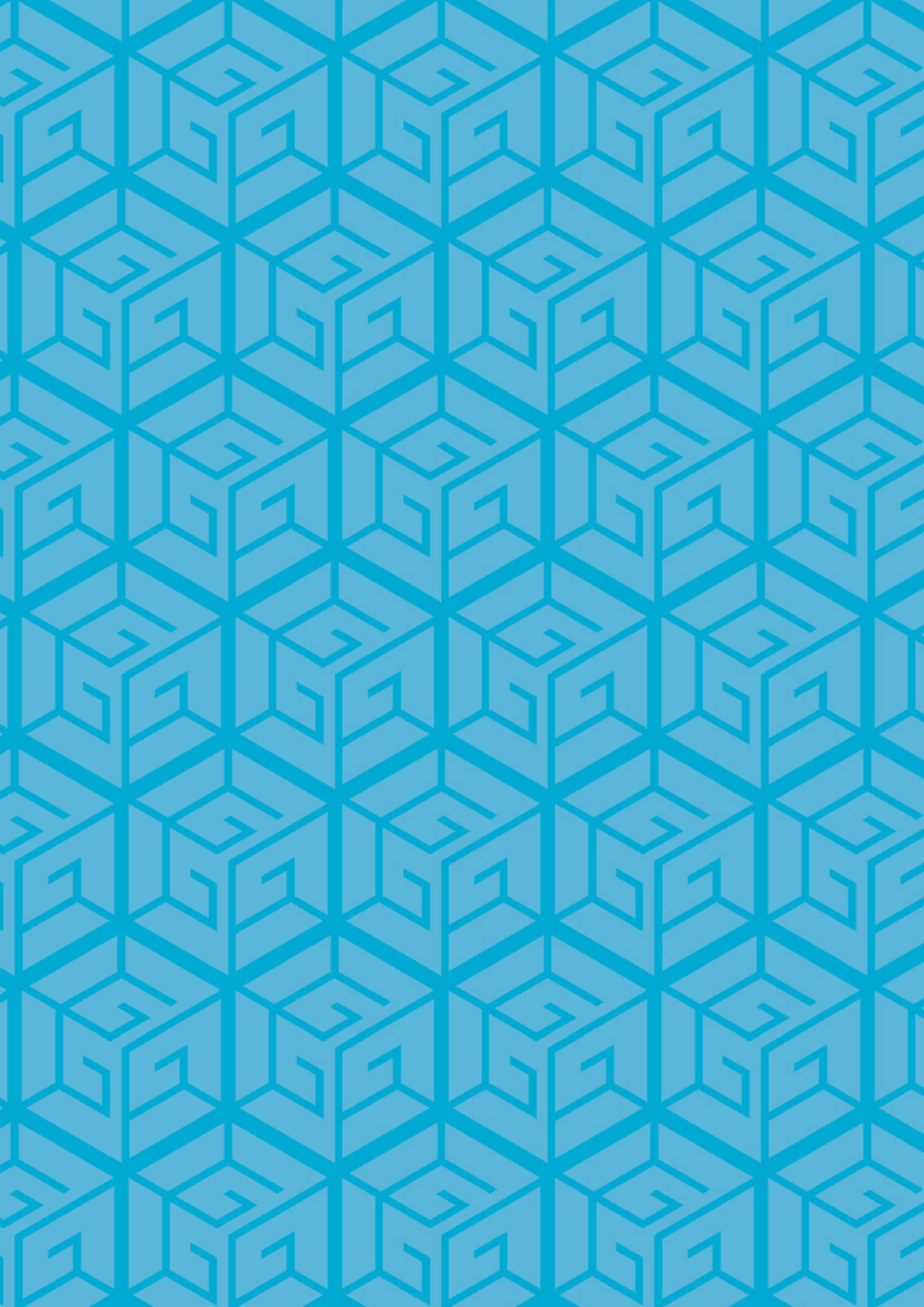




GGGI

Burkina Faso Country Planning Framework 2023-2027





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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANEREE	National Agency for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
BAU	Business As Usual
CBI	Coris Bank International
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
CPF	Country Planning Framework
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DDO	Distilled Diesel Oil
FIE	Environmental Intervention Fund
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Gg	Gigagram
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GGPA	Green Growth Potential Assessment
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GoBF	Government of Burkina Faso
HDI	Human Development Index
IDP	Internally displaced persons
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LMAE	Laboratory of Mathematical Analysis and Equations
LT-LEDS	Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MW	Megawatt
NA	National Assembly
NAP	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NMOD	No more open defecation
NPS	National prospective study
NSDP	National Sustainable Development Policy
PEI	Poverty - Environment Initiative
PNDES	National Economic and Social Development Plan
RE4PU	Renewable Energy for Productive Use
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SO	Strategic Outcome
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollars
WB	World Bank

Foreword

Burkina Faso has a goal of restoring security and peace by 2025, strengthening the nation's resilience and structurally transforming the Burkinabe economy for strong, sustainable, and inclusive growth. In this context, the country is developing a series of initiatives in which the green growth model proposed by GGGI is relevant.

It is therefore essential to synergize our efforts to define and prioritize the strategic priorities on which GGGI should focus its efforts to add value to the current development process.

This 2023-2027 Country Planning Framework (CPF) sets out the path for the transition to green growth, in line with Burkina Faso's priorities, as reflected in the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES), the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the documents guiding the political transition, as well as national and sectoral policies.

Based on a participatory and inclusive approach, the CPF, which is aligned with GGGI's Strategy 2030, is built around four Programmatic Solutions: (i) scaling up green investments, (ii) strengthening climate action, (iii) promoting climate resilience actions in the rural development sector, and (iv) promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency, with a particular focus on productive uses of energy. It integrates the country's current challenges, promoting social inclusion and the humanitarian-development nexus.

Its successful implementation requires the involvement of all national development actors (government, local authorities, civil society, and the private sector).

Through this CPF, together, let us contribute to the repositioning of Burkina Faso and its People, in their triumphant march toward the horizon of happiness!



.....
Dr. Frank Rijsberman

Director General

Global Green Growth Institute



.....
Dr. Augustin KABORE

Minister of the Environment, Water and Sanitation

Burkina Faso

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Burkina Faso is heavily impacted by the effects of climate change as its economy is highly dependent on natural resources, with most of the population occupied in agriculture. On the other hand, the country is characterized by rapid population growth and urbanization with inadequate urban infrastructure. The country is facing security, climate, social and economic challenges. The 2023-2027 country planning framework aims to contribute to address these challenges, through the following Programmatic Solutions:

In the area of green investments: (i) the completion of the accreditation of the Environmental Intervention Fund (FIE) and Coris Bank International (CBI) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), (ii) the approval of concept notes submitted to the Green Climate Fund by GGGI's partner structures, as well as the provision to public and private sector investors of a portfolio of viable and bankable green projects that strengthen the resilience of local communities, and (iii) the New Innovative Financial Vehicles (supported by multilateral development banks, bilateral and multilateral institutions, climate funds, the domestic private sector, and government), to raise additional non-traditional funds (including the carbon market) for green investments.

