework of the PNDES, has defined its strategic objective: "to improve the living environment, access to water, quality of sanitation and energy services". In order to achieve its ambitions, Burkina Faso will have to start a transformation of the cities that will support: (i) low GHG emission strategies and actions by promoting renewables and low-carbon means of transport, (ii) development of appropriate urban management and basic social infrastructure; and (iv) development of bankable models which can attract private and public investment.

GGGI will support transformation of urban areas by focusing on:

- Development of green city guidelines, strategies and roadmaps,
- Delivery of a financial mechanism that will enable increase of private investment, particularly in renewable energy, green transport, sanitation and sustainable waste management, as well as capacity development of key stakeholders.
- Formulation of (policy & norms) solutions that will catalyze increased access to affordable green building, energy, sanitation, sustainable waste management and sustainable public transport services,
- Deployment of innovative "business models" for promotion of green projects.

GGGI's interventions will contribute to the national targets defined in the national policies and strategies implemented during the five next years, improving increased access to affordable and reliable renewable energy and sanitation services, innovation and green technologies in urban planning, building and public transport and water & waste management.

Green cities development will accelerate the achievement of the PNDES's target related to the

¹⁰ Perspectives économiques en Afrique, African Development Bank, 2018 report.

improvement of the living environment, access to water, sanitation and quality energy services, specifically the following results: (i) everyone's access to decent living, quality water and sanitation is guaranteed, (ii) access to quality energy services and energy efficiency are guaranteed, (iii) urban growth is planned and controlled. This will contribute in achieving SDGs 1, 6, 7, 11 and 13.

Strategic Outcome 2: Burkina Faso's ecovillages are more inclusive and resilient, leading to enhanced adaptation to climate change and an adequate supply of ecosystem services ensured.

GGGI's interventions will support the Government's goals (PNDES 2020, Burkina vision 2025 and within the CPF timeframe of 2023) of:

- the creation of the 2,000 ecovillages,
- the creation of the 110,000 decent jobs in the primary sector,
- 25,000 hectares of degraded lands in protected areas recovered
- 800,000 ha of Natural Assisted Regeneration (RNA) in 200 rural communes (NDC),
- rural electrification rate increase of 19%,
- proportion of non-resilient farm households decreases to 25%.

In Burkina Faso, more than 80% of the population lives in rural areas, 47.5% of the rural population lives below the poverty line, compared to 13.6% of the urban population (PNDES). Food crops make up 75% of the rural poor's livelihoods. Rural areas also face problems related to the lack of basic social services, in quantity and quality, such as water, sanitation and electricity.

The main challenges are: (i) increasing the performance of agro-silvo-pastoral, fish and wildlife production systems; (ii) meeting the population's food needs, (iii) improving the incomes of actors along value chains and

the creation of decent jobs, (iv) ensuring sustainable management of land, forest, wildlife and fisheries resources while preserving biodiversity; (v) improving the living environment, access to drinking water and sanitation; and (vi) improving governance of the rural sector.

Since 2016, Burkina Faso has opted for the “creation of 2,000 ecovillages” to ensure sustainable food and energy self-sufficiency in each ecovillage, while contributing to the fight against climate change and the preservation of the environment. This will serve the creation of a better quality of life, in the interest of all. The process of transforming existing villages into eco-villages should: (i) facilitate access to energy services in a sustainable manner and control of water for the benefit of rural populations; (ii) optimize the use of water resources; (iii) promote sustainable agriculture and improve food security; and (iv) create favorable conditions for income-generating activities.

GGGI's response is proposed around the following actions:

- Development of an investment program and guidelines to support the transition of villages to the Ecovillage concept;
- Deployment of agri-business models and potential green value chains for at least two commodities;
- Development of a portfolio of RE4PU & sustainable landscape green bankable projects providing opportunities for job creation;
- Support Government for improving policy and regulation as well as promoting investment associated to the above sectors.

GGGI's interventions will contribute to the national targets defined in the national policies and strategies implemented during the five next years strengthening climate resilience and adaptation with sustainable management of natural resources power a stronger and inclusive Eco-villages development model.

Sustainable landscaping and energy interventions are critical to boosting Burkina's rural development. These improvements will not only contribute to the PNDES's target of 7.7% Growth over the 2016-2020 period,

but will also lead to reduced GHG emissions, an increase of renewable energy in the energy mix, increased access to electricity in rural areas. This can in turn reduce poverty in rural populations by improving their overall productive capacity and creating jobs. As such, GoBF will address several SDG goals: SDG 1 on poverty, SDG 2 on food security, SDG 13 on climate change, SDG 7.1 on access to energy and 7.2. on the share of renewable energy, SDG 8 on economic growth, SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production patterns, SDG 15 on terrestrial ecosystems.

Strategic Outcome 3: Green investment in energy, water & sanitation, and landscape sector leads to decreased GHG emissions and Increased green jobs.

GGGI's interventions will support the Government's goals based on PNDES (2020), Burkina vision 2025 and within CPF period of 2023 of:

- 8 million tons of carbon sequestered,
- 2 national entities accredited by the Green Climate Fund,
- Share of renewable energies in total production increase to 30% while promoting the energy efficiency,
- 25% of traditional financial institutions and national funds involved in a transition to green finance,
- 25% of the decent green jobs generated (compared to the total number of jobs generated),
- 5% green investments (relative to the total volume of investments),
- 50% growth rate of international and national financial resources devoted to sustainable development.

Burkina Faso is aware of the importance of green growth development which is fundamental to supporting the transition and increasing opportunities. However, the Government highlighted several obstacles related to:

(i) insufficient ownership of all stakeholders on this new development model, despite a high level of political commitment; (ii) inadequate (planning and legal) tools and mechanisms to support governance of green growth; (iii) delays in taking and implementing appropriate reform measures; (iv) limited technical capacity of actors at all levels; (v) the lack of sustainable and appropriate financial mechanisms to support the transition to green growth; and (vi) poor access to climate finance and other existing international financial mechanisms.

In order to meet these challenges, Burkina Faso has initiated changes along two main lines, namely: (i) improving the governance of green and inclusive economy and (ii) developing accounting, taxation and green finance.

GGGI's response is structured around the delivery of the following:

- Assist the government establish a national entity accredited to the Green Climate Fund as an innovative national financing instrument for climate change and green growth projects;
- Support the establishment of a national GHG reduction target and a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, including (i) baseline projection and status quo projections (BAU); (ii) analysis of the national mitigation potential; (iii) the establishment of an inventory team and the establishment of a legal mandate for data collection and (iv) development of inventory guidelines;
- Delivery of a national financial vehicle that will enable increase of private investment, particularly in energy, water and sanitation, and landscape;
- Work with local universities, GoBF Agencies and other Training and Research Institutions to roll-out long-term capacity building and knowledge sharing efforts in partnership with initiatives, such as of Least Developed Countries Consortium on Climate Change - LUCCC;
- Strengthen national capacities in green governance and financing according to the thematic areas of the GGGI.

GGGI's interventions will contribute to the national targets defined in the national policies and strategies implemented during the five next years, increasing the green investment at local and national levels provide sustain the structural transformation of the country's green economy.

In the short term, these interventions will allow GoBF to increase green investments in key strategic sectors to support its Green Growth transitions. These interventions will allow the GoBF to mainstream green growth approaches through various sectors and provide a mechanism for continuous progress assessment. This will create stronger national accountability for green growth objectives and provide a more fertile policy ground for national and local green growth goals in the medium term. Ultimately, green growth mainstreaming will be a driving force toward achieving Burkina's goal of sustaining economic growth and protecting its natural capital. This will be essential in achieving SDGs across the board and the NDC. These achievements will be part of the implementation PNDES Axis 1 on *Reform the institutions and modernize the administration*, with an emphasis on the strategic, financial and economic governance built on decentralized, viable and inclusive local development.



