

## **Climate Change and CDM Activities**

In 2001 Burkina Faso organised a national workshop on the CDM for the private sector and NGOs. In 2003 it organised an international seminar for French-speaking countries on reinforcing capacities. A national seminar on the same subject was held on 15 and 18 November 2005, with UNIDO support, during two information days in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso respectively. In effect, the most useful information is now available to enable the CDM project to continue.

The designation of the CDM National Authority is currently under consideration. It will be based at the permanent secretariat of the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development, on account of the latter's existing international connections.

The National Authority's executive secretariat will receive initial ideas for CDM projects, which will be filtered at the level of the Directorates-General responsible for energy, agriculture, forestry, and waste. The second level of scrutiny will be carried out by the authorities responsible for the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development. Each proposal will be judged on its compatibility with the three pillars of sustainable development: economic, environmental and social.

The disposition of the funds will be defined by the structure itself. There could be requests to provide contributions in cash or in kind to supplement those of the private sector and/or the promoters of the CDM projects. In order to ensure transparency, certain sessions of the National Authority will be open to cooperating partners, who can put forward their own views to support the Authority's function.

## **Criteria for Sustainable Development**

The criteria for sustainable development are those defined in the framework strategy for combating poverty. They will be supplemented as necessary by the National CDM Authority, and will be the benchmarks for the promotion of CDM projects in Burkina Faso. They are presently:

- Level of school education
- Level of employment
- Per capita income
- Sanitation coverage
- Access to clean water

## **Constraints to CDM Adoption**

The barriers to the realisation of CDM projects in Burkina Faso are those that might be expected in such a poor country. The principal ones are as follows:

- The financial constraints limit activities to improve capacities that are of long duration and require supplementary funds. This also affects the remuneration of members of the National Authority and its executive secretariat.
- There are technical difficulties regarding the availability for periods of members of the National Authority, and there is a serious lack of national expertise in the field of climate change.
- Institutional difficulties can arise due to sluggish administrative procedures holding up the processing of project documentation.

### **National Stakeholders**

- Technical Secretariat for Development, Economic and Social Policy
- Permanent Secretariat of the National Council on the Environment and Sustainable Development
- Directorate General for Vegetable Production
- Regional Centre for Drinking Water and Purification
- Chamber of Commerce for Industry and Handwork
- National Office for Foreign Trade
- Burkina Council of Shippers
- Association of Professional Industrialists
- Directorate General for the Conservation of Nature
- Directorate General for Energy
- Institute for the Environment and Agricultural Research

### **CDM Potential in the Industrial and Energy Sectors**

The potential fields of activity for the CDM in Burkina Faso have been identified as follows:

- Rural electrification
- Agro-forestry
- Forestation and reforestation
- Renewable energy
- Methane sequestration

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The mastery and rational management of the emission reduction scenario, although limited to two sectors in our case, opens up positive perspectives for Burkina Faso on the levels of financing and the environment. It appears that the available options for reducing greenhouse gas emissions constitute alternative solutions to the reduction in the consumption of electrical energy in households and the tertiary sector. This fall in consumption will either lead to a reduction in the production of electricity by the Sonabel company or enable it to extend supply to other users with a minimum of investment.

In the context of the UNIDO programme Sonabel and other companies have been cited on account of their considerable consumption of hydrocarbons and their emissions of greenhouse gases, but also because of the amount of cogeneration that has been achieved in such units in an effort to reduce the country's very high oil bill.