In the area of climate action: (i) the operationalization of the Vision 2050 of low-carbon and climate-resilient development in Burkina Faso, particularly in the energy, industry and construction, agriculture, and waste management sectors; (ii) the operationalization of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (including the strengthening of the governance and institutional coordination for adaptation planning, as well as the design of adaptation solutions for maximum impact), integrating the decentralization dimension, (iii) the strengthening and operationalization of the national MRV system, its decentralization and integration into the monitoring and evaluation system of the national development framework, (iv) the strengthening of gender mainstreaming in climate action, and (v) the integrating of the green growth dimension in peacebuilding and post-crisis economic recovery approaches.

In the area of climate resilient agriculture: (i) scaling up of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, (ii) development of resilient ecovillages, (iii) building technical capacity for the implementation of adaptation actions in selected regions, (iv) deployment of green agro-industrial models and green value chains contributing to local food security, and (v) integrating the green growth dimension in peacebuilding and post-crisis economic recovery approaches.

In the area of solar photovoltaics: (i) increase private sector investment in renewable energy to increase its share in the energy mix, (ii) scale up solar irrigation systems, (iii) promote renewable energy in promising food sectors, (iv) increase national and local expertise and capacity in the field of renewable energy, especially for women, to promote a just-energy transition and (v) promote energy efficiency in housing and other types of buildings.

On gender and social inclusion: The focus on social inclusion will contribute to strengthening the country's resilience against insecurity through improved social cohesion and green economic recovery at local level.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GGGI Strategy 2030

The GGGI Strategy 2030 sets out its long-term ambitions to help its member countries achieve environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive economic growth as fully aligned with the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

To achieve the GGGI Strategy 2030 goals, GGGI focuses on the delivery of the following Programmatic Global Operational Priorities (GOP): 1) catalysing and accelerating access to climate finance and green investment for members' public and private sectors with an equitable and inclusive approach; 2) supporting GGGI members in strengthening policy planning, regulatory frameworks, and institutional capacity to achieve green growth outcomes; 3) achieving a sustainable and circular bioeconomy while securing healthy natural systems; 4) making cities and communities sustainable, liveable, and resilient through supporting green jobs, services, and green infrastructures; and 5) accelerating progress in eradicating poverty and gender inequality through GGGI's country programs. To support implementation at the country level, Programmatic Solutions (PS) have been identified for each GOP as presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: GGGI Global Operational Priorities and Programmatic Solutions

GLOBAL OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES	PROGRAMMATIC SOLUTIONS	
GOP 1 Catalyzing and accelerating access to climate finance/ green investments for Members' public and private sectors	PS 1 Green Investments (green bankable projects, investment proposals, NFVs, green and climate instruments, carbon-focused engagements)	PS11 Carbon Pricing (Carbon policy design, carbon trading through institutional strengthening, transaction structuring and knowledge sharing)
GOP 2 Supporting our Members in strengthening policy, planning and regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity to achieve green growth outcomes	PS 2 Climate Action (inclusive green growth plans, LT-LEDS, NDC support, MRV system design, climate diplomacy)	
GOP 3 Achieving a sustainable and circular bioeconomy while securing healthy natural systems	PS 3 Climate Resilient Agriculture (solar irrigation, RE application in agri-value chain, resilient cropping practices, resource conservation)	
	PS 4 Sustainable Forests (REDD+, landscapes financing mechanisms, innovation of natural capital markets)	
	PS 5 Coastal Resilience (mangroves as ecosystem for livelihoods, aquaculture, marine issues fisheries, flood protection and pollution)	
GOP 4 Making cities and communities sustainable liveable and resilient, supported through green jobs, services and green infrastructure capital markets innovations	PS 6 Waste Management (circular economies, urban and agricultural waste, wastewater, FSM, waste to resource)	
	PS 7 Sustainable Mobility (e-mobility, non-motorized transport)	
	PS 8 Green Buildings (green urban infrastructure norms/standards/policies, energy efficiency in residential & commercial buildings)	
	PS 9 Solar PV (energy transition access and productive use solar water pumping, solar PV auctions, rooftop, utility scale plants, storage)	
	PS 10 Green Industries (green industrial parks, green supply chains, EE in SMEs, labelling and standards)	
GOP 5 Accelerating progress in our country programs in poverty eradication and gender equality	Cross cutting in all programmatic solutions	

By 2030, GGGI is pursuing two closely related and mutually reinforcing strategic objectives: (i) the economies of its Members will have transformed into a low-carbon and resilient economic development model, with the support of GGGI to maximize their green growth outcomes and implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); (ii) GGGI will be well positioned as an effective and agile, respected, financially sustainable, efficient, transparent, accountable, and people-centered world-class intergovernmental organization.

To achieve these goals, Strategy 2030 focuses on eight global operational priorities: (i) Catalyzing and accelerating access to climate finance/green investments for Members' public and private sectors; (ii) Supporting GGGI Members to strengthen policy planning, regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity to achieve green growth outcomes; (iii) Achieving a sustainable and circular bio-economy while ensuring healthy natural systems; (iv) Make cities and communities sustainable, enjoyable and resilient by supporting green jobs, services and infrastructure; (v) Accelerate progress in eradicating poverty and gender inequality through GGGI country programs; (vi) Develop sustainable, stronger and more diversified financing for GGGI operations; (vii) Stimulate, develop and strengthen green growth communities through knowledge transfer and; (viii) Become an efficient, effective and agile organization.

1.2 Overview of past GGGI results in Burkina Faso

The GGGI Country Planning Framework 2019-2023 identified three impact pathways which were (i) support for inclusive rural development and sustainable landscapes; (ii) urban development focusing on transitioning secondary cities to green growth; and (iii) green growth governance focusing on green investment and improved governance systems.

The implementation of the CPF 2019-2023 allowed the Government of Burkina Faso to integrate green growth and climate action into economic and policy planning, with around 10 green policies adopted with GGGI support. These include for example the Green City Framework Guidelines; the establishment of the national Greenhouse Gas MRV system; the development of the Long-Term Low Carbon Development Strategy to 2050; and mainstreaming Green Growth in the national development plan PNDES 2021-2025. GGGI also delivered individual and institutional capacity building on green growth and climate action for key government institutions, the private sector, and grassroots communities, benefiting around 5,000.