1. Introduction to the Country Planning Framework

The Country Planning Framework (CPF) lays out GGGI's green growth objectives and interventions that aim to support Burkina Faso in the 2019-2023 period. Its objectives are derived from the GGGI Strategic Plan, reflect GGGI's comparative advantage, and are aligned with national goals and priorities of economic growth, poverty reduction, social inclusion and environmental sustainability. Central to the CPF is **joint ownership** between GGGI and the Government of Burkina Faso (GoBF). The CPF formulation is undertaken by GGGI's country team in close consultation with GoBF counterparts and other national stakeholders. The document is co-owned and endorsed by the GoBF, demonstrating commitment among both parties to collaborate on the common goals.

In drafting the Burkina Faso CPF, GGGI has consulted extensively with green growth stakeholders from across

the board, including Ministries, Parliamentarians, Central and Local Governments Institutions & Agencies, Association of Mayors, Association of Elected Officials, Embassies, Development Support Agencies, Private Sector and Federations, Financial Institutions and Civil Society. Consultations were held via bilateral meetings, thematic working group sessions, roundtables, and workshops, hosted jointly by GGGI and its partners in Burkina Faso. The CPF aligns with national development policies and strategies, including (i) national commitments under the Plan National de Développement Économique et Social (PNDES) aiming to structurally transform the Burkina Faso economy for strong, sustainable, resilient and inclusive growth, creating decent jobs for all and leading to improved social well-being; (ii) the National Strategy for Green Economy, (iii) Sectorial Development Policy Letters for key sectors of the economy, (iv) Burkina Faso's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), (v) as well as international commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and (vi) Burkina Faso's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

GGGI's ability to achieve the long-term outcomes of the CPF will depend on resource mobilization and the anticipated cooperation and support of the Government and other relevant stakeholders. The CPF serves as a basis for GGGI earmarked resource mobilization

in-country. At the same time, GGGI core resources will be allocated under the CPF through the Institute's Work Planning and Budget (WPB) process, in line with the resource allocation targets in the GGGI Strategic Plan.

Box 1. About GGGI

GGGI was founded to support and promote a model of economic growth known as "green growth", which targets key aspects of economic performance such as poverty reduction, job creation, social inclusion and environmental sustainability.

GGGI envisions a resilient world achieved through strong, inclusive and sustainable green growth, and is dedicated to supporting the transition of partner countries toward a green growth model. In pursuit of these goals, GGGI works with developing and emerging countries to design and deliver programs and services that demonstrate new pathways to pro-poor economic growth.

GGGI supports stakeholders through two complementary and integrated work streams — Green Growth Planning & Implementation and Investment & Policy Solutions — that deliver comprehensive products and services designed to assist in developing, financing and mainstreaming green growth into national economic development plans.

GGGI's interventions emphasize change in four priority areas considered to be essential to transforming countries' economies including energy, water, sustainable landscapes and green cities. GGGI measures its success against six global Strategic Outcome targets related to GHG emission reduction, creation of green jobs, increased access to sustainable services, improved air quality, adequate supply of ecosystem services and enhanced adaptation to climate change.

Headquartered in Seoul, Republic of Korea, GGGI also has representation in a number of partner countries.





2. Burkina Faso's Green Growth Context

Burkina Faso faces a host of interrelated challenges that are difficult to solve independently, including: vulnerability to exogenous shocks (due to dependence on fossil fuel and food imports); inadequate urban infrastructures; climate shocks; low agricultural productivity; an oil dependent energy sector (oil accounted for 19% (MW/h, 2016) of energy consumption in Burkina Faso and for 6.66%¹¹ of the GDP; 5,2%¹² of GHG emissions are generated by

the energy sector.); limited access to clean energy for productive use; dependence on a deteriorating natural resource base (e.g. 80% of energy comes from biomass); rapid population growth and urbanization. The Government of Burkina Faso has historically encountered challenges in investing in sustainable urban planning, sustainable landscape, energy, etc. Most efforts to improve these sectors have tended to focus on only larger cities due to lack of capacity and resources. The collaboration with GGGI through the CPF will help contributing to address some of the challenges in adopting policies and implementing strategies, together with bankable projects in green cities, sustainable landscape and renewable energy supported by green governance and sustainable financing mechanisms. The table 1 below gives a snapshot of Burkina Faso at a glance.

¹¹ Estimated (744 millions US\$ fuel import/11,7 billions US\$ GDP): perspective monde

¹² Burkina Faso's NDC (2015)

¹³ LOW-INCOME ECONOMIES (\$995 OR LESS)

¹⁴ Ministry of economy, Finances and Development, Report on public finance, management 2017

