



Assessment of national capacity and opportunities for Article 6 related international carbon trading in Burkina Faso's energy, industrial and waste sectors

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Executive Summary

Market-based approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement offers an opportunity for developing countries to mobilize additional financing for achieving their mitigation targets and promote sustainable development. With the adoption of the rules for operationalization in 2021, many countries, including Burkina Faso, are starting to prepare for the implementation at the national level. Against this backdrop, the overall objective of this study is to assess the readiness of Burkina Faso to access international carbon markets under Article 6, Paris Agreement, in three sectors (energy, incl. transport, industrial processes, waste). Thereby, the study may pave the way for future project activities aimed at improving Burkina Faso's capacity to participate in international carbon markets.

The authors performed a gap analysis, considering on the readiness of the Burkinabe government to engage in Article 6 and on the other hand, the readiness of the private sector to design and implement activities with a high mitigation potential. Furthermore, the authors analyzed opportunities and challenges for activity developers to access upfront finance for project development and identified existing and potential carbon market initiatives relevant for Article 6 and Burkina Faso's NDC (Chapter 5). The analysis mainly relies on a qualitative analysis of sixteen semi-structured interviews with relevant stakeholders and was complemented by a succinct desk review of relevant literature on the carbon market experience in Burkina Faso, the role of carbon markets in gender equality and poverty alleviation, and the essential elements of Article 6

Burkina Faso has already established some carbon market experience which the country can build upon. However, Article 6 readiness and institutional capacity remains at a very early stage, like in most other countries, owing the recent adoption of the Paris Agreement rulebook in late 2021. On October 9, 2021 the country submitted its updated NDC covering activities from 2020-2030. Significant financial resources are required to implement these plans, which have proven difficult to obtain thus far.

In terms of sectoral mitigation potential and carbon market activities, after the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, the energy sector offers the second highest mitigation potential. This is followed by the waste sector. Furthermore, Burkina Faso has 13 activities registered under the three major carbon schemes, namely CDM, VCS, and Gold Standard, for the three sectors of energy, industrial processes, and waste. A total of 551,468 tCO₂eq Verified Emission Reductions (VER) have been issued and 260,906 tCO₂e VERs have been retired by December 12, 2022. Generally, the projects implemented under the three carbon schemes are found to have contributed to a range of SDGs.

Although the intention to make use of Article 6 is not mentioned in the revised NDC, the analysis reveals that Article 6 is largely seen as an opportunity to mobilize resources and financing for mitigation activities. A case in point is how interviewed government stakeholders clearly intend to engage in Article 6 activities. In terms of regulatory framework, the study highlights the opportunities to build on the capacities and experiences gained through the engagement under the CDM. Several representatives of sectoral agencies and line ministries, as well as private sector representatives, recognize the SP/CNDD as the institutional focal point responsible for Article 6. When it comes to the reporting and tracking of ITMOs, steps have been undertaken to build a national MRV system for adaptation, mitigation and climate finance. There are no concrete considerations at the level of the focal point on how to fulfil the reporting requirements under Article 6 or how to monitor and track ITMOs. Lastly, the readiness of private and public sector actors to develop mitigation activities is at a very early stage. Nevertheless, the general awareness of carbon markets and the opportunities identified can help the country in developing and implementing mitigation activities.

The process of accessing upfront finance is often perceived as one of the key barriers to developing mitigation activities in Burkina Faso. Common barriers include the complexity of the process to generate mitigation outcomes to the lack of technical and financial capacities needed. However, several channels for finance as well as funding

instruments to enable access to loans and deal with political risk are identified to help stakeholders overcome these hurdles.

Lastly, the study identifies initiatives with mitigation potential are identified in particular in the energy, transport, and the waste sector. In the energy sector transitioning existing eligible CDM projects and PoAs to the A6.4M and upscaling them constitutes an opportunity. In the transport sector, urban public transport projects (electric buses and trams) have been developed at the stage of concept notes and could be explored as Article 6 pilots. In the waste sector, a methane recovery project from the landfill in Ouagadougou is awaiting financing and could be further looked into. In addition, small-scale activities in waste collection, separation and valorisation might be upscaled with carbon finance. However, these are not at the stage of concrete activity ideas or concept notes.

This study concludes with a set of key recommendations to improve Burkina Faso's access international carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. These include:

- Strengthening the institutional framework, including a coordinated support to the national carbon market focal point
- Improving access to upfront finance
- Strengthening access to information, awareness raising and communication
- Strengthening technical capacities at the sectoral level
- Building on existing strengths developed under the CDM and regional exchange while identifying new opportunities through innovative activities with high sustainable development benefits.

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Abbreviations

A6.4M	Article 6.4 Mechanism
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
BAU	Business As Usual
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
CA	Corresponding Adjustment
CCB	Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDN	Contribution Determinee Au Niveau National
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
DFI	Development Financial Institution
DOE	Designated Operational Entity
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EE	Energy Efficiency
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
ETS	Emission Trading Scheme
EU	European Union
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GII	Gender Inequality Index
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
ITMO	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcome
LT-LEDS	Long-term-Low Emission Development Strategies
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
MW	Megawatt
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NIR	National Inventory Report
OMGE	Overall Mitigation in Global Emission
PV	Photovoltaic
RE	Renewable Energy
SB	Supervisory Body
SD	Sustainable Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar
VCM	Voluntary Carbon Market
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
VER	Verified Emission Reduction
VPA	Voluntary Project Activity

1. Introduction

Climate change is one of the greatest threats faced by humanity and will impact all aspects of human life ranging from population growth to environmental degradation and security to national development (Sorgho et al. 2021). West African countries are among the most vulnerable to climate change (Hunzai and Krämer 2021), while contributing least to the increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In Burkina Faso, projections indicate a temperature rise of 2 °C by 2100 compared to the average for 1990-2000 (Hondula et al. 2012), resulting in serious and irreversible implications for the people. According to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN)¹ country index of climate vulnerability and readiness for 2020, Burkina Faso is a country with extreme levels of vulnerability toward rising risks of climate change.

The Paris Agreement aims to keep the global temperature rise below 2°C of the pre-industrial levels and to achieve a target of no more than 1.5°C. For the latter, a 45% of reduction in emissions to 2010 levels by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2050 need to be reached (Sers 2022). Parties to the Paris Agreement submit Nationally Determined Contributions detailing the mitigation and adaptation targets and activities they intend to undertake to reach them.

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement offers an opportunity for developing countries to mobilize additional financing for achieving their mitigation targets and promote sustainable development. Article 6 enables two forms of market-based cooperation, in addition to non-market approaches (Art.6.8):

- Parties involved in **cooperative approaches** engage in the transfer and use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) that would contribute toward their NDC targets, other international mitigation purposes or other purposes. While the guidelines on Article 6.2 regulate the participation requirements, environmental integrity standards, reporting obligations and review mechanism for cooperative approaches, the approaches themselves are determined by the involved Parties (UNFCCC 2021a).

¹ <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/> (accessed December 27, 2022)

- **The Article 6.4 mechanism (A6.4M)** is the successor to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), and will operate under UNFCCC authority. Its rules, modalities and procedures have been adopted in 2021 (UNFCCC 2021b). Given that the A6.4M is just starting to become operational, we are currently in a transition period from the CDM to the A6.4M.

While the Article 6 rulebook has been agreed at COP26 in 2021 (UNFCCC 2021a; UNFCCC 2021b),² more detailed technical rules operationalizing both forms of market-based cooperation are under development. COP27 in Sharm-el-Sheikh saw decisions on the use of mitigation outcomes from MA6.4 (A6.4ER) as a domestic 'mitigation contribution', as well as the operationalization of some elements of the reporting and review cycle. So far, only a few pioneering countries have started to engage practically in cooperative approaches. However, most developing countries have begun preparing for taking the necessary steps for Article 6 readiness. In Burkina Faso's case, for example, by engaging in the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance (WAA).

1.1 Objectives of the study

Against this backdrop, **the overall objective of this study is to assess the readiness of Burkina Faso to access international carbon markets under Article 6, Paris Agreement, in three sectors (energy, incl. transport, industrial processes, waste) and to identify suitable existing and potential mitigation initiatives.** Thereby, this study should contribute to the upcoming Swedish-funded project on extended climate transparency and national capacity, which is being developed by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and should also pave the way for future project activities for strengthening Burkina Faso's capacity for participating in international carbon markets.

Secifically, the study aims to:

² Michaelowa et al. (2022) provide an overview of the adopted rules.

1. . Identify gaps of relevant public and private sector stakeholders related to engagement in international carbon market activities governed by Article 6 of the PA.
2. Identify opportunities and challenges for developers of carbon market activities to access financing for project development.
3. Identify existing and potential carbon market initiatives that are relevant to Article 6 and the Burkina Faso NDC.

1.2 Methodological approach and study outline

The analysis mainly relies on a qualitative analysis of semi-structured interviews, which is a commonly used technique for qualitative research (DiCicco-Bloom and Crabtree 2006). The interviewees were selected based on their potential or actual relevance for carbon market activities in Burkina Faso, based on the experience of the international and national consultants. The interview sample does not aim at numerical representativeness.

A questionnaire (interview guideline) was prepared based on the above-mentioned guiding questions and was finalized after consultation with the GGGI Burkina Faso (attached as Annex 1). A list of the interviewees was also finalized with the consultation of the GGGI Burkina Faso (attached as Annex 2).