The CPF also built a solid basis for the mobilization of green investments for the future. This includes (i) the launching of the accreditation process of two national institutions (the Environmental Intervention Fund and Coris Bank International) to the Green Climate Fund; (ii) the introduction of skills, technologies, and business models to improve access to energy in rural areas, in particular to upscale solar irrigation systems in Burkina Faso; (iii) studies on green financial mechanisms or a national financial vehicle to help increase private investment in the various target sectors, (ii) formulation of solutions to increase access to affordable green buildings, (ii) development of an investment program to support eco-villages; and (iii) numerous (pre) feasibility studies for green growth investment projects.

1.3 Objectives of the Country Planning Framework

The Country Planning Framework (CPF) defines the green growth objectives and GGGI interventions to support Burkina Faso over five years period. The objectives consider the direction of GGGI's strategic plan, reflect GGGI's comparative advantage, and alignment with national goals and priorities for economic growth, poverty reduction, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. The CPF is a joint and shared document between GGGI and the Government of Burkina Faso (GoBF). The formulation of the CPF is undertaken by the GGGI country team in close consultation with GoBF counterparts and other national stakeholders. The document is co-owned and endorsed by the GoBF, demonstrating the commitment of both parties to collaborate on common objectives. In drafting the Country Planning Framework, GGGI consulted widely with key stakeholders (see details in Annex 2).

The CPF is aligned with national development policies and strategies, including (i) national commitments under the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) to structurally transform Burkina Faso's economy into strong, sustainable, resilient, and inclusive growth that creates decent jobs for all and leads to improved social welfare; (ii) the National Strategy for the Green Economy, (iii) the Sectoral Development Policy Letter for key sectors of the economy, (iv) the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and (v) the international commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



2. COUNTRY OVERVIEW AND NATIONAL GOALS

2.1 Country Overview

40% of Burkina Faso's population lives below the national poverty line (World Bank 2020) and it ranks 184 out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index (UNDP 2021-2022)¹. The country's share of informal employment is 94%, one of the highest in the region.² The Sahelian country is heavily impacted by the effects of climate change as its economy is highly dependent on natural resources, with most of the population occupied in agriculture. On the other hand, the country is characterized by rapid population growth and urbanization with inadequate urban infrastructure. The country has experienced a considerable loss of natural resources, including land degradation, depletion of water resources, and deforestation.

Women in Burkina Faso are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and these effects have a greater impact on their livelihoods. Unequal access to education creates a low representation of women in skilled jobs and their over-representation in the informal sector. Indeed, 90.4% of women are self-employed and 90.1% of employed women are in vulnerable jobs. Women are in particular active in the agriculture sector that forms the backbone of the national economy employing nearly 90% of the population and accounting for a third of GDP. Social norms that exclude women from public affairs prevent them from actively participating in the planning and monitoring of climate policies and investments at the local level.³

Since 2015, the country, in addition to its development challenges, faces an acute security crisis, caused by expanding violent extremism in the Sahel and loss of state control over parts of the territory. The underlying causes of the conflict include, among others, the historical neglect of large rural areas by public policies; the lack of economic opportunities and basic services for the rural population; and demographic pressure leading to structural change in traditional economies and livelihoods, combined with the effects of climate change and natural resource degradation. The Government is conducting military interventions against illegal armed groups in various parts of the country. By the end of 2022, the situation had caused the involuntary displacement of more than 1.7 million⁴ people, resulting in a humanitarian crisis and increased food insecurity. The crisis has also led to considerable institutional instability with two subsequent military overthrows of the Government in 2022. However, the central state apparatus has remained operational throughout these disruptions.

To address the national situation, the government's priorities are to (i) fight terrorism and regain control of the national territory, (ii) manage the humanitarian crisis resulting from political insecurity, (iii) improve governance and the rate of implementation of public policies, including the boosting of key economic sectors, and (iv) strengthen resilience, peace and social cohesion.

¹ <https://www.banquemondiale.org/fr/country/burkinafaso/overview#:~:text=Plus%20de%2040%20%25%20de%20sa,class%C3%A9%20184e%20sur%20191%20pays>.

² ILO. 2018. Women and Men in the Informal Economy: A statistical picture

³ AfDB 2020 Burkina-Faso - Country gender Profile - 2020 | African Development Bank - Building today, a better Africa tomorrow (afdb.org)

⁴ <https://reports.unocha.org/fr/country/burkina-faso/>

Table 1: Country Overview

	Data	Year	Source
Population	21 497 097	2021	World Bank
Area (km ²)	273,600.00	2021	World Bank
GDP/capita (current)	918,2	2021	World Bank
World Bank Revenue Classification Group	EFR ⁵	2017	World Bank
Poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)	9.7	2015	World Bank
Ratio of poor population living on less than \$1.90 per day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	30,5	2018	World Bank
Unemployment, total (% of population)	4,8	2021	World Bank
Employment rate in the informal economy	93.4	2014	NESDP
Inflation, annual consumer price %.	3,7	2021	World Bank
Total government revenue (USD billion)	2.88	2018	MINEDFID ⁶
Total government expenditure (USD billion)	3.90	2018	MINEDFID
Central government debt, total (USD billion)	5.03	2018	MINEDFID
ODA as a percentage of total government budget Ministry of Finance	3.63	2018	MINEDFID
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	3.94	2017	World Bank
Human Capital Index	0,4	2020	UNDP
Gender Inequality Index (rank)	145		UNDP
CO2e emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.16	2014	World Bank
Forest area (% of area)	19.34	2016	World Bank
Designated forest area Local data (to be confirmed)	ND	ND	ND
Agricultural land (% of area)	79.17	2016	World Bank
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	28.66	2016	World Bank
Land and marine protected areas (% of total land area)	14.92	2017	World Bank
Renewable energy consumption (% total final consumption)	74.17	2015	World Bank
Energy use (kg oil equivalent per capita)	ND	ND	World Bank
Fossil energy consumption (% of total)	19%	2016	MWH
Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita (cubic metres)	710.79	2014	World Bank
Renewable internal freshwater resources, total (billion cubic metres)	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-Adaptation Index obtained (Rank)	36,19	2018	ND-GAIN
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0,2	2019	World Bank
Forest area (% of land area)	22,7	2020	World Bank
Access to electricity (% of population)	19,0	2020	World Bank
Central government debt, total (% of GDP)	72,5	2020	World Bank
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	-0,6	2020	World Bank

⁵ Low Income Savings (\$995 OR LESS)

⁶ Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development, Public Finance Report, 2017 Management

2.2 Green Growth Potential

The Index represents performance in four green growth dimensions including efficient and sustainable resource use, natural capital protection, green economic opportunities, and social inclusion. The indicators across all dimensions were benchmarked against sustainability targets including the SDGs, Paris Climate Agreement, and Aichi Biodiversity Targets, a score of 100 implying that the target for a given indicator is achieved.