¹⁵ 1 USD = 550 FCFA

Table 1: Burkina Faso at a Glance

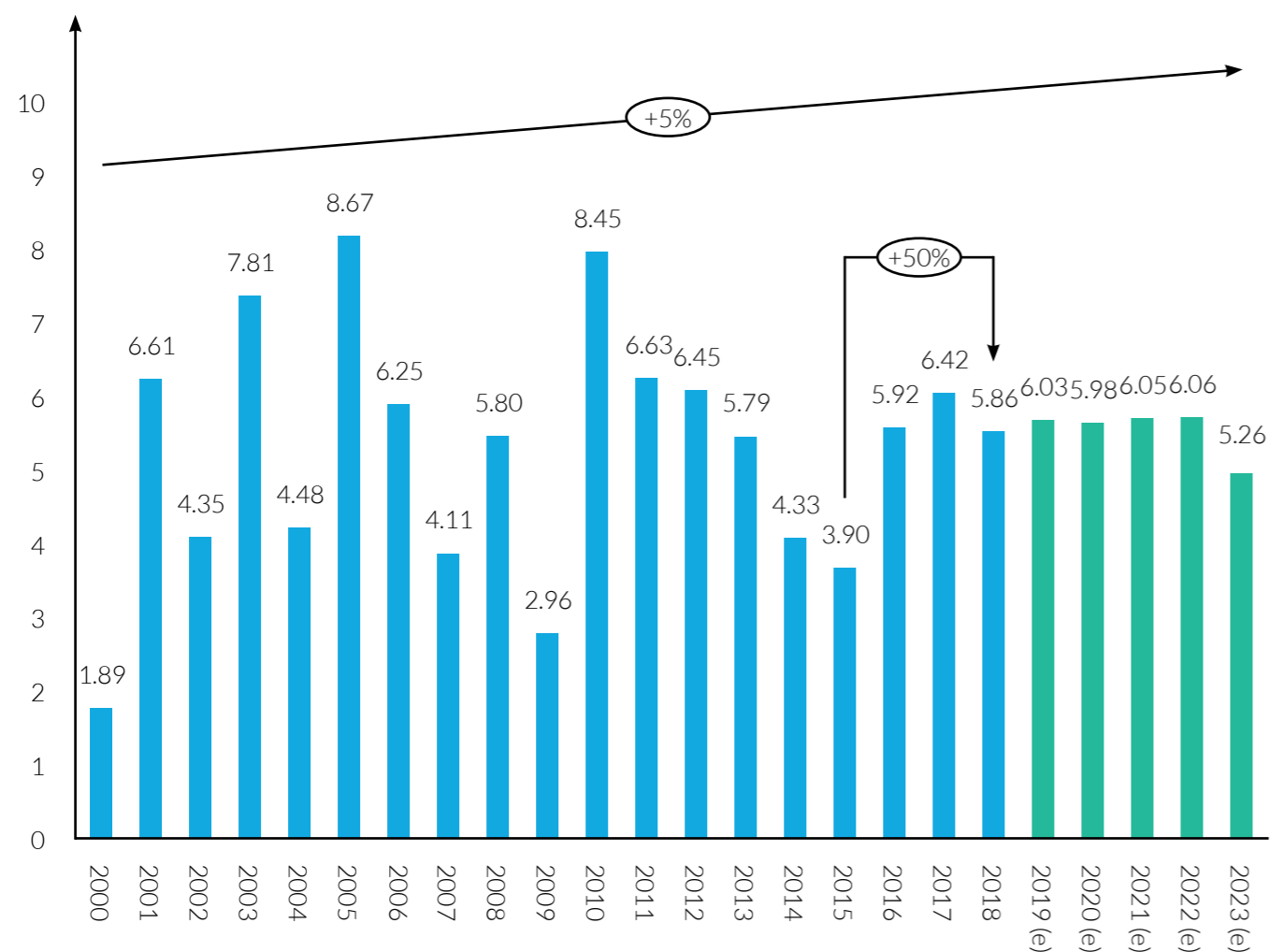
	Data	Year	Source
Population	19,194,000	2017	World Bank
Land Area (sq. km)	273,600.00	2018	World Bank
GDP per capita, PPP	1,862.21	2017	World Bank
World Bank income group classification	LIE ¹³	2017	World Bank
Poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)	9.7	2015	World Bank
Poverty gap at USD1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%)	11.1	2014	World Bank
Unemployment total (% of total labor force)	6.23	2018	World Bank
Informal Economy Employment Rate	93.4	2014	PNDES
Inflation, consumer prices annual %	0.37	2017	World Bank
Total government revenue (billion USD)	2.88	2018	MINEDFID ¹⁴
Total government expenditure (billion USD)	3.90	2018	MINEDFID
Central government debt, total (billion USD)	5.03	2018	MINEDFID
ODA as a percentage of overall government budget Finance Ministry	3.63	2018	MINEDFID
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	3.94	2017	World Bank
Human Development Index (Rank)	183	2018	UNDP
Gender Inequality Index (Rank)	145		UNDP
CO2e emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.16	2014	World Bank
Forest area (% of land area)	19.34	2016	World Bank
Designated forest area Local Data (TBC)	ND	ND	ND
Agricultural land (% of land area)	79.17	2016	World Bank
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	28.66	2016	World Bank
Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area)	14.92	2017	World Bank
Renewable energy consumption (% total final consumption)	74.17	2015	World Bank
Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)	ND	ND	World Bank
Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	19%	2016	MWH
Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita (cubic meters)	710.79	2014	World Bank
Renewable internal freshwater resources, total (billion cubic meters)	12.50	2014	World Bank
Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)	6.54	2007	World Bank
Urban population growth (annual %)	5.03	2017	World Bank
Urban population (% of total)	28.74	2017	World Bank
Environmental Performance Index (Rank)	42.83	2018	Yale
Global Competitiveness Index (Rank)	124	2018	WEF
Gini coefficient	35.3	2015	World Bank
Sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	19.7	2015	World Bank
ND-GAIN Adaptation Index (Rank)	35.2	2017	ND-GAIN

Macro-Economic and Fiscal Trends

Burkina Faso remains a low-income Country with a GDP per capita at \$649.79 in 2016¹⁶. Agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy with about 80% of the

population engaged in the sector. The Country's GDP growth rates remained erratic over the base decades at an average of 5.9%.

Figure 1 : GDP Growth 2000-2020



¹⁶ World Bank

¹⁷ PNDES- 2016/2020

¹⁸ PNDES- 2016/2020

¹⁹ General Directorate of Mine and Geology – Ministry of Mining, Burkina Faso

The productive system is characterized by the dominance of the tertiary sector whose share is greater than 45%. The weight of the primary sector varies between 28 and 31% and that of the secondary sector between 14% and 24%. This trend from 1994 to 2014 highlights the lack of structural transformation in the production system which remains constrained by low productivity of the rural sector, a declining manufacturing industry, and tertiary activities dominated by the informal sector .

Interventions in the agricultural sector have led to some progress, including an average increase in cereal production of 2% per annum over the 2011-2015 period, an average increase in agricultural GDP of 1.8% per annum over the same period and a reduction in the incidence of poverty in rural areas from 52.8% in 2009 to 47.5% in 2014 . These performances remain timid due to various factor including the vulnerability of the agricultural system, insufficient intensification of production, weak rural entrepreneurship, low level of farm equipment, low level of access to agricultural credit (less than 15% of producers), weak processing and low product diversification.

The secondary sector is weakened by the performance of manufacturing industries. The share of the secondary sector in GDP stagnated between 17.3% and 21% over the 1986 - 2016 period.

The detailed analysis of this contribution shows two major findings: i) the sharp drop in the contribution of modern manufacturing industries other than cotton ginning by 13.9%, over the period 1986-1990, to 1.2%, over the period 2011-2015, and ii) the sharp increase in the contribution of the extractive industries, from 1.5%, over the period 1986-1990, to 9.2% over the period 2011-2015.

As a result of the private investment attraction measures taken in the mid-1990s, mining production has dramatically increased (from 364 kg in 2007 to 33 tons in 2016), due to the opening of several industrial mines, which however coexist, in a confrontational manner with small-scale artisanal mining. Furthermore, the boom in the mining sub-sector has not been accompanied by a significant creation of decent jobs and did not yield a

significant ripple effect on other economic sectors nor at the local level. Apart from that, industrial mining has led to the degradation of natural resources, including water pollution.

Services provided by the informal economy include commerce, transport, catering and other market services. Exclusively oriented towards the internal market but its share in taxes paid to the state remains low.

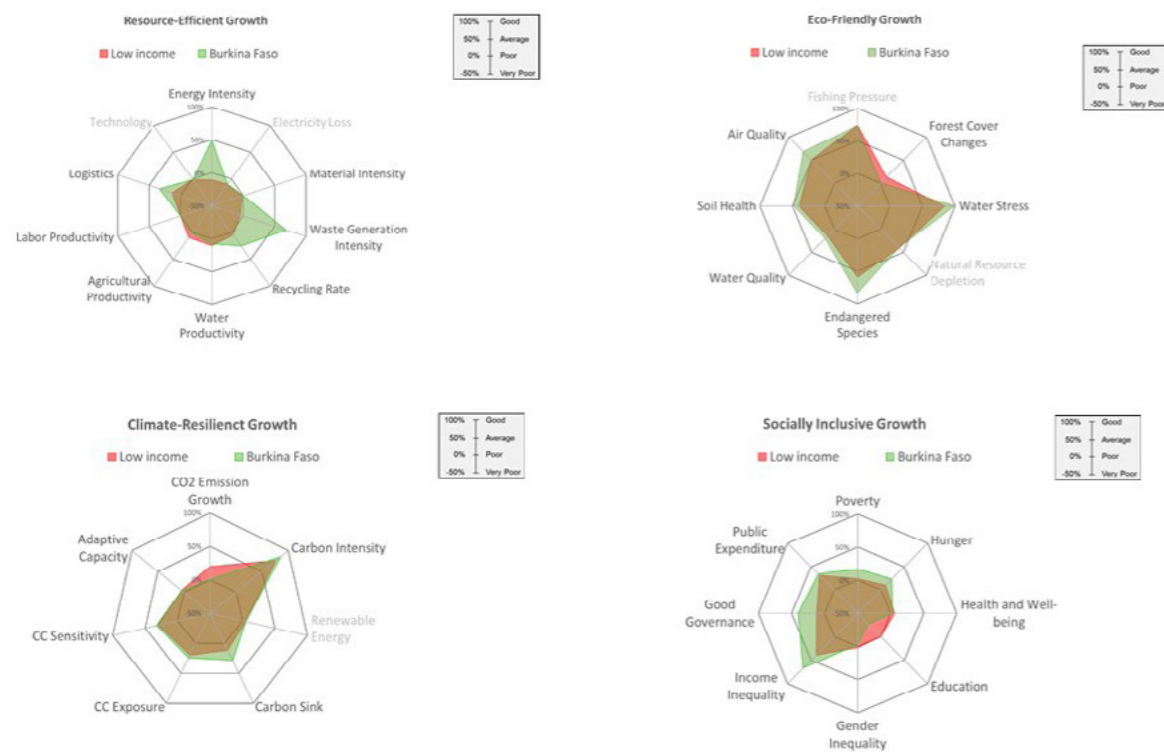
Tourism activities are undergoing major development, linked in large part to the dynamism of hotel, restaurant and travel sub-sectors.