Sixteen interviews were held with different relevant stakeholders. Some interviews were conducted with a group of stakeholders from one organization.. Most interviewees are from the energy sector (incl. transport) (about 50%), with six interviewees (35%) representing actors relevant for all sectors and 2 interviews in the waste sector (12%) and 1 in the industrial process sector (6%). This may in part be explained by the more significant previous experience in the energy sector with carbon markets. Lastly, almost 60% of interviewees represented the public sector, mainly on the national level. Five private sector actors (30%) and two representatives of technical and financial partners (TPF) were interviewed. It should be noted that the interviewees were predominantly male (88%) with a share of women of 12%.

The data collection was complemented by a succinct desk review of relevant literature. It focused mainly on the carbon market experience in Burkina Faso, the role of carbon markets in gender equality and poverty alleviation, and the essential elements of Article 6. Relevant national documents, such as the updated NDC (2021) and the 2018 Technology Needs Assessment (TNA)³ (Sanogo 2018a; Sanogo 2018b), were also taken into account to complement the insights from the interviews. In 2022 and early 2023, Burkina Faso developed a Long-term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS). However, since the strategy had not been finalized at the time of the project, it could not be considered for this study.

Notes taken during the interviews were transferred to a synthesis matrix, aligned with the three guiding questions, which was used for further analysis of the information. To avoid loss of information, the synthesis matrix was reviewed by the national consultant.

This report is structured as follows: The subsequent chapter 2 lays out Burkina Faso's carbon market experience, including the consideration of resource mobilization for the NDC (chapter 2.1) and insights on the sectoral mitigation potential (chapter 2.2). A particular focus is set on the contribution of current carbon market activities to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), in particular reducing poverty (SDG 1) and the contribution to gender equality (SDG 5) (chapter 3.3). Chapter 3 then presents analysis relating to the first guiding question, by first introducing the elements of carbon market readiness (chapter 3.1) and then laying out the identified gaps at government level (chapter 3.2.) and in the private sector (chapter 3.3). Chapter 4 addresses the second guiding question, presenting barriers and opportunities to access upfront finance. Chapter 5 then goes on to identify mitigation activities in the studied sectors which indicate a high mitigation potential and sustainable

³ TNA are a process under the UNFCCC which supports developing countries in developing a clear understanding of their technological needs and priorities for GHG mitigation and adaptation to climate change. It also aims at translating the identified needs into implementable projects and programs. In Burkina Faso, a TNA was conducted and published in 2018 (UNEP CCC 2023).

development benefits. Chapter 6 concludes the report and summarizes recommendations identified in the study.

2. Carbon market experience in Burkina Faso

2.1 Nationally Determined Contribution and resource mobilization efforts

Carbon markets are policy instruments that contribute to NDC resource mobilization, and thus always need to be understood in the context of the host country's NDC. Burkina Faso submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), which covered activities undertaken between 2015 and 2020 and associated mitigation potential up to 2030. While Burkina Faso achieved its unconditional mitigation target, the evaluation of the INDC revealed that Burkina Faso, like most developing countries, had difficulties mobilizing international finance to meet its conditional target.

On October 9, 2021 the country submitted its updated NDC covering activities from 2020-2030 and estimating the associated mitigation potential up to 2050. The updated NDC aims to reduce GHG emissions by 31.7 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂eq) by 2030, or 29.42% compared to the Business As Usual (BAU) scenario (CDN 2021). This is an increase of 11.22% from the previous GHG emissions reduction target. Of this, Burkina Faso aims to achieve a reduction 21.1m tCO₂eq i.e., 19.60%, domestically. The remainder of 10.6 MtCO₂eq, i.e. 9.82%, is conditional upon external support (CDN 2021).⁴

A total amount of USD 1.3 billion is required for financing the mitigation actions of the NDC from 2020-2030; that includes USD 450 million for activities under the unconditional target and USD 885 million for activities under the conditional target (CDN 2021). The overall finance required for NDC implementation, including the adaptation is USD 4.1 billion over the timespan 2020-2025.

In 2019/2020, USD 567 million were invested in climate-related activities in Burkina Faso, which is only 13% of its total financial need for NDC targets (Azhar and Meattle 2022). Out of this finance, 80% had been contributed by public entities such as Multilateral Development Financial Institutions (DFIs) and bilateral DFIs and

⁴ It should be noted that the NDC does not specify how the terms 'unconditional' and 'conditional' and that there is no commonly agreed definition of these terms.

governments and 20% had come through private funding. Public funding was mainly received in the form of debts, which constituted a higher portion, and grants. The private funding was in the form of debts, equities, and grants. Most of the financing was received for energy systems i.e., renewable off-grid, solar, solar photovoltaic (PV), etc., which was almost 44% (Azhar and Meattle 2022).

Efforts in mobilizing financial resources have further received a setback due to the political upheaval since January 2022. This political instability has led to a partial or total freeze of funding from some traditional donors, notably the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the European Union and the United States of America (USA). For example, the USA suspended its financial aid of 160 million USD to Burkina Faso under the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCA) (Al Arabiya 2022). Moreover, Burkina Faso is also placed on the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) 'grey list' of jurisdictions under increased monitoring regarding money laundering and terrorism financing, which may also hinder investments and obtaining international funding (FATF 2022).

2.2 Sectoral mitigation potential and carbon market activities

The energy sector offers the second highest mitigation potential, after the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, which is not considered in this study (CDN 2021). This is followed by the waste sector (CDN 2021). The mitigation potential per sector is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Mitigation potential per sector under the conditional and unconditional target of the NDC

<i>MtCO₂-eq</i>	unconditional			conditional		
	2025	2030	2050	2025	2030	2050
AFOLU*	75,3	150,5	131,7	25,7	51,4	179,9
Energy	12,3	24,6	73,7	19,6	39,3	117,8
Transport	12,1	35,6	82,6	2,7	8,8	41,5
Waste	0	0	0	2,6	6,1	12,5

Source: CDN (2021)

Screening three main carbon schemes i.e., CDM, Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), and Gold Standard, for the three sectors of energy, industrial processes, and waste, showed 13 activities registered in Burkina Faso (see Table 1). The highest number of activities (7) are registered with the Gold Standard scheme. A total of 551,468 tCO₂eq Verified Emission Reductions (VER) have been issued and 260,906 tCO₂e VERs have been retired by December 12, 2022 (Gold Standard 2022; VCS 2022). Additionally, Burkina Faso is a host country for three programmes of activities (PoAs) under the CDM. In contrast to project activities with a fixed boundary, an unlimited number of new Component Project Activities (CPAs) can be added to registered PoAs, also after a potential transition to the A6.4M. This means that PoAs registered under the CDM can continue to operate, and even be upscaled if they manage to transition to the Article 6.4M. To continue operation under the A6.4M, activities need to apply for transition with the respective host country no later than 31 December 2023. By 31 December 2025, the transition must be approved by host country to the A6.4SB and the activity must comply with all relevant A6.4M requirements. According to decision 3/CMA.3, PoA will undergo an expedited transition process. Further specification of the transition process by the A6.4SB is expected in June 2023. It

should also be noted that pre-2020 vintages of CERs are not relevant in the context of NDC achievement. However, any carbon credits issued for vintages starting from 2021 that are to be internationally exported need to be authorized and accounted for in the NDC.

Table 1: Registered CDM and VCM projects in Burkina Faso (blanks indicate information not readily available)

Sr. No.	Project Title	Sectoral Scope	Registration Date	Crediting Period	Carbon Scheme	Type (Number of CPAs for PoA)	Anticipated Mitigation Volume (tCO2e/ye ar)	Issued CERs/VCUs/VERs (over total crediting period)
1	Zina Solar PV power plant project	Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)	May 21, 2015	September 15, 2015 – September 14, 2025 (Fixed)	CDM	Project	132,363 tCO2e	0
2	Kodeni Solar	Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)	April 26, 2022 (Provisional)	May 1, 2022 – April 30, 2029 (Renewable)	CDM	Project	139,329 tCO2e	0
3	Off-grid Solar PV project at IAMGOLD Essakane SA Gold Mine	Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)	May 5, 2018	Jun 1, 2018 - May 31, 2025 (Renewable)	CDM	Project	139,329 tCO2e	19,119 tCO2e CERs
4	Nagréongo Solar PV	Renewable Energy Activities		October 1, 2021 - September 30, 2026	Gold Standard			
5	Kodeni Solar	Renewable Energy Activities		May 1, 2022 - April 30, 2029	Gold Standard			
6	Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso - tiipaalga F3PA Cookstoves in Ganzourgou and Oubritenga – VPA-30-39 (GS11697-GS11706)	Energy Efficiency – Domestic		Varies according to different VPA	Gold Standard			
7	Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Center-South Protected Areas -	Energy Efficiency – Domestic		Varies according to different VPA	Gold Standard			

Sr. No.	Project Title	Sectoral Scope	Registration Date	Crediting Period	Carbon Scheme	Type (Number of CPAs for PoA)	Anticipated Mitigation Volume (tCO ₂ e/ye ar)	Issued CERs/VCUs/VERs (over total crediting period)
	VPA18-24 (GS 10922- GS 10928)							
8	Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA 07-17	Energy Efficiency – Domestic		Varies according to different VPA	Gold Standard			
9	GS11070 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – (VPA-25-28) – Solidagro F3PA cookstoves in Passoré	Energy Efficiency – Domestic		Varies according to different VPA	Gold Standard			
10	Expanding Access to LPG in Burkina Faso through Microfranchise Distribution	Energy Efficiency – Domestic		April 30, 2016 - April 29, 2026	Gold Standard			
11	Distributed Emission Reductions by BBOX Energy Solutions	Energy Efficiency – Domestic		April 01, 2021 - April 1, 2026	Gold Standard			
12		Energy Efficiency - Commercial Sector		October 4, 2013 - October 4, 2023	Gold Standard			
13	Off-Grid Solar PV Project at IAMGOLD Essakane SA Gold Mine	Energy industries (renewable/non-renewable sources)	December 7, 2021	June 1, 2018 - May 31, 2025	VCS	Project	139,329 tCO ₂ e	29,764 tCO ₂ e VCUs
14	Promoting Efficient Stove Dissemination and Use in West Africa	Energy Demand	June 24, 2013	June 24, 2013 - June 23, 2020 June 24, 2020 - June 23, 2027	CDM	PoA (33); Five countries involved: Togo; Burkina Faso; Ghana; Mali; Senegal No CPA in Burkina Faso	45,193 tCO ₂ per annum	