The dashboard for the green growth indicators compares Burkina Faso's performance with peer countries in Western Africa for the four dimensions of the Green Growth Index. Overall, Burkina Faso performs worse than other low-income and low-HDI countries. Highlighted issues in terms of access to basic services such as land, water, and sanitation are reasons for its poor performance. Hence, appropriate green growth strategies that deliver sustainable growth for the country would help the country be on par with its peers in the future (Figure 3).

After analysis, the largest opportunities to increase Burkina Faso's green growth performance will be in improving access to sustainable basic services and resources (Figure 2) – areas also prioritized in the national development plan.

Figure 2: Distance to sustainability targets for green growth indicators

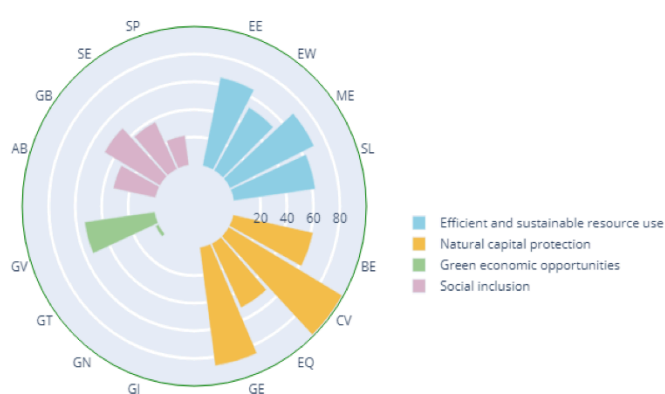
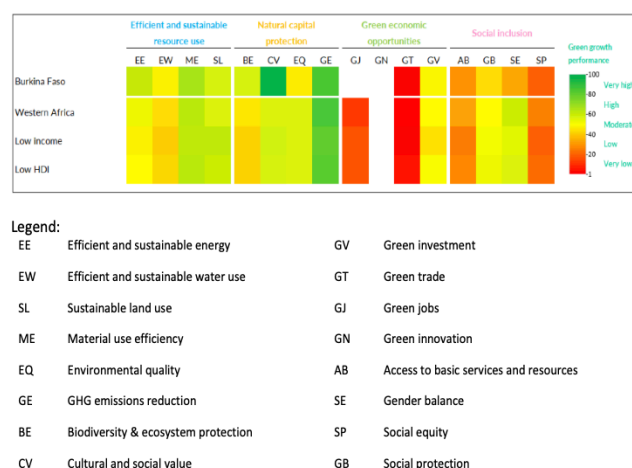


Figure 3: Green growth indicators scorecard



2.3 Policy Framework (National Priorities)

The medium-term policy framework for GGGI in Burkina Faso is composed of the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) and the various green growth and climate policies.

The overall objective of the PNDES 2021-2025 is to “restore security and peace, strengthen the nation's resilience and structurally transform the Burkinabe economy for strong, inclusive, and sustainable growth”. This impact is supposed to be achieved by: (i) strengthening the resilience of populations and communities to the risk of tipping into radicalization and violent extremism, (ii) promoting good economic and financial governance, (iii) promoting decent employment and social protection for all, particularly for youth and women, (iv) improving the living environment, access to drinking water, sanitation and quality energy services, and (v) reversing the trend of environmental degradation and natural resources to promote climate resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In addition to the PNDES, the following policy documents set the framework for Burkina Faso's green growth: (i) the NDC, which aims to reduce GHG emissions by 29.42%, by 2030 compared to the Business As Usual scenario, (ii) the National Prospective Study. "Burkina 2025" (NPS Burkina 2025), (iii) the National Sustainable Development Policy (2013 - 2050) and its National Implementation Strategy (2016-2020), (iv) Law No. 008-2014 / AN on the orientation law of sustainable development in Burkina Faso, (v) the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), (vi) the National Green Economy Strategy (2019-2023) and, (vii) the 2050 Vision of low-carbon and climate-resilient development of Burkina Faso.

Table 2: National Green Growth Targets

Plans	National objectives
National Economic and Social Development Plan 2021-25	
Access to sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 32% access to sanitation in regions with rates below the national average - 34.69% of urban communes have a functional solid waste management system - 40% of villages declared End of Open Defecation (EOD)
Access to water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 81% average rate of access to drinking water in regions with rates below the national average - 81.4% national access rate to drinking water
Protection of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 48.1% vegetation cover - 84.7% of the area of classified forests under management (- 80% of wildlife protection areas under management - 15% of polluted soils rehabilitated - 25% of degraded land recovered
Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 23% average rate of electrification of regions whose rates are lower than the national average - 56% national electricity coverage - National rural electrification rate (15%) - 60% of the population with access to electricity - 75 MW of energy saved in consumption - 75% share of renewable energy in total energy production
Creation of green jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 600,000 jobs created
Services Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 95% adoption rate of popularized climate change adaptation technologies - 36.6 National Climate Change Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN)
GHG emissions reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 million teqCO₂ carbon sequestered

Plans	National objectives		
Poverty reduction, gender equality and social inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 50% rate of socio-economic recovery/reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)- Number of entrepreneurial initiatives of internally displaced youth and women supported- 85% of women in security-challenged regions have received credit from a financial institution- 80% satisfaction rate of IDPs' basic needs- 50% of women beneficiaries of credits granted by national financing funds		
Governance of green growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 16% of the population satisfied with the quality of life in the three largest cities- 40.3/100 Environmental Performance Index- 50% Communal development plans integrating environmental, sustainable development and climate change issues- 5% annual growth rate in the volume of public aid		
International commitments			
Overall Overview of GHG Emissions Reduction from Mitigation			
CDN (unconditional)	2025	2030	2050
	10,77 %	19,60 %	15,50 %
CDN + conditional	5,47 %	9,82 %	18,93 %
Overview of GHG Emission Reductions from Adaptation			
CDN (unconditional)	5,19 %	20,67 %	17,93 %
CDN + conditional	5,97 %	10,08 %	16,87 %



3. PROGRAMMATIC SOLUTIONS AND INTENDED RESULTS

GGGI interventions in 2023-27 are streamlined with previous results and the country's current priorities to catalyze green growth efforts towards:

- a greater resilience of the population vis-à-vis climate change as well as the acute security threats; and
- a strengthened capacity of the country to find sustainable pathways out of the current humanitarian and security crisis, including enabling elements for a green recovery after the conflict.