Environmental Sustainability

The Green Growth Potential Assessment (GGPA) is one of GGGI's flagship tools which is used to identify high impact green growth interventions based on comprehensive understanding of a country's key development challenges in various green growth areas. The assessment is based on thirty-three indicators across four green growth dimensions--Resource-Efficient Growth, Eco-Friendly Growth, Climate Resilient Growth, and Socially Inclusive Growth--where 100% denotes strong performance while -50% denotes weak performance for a given indicator. Burkina Faso's GGPA Spider Diagrams are available in Annex 1. The GGPA spider diagrams were used to illustrate an overview of Burkina Faso during the process that guided the identification of priorities and the strategic orientation of the CPF. The diagrams were shared with and well appreciated by the GoBF and key stakeholders.

Burkina Faso's performance in the four green growth areas was analyzed by comparing it to its peer group of LICs. The results of the GGPA were as follows:

Burkina Faso (Peer Group: Low income) / Income group: Low income



* Note that scores with labels in grey refer to missing data points for Tanzania; their performances have been presented to be in par with the assigned peer group of countries

Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion

Burkina Faso has been experiencing erratic economic growth since 1960. This fluctuation of economic activity, combined with a strong demographic growth (3.1% per year), did not enable tangible socio-economic development. From 1960 to 2014, per capita income increased by only about 2% per year, too low to significantly improve living conditions. The Human Development Index (HDI) stood at 0.402 in 2014, ranking the country at 185 out of 188 countries. This situation is the result of poverty persistence whose incidence was 40.1% in 2014, combined with high illiteracy rate of 65.5% of people over 15 years and life expectancy of less than 60 years.

The Country's population could reach 21 million inhabitants by 2020. This population is characterized by its extremely young population. In fact, 47% of the population is under 15 years old, 67% under 25 years old and 33.2% of the young people are between 15 and 35 years. In the medium to long-term, this young population could be an important asset for development, if provided with good healthcare, education and effective integration into the national production system. But in the short term, it induces high dependency issues and could potentially negate dividend secured from modest economic growth.

Inequalities in income, education, employment, access to productive resources and elective posts are still high, particularly to the disadvantage of women and young people.

With regards to incomes, assessed through household expenditure, consumption expenditure of the most disadvantaged households represents 8.4% against 44.1% for the most well-off households. Key inclusion issues evolve around: i) the social exclusion of the elderly and those living with a disability, ii) the expansion of street children and adolescent issues; and iii) the rise of the worst forms of child labor.

In education, and particularly in secondary education, the ratio of girls to boys rose from 0.51 in 2004 to 0.62 in 2014, a slow annual average increase of 0.011. At

the tertiary level, the ratio of girls to boys increased from 0.29 in 1997 to 0.48 in 2013. For Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), the proportion of women aged 16 to 64 trained was 3.1% in 2010, compared with a national average of 4.5%.

In the area of employment, women accounted for 24.2% of the public sector and formal private sector workforce in 2015. Leaving a 25.8% gap to reach parity. In addition, in urban areas, unemployment affects more young people under 25 (14.1% in 2014) and women (9.9%).





3. National Priorities

Political Economy for Green Growth

The GoBF has expressed strong political will in the concept of green growth since introduced at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20). In 2016, Burkina Faso adopted a new economic and social development policy (the PNDES) based on a political will to ensure an effective transition of the national economy towards a green and inclusive economy. This political commitment has also resulted in the expansion of the Ministry of Environment's missions to integrate actions to promote green economy, mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. This political will has been renewed in sectoral policies, particularly those of "Environment, Water and Sanitation"; "Transport, communication and housing"; "Industrial and artisanal transformations"; "Agro-silvo-pastoral production"; "Research and innovation". These different policies provide the Government with the strategic direction for inclusive and green economic growth, including the promotion of green energy, green

growth, including the promotion of green energy, green investment, green city, and green technologies. The government's recognition of the need for change as translated into some key priorities described below, makes Burkina Faso an ideal candidate for green growth interventions.

National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES)

The government recognized the need for change and adopted a very ambitious development strategy, the *National Economic and Social Development Plan*, to make the country an emerging economy by 2020 thru three Axis: Axis 1: Reform the institutions and modernize the administration, Axis 2: Develop human capital, and Axis 3: Stimulate sectors with growth potential for the economy and employment. The overall objective of the PNDES is to structurally transform the Burkinabe economy to achieve a strong, sustainable, resilient, inclusive growth, generating decent employment for all and eliciting improved social welfare.

The expected impacts of the PNDES are the improved effectiveness of political, administrative, economic, local and environmental governance, the achievement of an average annual growth rate of 7.7% creating at least

GGGI Country Planning Framework (2019 - 2023) - BURKINA FASO

50 000 jobs every year, the decline in the poverty rate from 40.1% in 2014 to 35% in 2020, the drop in the demographic growth rate from 3.1% in 2015 to 2.7% in 2020, the acceleration of the human capital development level and the advent of production and consumption methods guided by a sustainable development perspective. The expected impacts will be pursued through the structural transformation of the economy which is underpinned by a growth pattern based on an intensification of investments over the 2016-2020 period. Growth will thus increase from 5.7% in 2016 to 7.7% per annum during the 2016- 2020 period. The new PNDES will be development in 2020 for the next 5 years²⁰.

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

The GoBF's international commitments on sustainable development to improve the country's resilience to climate change are outlined in its INDC submitted to UNFCCC on November 11th, 2016. At a sectorial level, the government has adopted the following priorities in terms of adaptation for the 2016-2030 horizon: (1) Sustainable land management (the cultivation of early or drought-resistant varieties, the implementation of water and soil conservation techniques (stony bunds, bunds, filter bunds, terraces, half-moons, agroforestry, dune fixation, etc.) , the practice of integrated management of soil fertility.); (2) Forestry (the implementation of good forestry practices and agroforestry (selective cutting of fuelwood, assisted natural regeneration, clearing controlled, etc.), the protection of riverbanks and water bodies, the practice of agroforestry for the sustainable management of natural resources; (3) Environmental Education (the development of environmental education in formal and non-formal educational systems); (4) Foods (improvement of processing methods and food preservation).