Sr. No.	Project Title	Sectoral Scope	Registration Date	Crediting Period	Carbon Scheme	Type (Number of CPAs for PoA)	Anticipated Mitigation Volume (tCO ₂ e/ye ar)	Issued CERs/VCUs/VERs (over total crediting period)
15	West African Biodigester Programme of Activities	Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)		July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2021 July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2028	CDM	PoA (1)	22,561 tCO ₂ per annum	104 170
16	17MWp Zagtouli PV Power Generation Project in Burkina Faso	Solar PV			CDM	PoA (1)	277,210 tCO ₂	0

Source: CDM 2022; VCS 2022; Gold Standard 2022

All carbon market activities were in renewable energy and improved cook stoves. Attempts have been made to access carbon market project in other sectors but without success. For instance, several projects in the areas of energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energy (RE) failed to achieve registration under the CDM. According to Seutche et al. (2021), the unregistered energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energy (RE) projects in Burkina Faso offer annual emission reductions of 45,884.823 tCO_{2e}/year (see Table 2).

Some of the main barriers related to the implementation of climate change mitigation projects in West Africa have been the lack of technical capacities, access to finance, and institutional and political barriers (Hunzai and Krämer 2021). Similarly, the main barriers related to the CDM, in Burkina Faso, have been the lack of awareness and expertise, lengthy and complex registration processes, and high transaction costs (Seutche et al. 2021).

2.3 Benefits of carbon market activities for promoting gender equality and sustainable development

Generally, the projects implemented under the three carbon schemes (see Table 1) contribute to the range of SDGs).

- **SDG 1: No Poverty**; The local communities are provided with jobs and income-generating opportunities through microcredits. The households will have annual savings of up to 5-7 Euros. The local communities, for each VPA (i.e. having around 2800 households), save 13000 to 14000 Euros on wood purchases by using efficient cook stoves i.e., 3 stones efficient woodstove “F3PA”, which also reduces wood consumption substantially.
- **SDG 3: Good Health, and Well-Being**; The projects mentioned in Table 1 that contribute to SDG3 strive for more than a 90% of reduction in smoke levels, respiratory illness, coughing, and itchy eyes.
- **SDG 4: Quality Education**; Projects are providing sensitizing and training workshops for local communities, particularly women, and staff. For instance, one of the projects, implemented under the Gold Standard, reported 6550

women sensitized and trained in the construction of the F3PA efficient cookstoves.

- SDG 5: Gender Equality; The carbon market activities in Burkina Faso are project types with a high contribution to gender equality. For example, the Gold Standard projects in Burkina Faso (see Table 1) have shown that women save 1.7 to 2.2 hours per week in fuel wood collection; it was found that the women on average spent 5.8 hours per week on fuel wood collection. And, around 1800 to 2500 women per year, in the groups of the VPA, are provided with managerial/ownership roles.
- SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy; This is being done by the dissemination of efficient fuelwood stoves and exporting RE to the Burkinabe grid.
- SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; Improved working conditions and job-related training for the project staff. For instance, a solar PV project during its overall duration, under Gold Standard, aims to employ more than 10 people annually, including 2 to 4 locals, and conduct one training annually for the project staff.
- SDG 13: Climate Action; Projects aim for achieving GHG emission reductions through the implementation of various activities in the energy sector/domain. A total of 551,468 tCO₂e VERs have been issued and 260,906 tCO₂e VERs have been retired by December 12, 2022 (Gold Standard 2022; VCS 2022)
- SDG 15: Life on Land; It will be achieved by decreasing deforestation through reduced use of fuelwood.

In addition, safeguards and grievance mechanisms are put in place to address any potential adverse impacts of carbon market activities and to ensure that the local communities are not excluded from the projects and that their concerns have been considered. This section focuses particularly on the contribution of carbon market activities to SDG1 (no poverty) and SDG5 (gender equality).

Gender equality is critical concerning the disproportionate impacts of climate change on women and vulnerable groups, as well as the vital role that women play in addressing the impacts of climate change (Eastin 2018). Burkina Faso with a Gender

Inequality Index (GII)⁵ of 0.621 ranked 157th in the world in 2021. Many carbon schemes require activities to address gender equality and several activities (like improved cookstove, energy access) have proven to contribute to gender equality. In the same vein the W+ Standard quantifies women's empowerment, thereby enabling the measuring and verification of women's empowerment across six domains: Time, Income and Assets, Health, Leadership, Education and Knowledge and Food Security. Under the VCS, projects can voluntarily add the W+ standard and thereby generate the W+ labelled voluntary carbon units. At least 20% of the price of the sold credit is provided to women of the project community to support their self-determined goals (Christoff and Sommer 2019; WOCAN 2021). Carbon market projects that advance gender equality achieve higher prices (Glemarec et al. 2016). Apart from the voluntary application of the W+ standard, carbon market activities registered under Verra have to ensure that entities involved in project design or implementation shall not be involved in any form of discrimination or sexual harassment, and that all communication and consultation include gender sensitivity (Verra 2023 paragraphs 3.18.15. and 3.18.20). A project under the VCS needs to demonstrate contribution to at least three SDGs; however, there is no requirement to specifically contribute to SDG5.

The Gold Standard offers two gender certification pathways: Firstly, gender-sensitive requirements which are mandatory for all projects seeking Gold Standard Certification. They include compliance with gender safeguarding principles and requirements ("do no harm"), a gender-gap-analysis and gender sensitive stakeholder consultations. Secondly, gender-responsive guidelines, which are optional and apply to projects which proactively conduct gender analysis and undertake actions to intentionally address gender gaps, contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment. Such projects can obtain certified SDG impacts for SDG5 (Gold Standard 2019; World Bank 2021)

⁵ <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>
(accessed December 8, 2023)

When looking at the CDM, the UNFCCC secretariat has identified and labelled methodologies which generate gender-positive impacts (UNFCCC 2012). For example, fuel-efficient cookstoves and rural electrification methodologies have received such a label. In fact, Mazorra et al (2020) have shown that the clean cooking solutions i.e., rocket stoves, in the natural subregion of Casamance, located between Senegal, The Gambia, and Guinea Bissau of West Africa have a potential for total economic benefits of 60-97% related to gender (SDG 5) and mean annual emission reduction of 2.80 tCO₂-eq per household year. They also found out that the average cooking time by family, particularly women, before the clean cooking solutions was 6.65 hours per day which was reduced to 4.29 hours per day. Given that the host country define criteria for the contribution of CDM projects to sustainable development, some countries have defined gender-relevant SD criteria (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland 2010). However – just like under the VCS and Gold Standard, there is no mandatory requirement to demonstrate contribution to gender equality. Under the A6.4M, the requirements for demonstrating alignment with and contribution to sustainable development, as defined by the host country, have been strengthened.

It has been envisaged that the carbon markets Would not only help in mitigating climate change but would also contribute to poverty alleviation. There has been a growing interest in and demand for such “co-benefits”, therefore, and carbon credits fetch higher prices due to these co-benefits attached (Fearnehough et al., 2020). According to Donofrio et al. (2022), the price of carbon credits from Gold Standard projects increased by 35% of the weighted average price from 2020 to 2021 from 3.74 USD a tonne to 5.05 USD a tonne and Verra, through its Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards (CCB), registered an increase of 5.25 USD a tonne from 2020 to 2021. For the role of carbon schemes in poverty alleviation, Zhang and Zhang (2020) have demonstrated that China’s pilot carbon emissions trading schemes (ETS) proved beneficial to income growth and job creation in the rural communities of China from 2007 to 2017. They recorded annual increases of 2.375% and 1.78% for income and employment, respectively. Du and Takeuchi (2019) recorded an annual increase

in the income of rural residents of China by 5.75% by adopting biomass-based RE CDM projects and 4.52% by adopting wind power-based RE CDM projects. Mori-Clement (2019) also showed that the RE CDM projects from 2000 to 2010 resulted in poverty reduction at the municipal level in Brazil.

3. Carbon market readiness gap analysis

This chapter presents the results of the study with regard to the first guiding questions. To perform a gap analysis, chapter 3.1 first lays out the elements of Article 6 readiness. Based on this, chapter 3.2 and 3.3. analyze the carbon market readiness at government level and within the private sector respectively).

3.1 Elements of Article 6 and carbon market readiness

Article 6 readiness refers to the ability of a Party to the Paris Agreement to take full advantage of international market-based cooperation in the context of Article 6.2 to Article 6.7 of the Paris Agreement. It requires organizational structures, institutional frameworks, as well as Article 6-related knowledge of all relevant stakeholders, including public and private entities as well as civil society. At government level, this means to have the institutional structure and legal basis to comply with the relevant international rules and guidance pertaining to Article 6. In a broader sense, Article 6 or carbon market readiness also means that stakeholders have the capacity and resources to develop and implement carbon market activities (e.g. creating project design, feasibility studies, monitoring and reporting).

At government level, Article 6 readiness is made up of various elements, also known as building blocks. These elements are A) NDC Integration B) Article 6 Policy C) Institutional Framework, and D) Infrastructure. The following description is adopted from Espelage et al. (2022).