The CPF is focused on five Programmatic Solutions : (i) Green Investment, (ii) Climate action, (iii) Climate Resilient Agriculture, (iv) Solar PV (Renewable Energy) and, (v) Cross-cutting objectives on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion.

3.1 Green Investment

Context: Burkina Faso is aware of the importance of developing green growth, which is fundamental for community resilience, economic recovery, social cohesion, and increasing equal opportunities for women and men in an economy that is more resilient to the effects of climate change. To support public interventions in this direction, Burkina Faso resorts to international partnerships that allow it to access certain sources of financing, such as climate finance. Since 2016, the country has undertaken initiatives to accredit national entities with direct access to climate finance. Concerning private investment, the emerging market for renewable energy and other green economy sectors is of potential interest to national and international private investors, although the main factor slowing down such investment is the country's security situation.

National Objectives: The country has set some objectives for the coming years, including (i) a 5% increase in the annual growth rate of the volume of public aid, (ii) a 5% increase in green investments (in relation to the total volume of investments), (iii) a 50% growth rate in international and national financial resources devoted to sustainable development, and above all, (iv) the mobilization of additional resources of about US\$2.5 billion for the implementation of the 2021-2025 NDC. To meet these challenges, Burkina Faso has initiated changes along two main lines, namely: (i) improving governance of the green and inclusive economy and (ii) developing green budgeting, taxation, and finance frameworks.

Barriers: The government recognizes that access to green finance is limited in all green growth sectors. The financing mobilized for NDC and NAP implementation falls largely short of the targets. The obstacles are, among others, linked to the insufficiency of the legal, political, and institutional frameworks and the lack of sustainable and appropriate financial mechanisms to support the transition to inclusive and resilient green growth. To this should be added: (i) the low capacity of traditional financial institutions and national funds to set up green financial products to accompany green growth, (ii) green taxation in its embryonic stage and the lack of a climate budget monitoring system, (iii) the difficulty of scaling up adaptation projects with concessional loan financing; and (iii)

a low capacity to mobilize private investments towards projects contributing to adaptation and local resilience, partly due to the lack of professionalization of local actors in the green economy. All this results in limited access to private investment, climate finance, and other existing international financial mechanisms.

GGGI Response: GGGI supports the Government in completing the accreditation of the Environmental Intervention Fund (FIE) and Coris Bank International (CBI) to the Green Climate Fund, the approval of investment projects submitted to the Green Climate Fund to support national and regional adaptation priorities, as well as supporting public and private sector investors to establish a portfolio of bankable green projects that strengthen the country's growth sectors and create green jobs for women and men. It supports the development of New Innovative Financial Vehicles (supported by multilateral development banks, bilateral and multilateral institutions, climate funds, the national private sector, and the government). In addition, it builds the capacity of public and private sector actors to raise additional non-traditional funds (including the carbon market) for green investments.

Over the next 5 years, the Green Investment programmatic solution aims to contribute to the following impact outcomes (country goals):

- **SO1 - GHG emissions reduced:**

NDC (2021-2025):

- 316,823 Mt CO₂eq due to mitigation GHG emissions reductions against BAU

PNDES 2021-2025:

- 15 Mt CO₂eq carbon sequestered by 2025

- **SO2. Creation of green jobs**

PNDES 2021-2025:

- 600,000 jobs created

National Green Economy Strategy - SNEV 2019-2023

- 25% of the decent green jobs generated (compared to the total number of jobs generated)

And the following attributed results:

- **SO1 - GHG emissions reduced: SO1 - GHG emissions reduced: 2.07MtCO₂e, by 2030.**

3.2 Climate action

Context: Over 2018-22, Burkina Faso increased its efforts to improve the governance of green growth by adopting several policy instruments, the most important of which are: (i) the National Economic and Social Development Plan - phase 2 (PNDES), (ii) the National Determined Contribution (NDC) 2021-2025, (iii) the 2050 Vision of low-carbon and climate-resilient development of Burkina Faso and, (iv) the launch of the process

of reviewing the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan. In addition, the country has embarked on a process of setting up its climate transparency framework (measurement, reporting, and verification system - MRV).

National Objectives: The ambitions at the national level, are: (i) the effective operationalization of the NDC and climate action, to achieve a CO₂ reduction of 31,682.3 Gg through mitigation actions, and a reduction of 33,072.72 Gg CO₂eq through adaptation actions by 2030, (ii) the integration of green growth in planning documents at the national and local levels, intending to increase to 50% the proportion of communal development plans integrating environment, sustainable development, and climate change, (iii) the operationalization of the MRV system, as an effective tool for measuring the country's commitments on climate.

Barriers: Notwithstanding the efforts made in recent years by the government of Burkina Faso to strengthen its policy, legal and institutional framework, improving its governance in terms of green growth requires more action to fill certain gaps, such as: (i) operationalizing the strategic level tools adopted (NDC, Vision 2050 of low-carbon and climate-resilient development of Burkina Faso, environmental and social management framework of the PNDES II, etc.), (ii) the weak decentralization in the climate action planning process, (iii) the barriers in the operationalization of the climate transparency system under construction, (iv) the weak appropriation of certain emerging themes such as carbon markets and the weak integration of the gender dimension in climate action.

GGGI response: GGGI supports the Government in (i) the operationalization of the NDC and the Vision 2050 low carbon and climate resilient development of Burkina Faso, by building a conducive policy and regulatory framework and investment opportunities in sustainable agriculture and forestry, waste management, clean energy and transport, and industrial sectors including Green Buildings; (ii) the operationalization and decentralization of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (including strengthening governance and institutional coordination of adaptation planning, as well as designing adaptation solutions for maximum impact), (iii) strengthening and operationalizing the national MRV system, decentralizing it and integrating it into the monitoring and evaluation system of the national development reference framework to allow for gender-sensitive monitoring, (iv) strengthening women's participation in the planning, management, and monitoring of climate action, (v) taking into account the green growth dimension in peacebuilding and post-crisis economic recovery approaches.