In terms of mitigation projects, the government has adopted the Framework for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Measures (NAMA) which has taken measures for: (1) the diversification of renewable energies sources

(solar, wind, biogas), (2) the promotion of energy efficiency technologies in industry and building.

Burkina Faso's commitment through its NDC aims to reduce GHG emissions by 7,808 Gg per year in 2030, or 6.6% compared to the business as usual scenario. This will build on ongoing investments totalling US\$ 1.125 billion. Its conditional scenario targets GHG emissions reduction by 11.6% corresponding to 13,766 Gg per year in 2030 for additional investments of US\$ 756 million. The adaptation scenario aims to restore and develop 5.055 million ha of degraded land by 2030, corresponding to 55% of the total current area of degraded land in the country, which can feed nearly 6 million additional people by 2030. These adaptation projects will also contribute to reducing GHG emissions by 43 707Gg of CO₂, or 36.95% for a total investment of US\$ 5.8 billion.

To achieve these commitments, there is a consensus that Burkina Faso will need external funding to complement domestic resources. Effectively mobilizing such resource will rely on Burkina Faso's ability to develop active cooperation with its partners and funding institutions, including the Green Climate Fund - GCF. In this regard, to support the accreditation of direct access entities remains a top priority. The Environment Intervention Fund (FIE) is the Government of Burkina Faso established vehicle to play a key role in achieving the country's environmental ambitions. It has been set-up with the principles of being a national and durable mechanism.

Country's Sustainable Development Initiatives

Burkina Faso ratified the UNFCCC in 1993 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. Up to now, in response to the provisions of these protocols, it has developed and adopted a number of policy and strategy documents relating to climate change. These include:

The Burkina National Prospective Study 2025 (ENP Burkina 2025):

It materializes Burkina Faso's forward-looking vision of

²⁰ National Economic and Social Development Plan, PNDES

development and is, at the national level, the benchmark par excellence of short, medium and long-term development policies. As such, it:

- Builds national capacities for anticipation and concerted management of development;
- Reveals the evolutionary trends of Burkinabe society;
- Identifies opportunities and seeds of change;
- Defines the possible profiles of this society on the horizon of a generation;
- Defines the strategic orientations for the formulation of development policies and strategies.

The National Strategy for implementing the Climate Change Convention adopted in 2001:

The national strategy is based on the following orientations:

- The creation of an adequate legal and institutional framework;
- Promoting the rational management of natural resources: agriculture, livestock, water and forests;
- The promotion of the rational management of energy resources;
- Development of national skills and capacities;
- The implementation of sub-regional, regional and international cooperation.

The National Action Program for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA) in 2007:

The priority objectives of the NAPA for the country were:

- Identify urgent and immediate needs, activities and projects that can help communities cope with the adverse effects of climate change;
- Seek synergy and complementarity with existing resources and development activities, while focusing on the climate change impacts component;
- Promote integration and consideration of climate change risks into the national planning process.

The National Policy of Sustainable Development (2013 – 2050) and its implementing National Strategy (2016-2020):

They aim to:

- Improve the governance of sustainable development in public administration, territorial communities and the private sector;
- Strengthen the capacities of public institutions, local authorities, public and private companies, civil society organizations, through the creation of a functional structure within them, specifically dedicated to the care and respect of the principle sustainable development;
- Promote the green economy in all sectors of the national economy, taking into account climate change, gender, sustainable consumption and production patterns, as well as poverty-environment linkages;
- Contribute to the establishment of an effective mechanism for innovative financing of sustainable development actions, through budgeting and implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

Law No. 008-2014/AN on the sustainable development orientation law in Burkina Faso:

Adopted on April 8, 2014, the purpose of the LODD is to set the general rules for guiding the implementation of the sustainable development in Burkina Faso.

It aims to:

- Create a unified national reference framework to ensure the coherence of actors' interventions through appropriate legal, policy and institutional reforms;
- Ensure economic efficiency, environmental sustainability and social equity in all development actions.

For this, it applies to all laws and regulations, policies, strategies, plans, programs and public or private development projects in Burkina Faso.

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2014):

Adopted in 2015 by the Government, the NAP aims in the long term:

- Protection of the pillars of accelerated growth;
- Sustainable food and nutrition security;
- Preservation of water resources and improved access to sanitation;
- Protection of people and property against extreme weather events and natural disasters;
- Protecting and improving the functioning of natural ecosystems;
- Protecting and improving the health of populations.

The National Strategy for Green Economy (2019-2023):

The objectives of the national strategy are:

- Strengthen the governance of the green economy in public administration, local authorities and the private sector;
- Popularize sustainable consumption and production patterns to combat climate change;

- Improve the environmental and social quality of macroeconomic indicators and the performance of financial and economic institutions, through the development of accounting and green finance;
- Make a strong contribution to the fight against unemployment, as well as to national economic growth, through the promotion of green entrepreneurship and the creation of decent green jobs.

To address and follow up climate change issues, a Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Management of the Environment (SP/CONAGECE) was created within the ministry responsible for the environment and which was transformed into the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (SP/CONEDD) with expanded responsibilities.

Nowadays, the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (SP/CONEDD) is transformed into National Council for the Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD) and a Direction General of Green Economy and Climate Change is created, in order to implement the National Policy related to green economy and climate change.

Table 2: National Green Growth Targets

Plans	Key Targets
<i>National Economic and Social Development Plan</i>	
Access to Sanitation	- 34% sanitation rate in 2020
	- 25% of municipalities with a functional solid waste management system by 2020
	- 37 cities with master plans for development and operational urban planning by 2020
Access to Sanitation	- 47 cities with a master plan for rainwater drainage and a master plan for urban waste management by 2020
	- Reducing open defecation in rural areas from 24% (in 2015) to 11% by 2025
Access to Electricity	- National electricity coverage rate from 33.32% in 2015 to 80% in 2020
	- National electrification rate, from 18.83% in 2015 to 45% in 2020
	- Increase in the share of renewable energies in total production, from 6.4% in 2015 to 30% in 2020
Access to Drinking Water	- Rural electrification rate of 19% by 2020
	- 79% of access rate to drinking water
Green Jobs Creation	NA

International Commitments				
	2015	2020	2025	2030
National Overall GHG Emissions Reduction				
INDC (Unconditional)	0%	5.58%	6.27%	6.60%
INDC + Conditional	0%	11.9%	11.2%	11.6%
Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use				
INDC (Unconditional)	0%	6%	6%	7%
INDC + Conditional	0%	12%	11%	10%
Solid Wastes				
INDC (Unconditional)	0%	0%	0%	0%
INDC + Conditional	0%	4%	5%	4%
Transportation				
INDC (Unconditional)	0%	1.2%	0.71%	0.42%
INDC + Conditional	0%	10%	26%	42%
Electricity Production				
INDC (Unconditional)	0%	19.26%	13.85%	11.76%
INDC + Conditional	0%	5%	4%	4%
Residential				
INDC (Unconditional)	0%	8.10%	14.93%	21.65%
INDC + Conditional	3%	8%	15%	21%
Energy in the Manufacturing Industries				
INDC (Unconditional)	0%	3%	3%	3%
INDC + Conditional	3%	2%	2%	2%



4. GGGI's Engagement in Burkina Faso

GGGI's Achievements to Date

GGGI operations in Burkina Faso officially started in 2018, with the country still in its early stage of cooperation with GGGI. The country's membership ratification process was completed in January, 2019, when Burkina Faso's membership was ratified by His Excellency, the President of Burkina Faso. Ahead of this, GGGI conducted a series of pre-scoping missions that took place in a post-insurrectional period which ended with a president elected in end 2015. The new Government's ambition to ground its development actions on a green growth approach led to the establishment of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change. Furthermore, the Country's new development strategy – (Program for National Economic and Social Development – PNDES) – aims to reverse environmental degradation trends and

ensure sustainable management of natural resources. In this regard, PNDES implementation guidelines include improved environmental governance and the mainstreaming of green economy perspectives in development policies.