Article 6 policy and NDC integration

The engagement of a country in Article 6 needs to be aligned with the country's NDC. For this, the countries must know their mitigation potential ideally disaggregated by sectors. They should know; which mitigation activities can be supported by domestic financing for achieving unconditional NDC targets and which conditional NDC targets require international funding; which mitigation activities under conditional NDC targets have already received international support; which mechanisms i.e. MRV systems are in place for tracking the progress; how the country is progressing to meet the requirements of UNFCCC in terms of reporting and accounting especially concerning the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) starting in 2024.

Countries should adopt an Article 6 strategy or policy, which should be aligned with its NDC and its implementation plan. This strategy and the NDC should be aligned on three levels:

1. Intention/Strategy: Three types of strategies can be envisaged: a) Pure seller, where a country uses Article 6 for accessing the international market b) Pure buyer, where a country uses Article 6 for meeting its emissions reduction targets c) Mixed strategy, where a country uses Article 6 in both ways.
2. Consistency: The government needs to ensure consistency on various levels for integrating NDC to demonstrate effectiveness. These levels include a) Implementation: the Article 6 pilot activities must be aligned with the mitigation activities focused on by the NDC b) Reporting: the activities are aligned with the NDC reporting requirements under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, including the Corresponding Adjustments (Cas) c) Governance: the activities are aligned with the overall implementing governance of the NDC.
3. Safeguards: The Article 6 strategy should have provisions of safeguards for NDCs that would uphold the environmental integrity of the transactions. The safeguards should prevent a) Overselling: authorization of ITMOs needed for achieving unconditional NDC target b) Double Counting: counting and selling of authorized mitigation outcomes as ITMOs by governments against their own NDC. It could be avoided by applying Cas c) Hot Air: this would be the authorization of not additional mitigation outcomes as ITMOs, which could affect the integrity of the carbon trading.

The Article 6 policy defines the high-level principles and modalities for the countries to engage and the implementation of long-term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS). It provides a political mandate for Article 6 cooperation and describes how Article 6 cooperation contributes to climate change mitigation, sustainable development, and maintaining or increasing current ambition levels. It provides the outlines for the strategic use of Article 6 revenues in the form of guiding principles and criteria for eligible/authorized mitigation outcomes. It provides principles for stakeholder engagement. Article 6 policy should be developed in context

to the good communication channels between different stakeholders within the country and international countries and private sectors. It requires a robust understanding of the current markets and long-term development targets of a country. To elaborate an article 6 policy, countries need to determine the strategic objectives, and eligibility criteria for activities and ITMOs and explain how they intend to meet the participation requirements.⁶ It should be elaborated in a participatory process that involves relevant stakeholders.

Institutional Framework

The institutional framework for Article 6 makes sure that the Article 6 policy is implemented and that carbon market activities are aligned NDC, LT-LEDS, and sustainable development objectives. The establishment of an institutional framework must adhere to Article 6.2 and A6.4M requirements and must be guided by the strategic objectives of Article 6 policy.

For setting up an effective institutional framework for Article 6, the following tasks need to be undertaken by the host country, regardless the form of cooperation:

- Designation of the National Authority (DNA) for the A6.4M and of the relevant authorities and mandates for engaging in cooperative approaches
- Preparing, communicating, and maintaining the NDC,
- Setting-up approval criteria for activities for ensuring their contribution to the achievements of NDCs, LEDES, as well as to sustainable development

Concerning A6.4M a host country, in addition, needs to be able to approve crediting periods and the renewal of crediting periods, authorize A6.4 emission reductions (A6.4ErS) and their use and ensure that Article 6.2 guidance is applied when A6.4ErS are authorized for international transfer (see below). Under the A6.4M, stakeholder consultation needs to be undertaken involving local communities and indigenous communities, be aligned with the national arrangements. Focal bodies in the host

⁶ For a more detailed description of each step, please refer to Espelage et al. (2022).

country should determine these arrangements. Furthermore, host countries may voluntarily communicate methodological approaches deemed appropriate.

Parties who want to participate in cooperative approaches under Article 6.2 or authorize A6.4ER for international transfer need to:

- Compile and submit the most recent NIR,
- Be able to negotiate and agree on bilateral agreements (if they want to engage in bilateral cooperative approaches)
- Approve of the methodologies, standards, and guidelines (if they want to engage in cooperative approaches)
- Review and register the activities (registry),
- Authorize ITMOs,
- Certify and issue ITMOs
- Maintain a registry for tracking ITMOs
- Execute ITMOs transfer
- Apply Corresponding Adjustments (Cas)
- Ensure reporting requirements are met in the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), as well as the initial report, annual information and regular information
- Accredite of the independent third-party reviewers for performing validation and verification (if they want to engage in cooperative approaches)
- Setting up of an appeal and grievances mechanism (if they want to engage in cooperative approaches)

Infrastructure

If a host country intends to transfer ITMOs internationally, including A6.4ERs authorized for international transfer, it needs to establish infrastructure for tracking, recording, and monitoring the ITMOs. For Article 6.2, a domestic registry or access to an international registry for ITMOs will be required. The registries should be able to record: authorization, first transfer, transfer, acquisition, use towards NDCs, authorization for use towards other international mitigation purposes, and voluntary cancellation through unique identifiers.

For A6.4M, the MRV protocols for activities and the registry will be necessary for ensuring robust accounting. An international A6.4M registry is being set up and consists of a pending account, holding account, retirement account, cancellation account, account for cancellation towards Overall Mitigation in Global Emissions (OMGE), and a share of proceeds for the adaptation account.

Applying Cas is also an integral part of an infrastructure for the accounting of ITMOs against the national mitigation commitments of a country. It takes the form of double bookkeeping, where if one country sells ITMOs, it is recorded as ‘debit’ which can no longer be used by that country against its mitigation targets, and if a country buys ITMOs, it is recorded as ‘credit’. It is also essential that the countries deliver on Article 6 principles of safeguarding environmental integrity and transparency by reporting in a clear, accurate, and timely manner, also ensuring consistency with ETF. The relevant institutions in the countries thus need to be aware of the Article 6 reporting requirements.

3.2 Analysis of government readiness

This section analyzes the interviews in light of the following question: “*What is the level of government capacity to engage with and support sound activities with high mitigation potential under Article 6?*” To answer this question, all elements (Article 6 policy and NDC alignment, institutional framework and preconditions/capacity for reporting and tracking of ITMOs) are considered.

Article 6 policy and NDC alignment

Although the intention to make use of Article 6 is not mentioned in the revised NDC (2021), interviewed government stakeholders clearly intend to engage in Article 6 activities. According to the national carbon market focal point, the decision was made to omit a statement on Article 6 deliberately, as the rules for operationalization were not finalized at the time of the elaboration of the updated NDC. Government stakeholders are aware of Article 6 and the need to adapt the national framework for carbon market activities under the Paris Agreement. Many actors, in particular the SP/CNDD, see Article 6 as an opportunity to attract external finance and contribute to the achievement of the NDC. However, the reflection on how Article 6

can be used concretely to contribute to the achievement of the NDC is at an early stage. Although Article 6 is not especially mentioned in it, the NDC provides a good basis for engaging in Article 6, as the mitigation potential of each sector is clearly identified, concrete mitigation actions are listed and differentiated into conditional and unconditional measures. A recommendable next step would be to formalize the intention to use Article 6 for achieving mitigation and sustainable development,⁷ if possible at a high level of government.

Interviewees perceive Article 6 as a means to attract financing and achieve mitigation, All interviewed stakeholders see Article 6 as an opportunity to mobilize resources and financing for mitigation activities. It is remarkable that the contribution to sustainable development does not seem to be a major opportunity associated with Article 6. Only one (group of) interviewee(s) from the Ouagadougou Municipality highlighted that Article 6 should be used to attract financing for the sustainable management of waste. There seems to be a lack of awareness, especially among the actors so far not involved in carbon markets, about the opportunities of carbon market projects to contribute to reducing poverty, advancing gender equality, enhancing energy access and contributing to adaptation. Given that Burkina Faso's existing CDM and VCM activities have high sustainable development co-benefits and that it is desirable to continue to achieve those with future projects, it can be recommended to raise awareness about those in the future.

Institutional and legal framework

With regard to the set-up of an institutional and legal framework for Article 6, many interviewees highlight the opportunity to build on the capacities and experiences gained through the engagement under the CDM. Under the CDM, the SP-CNDD was designated as DNA, a procedure manual was developed, and a national review committee was set up. In terms of lessons learned, the focal point (SP-CNDD) as well

⁷ Espelage et al. (2022, p.30) describe some options how Article 6 activities can contribute to mitigation and sustainable development in the context of a country's NDC and LEDS (if applicable).

as many other public actors perceived the process as very complex and hope to alleviate and simplify the processes going forward.

All interviewees, including representatives of sectoral agencies and line ministries, as well as private sector representatives, recognize the SP/CNDD as the institutional focal point responsible for Article 6. This recognition combined with its track record as CDM DNA put the SP-CNDD in an excellent position to lead the development of a 'vision' for Article 6, as well as a national institutional framework building on CDM experiences in a participatory process.

However, in particular representatives from sectoral agencies/line ministries bemoan a lack of engagement of the SP-CNDD with sectoral agencies/line ministries. This is backed up by statements from financial and technical partners (BOAD, SNV) who highlight the importance to involve sector ministries and the ministry of finance more and note a shortcoming in this regard in Burkina Faso. In fact, there is no permanent process or committee for inter-ministerial coordination related to the achievement of the NDC, climate-related finance and reporting. Nevertheless, communication channels are active and interministerial coordination committees or is established on an ad-hoc basis e.g. for the update of the NDC. It should also be mentioned that the national committee established under the CDM brings together actors from different ministries and departments. The committee and the communication channels can be built on in the early stages of Article 6 readiness and could constitute a starting point for (permanent) inter-ministerial coordination committees.