Over the next 5 years, the Climate Action programmatic solution aims to contribute to the following impact outcomes (country goals):

- **SSO1 - GHG emissions reduced:**

NDC (2021-2025):

-316,823 Mt CO₂eq due to mitigation GHG emissions reductions against BAU

PNDES 2021-2025:

-15 Mt CO₂eq carbon sequestered by 2025

- **SO2. Creation of green jobs**

PNDES 2021-2025:

-600,000 jobs created

National Green Economy Strategy - SNEV 2019-2023

-25% of the decent green jobs generated (compared to the total number of jobs generated)

- **SO5 - Supply of ecosystem services ensured**

PNDES 2021-2025:

- 48.1% of vegetation cover rate
- 84.7% of classified forest area under management
- 80%) of the surface area of wildlife protection areas under management
- 15%) of polluted soils rehabilitated
- 25% of degraded land reclaimed

- **SO6 - Enhanced adaptation**

NDC (2021-2025):

- 330,7272 MtCO₂eq due to adaptation GHG emissions reductions (co-benefits) against BAU by 2030.

PNDES 2021-2025:

- Increase in the national climate change adaptation index from 36.19% (in 2018) to 36.6% (in 2025) (ND-GAIN).
- Reduction of proportion of vulnerable people in structurally food insecure provinces from 8.99% (2020) to 5% (in 2025) (sources: PNDES 2021-2025)
- 95% of adoption of popularized climate change adaptation technologies

3.3 Climate Resilient Agriculture

Context: between 2015 and 2020, Burkina Faso made enormous efforts to develop the agricultural sector, including the provision of agricultural inputs and equipment and the implementation of important reforms aimed at providing an endogenous response for more productive agriculture. However, the country experienced a decline in agricultural Gross Domestic Product during the same period. Indeed, this share fell from 30% in 2015 to 25% in 2020, whereas the 2020 target was 28% (PNDES 2021-2025). This decline confirms that the agricultural sector severely suffers from climatic hazards, despite the actions undertaken to reduce its vulnerability, in both plant and animal production.

Unpaid informal jobs are particularly common among women and youth in the agriculture sector. Women represent 55% of the agricultural workforce and often work in informal and precarious employment conditions, concentrating on subsistence agricultural production, small-scale livestock farming, and the processing of non-wood forest products. They have particularly limited access to the means to grow their businesses, such as land, finance, and sustainable energy, which slows down the growth in key agricultural and green value chains.

National Objectives: Over the next few years, Burkina Faso has set several objectives for building climate resilience in the agricultural sector. These are: (i) the promotion of an agricultural sector that respects the principles of sustainable development and contributes to food security and the creation of decent jobs, (ii) the improvement of the climate resilience of priority sectors and areas (including the agricultural sector) and (iii) the sustainable management of natural resources.

Barriers: Burkina Faso's agricultural production is still below the objectives set by the Government, due to climatic shocks and the difficult security situation, leading to the abandonment of cultivable land. In addition, for this sector to emerge, it is essential to remove the following barriers, among others: (i) constraints to significant and sustainable growth in agricultural productivity; (ii) the vulnerability of agriculture to climatic hazards and phytosanitary attacks; (iii) land tenure insecurity in rural areas; (iv) barriers related to access to financial services,

modern agricultural inputs and equipment and to a secure market - especially for women and youth; (v) the food and nutritional insecurity of the population (including internally displaced persons).

GGGI response: GGGI supports the Government in (i) scaling up Climate Smart Agriculture and resilient practices in food chains and regional development plans, with a focus on women's productive activities; (ii) the development of resilient ecovillages and local communities, integrating nature-based solutions into the local economy and natural resource management, (iii) the deployment of green agro-industrial models and green value chains for food products, creating green jobs for women and men and in particular for vulnerable people such as those affected by the security crisis.

Over the next 5 years, the Climate Resilient Agriculture programmatic solution aims to contribute to the following impact outcomes (country goals):

- **SO1 - GHG emissions reduced:**

NDC (2021-2025):

- The estimated reduction potential of the AFOLU sector is 10,096.8 Gg CO₂eq, of which 7,527.3 Gg CO₂eq is for actions in the unconditional scenario and 2,569.5 Gg CO₂eq in the conditional scenario by 2025.

PNDES 2021-2025:

- 15 Mt CO₂eq carbon sequestered by 2025

- **SO2. Creation of green jobs**

PNDES 2021-2025:

- 600,000 jobs created

National Green Economy Strategy - SNEV 2019-2023

- 25% of the decent green jobs generated (compared to the total number of jobs generated)

- **SO5 - Supply of ecosystem services ensured**

PNDES 2021-2025:

- 48.1% of vegetation cover rate
- 84.7% of classified forest area under management
- 80% of the surface area of wildlife protection areas under management
- 15% of polluted soils rehabilitated
- 25% of degraded land reclaimed

- **SO6 - Enhanced adaptation**

NDC (2021-2025):

- 330,7272 MtCO₂eq due to adaptation GHG emissions reductions (co-benefits) against BAU by 2030.

PNDES 2021-2025:

- Increase in the national climate change adaptation index from 36.19% (in 2018) to 36.6% (in 2025) (ND-GAIN).
- Reduction of proportion of vulnerable people in structurally food insecure provinces from 8.99% (2020) to 5% (in 2025) (sources: PNDES 2021-2025)
- 95% of adoption of popularized climate change adaptation technologies

And the following attributed results:

- **SO1 - GHG emissions reduced:** 0.0043MtCO₂e, over 20 years
- **SO2 - Creation of green jobs:** 500 green jobs created

3.4 Solar PV (Renewable Energy)

Context: According to PNDES 2021-2025, over the period 2016-2019, the number of electrified localities increased from 625 to 1 049, bringing the number of subscribers to the electricity network to 774 726 against 618 164 in 2016 and the national electricity coverage rate to 41.83% against 33.55% in 2016. Significant progress was also recorded in the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency. Indeed, the increase in installed capacity 417.5MW against 328.8MW in 2015 of which 24.29% comes from renewable energy. While the conventional energy sector is dominated by men, the employment of women in renewable energy is higher than in conventional energy.

National objectives: The major challenges in the area of energy are, among others: (i) increasing the production of quantity and quality of electrical energy, through strengthening the energy mix; (ii) the availability and accessibility of quality energy at a lower cost to all; (iii) the development of renewable energies and strengthening energy efficiency. In terms of promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency, the ambition is to: (i) increase the amount of energy saved at the level of consumption (in MW) from 22 in 2020 to 75 in 2025 (PNDES 2021-2025); (ii) reduce overall distribution losses (technical and non-technical losses) from 13.5 in 2019 to 6.8 in 2025 and (iii) increase the share of renewable energy in total energy production by 15% (PNDES 2021-2025).