Building on the pre-scoping missions' outcomes, and the country's appetite for GGGI support, interventions in 2018 to support the national priorities and linked to GGGI strategic outcomes are structured around: (i) supporting the Country's Readiness for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Funding: Burkina Faso has requested support for strengthening its environment intervention fund (FIE). FIE is positioned by the GoBF as the main vehicle for channeling climate finance resources to support the Country's mitigation and adaptation initiatives. FIE as a Direct Access Entity for GCF being an opportunity to achieve this, the GGGI team, following the Government's request, drafted a readiness proposal submitted recently for GCF funding; (ii) Support to the Eco-village project: This is a flagship initiative under PNDES, stemming from a presidential initiative. The project's overarching objectives are to strengthen rural communities' resilience to climate risks and promote local economies. The project in its approach will leverage ongoing experience from Burkina Faso which is implementing a similar initiative. GGGI is supporting resource mobilization efforts to fund the Eco-village project. In this regard, the GGGI team helped draft a funding concept note under preparation to be

submitted to GCF for its recently created Simplified Approval Process window (with funding up to \$10M); (iii) Formulation of the Country Planning Framework to provide the strategic orientations of GGGI's work in Burkina Faso over the next five years.

GGGI's ongoing and anticipated future support will focus on helping Burkina Faso deliver the PNDES and generate green growth. Specific intervention pillars include ongoing technical assistance for FIE accreditation and support to the delivery of the ecovillage project.

This has paved the way to three impact pathways which are:

- Urban development focusing on secondary cities' transition toward green growth, via increased access to renewable energy, energy efficiency, innovation and green technologies in public transport and urban planning, water for consumption and production, and waste management;
- Rural development Renewable energy for productive uses and sustainable landscaping to practices power a stronger and inclusive rural development for the structural transformation of the economy; and
- Green Growth Governance focusing on Green investment, improving governance systems to unlock the innovation, access to finance, resource-efficient and low carbon economic opportunities at local and national level.

GGGI's Comparative Advantage in Burkina Faso

GGGI defines green growth as "a development approach that seeks to deliver economic growth that is both environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive." Accordingly, GGGI's theory of change is rooted in the economic and political realities that guide developing countries' responses to climate change, environment, poverty reduction and social inclusion. We support governments in identifying opportunities to leverage synergies within national and international

environmental and social agendas that will lead to more responsible and sustainable economic growth – green growth.

To accomplish this goal, GGGI's work supports the bringing together of many of the environmental and social objectives of other international organizations, and the economic growth and poverty reduction objectives of development banks and investors. This innovative approach allows GGGI to provide more holistic, results-oriented technical assistance to governments, and distinguishes GGGI from more traditional development partners.

GGGI has a sound niche in Burkina Faso, as there is no international or national organization solely dedicated to accompanying the government in transitioning to green growth with clear services offering built on the value chain with a strong emphasis on bridging the financing gaps. A key feature of GGGI's approach is its emphasis on sustainable long-term results, which require a fundamental shift toward not only integrated planning and greener investment, but also stronger governance and implementation. For this reason, GGGI aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of governments to better understand the value of green growth, and implement their green growth objectives in an inclusive, effective and efficient manner. Throughout the green growth journey, GGGI is embedded in government offices as an objective and readily available trusted advisor to governments.

The process by which GGGI designs its interventions is based on its unique value chain model. The value chain presents a systematic process by which green growth planning and implementation takes place. This process includes four types of activities:

1. Diagnosis and assessment of green growth challenges and potential
2. Green growth policy and strategic planning
3. Institutional capacity building and green growth knowledge sharing
4. Green investment services to support tangible results

As sustainable, transformational green growth requires attention to the entire value chain, GGGI's work encompasses the full scope of green growth interventions to help developing countries achieve the best possible green growth outcomes.

Finally, GGGI takes seriously its mandate to connect local and national objectives with the global climate change and sustainable development agendas. Our

strategic advice aims to mainstream global objectives into national policy wherever possible. Through our various knowledge sharing mechanisms and platforms, GGGI facilitates application of these global agendas through exchange of best practices among our country programs, the development community and technical experts from around the world.





5. Impact Pathway

The CPF was developed through collegial, comprehensive and inclusive stakeholder consultations. Consultations included bilateral high-level dialogues with key actors from sectorial ministries, bilateral technical meetings with relevant ministries, group meetings and national workshops with around fifty representatives from GoBF and local government agencies, donors, NGOs and academia.

GGGI will add value to existing government and development partner efforts in Burkina Faso throughout the period 2019-2023: *Urban development through Green Cities, Rural development through Sustainable Landscaping and Renewable Energy for Productive Uses, and Green Growth Governance*. Burkina Faso Green Growth Pathways supported by GGGI will contribute to increasing economic growth, creating green jobs, reducing poverty and improving social inclusion, while significantly reducing environmental risks.

Strategic Outcome 1: Burkina Faso's cities are climate-resilient, energy efficient, and low-carbon-driven

GGGI's interventions will support the Government's goals based on the 2020 timeline of the PNDES, Burkina Vision 2025, as well as the timeframe of this CPF (2023) of:

- Incorporating the principles and emerging issues of sustainable development within 50% of sectoral policies, local development plans
- Support 25% of the municipalities to have a functional solid waste management system
- Create 360,000 decent jobs for the secondary sectors
- Reforest 150 hectares green spaces in urban communes
- 47 cities with a master plan for rainwater drainage and a master plan for urban waste management

Barriers

Burkina Faso's cities are spreading very rapidly, thereby intense pressure is exerted on basic social infrastructure, equipment and services related to water, sanitation, waste, energy and transport. Burkina Faso is experiencing rapid urbanization, with a recorded rate of 6.4% in 1975, dramatically increased to about 31.50% by 2016²¹. The urban population is growing at a faster rate than the national population and could reach 39.6% by 2025. With a growth rate 5.2% per year, 40% of the population will live in urban centers by 2030, with the risk of unbalancing cities of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, which are expected to absorb 62% of the total urban population. These two cities are spreading very rapidly, thereby intense pressure is exerted on basic social infrastructure, equipment and services related to water, sanitation, waste, energy and transport. As a result, the land tenure and essential ecosystems that cities rely on become increasingly vulnerable. Thus, unplanned and uncontrolled urbanization leads to risks of deep social instability, critical infrastructure, potential water crises and exacerbate the risks of health hazards.

Burkina Faso, within the framework of the PNDES, has defined its strategic objective: "to improve the living environment, access to water, quality of sanitation and energy services". In order to achieve its ambitions, Burkina Faso will have to start a transformation of the cities that will support: (i) low GHG emission strategies and actions by promoting renewables and low-carbon means of transport, (ii) development of appropriate urban management and basic social infrastructure; and (iv) development of bankable models which can attract private and public investment.

In order to achieve its ambitions, Burkina Faso will have to start a transformation of the cities that will support: (i) the low emissions of greenhouse gases by the adoption of renewable energies and low-carbon means of transport, (ii) the development of appropriate urban management; (iii) development of basic social infrastructure; and (vi) development of inclusive and structured projects that can attract private and public investment.