In fact, government level awareness, knowledge and capacity related to carbon markets remain largely limited to the focal point. Although many interviewees from sectoral agencies/line ministries and sub-national governments (e.g. DGESS and Ouagadougou municipality) seem keen to be equipped with the information and tools necessary to engage in carbon market approaches, the necessary technical and financial assistance has so far been lacking. It should be noted, though, that this lack is attributed to a lack of capacity at the level of SP-CNDD. All interviewed stakeholders from the private sector, as well as line ministries and agencies ascertain a lack of

technical and financial capacity of the SP/CNDD to accompany them in carbon market activities.

The SP-CNDD itself recognizes the availability of technical competences as the main challenge for continued engagement in carbon markets. To build capacities and ensure a coordinated and coherent approach to establishing an institutional framework, the SP-CNDD engages with several technical and financial partners, in particular:

- The West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance (WAA), through the In-Country Readiness Support Programme which accompanies the SP/CNDD as Article 6 and WAA focal point in the national appropriation of the Article 6 rulebook and enables peer-to-peer learning from pioneering countries in the region like Ghana and Senegal. The West African Development Bank (BOAD), which also hosts the UNFCCC's regional collaboration centre (RCC) leads the implementation of the West African Alliance.
- The World Bank through the “Standardized Crediting Framework”, which aims at accompanying the National Biodigester Programme (PNB) to continue its carbon credit operation beyond the CDM.
- The UNDP through the programme “Climate Promise”, which aims to mobilize public and private investments to achieve the mitigation activities of the NDC and sustainable development.

In addition, the GGGI and Embassy of Sweden, support national stakeholders through its project “Development of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) System in Burkina Faso” which aims to achieve a systematic, integrated, and robust GHG data system to strengthen, harmonize, and mainstream national mitigation policies and targets in sync with national development priorities; and to prepare the country for higher, more stringent reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement.

Furthermore, some interviewees highlight that activities like the 2021 NDC update created channels of communication and basic capacity (*capacité de fond*) which Article 6 readiness activities can build on. It should be noted as well that many interviewees also see a role for the Executive Secretariat for the Green Climate Fund

(SE-FVC) in coordinating with the SP-CNDD and collaborating, e.g. in the context of the national MRV framework. Coordination and cooperation between the SP-CNDD and the SE-FVC should be fostered.

With regard to a legal framework, reflections are underway. The national REDD+ Technical Secretariat commissioned a study in 2021 to analyze which legal form emission reduction certificates could take, as there is no regulation on the national level yet (Wemaere 2021) and a draft legal text has been developed, but not yet adopted. The focus of the study has been on credits emanating from REDD+ projects, but also reflects on the legal status of carbon credits from other project types. The study recommends to define and recognize carbon credits more broadly (not only focused on REDD+) and to anchor a legal definition in the Environmental and Forestry Law. It also recommends to establish a procedure for authorizing project participants, activities and transfers to other jurisdictions. This is in line with Article 6 requirements.

Reporting and Tracking of ITMOs

There are no concrete considerations at the level of the focal point on how to fulfil the reporting requirements under Article 6 or how to monitor and track ITMOs. Burkina Faso has submitted two National Communications (in 2001 and 2017) under the transparency mechanism of the UNFCCC. It's most recent transparency report has been the Biennial Update Report (2021) which establishes an emissions inventory for the year 2015 (Burkina Faso 2021).

Recently, steps have been undertaken to build a national MRV system for adaptation, mitigation and climate finance. On the national level, these efforts were led by the SP-CNDD with support from CBIT and GGGI. This project aims to elaborate a decree on MRV and included the designation of focal points in sector ministries. Several of the ministries/agencies interviewed benefitted from trainings. Article 6 readiness activities should build on the established communication channels, as well as the capacity built for monitoring and reporting in order to achieve a simplified process and not duplicate efforts..

3.3 Analysis of the readiness to develop and implement mitigation activities

Most interviewees maintain that the readiness of private and public sector actors to develop mitigation activities is at a very early stage.

However, one can say that there is a general awareness of carbon markets and the opportunities. In all sectors, interviewees were aware of carbon markets and the CDM experience of the country. The Programme National des Biodigesteurs (PNB) is widely known as a key CDM activity. The PNB can serve as a model to demonstrate the benefits of carbon market projects and potentially help to replicate capacities to develop and implement projects. However, the analysis found some reservations on the side of private sector, given that the CDM process was perceived as complex and cumbersome. In fact, several projects ended up not being registered (e.g. in the industrial and energy sectors), which seems to have caused some potential project developers to rather shy away from further engagement in carbon markets. Under the CDM, most project developers are private companies and non-governmental organizations, sometimes operating in cooperation with international development partners (e.g. World Bank, SNV).

A key lesson from the CDM for many actors is the need to establish communication channels and engagement between the national focal point, sector ministries and relevant private sector actors. There seem to be good existing communication channels between the national focal point and a few actors are engaged in carbon market (VCM or CDM) activities (ONG BURVA, Tiipalga). There seems to be less engagement private sector actors (like the sectoral organizations/*faitières*) and knowledge about and capacity to engage in carbon market projects are weak. Representatives from sectoral ministries also wish a more close engagement with the national carbon market focal point.

In general, interviewees note several main challenges when it comes to the capacity to develop and implement mitigation activities:

1 – A lack of information, awareness and communication

There is currently no established approach to engage private sector actors in carbon market activities, nor are there established communication channels to inform and

create awareness about carbon market opportunities. Several interviewees see this communication and awareness gap as one of the main shortcomings of Burkina Faso's engagement in the CDM and VCM which should be improved going forward. The SP-CNDD is seen as the responsible institutional structure for setting up such a mechanism. At the same time, stakeholders do not seem to have a clear understanding of what such a private sector engagement mechanism could look like. One interviewee (FTP) suggested to go through the chambers of commerce to create more widespread knowledge about article 6.

2 – Lack of technical and financial capacity to support the private sector

Several private sector organizations (like PNB, Tiipalga, ONG BURVA) have the capacity to develop and implement carbon market projects. Next to those organizations there is only little capacity of actors to engage in carbon markets. The SP-CNDD is seen by private sector actors as the responsible structure to accompany actors. However, many interviewees, including from the SP-CNDD itself note that financial and technical capacities are insufficient to ensure a more comprehensive support in accompanying project developers. Regional institutions, like the WAA and the GGGI can alleviate this by offering workshops for the private sector and establishing connections with potential carbon market funders/standards.

3 – A lack of financial resources

Some interviewees mention a lack of financial resources as a key barrier to engage in carbon markets. While this is often not specified by the interviewees it may refer on the one hand to accessing upfront financial resources to develop projects. One interviewee noted the lack of financial resources to ensure the extension of existing activities (PoAs). It should be mentioned here, that the lack of finance might not exclusively attributed to a lack in financial resource available. It could also be due to the complexity of the processs which many interviewees refer to as a barrier. The BOAD representative highlighted that in the past not all funds potentially available to activities Burkina Faso were disbursed due to a lack of projects in the pipeline. It is recommended to address the technical capacities to navigate access to funding, as well as practical barriers such as the language barrier.

4 – The worrying security situation

As such, Burkina Faso's private sector is dynamic, but investment is severely hampered by the political and security situation in the country. As the government has lost control of about 40% of the territory, Burkina Faso was placed on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) grey list of jurisdictions under increased monitoring for how they address money laundering and terrorist financing. Overall, investors are more reluctant and several public funders, who provide the majority of climate finance in Burkina Faso, have stopped activities in the country.

4. Access to finance

All interviewees perceive the process of accessing upfront finance as one of the key barriers to developing mitigation activities, in particular since carbon markets generate their assets – the carbon credits – ex-post after the mitigation outcome has been generated. The most commonly mentioned barriers are:

- The complexity of the process which is insufficiently mastered by many stakeholders.
- A lack of technical and financial capacities needed to master the process. To this one can add the fact that the documentation is often required in English which makes access even more difficult for national actors, a majority of whom are more proficient in French.
- A lack of information and communication about concrete opportunities to access climate finance. This can be contrasted with the example of an interviewee from BOAD who noted that there is funding available, but a lack of projects in the pipeline. Establishing the link between viable projects and funding opportunities in a simplified manner, is a key need/bottleneck.
- The difficult investment environment given the political and security situation. Several technical and financial partners have ceased their activities in Burkina Faso (at least temporarily).

Interviewees also identified a few opportunities with regard to accessing finance. First and foremost, the existence of a climate finance focal point on the national level, namely the SE-FVC was seen as an opportunity by many interviewees. The SE-FVC plays a key role – together with the SP/CNDD - . iin implementing the country's NDC and climate policies more broadly. Therefore, one can recommend that the SE-FVC be closely involved in all stages of Article 6 readiness. In the early stages, this applies in particular to the formulation and formalization of an Article 6 strategy and reflections on how Article 6 can fit into the national climate finance landscape, as well as coordinated approach of both focal points when reaching out to stakeholders. It should also be noted that in principle, the GCF can fund carbon market activities if the generated credits are retired. Such an approach of blending climate finance with carbon market activities can be beneficial, e.g. in the context of programmatic approaches which can subsequently be upscaled and benefit from carbon market

revenues. It is also possible for countries to receive funding or Article 6 readiness and capacity building through the GCF readiness funding). There is experience with such approaches in West Africa, e.g. in Senegal (Hoch et al. 2022).