Barriers: The development of the renewable energy sector faces many barriers, including (i) the relatively low level of renewable energy in the energy mix; (ii) the weak control of imported solar equipment, negatively impacting the level of quality of this equipment on the market; (iii) the high cost of production and distribution of solar energy, especially in rural areas, generating reluctance of the private sector to invest in solar mini-grids; and (iv) the weakness of the legal framework and governance, both in the renewable energy and energy efficiency sectors.

GGGI Response: GGGI supports the Government in (i) promoting renewable energy's share in the energy mix (including solar PV), (ii) promoting energy efficiency, and (iii) improving access to and productive uses of renewable energy. Specifically, GGGI will continue its efforts to (i) increase private sector investment in off-grid renewable energy (including solar photovoltaic), (ii) scale up solar irrigation systems, (iii) promote renewable energy in promising food sectors, (iv) increase national and local expertise and capacity in the field of renewable energy, especially for women, to promote a just energy transition and (v) promote energy efficiency in housing and other types of buildings in line with the Green Buildings strategic outcome of GGGI.

Over the next 5 years, the Solar PV programmatic solution aims to contribute to the following impact outcomes:

- **SO1 - GHG emissions reduced:**

NDC (2021-2025):

- The reduction potential of the energy sector is estimated at 3,192.712 Gg CO₂eq by 2025 for a potential of 1,228.661 Gg CO₂eq from the actions of the unconditional scenario and 1,964.051 Gg CO₂eq from actions of the conditional scenario

- **SO3.1 - Clean affordable energy**

PNDES 2021-2025:

- 15% of National rural electrification rate
- 60% of population with access to electricity
- 75 MW of energy saved in consumption
- 75% of renewable energy in total energy production

And the following attributed results:

- **SO1 - GHG emissions reduced:** GHG emissions decrease by 94.9 MtCO₂e, by 2030

3.5 Cross-cutting objectives: Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Peace Building

To make GGGI interventions more relevant for Burkina Faso's broader development challenges, all GGGI's interventions will integrate the objectives of poverty eradication and the promotion of greater gender equality, particularly in the development and distribution of explicit co-benefits. To ensure this integration all new projects will have to have a gender marker 1 or 2, and at least 75% of the operational budget must support projects with a poverty marker.

A specific objective of the CPF is to strengthen the capacity and participation of women in the institutions governing green growth in Burkina Faso as well as in local economic activities.

The focus on social inclusion will contribute to building the country's resilience against insecurity through improved social cohesion and green economic recovery at the local level. GGGI will actively seek to add value in contexts of fragility and the humanitarian-development axis, capitalizing on lessons learned and supporting the government to institutionalize effective approaches. GGGI will seek relevant operational partnerships to improve its delivery and to support the scaling up of results. GGGI will also strengthen its security and risk management framework to ensure the safety and well-being of GGGI staff in the crisis context.

Annex 1: Impact Pathway

GGGI Programmatic Solution Areas	Intermediate outcomes			Strategic Outcomes		Country goals
	Policies	Financing	Projects	Attributed	Contributed	
Green Investments (Green bankable projects, investment proposals, NFVs, green and climate instruments, carbon-focused engagements)	A Gender Responsive Climate Budget tracking system is operationalized with GGGI support A green/climate taxonomy for investments is in place	2 national direct access entities (FIE and Coris Bank International) are accredited to the GCF National Financial vehicle on Green Energy receives financial commitment (20 million USD, medium probability) with GGGI support	Catalyzing Private sector engagement in adaptation Four (4) mitigation and adaptation projects approved for a total amount of USD 204 million. Country capacity to participate in international carbon markets enhanced	SO1 – GHG emissions reduced: 2.07MtCO ₂ e (Concept notes :1.86 MtCO ₂ e, NFV 0.21MtCO ₂ e) by 2030	Contribution to the following country goals: SO1 - GHG emissions reduced: NDC (2021-2025): - 316,823 Mt CO ₂ eq due to mitigation GHG emissions reductions against BAU PNDES 2021-2025: - 15 Mt CO ₂ eq carbon sequestered by 2025 SO2. Creation of green jobs PNDES 2021-2025: - 600,000 jobs created National Green Economy Strategy - SNEV 2019-2023 - 25% of the decent green jobs generated (compared to the total number of jobs generated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PNDES 2021-2025 targets related to promoting good economic and financial governance, promoting decent employment and social protection for all, particularly for youth and women, and reversing the trend of environmental and natural resource degradation to promote climate resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions • Burkina Faso's revised NDC (2021-2025): (i) 316,823 Mt CO₂eq GHG emissions reductions due to mitigation against BAU and, (ii) 330,7272 MtCO₂eq GHG emissions reductions due to adaptation (co-benefits) against BAU by 2030. • The National Green Economy Strategy - SNEV 2019-2023 target of increase financial resources for the green economy. • The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) objectives: (i) reduce vulnerability to the impact of climate change by developing adaptation and resilience capabilities; (ii) facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into new or existing policies, programs, or activities and in specific • development planning processes and strategies in pertinent sectors and at various levels in • a coherent manner.