²¹ Perspectives économiques en Afrique, BAD, rapport 2018

GGGI's Response

GGGI's interventions will contribute to the national targets defined in the national policies and strategies implemented during the five next years, improving increased access to affordable and reliable renewable energy and sanitation services, innovation and green technologies in urban planning, building and public transport and water & waste management.

GGGI will aim making cities and communities sustainable, livable, and resilient, through supporting green jobs, services, and green infrastructure. GGGI will support transformation of urban areas by focusing on:

- Development of green city guidelines, strategies and roadmaps to create more eco-efficient and socially inclusive sustainable cities.
- Delivery of a financial mechanism that will enable increase of private investment, particularly in renewable energy, green transport, sanitation and sustainable waste management, as well as capacity development of key stakeholders.
- Formulation of (policy) solutions that will catalyze increased access to affordable green building, energy, sanitation, sustainable waste management and sustainable public transport services,
- Deployment of innovative "business models" for promotion waste management projects.

Results

Intermediate outcomes include the followings:

- Government adopts Green cities guidelines, principles and implementation tools to inform future national and sub-national urban development/ planning, and develops green growth actions for selected pilot cities.
- Business models developed for scaling up of Sustainable Local Entrepreneurship promotion in Service Delivery for management and production of value adds of Fecal Sludge, Solid Waste, Green

- transport, RE-EE and WASH.
- Models of Eco-cities developed (based on green building and green infrastructures solutions) to inform Government National Policies for the promotion of low-carbon, climate resilient and livable urban poles.
- Increased Investment.

Impact: Green cities development will accelerate the achievement of the PNDES's target related to the improving of the living environment, access to water, sanitation and quality energy services, specifically the following results: (i) everyone's access to decent living, quality water and sanitation is guaranteed, (ii) access to quality energy services and energy efficiency are guaranteed, (iii) urban growth is planned and controlled. This will contribute in achieving SDGs 1, 6, 7, 11 and 13.

Table 3: Key Development Partners Active in this Area of Green Cities

Development Partners	Programs	Type of Supports
AfDB	Renewable Energies Project	Financial support: Mix of senior loans, grants
BMGF	Sanitation Project	Financial support: Mix of senior loans, grants
AFD	Sanitation Infrastructure and Renewable Energy	Financial support: Mix of senior loans, grants
West African Development Bank (BOAD)	Transport Infrastructure	Loans
UN-Habitat	Cities Master Plans Development	Technical support
ECREEE	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	Technical support
IRENA	Renewable Energy	Technical support

Strategic Outcome 2: Burkina Faso's ecovillages are more inclusive and resilient, leading to enhanced adaptation to climate change and an adequate supply of ecosystem services ensures.

GGGI's interventions will support the Government's goals (PNDES 2020, Burkina vision 2025 and within the CPF timeframe of 2023) of:

- The creation of the 2,000 ecovillages,
- The creation of the 110,000 decent jobs in the primary sector,
- 25,000 hectares of degraded lands in protected areas recovered
- 800,000 ha of Natural Assisted Regeneration (RNA) in 200 rural communes (NDC),
- Rural electrification rate increase of 19%,
- Proportion of non-resilient farm households decreases to 25%

Barriers

Insufficient support provided to villages on building climate resilient agriculture and an inclusive food security system. In Burkina Faso, more than 80% of the population lives in rural areas, 47.5% of the rural population lives below the poverty line, compared to 13.6% of the urban population (PNDES). Food crops make up 75% of the rural poor's livelihoods. Rural areas also face problems related to the lack of basic social services, in quantity and quality, such as water, sanitation and electricity.

The main challenges are: (i) increasing the performance of agro-silvo-pastoral, fish and wildlife production systems; (ii) meeting the population's food needs, (iii) improving the incomes of actors along value chains and the creation of decent jobs, (iv) ensuring sustainable management of land, forest, wildlife and fisheries resources while preserving biodiversity; (v) improving the living environment, access to drinking water and sanitation; and (vi) improving governance of the rural sector.

Since 2016, Burkina Faso has opted for the "creation of 2,000 ecovillages" to ensure sustainable food and energy self-sufficiency in each ecovillage, while contributing to the fight against climate change and the preservation of the environment. This will serve the creation of a better quality of life, in the interest of all. The process of transforming existing villages into eco-villages should: (i) facilitate access to energy services in a sustainable manner and control of water for the benefit of rural populations; (ii) optimize the use of water resources; (iii) promote sustainable agriculture and improve food security; and (iv) create favorable conditions for income-generating activities.

GGGI's Response

GGGI's interventions will contribute to the national targets defined in the national policies and strategies implemented during the five next years strengthening climate resilience and adaptation with sustainable management of natural resources power a stronger and

inclusive Eco-villages development model.

GGGI will aim (i) achieving a sustainable and circular bio-economy while securing healthy natural systems and, (ii) accelerating progress in GGGI country programs in poverty eradication and gender equality through organizational operations. GGGI's response is proposed around the following actions:

- Development of an investment program and guidelines to support the transition of villages to the Ecovillage concept;
- Deployment of agri-business models and potential green value chains for at least two commodities;
- Development of a portfolio of RE4PU & sustainable landscape green bankable projects providing opportunities for job creation;
- Support Government for improving policy and regulation as well as promoting investment associated to the above sectors.

Results

Intermediate outcomes include the followings:

- Government of Burkina Faso adopted policy and project planning & implementation to scale up RE4PU in rural areas through key stakeholders and national finance facilities,
- Burkina Faso adopts inclusive sustainable landscape approach as a pillar of its green growth transition through Reduced deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), Bio-economy and Financing Ecosystem Services with scalable business models and sustainable financial instruments,
- Increased capacities & knowledge of government & private sector on green investment, and potential to access and implement sustainable landscape approach and RE4PU green projects.

Impact: Sustainable landscaping and energy interventions are critical to boosting Burkina's rural development. These improvements will not only

contribute to the PNDES's target of 7.7% Growth over the 2016-2020 period, but will also lead to reduced GHG emissions, an increase of renewable energy in the energy mix, increased access to electricity in rural areas. This can in turn reduce poverty in rural populations by improving their overall productive capacity and creating jobs. As such, GoBF will address several SDG goals: SDG 1 on poverty, SDG 2 on food security, SDG 13 on

climate change, SDG 7.1 on access to energy and 7.2. on the share of renewable energy, SDG 8 on economic growth, SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production patterns, SDG 15 on terrestrial ecosystems. These achievements will be part of the implementation of PNDES Axis 3 on Stimulate sectors with growth potential for the economy and employment.

Table 4: Key Development Partners Active in this Area of Sustainable Landscaping & RE4PU

Development Partners	Programs	Type of Supports
Canadian Cooperation	Green Primary School	Financial support: Grants
GCF-SAP	Green entrepreneurship in the ecovillages, sustainable forest resources management, waste management, sustainable land resources management	Financial support: Grants
UNDP GCF-SAP	Ecovillage project	Financial support: Grants
AfDB	Renewable energy, REDD+, access to water	Financial support: Mix of senior loans, grants
World Bank	REDD+	Financial support: Mix of senior loans, grants
DANIDA	Rural entrepreneurship development	Financial support: Grants
Sweden	Sustainable Natural resources management, renewable energy	Financial support: Grants
Luxemburg	Sustainable Natural resources management, renewable energy	Financial support: Grants
EU	Sustainable agriculture	Financial support: Grants
USAID	Climate Resilience Reinforcing	Financial support: Grants
FAO	Green farming entrepreneurship in ecovillages	Technical support
IUCN	Access to water, Climate Resilience Reinforcing, Sustainable Natural resources management	Technical support

Strategic Outcome 3: Green investment in energy, water & sanitation, and landscape sector leads to decreased GHG emissions and Increased green jobs.