Secondly, interviewees highlighted the opportunities arising from the positive dynamic between national stakeholders who are prepared to work together constructively across ministerial structures and between public and private sector. In addition, the following opportunities do exist:

- Several channels for finance do exist. Next to the established MDBs, as well as the GCF and the GEF, which are the most notable examples, interviewees mentioned the Adaptation Fund (AF), LoCaL, LIFE-AR, as well as bilateral funds. It should be noted that most of those funds are directed at adaptation projects and will therefore likely not provide upfront finance for mitigation activities.
- When it comes to funding instruments, several opportunities exist that enable actors to deal with the uncertain investment environment. Firstly, guarantee funds can be used to facilitate access to loans and deal with the political risk. At the subregional level, there is experience with guarantee funds, such as the World Bank's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), with whom national actors should engage. The Department for Renewable Energy wishes to establish a guarantee fund in order to secure investments in solar photovoltaic projects. In addition, public-private partnerships are a recommended avenue of funding with which there is so far limited experience. [what to do about it?]. Lastly, the country should seek ways in which to blend finance (e.g. public private finance and carbon markets). Given that the country is quite successful in attracting public climate finance, a blending of public climate finance and carbon market approaches could be explored.

5. Identification of activities and initiatives with mitigation potential

Activities and initiatives with mitigation potential could be identified in particular in the energy, transport, and the waste sector. The authors used the NDC and a Technical Needs Assessment (TNA) in the energy and transport sector (Sanogo 2018a; Sanogo 2018b) to complement insights from interviewees. Given the insufficient database for the industrial sector with only one interviewee, representing the federation of industrial companies, the insights on concrete activities remain inconclusive and no concrete project was identified.

Energy sector

As described in chapter 3, the energy sector is a key sector for Burkina Faso's NDC. With 319m tCO₂-eq, it has the second highest mitigation potential. Enabling the transition of existing CDM and VCM projects and PoAs constitutes a major opportunity to support mitigation activities in the energy sector, especially as significant competencies have already been built through the engagement under the CDM and the VCM. CDM projects need to submit an application to transition by 31 December 2023 to continue to operate under the A6.4M, so action is timely. In the process, one can strive to upscale in particular Programmes of Activities by adding new CPAs. Table 1 shows that next to PNB there are two additional PoAs and three registered CDM projects. Based on the information available, the overall mitigation potential of these projects can be estimated at about 700k t CO₂eq. However, the numbers remain inconclusive due to a lack of data availability for some activities.

Next to already existing or potential activities under the CDM, interviewees mainly mentioned the expansion of solar PV as opportunity for mitigation activities. The NDC foresees the extension of existing solar PV power plants, as well as the construction of new ones. The combined mitigation potential of these projects is shown in

Table 2: mitigation potential of solar PV projects

Estimated mitigation potential (t CO ₂ eq)	2025	2030	2050
unconditional	1 000 000	2 000 000	6 100 000
conditional	1 500 000	3 500 000	10 500 000

Source: CDN 2021

Another opportunity may be to revisit unregistered EE and RE and consider to integrate them under A6.4M going forward. Seutche et al (2021) find that Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy projects which are not currently registered under the CDM have a mitigation potential of about 45k tCO₂eq/year. The majority of this emission reduction potential can be attributed to projects in EE, especially efficient (street) lighting. However, they do not consider more stringent standards for additionality and baselines under the A6.4M. This is a more thorough analysis of the potential for transition.

Transport sector

The transport sector does not have any existing carbon market activities. The DGESS representatives highlighted that a number of mitigation activities have been developed and are currently at the stage of concept notes: rail transport, public transport (solar buses and electric tramways) and the renewal of the vehicle fleet. The latter does not lend itself for a carbon market project, as it can be addressed through other regulatory measures, such as import restrictions. Mitigation activities related to rail transport and public transport have been specified in the NDC and the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) respectively. Three rail transport projects are included in the conditional part of the NDC.

Table 3: Relevant mitigation activities in the transport sector

	Scenario	Cost (million USD)	Estimated Mitigation Potential (tCO ₂ eq)		
			2025	2030	2050
Urban mobility project in Ouagadougou	unconditional	0.1	700 000	1 700 000	5 700 000
Urban mobility project in Bobo-Dioulassou	conditional	120	200 000	500 000	1 900 000

Source: CDN (2021)

When it comes to urban transport, interviewees pointed to the urban mobility projects included in the NDC (see Table 3). The TNA (2018) mentioned solar buses and electric tramways as priority technologies for urban transportation (see Table 4).

Table 4: Activity concepts for electric trams and buses

Activity concept for an electric tramway	Activity concept for electric buses
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<p>“For the realization of a tramway Burkina Faso, we assume that the traffic corridor will be covered by a hybrid system consisting of a solar power plant connected to the electrical grid, whose production would correspond to the energy needs of the tramway. The implementation of the tramway project should be based on two public-private partnership mechanisms with a favorable tax package (exemption from customs duties for the import of streetcars, solar systems, fare subsidy for certain</p>	<p>The solar bus is an electric bus of about 20-30 seats with a range of about 80 to 120 km with an initial battery charge. The time of complete charge of the battery is generally lower than 8 hours. The charging system consists of a station that charges the bus when it is stationary; it is completed by solar modules installed on the roof of the bus. These buses do not emit any harmful gases and do not have any noise pollution. Their maintenance is easy because there is no oil change. Operating and maintenance costs are</p>
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<p>categories of users ...). A PPP will cover the realization and management of the tramway system and another for the production and supply of electricity by the hybrid solar + grid system. The planned distance is 20 km of traffic. The security of the system will be based on an energy supply continuity agreement with the national electricity company. The project therefore has two components, one relating to the tramway infrastructure and the other to the grid-connected solar electricity production infrastructure.”</p>	<p>greatly reduced compared to bus systems with internal combustion engines. The assumption is that the Solar Bus will be used for student transportation with the logic of subsidizing the transportation cost. The implementation of the Bus project should be based on a public-private partnership mechanism with a favorable tax package (exemption from customs duties for the import of buses, solar systems, fare subsidy for student tickets ...). The PPP will cover the provision and management of the bus system. The planned distance per bus is 80 km of traffic per day, i.e. one solar recharge per day. It is planned to have 225 solar buses for a total of 6700 passengers.</p>
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Source: Sanogo (2018b)

Key barriers for the implementation of these technologies are the historically high cost of infrastructures and vehicles (even though these are becoming more affordable recently), the high energy demand, the lack of technical competencies for maintenance of PV systems, low adoption rate of public transport, as well as an insufficient legal framework. Some of these barriers, in particular the high cost of the technology, could be addressed through carbon market project design. According to the DGESS, there is currently no funding partners for projects in the transport sector.

Waste sector

Like in the transport sector, there are no existing carbon market activities in the waste sector. However, there are promising activities that could be considered, including infrastructure improvements and activities and technologies that mitigate GHG emissions from the degradation of organic waste, bio-waste or other types of waste. These include in particular a project to recover methane from landfill at the CTVD, which has been included in the conditional part of the NDC. The mitigation potential has not been quantified as the project is awaiting the availability of resources to be implemented. In addition, there are a number of small-scale activities which are already ongoing, but on a small-scale. Stakeholders in the waste sector, like the Municipality of Ouagadougou and NGO BURVA, seek to upscale these activities,

which is contingent on additional finance. The mitigation potential of these activities has not (yet) been quantified. These activities include.

- Managing landfill and improving waste valorisation, e.g. through incineration or recovery of wastes, at the *Centre de Traitement et de Valorisation de Déchets* (CTVD) as key mitigation activity. The CTVD is the centralized waste management facility of Ouagadougou and started operating in 2005 . It has cells for the landfill of household waste,, facilities for the recovery of organic and plastic waste, as well as an incineration facility for biomedical waste with a cell to dump residue from the incineration A part of the organic waste is recovered and transformed into compost by the women's association *wend benedo* within the CTVD in order to decrease the quantity to be landfilled. Improved waste valorization can include
 - Urban organic waste collection activities, gutter cleaning and other forms of sanitation which recover waste before it is being burned or biodegraded. There are also sorting activities in the various collection centers and sorting-CCT.
 - Activities to eliminate wild dumps and fires make it possible to manage important quantities of organic and assimilated waste thus avoiding the pollution of the air by burning.
 - Clean-up activities such as *mana mana* and awareness campaigns on good waste management encourage the population to adopt eco-citizen behavior.
- A recovery unit for used tires in the city of Ouagadougou managed within the Directorate of Public Health and Hygiene (DSPH) to prevent their burning in the air.

The activities of Small and Medium-sized enterprises (SME), Economic Interest Groups (Groupement d'Intérêt Économique, GIE), cooperatives, NGOs, associations and individuals gathered around the umbrella organization of waste professionals - the Burkina-Africa green umbrella organization led by the NGO BURVA - in the production of biogas through the technology of digesters and compost on composting platforms are all waste management activities that can be quantified as carbon emission mitigation factors Currently, about 60% of the household waste of

Ouagadougou is collected and brought to the facility. Of this waste only a small share is recovered and valorized. The main challenges to the efficiency are the insufficiency of logistical capacities for transporting the waste, insufficient financial resources to ensure the recovery as well as an insufficient collection and waste separation system at the source. In addition, the space of the collection and sorting centres is insufficient to accommodate household waste. Given these challenges, further mitigation activities focusing on technologies and practices higher up the waste hierarchy (such as waste separation and recovery, biogas) could be considered.

In addition, a project for a forum for waste professionals' umbrella organization is being set up to handle all types of waste (*technopole*). This system aims to coordinate waste management efforts following an industrial model and will bring together all the private actors of the waste management with BURVA ONG as managing organization.