GGGI Programmatic Solution Areas	Intermediate outcomes			Strategic Outcomes		Country goals
	Policies	Financing	Projects	Attributed	Contributed	
Climate action	<p>The LT-LEDS for Burkina Faso which lays out a shared long-term vision and pathways for low-emissions development guides the NDC revision long-term vision and pathways for low-emissions development guides the NDC revision</p> <p>Regulations and system to consolidate and decentralize national MRV system at regional level and enabling gender sensitive monitoring of climate action</p> <p>System to integrate the national MRV into the monitoring and evaluation system of the national development program PNDES2</p> <p>3 regional development plans integrate upscaled adaptation solutions for maximum impact</p> <p>Local development plans integrating green growth strategies</p> <p>National Building Code and other key sector legislation integrates ambitious Energy Efficiency standards</p>	Increasing of adaptation finance	<p>Strengthened adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthening</p> <p>Strengthened national capacities, especially of female stakeholders, to monitor the impact of adaptation and mitigation action and finance flows</p> <p>Private sector actors and local communities possess practical knowledge and techniques to increase energy efficiency and sustainable practices in economic activities</p>		<p>Contribution to the following country goals:</p> <p>SO1 - GHG emissions reduced:</p> <p>NDC (2021-2025):</p> <p>-316,823 Mt CO₂eq due to mitigation GHG emissions reductions against BAU</p> <p>PNDES 2021-2025:</p> <p>-15 Mt CO₂eq carbon sequestered by 2025</p> <p>SO2. Creation of green jobs</p> <p>PNDES 2021-2025:</p> <p>-600,000 jobs created</p> <p>National Green Economy Strategy - SNEV 2019-2023</p> <p>-25% of the decent green jobs generated (compared to the total number of jobs generated)</p> <p>SO6 - Enhanced adaptation</p> <p>NDC (2021-2025):</p> <p>-330,7272 MtCO₂eq due to adaptation GHG emissions reductions (co-benefits) against BAU by 2030.</p> <p>PNDES 2021-2025:</p> <p>-Increase in the national climate change adaptation index from 36.19% (in 2018) to 36.6% (in 2025) (ND-GAIN).</p> <p>-Reduction of proportion of vulnerable people in structurally food insecure provinces from 8.99% (2020) to 5% (in 2025) (sources: PNDES 2021-2025)</p> <p>-95% of adoption of popularized climate change adaptation technologies</p> <p>SO5 - Supply of ecosystem services ensured</p> <p>PNDES 2021-2025:</p> <p>-48.1% of vegetation cover rate</p> <p>-Same qu84.7% of classified forest area under management</p> <p>-80%) of the surface area of wildlife protection areas under management</p> <p>-15%) of polluted soils rehabilitated</p> <p>-25% of degraded land reclaimed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PNDES 2021-2025 target related to (i) strengthening the resilience of populations and communities to the risk of falling into radicalization and violent extremism, (ii) promoting good economic and financial governance, (iii) promoting decent employment and social protection for all, particularly for youth and women (iv) improving the living environment, access to safe drinking water, sanitation and quality energy services and, (v) reversing the trend of environmental and natural resource degradation to promote climate resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions Burkina Faso's revised NDC (2021-2025): (i) 316,823 Mt CO₂eq GHG emissions reductions due to mitigation against BAU and, (ii) 330,7272 MtCO₂eq GHG emissions reductions due to adaptation (co-benefits) against BAU by 2030. The National Green Economy Strategy - SNEV 2019-2023 target of increase financial resources for the green economy. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) objectives: (i) reduce vulnerability to the impact of climate change by developing adaptation and resilience capabilities; (ii) facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into new or existing policies, programs, or activities and in specific development planning processes and strategies in pertinent sectors and at various levels in a coherent manner.

GGGI Programmatic Solution Areas	Intermediate outcomes			Strategic Outcomes		Country goals
	Policies	Financing	Projects	Attributed	Contributed	
Climate resilient Agriculture Solar in agriculture, RE in Agriculture value chain, Resources conservation	Reference document for investments in the solar irrigation system and recommendations for sustainable water resources management	10.7 million USD of green growth financing catalyzed with GGGI's support, disaggregated by public and private investment.	Development of a portfolio of bankable projects in RE4PU & climate smart food value chains providing opportunities for job creation, especially for women Supporting adoption of climate resilient and sustainable agricultural practices and nature-based solutions by local communities and ecovillages	SO1 - GHG emissions reduced: 0.0043MtCO ₂ e, over 20 years. SO2 - Creation of green jobs: 500 green jobs created	Contribution to the following country goals: SO1 - GHG emissions reduced: NDC (2021-2025): -The estimated reduction potential of the AFOLU sector is 10,096.8 Gg CO ₂ eq, of which 7,527.3 Gg CO ₂ eq is for actions in the unconditional scenario and 2,569.5 Gg CO ₂ eq in the conditional scenario by 2025. PNDES 2021-2025: -15 Mt CO ₂ eq carbon sequestered by 2025 SO2. Creation of green jobs PNDES 2021-2025: -600,000 jobs created National Green Economy Strategy - SNEV 2019-2023 -25% of the decent green jobs generated (compared to the total number of jobs generated) SO5 - Supply of ecosystem services ensured PNDES 2021-2025: - 48.1% of vegetation cover rate - 84.7% of classified forest area under management - 80% of the surface area of wildlife protection areas under management - 15% of polluted soils rehabilitated - 25% of degraded land reclaimed SO6 - Enhanced adaptation NDC (2021-2025): - 330,7272 MtCO ₂ eq due to adaptation GHG emissions reductions (co-benefits) against BAU by 2030. PNDES 2021-2025: - Increase in the national climate change adaptation index from 36.19% (in 2018) to 36.6% (in 2025) (ND-GAIN). - Reduction of proportion of vulnerable people in structurally food insecure provinces from 8.99% (2020) to 5% (in 2025) (sources: PNDES 2021-2025) - 95% of adoption of popularized climate change adaptation technologies	

GGGI Programmatic Solution Areas	Intermediate outcomes			Strategic Outcomes		Country goals
	Policies	Financing	Projects	Attributed	Contributed	
Solar PV	<p>Policy & norms that catalyze increased offer and access to affordable clean energy especially in rural areas</p> <p>Regulations and policies, with an enhanced regulatory environment supporting energy efficiency</p>	<p>A financial mechanism (eg de-risking, guarantees) that will enable increase of private investment in renewable energy</p> <p>The investments expected in the energy efficiency in buildings and residential sector by 2030 is 130 million USD</p>	<p>Development of a portfolio of bankable projects in RE4PU (eg solar irrigation) in food value chains, especially for women</p> <p>Increasing (especially female) expertise and skills in renewable energy, at local and national level</p>	<p>SO1 – GHG emissions reduced: GHG emissions decrease by 0.208824 Mt-CO2e, by 2030</p>	<p>Contribution to the following country goals:</p> <p>SO1 - GHG emissions reduced:</p> <p>NDC (2021-2025):</p> <p>-The reduction potential of the energy sector is estimated at 3,192.712 Gg CO2eq by 2025 for a potential of 1,228.661 Gg CO2eq from the actions of the unconditional scenario and 1,964.051 Gg CO2eq from actions of the conditional scenario.</p> <p>SO3.1 - Clean affordable energy</p> <p>PNDES 2021-2025:</p> <p>-15% of National rural electrification rate</p> <p>-60% of population with access to electricity</p> <p>-75 MW of energy saved in consumption</p> <p>-75% of renewable energy in total energy production</p>	

Annex 2: CPF development approach

The main steps for the CPF develop



Situational Analysis and impacts pathways



Identification of Priority Objectives and Programmatic Solutions



Contributions and comparative advantages of GGGI

What have we done ?



Bilateral meetings were held with key players (State, private sector, civil society, etc.)



Workshops and consultations were organized to feed the strategic reflections of the cooperation framework



Sector notes have been developed to facilitate the workshop for defining and prioritizing the objectives of the Cooperation Framework



Strategic documents and reports on Burkina Faso reviewed to complete the inventory



~120 hours
invested in the formulation of strategic objectives



Several GGGI experts consulted



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