GGGI's interventions will support the Government's goals based on PNDES (2020), Burkina vision 2025 and within CPF period of 2023 of:

- 8 million tonnes of carbon sequestered,
- 2 national entities accredited by the Green Climate Fund,
- Share of renewable energies in total production increase to 30% while promoting the energy efficiency,
- 25% of traditional financial institutions and national funds involved in a transition to green finance,
- 25% of the decent green jobs generated (compared to the total number of jobs generated),
- 5% green investments (relative to the total volume of investments),
- 50% growth rate of international and national financial resources devoted to sustainable development.

Barriers

Burkina Faso is aware of the importance of green growth development which is fundamental to supporting the transition and increasing opportunities. However, the Government highlighted several obstacles related to: (i) insufficient ownership of all stakeholders on this new development model, despite a high level of political commitment; (ii) inadequate (planning and legal) tools

and mechanisms to support governance of green growth; (iii) delays in taking and implementing appropriate reform measures; (iv) limited technical capacity of actors at all levels; (v) the lack of sustainable and appropriate financial mechanisms to support the transition to green growth; and (vi) poor access to climate finance and other existing international financial mechanisms.

Lack of direct access to the Green Climate funds to attract more funds. To support the Green Growth and accelerate the process the Burkina Faso is working directly with International Access Entities or the provision for developing countries to access financial resources through national entities, meaning that climate finance can be channeled to the country directly is more relevant to attract more funds. This barrier can be overcome through supporting the Burkina Faso to have national direct access entities which the GCF channels its resources to national level climate adaptation and mitigation projects and programmes.

Capacity are not meeting the requirements to develop attractive business plans and proposals to facilitate the access finance. Most of the projects and business models are experiencing low access to finance due to the difficulty to development a business model that will fit with the financial institutions. Also, the financial institutions, especially banks are facing issues due the lack of capacity to evaluate green business models or projects. This barrier can be overcome through improving the elaboration of the green projects and programs, increased the involvement of financial institutions.

Lack of national system to climate commitments effectively. Burkina Faso is facing difficulty to assess its efforts to mitigate climate change are being effective through measures that reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and whether these measures are efficient and robust enough to ensure compliance with the climate commitments. This barrier can be overcome through developing a national MRV system to collect data on emissions, mitigation actions and support.

GGGI's Response

GGGI's interventions will contribute to the national targets defined in the national policies and strategies implemented during the five next years, increasing the green investment at local and national levels provide sustain the structural transformation of the country's green economy.

GGGI will aim (i) catalyzing and accelerating access to climate finance/green investments for members' public and private sectors and, (ii) supporting GGGI members in strengthening policy planning, regulatory frameworks, and institutional capacity to achieve green growth outcomes. GGGI's response is structured around the delivery of the followings:

- Assist the government establish a national entity accredited to the Green Climate Fund as an innovative national financing instrument for climate change and green growth projects;
- Support the establishment of a national GHG reduction target and a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, including (i) baseline projection and status quo projections (BAU); (ii) analysis of the national mitigation potential; (iii) the establishment of an inventory team and the establishment of a legal mandate for data collection and (iv) development of inventory guidelines;
- Delivery of a national financial vehicle that will enable increase of private investment, particularly in energy, water and sanitation, and landscape
- Work with local universities, GoBF Agencies and other Training and Research Institutions to roll-out long-term capacity building and knowledge sharing efforts in partnership with initiatives, such as of Least Developed Countries Consortium on Climate Change - LUCCC;
- Strengthen national capacities in green governance and financing according to the thematic areas of the GGGI;

Results

Intermediate outcomes include the followings:

- Transparency and investment are increased with a robust National MRV system,
- GCF funding is facilitated and increased at the national level through the accreditation national entities,
- Burkinabe Government NDC's development capacities are increased and improved,
- Green Growth Governance is institutionalized and mainstreamed in the education system, at the level of universities and professional training institutions, for increased capacities in climate change for development interventions,
- Private sector investment is increased through the development of the national financial vehicle,
- Increased access to knowledge, technical assistance and innovative green financing mechanisms & solutions for public and private sector to unlock the green growth potential in Burkina Faso.

Impact: In the short term, these interventions will allow GoBF to increase green investments in key strategic sectors to support its Green Growth transitions. These interventions will allow the GoBF to mainstream green growth approaches through various sectors and provide a mechanism for continuous progress assessment. This will create stronger national accountability for green growth objectives and provide a more fertile policy ground for national and local green growth goals in the medium term. Ultimately, green growth mainstreaming will be a driving force toward achieving Burkinabe's goal of sustaining economic growth and protecting its natural capital. This will be essential in achieving SDGs across the board and the NDC. These achievements will be part of the implementation PNDES Axis 1 on Reform the institutions and modernize the administration, with an emphasis on the strategic, financial and economic governance built on decentralized, viable and inclusive local development.

Table 5: Key Development Partners Active in this Area of Governance Support

Development Partners	Programs	Type of Supports
GCF	Readiness for Support for accreditation of direct access entities, pipeline development and private sector mobilization in Burkina Faso	Financial support: Grants
Sweden	MRV Project	Financial support: Grants
IRENA	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	Technical support
IUCN	National entities accreditation to GCF	Technical support
ECREEE	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	Technical support
IRENA	Renewable Energy	Technical support

Cross-cutting Capacity Development

The successful delivery of the CPF is based on the following capacity development that GGGI Burkina Faso will implement:

- **People and Institutional Capacity Development:** GGGI will develop its people and capacity to provide world-class expertise and supports to Burkina Faso in its transition to green growth in relation to the strategic responses agreed with the government through the CPF.
- **Being a "Learning Organization":** Key to the successful implementation of the CPF, it requires that the wealth of expertise from across the organization will be valued and the learning from the various and rich experiences made with proven methodologies recognized.
- **Building Core Competences & Technical Expertise:** Based on its theory of change, GGGI will build its competences and that of key stakeholders to influence decisions and priorities of institutions at local and national levels on green governance and its importance as one of the foundations to green

growth. This will include a combination of long-term capacity building initiatives (i.e. LUCCC), targeted short-term training, conferences, etc. GGGI will invest in technical expertise in Burkina Faso to ensure its capacities, to maintain quality with growth in resource mobilization, are effective.

- **Institutional Development and Building:** GGGI will build on existing approaches and lessons learned, to targets its efforts on institutional development and building the capacity of government partners to address Burkina Faso's green governance needs. Learning and experience will be captured and disseminated through the production of papers, publications and other media.
- **Evidence-based Communications, Advocacy and Green Growth Development Education:** This will be done through initiatives that use Information Communications Technologies to promote GGGI's vision and mission as well as the program objectives set for the CPF cycle. The communication plan will present the vision and objectives in this area as well as the means to achieve that. All communications, advocacy and reporting to government, donors and other key internal and external stakeholders will reflect GGGI's approach to green growth. GGGI will develop a constructive advocacy initiative that

is focused on building understanding and advancing the concept of green growth through the theory of change model.

- **Scaling-up:** GGGI will work with government partners and other key stakeholders to scale-up successful program experiences to attain a wider impact.
- **Partnerships and alliances:** The strategic partnership is important for effective program delivery. This will require some strategic choices to be made with respect to strategic partnering with public and private sector partners. GGGI will actively participate in and promote partnerships and alliances as an important component of building relationships and a means by which the reach and impact of programs will be extended in Burkina Faso.



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