6. Conclusion and recommendations

In conclusion, Burkina Faso has already established some carbon market experience on which the country can build. However, Article 6 readiness and institutional capacity remains at a very early stage, like in most other countries, owing the recent adoption of the PA rulebook in late 2021. BF also engages in WAA and with other development partners.

So far, activities relating to carbon market readiness have been few and focused on building the capacities and competencies of the SP/CNDD. However, efforts undertaken in the context of the NDC update in 2021 and the establishment of a comprehensive MRV framework have laid a foundation on which capacity building for Article 6 readiness can build on. The analysis identifies two main challenges for carbon market readiness:

1. Improving awareness and strengthen capacities for carbon markets beyond the national focal points, especially at the sectoral level in both public and private entities.
2. Make sure that the SP/CNDD (and the SE-FVC) and Art.6. activity developers have sufficient technical and financial capacities to adapt the institutional and legal framework while building on the existing CDM and VCM experience.

The difficult security and political situation constitute a challenging backdrop against which to address them. However, the wide recognition of the SP/CNDD as government focal point for carbon market activities, the continued operation of agencies and institutions, as well as the engagement and interest of stakeholders (especially in the energy and waste sectors) are promising signs that they can be tackled. Figure 2 summarizes the key recommendations on how to improve carbon market readiness which can be derived from analysis of the interviews presented in chapters 3 and 4. The recommendations can be divided into four categories, but are interdependent.

Figure 2: Key recommendations for improving carbon market readiness

1 – Strengthening the institutional framework, including a coordinated support to the national carbon market focal point

Complementary to improving communication and strengthening technical capacities, the institutional framework for carbon markets needs to be adapted to the Paris Agreement context. A recommended first step for the Burkinabe government is to formalize its intention to use Article 6 to achieve its NDC and undertake first steps in this direction, such as nominating a DNA and defining how it wants to use Article 6, how it meets participation requirements and what eligibility criteria it would apply for projects. This could be done in a participatory process involving key financial and technical partners and sectoral stakeholders. For the institutional framework, the SP/CNDD as widely recognized responsible authority should build on the structures and capacities built under the CDM, e.g. the examination committee and the procedural handbook, which could be updated. To be able to do this, the SP/CNDD clearly needs technical and financial support to establish and implement Art.6 participation, accounting and reporting requirements. As it engages with several TFP (mainly UNDP, World Bank, GGGI), these should coordinate efforts to ensure coherent support to the SP/CNDD in line with its priorities. Strengthening the capacities of the SP/CNDD to engage with sectoral actors (e.g. through sectoral platforms or expert pools mentioned above) may have a multiplier effect.

When it comes to the legal foundation, efforts can build on the study on options for a legal status of carbon credits already undertaken. However, a more thorough reflection is needed on the institutional requirements to ensure authorization of participating parties, activities and transfers and the needed legal basis. In terms of MRV, the ongoing efforts to strengthen the MRV system should be built on in the medium term to support carbon market activities.

The WAA offers a great opportunity to stay abreast of ongoing and future developments, so that BF can also exchange among peers in similar situations.

2 – Improvement of access to upfront finance

A key priority is also to improve access to finance for carbon market activities. Here, experience sharing with successful CDM and VCM projects can be beneficial. In addition, the SP/CNDD should continue and potentially strengthen cooperation with the SE-FVC as well as other climate finance focal points. As Burkina Faso has been most successful at mobilizing public climate finance (Azhar and Meattle 2022), approaches to blend (public) climate finance and carbon market approaches could be explored. In addition, it is recommended that the government extends its cooperation with regional institutions and financing partners in West Africa, such as the BOAD. Thereby, bottlenecks for financing activities can be identified and some practical barriers (such as the language barrier) alleviated. In addition, the BOAD has experience with instruments such as guarantee funds or de-risking instruments, which are to be explored especially in the renewable energy sector. Lastly, the Burkinabe government could explore how to strengthen public private partnerships.

3 – Strengthening access to information, awareness raising and communication

Given the low level of information and awareness about carbon market activities, especially outside of the energy sector, a key recommendation of the study is to improve communication about the opportunities, as well as the risks, of carbon markets for Burkina Faso. This could be realized by including carbon markets as a financing opportunity in the communication strategy that is to be elaborated in the context of the NDC. This should include the identification of key stakeholders in each sector. Formalizing the national intention to use carbon markets and Article 6 for the achievement of the NDC, as well as setting up (sectoral) expert groups (see recommendations below) could substantially back-up a communication strategy and raise awareness beyond the ‘traditional’ carbon market actors and stakeholders. It is recommended that awareness raising focuses on positive examples, such as the PNB – which is already widely known, especially in the energy sector – and Tiipalga. Furthermore, the awareness raising could highlight the contribution of projects to promoting gender equality and advancing the sustainable development priorities of the country. Given that only very few actors link carbon market activities to sustainable development, communication and awareness raising should focus on the benefits of projects for priority sustainable

development objectives, such as access to energy, gender equality, poverty reductions.

4 – Strengthening of technical capacities at the sectoral level

To benefit from carbon markets, both public and private sector actors need significant technical capacity building. Interviewees frequently highlighted the need for training on ‘practical capacities’, such as developing and implementing projects or improving MRV capacity. In addition to that, it is recommended to update the studies on the feasibility and mitigation potential of concrete potential activities in the relevant sectors (energy, waste, industrial processes) as the most recent study dates from 2008 (M’Grbra et al. 2008). In addition, standardized sectoral baselines would simplify the process.

An important tool to strengthen technical capacities and enable peer-to-peer learning going forward would be to establish a framework for exchange between experts to replicate experience and build capacities. This could take the form of sectoral expert platform(s) or pools, which connect experts from the public and private sector. These platforms could also act as points of contact for the SP/CNDD to ensure a smoother engagement with sectoral stakeholders and thereby address the lack of engagement between the SP/CNDD and sectoral stakeholders that existed hitherto under the CDM.

5) Building on existing strengths while identifying new opportunities

BF should assess whether all CM activities will be eligible for A6. In particular PoAs can be significantly upscaled. Moreover, there is already an active discussion esp. with WAA on identifying new opportunities in terms of technologies that CDM did not yet support but that are becoming increasingly accessible and are emerging opportunities e.g. electric mobility, productive use of renewable energy, sustainable cooling, solar-based water purification systems and others.

Source: authors.

The recommendations laid out in Figure 2 pertain to the whole network of actors and stakeholders with relevance for carbon market activities in Burkina Faso and can certainly not be addressed by one institution or financial and technical partner alone. Against the backdrop of this picture, the following recommendations can be given in view of developing a 'capacity building plan' for GGGI to accompany carbon market actors in Burkina Faso:

In the context of the support for building the national MRV capacity, activities in the short term could focus on consolidating the MRV system and strengthening the institutional capacities for MRV in the three sectors. This could include strengthening the capacities of the SP/CNDD, as carbon market focal point and potentially DNA, as MRV capacity is a key precondition for the Article 6 authority to perform the more extensive oversight functions under Article 6, compared to the CDM. On the technical level, GGGI could focus on simplifying MRV, e.g. by aligning methodologies between standards, or the harmonization of methodological parameters.

To strengthen the capacity (of the private sector) to develop projects, GGGI could accompany a CDM activity or PoA to transition to the A6.4M. Such an activity should be complementary to the ongoing efforts going on under the World Bank's SCF project. The SCF projects intends to set-up a national committee that can validate verification and certification reports and issue credits. Further analysis would be needed to identify which existing CDM activities and PoAs would be eligible for transition and suitable candidates. For PoAs one would need to identify which activities could be upscaled in the future. A particular focus in this regard could be on regional cooperation (e.g. regional PoAs) with an 'opt-in option' which in the medium and long term could contribute to align standards and institutional frameworks thereby enabling regionally harmonized approaches to market-based cooperation. Alternatively, GGGI could focus on building carbon market capacities and attract investments to a sector with no active carbon market activities. The analysis has shown that potential activities with high mitigation potential exist in urban transport and waste management. Given Burkina Faso's engagement with (public) climate funds, such projects could consider blending carbon market finance with public climate finance.

In the short- and medium term this could be complemented by strengthening the SP-CNDD's capacities with regard to ITMO accounting and reporting (based on MRV) to enable the international transfer of the future A6.4Ers. This would also be highly beneficial to monitor and regulate activities under voluntary carbon market standards and potentially enable the transfer of correspondingly adjusted ITMOs under these carbon market schemes as well.

In the medium and long term, activities like the ones described above can work towards ensuring that Burkina Faso is able to develop bilateral partnerships under Article 6, for example with Sweden. Sweden is already active in the region, most notably through a bilateral agreement on Article 6 cooperation with Ghana.

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Annex A: List of interviewees

Interviewee	Gender	Organisation	Secteur
OUADRAOGO Mouni	male	Ministère en charge du Transport/DGESS	énergie
NASSOURI Saidu; SAWADOGO Siméon; ZOUNGRANA Roland	male	Mairie d'Ouagadougou	déchets
COMBASSERE Nebnoma Alain	male	SP/CNDD	transversal
TRAORE DO Etienne	male	SP/CNDD	transversal
MINOUNGOU Aboubacar	male	Direction Générale de la Transition Energétique	energie
KABORE Nebyida Lamech	male	SE-FVC-BF	transversal
BARO KY Marthe	female	SP/CNDD (Chargée de la finance climat)	transversal
DA Lin Teierbo	male	Programme National Biodigesteur; SNV	énergie
MOUBARAK Moukaila	male	Banque Ouest-Africaine pour le Développement	transversal
TIENIN Blaise Pébi	male	Ministère en charge du genre	transversal
MINOUNGOU Aboubacar	male	Direction Générale de la Transition Energétique	énergie
SANOGO Sory	male	Président de la faitière des procédés industriels (Association	industrie

		des Importateurs et Transformateurs des Oléagineux (Huileries)	
TANDAMBA Bandinia	male	ONG Burva	déchets
BOGNINI Souleymane	male	SONABEL	énergie
DIAKITE Bakary; SOULI Robert	male	Association Tiipalga	energie
SANOU Djénéba; SANDWIDI Gwladys	female	PNB	énergie
SOW Souleymane	male	Faitière renouvelable (Directeur de l'entreprise SOW)	énergie Micro

Annex B: Interview guidelines

I. Structures publiques

N°	Question	Réponse
A0	Décrivez votre rôle et celui de votre organisation dans la mise en œuvre d'activités du marché carbone et/ou la préparation à l'Article 6 ?	
A. Préparation à l'article 6		
A1	Comment voyez-vous les opportunités de l'Article 6 pour le Burkina Faso ?	
A1.1	<i>Selon vous, comment l'article 6 peut contribuer à mobiliser le potentiel d'atténuation dans le secteur énergie / industrie / déchets?</i>	
A1.2	<i>Quels défis voyez-vous pour la mise en œuvre de l'Article 6 au Burkina Faso ?</i>	
A2	Comment décrivez-vous l'état de préparation du Burkina Faso à l'Article 6 ?	
A2.1	<i>Comment l'Article 6 est pris en compte dans la mise en œuvre de la CDN?</i>	
A2.2	<i>Est-ce qu'il existe une vision stratégique et/ou un cadre juridique pertinent pour les activités de marchés carbone? Si oui, merci de les décrire.</i>	
A2.3	<i>Est-ce que le gouvernement burkinabè entend mettre en place des structures institutionnelles pour l'autorisation, le suivi et le rapportage des Résultats d'Atténuation Transférées au niveau International (RATI)?</i>	
A3	Quel mécanisme est mis en place pour engager les acteurs du secteur privé dans le cadre de l'article 6 ?	
A3.1	<i>Quelles structures et compétences techniques capables d'accompagner les</i>	

N°	Question	Réponse
	<i>acteurs du secteur privé dans le marché carbone et l'article 6 existent déjà?</i>	
A3.2	<i>Quels sont les besoins (structures et compétences techniques) en termes d'accompagnement des acteurs du secteur privé dans les marchés carbone et à l'Article 6?</i>	
B. Initiatives existantes, potentiels et opportunités de financement		
B1	Quelles activités menez-vous dans le cadre de la préparation de l'article 6 ? Quelles activités sont envisagés ?	
B1.1	<i>Qui ont été/vont être les partenaires financiers/techniques/etc. de ces activités ?</i>	
B1.2	<i>Est-ce que vous pouvez partager des expériences et les perspectives de ces activités ?</i>	
B1.3	<i>Comment évaluez-vous le potentiel des les 3 secteurs pour le marché carbone en lien avec l'article 6 ?</i>	
B2	Quelle est la situation des activités MDP et des projets du marché volontaire du carbone (MVC) ?	
B2.1	<i>Comment décrivez-vous l'expérience MDP du Burkina Faso ?</i>	
B2.2	<i>Qu'est-ce qu'il faut répliquer? Qu'est-ce qu'il faut éviter ?</i>	
B3	Quels sont selon vous les conditions préalables pour le développement de d'activités marchés carbone au Burkina Faso ?	
B2.1	<i>Comment voyez-vous l'accès de promoteurs de projets aux sources de finance (climat) ?</i>	

N°	Question	Réponse
B2.2	<i>Quelles sont les opportunités liées à l'accès au financement? Quelles sont les barrières à l'accès?</i>	
B2.3	<i>Comment voyez-vous le processus d'accès à la finance?</i>	
B2.4	<i>Quels sont les défis liés au marché carbone dans le cadre de l'article 6 ?</i>	

4. II. Secteur privé/collectivités/ONG et associations

N°	Question	Réponse
A0	Décrivez votre rôle et celui de votre organisation dans la mise en œuvre d'activités du marché carbone et/ou la préparation à l'Article 6 ?	
A. Préparation à l'Article 6		
A1	Comment voyez-vous les opportunités des marchés carbone pour le Burkina Faso ?	
A1.1	<i>Selon vous, comment l'article 6 peut contribuer à mobiliser le potentiel d'atténuation dans les trois secteurs?</i>	
A1.2	<i>Quels défis voyez-vous pour la mise en œuvre de l'Article 6 au Burkina Faso ?</i>	
A2	Comment voyez-vous l'état de préparation du secteur privé et des parties prenantes pertinentes pour développer des activités marché carbone dans les secteurs de l'énergie/du transport/de l'industrie/des déchets ?	
A2.1	<i>Quels sont vos besoins en termes de renforcement des capacités pour bénéficier du marché carbone et l'article 6 ?</i>	

N°	Question	Réponse
A2.2	<i>Avez-vous bénéficié de renforcement de capacité (technique ou financière) pour le marché carbone et l'article 6 ?</i>	
A2.3	<i>Quelles sont les obstacles ou barrières liées à la préparation de l'article 6 ?</i>	
A3	Comment voyez-vous l'état de préparation du gouvernement à l'Article 6 ?	
A3.1	<i>Est-ce que vous avez connaissance des activités gouvernementales en matière de préparation à l'Article 6 ?</i>	
A3.2	<i>Est-ce qu'il y a des opportunités d'engagement avec les institutions responsables en matière de marchés carbone?</i>	
B. Initiatives existantes, potentiels et opportunités de financement		
B1	Considérant les activités MDP et du MVC, comment voyez-vous l'expérience au Burkina Faso ?	
B1.1	<i>Quels ont été les principaux défis ?</i>	
B1.2	<i>Quels ont été les succès ?</i>	
B1.3	<i>Quelles conditions préalables ont favorisé le développement d'activités marchés carbone dans le passé ?</i>	
B2	Comment voyez-vous les opportunités d'accès à la finance pour les activités de marché carbone?	
B2.1	<i>Quelles sont les sources actuelles de financement pour des projets de marché carbone ? Indiquez le type d'instrument et le niveau de concessionnalité ?</i>	

N°	Question	Réponse
B2.2	<i>Quelles sont les opportunités liées à l'accès au financement? Quelles sont les barrières à l'accès?</i>	
B2.3	<i>Comment voyez-vous le processus d'accès à la finance?</i>	
B1	Selon vous, quelles initiatives potentielles ou existantes montrent un potentiel à bénéficier des marchés du carbone (en vertu de l'Article 6)?	
	<i>Dans votre secteur, est-ce qu'il y a des activités MDP avec le potentiel de transition dans le mécanisme en vertu de l'Article 6.4 ? Est-ce qu'il y a des activités MVC ?</i>	
	<i>Est-ce qu'il y a des initiatives existantes dans le cadre de la préparation à l'article 6 dans votre secteur ? (projets pilote ?)</i>	
	<i>Est-ce qu'il y a d'autres initiatives avec un fort potentiel d'atténuation dont le financement est incertain ?</i>	

5. III. Partenaires Techniques et Financiers (PTF)

N°	Question	Réponse
A0	Décrivez votre rôle et celui de votre organisation dans la mise en œuvre d'activités du marché carbone et/ou la préparation à l'Article 6.	
A. Préparation à l'Article 6		
D1.4	Quelles sont selon vous les opportunités et les lacunes liées au marché carbone et l'article 6 au Burkina Faso ?	
D1.5	<i>Quelles sont vos suggestions ou recommandations pour faciliter l'accès du Burkina Faso aux activités de l'article 6 ?</i>	

N°	Question	Réponse
A2	Comment voyez-vous l'état de préparation du secteur privé et des parties prenantes pertinentes pour développer des activités marché carbone dans les secteurs de l'énergie/du transport/de l'industrie/des déchets ?	
A2.1	<i>Avez-vous identifié des besoins en termes de renforcement des capacités pour bénéficier du marché carbone et l'article 6 ? Si oui, lesquelles ?</i>	
A2.2	<i>Avez-vous mis en place des programmes de renforcement de capacité (technique ou financière) pour le marché carbone et l'article 6 ?</i>	
A3	Comment voyez-vous l'état de préparation du gouvernement à l'Article 6 ?	
B. Initiatives existantes, potentiels et opportunités de financement		
B1	Considérant les activités MDP et du MVC, comment voyez-vous l'expérience au Burkina Faso ?	
B1.1	<i>Quels ont été les principaux défis ?</i>	
B1.2	<i>Quels ont été les succès ?</i>	
B1.3	<i>Quelles conditions préalables ont favorisé le développement d'activités marchés carbone dans le passé ?</i>	
B2	Comment voyez-vous les opportunités d'accès à la finance pour les activités de marché carbone?	

N°	Question	Réponse
B2.1	<i>Quelles sont les opportunités liées à l'accès au financement? Quelles sont les barrières à l'accès?</i>	
B2.2	<i>Est-ce qu'il y a des barrières spécifiques au Burkina Faso ?</i>	
B2.3	<i>Comment voyez-vous le processus d'accès à la finance?</i>	
B3	Avez vous des projet/programme en lien avec le marché carbone et l'article 6 au Burkina Faso ?	
B3.1	<i>Avez-vous réalisez des activités entrant dans le cadre de la préparation de l'article 6 ?</i> <i>Si oui lesquelles ?</i>	
B4	Selon vous, quelles initiatives potentielles ou existantes montrent un potentiel à bénéficier des marchés du carbone (en vertu de l'Article 6)?	



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