

COUNTRY	CITY	POPULATION	LAST REPORTED EMISSIONS	TARGET
BURKINA FASO	BOBO -DIOULASSO	950,000	548,064 KTCO <sub>2</sub> E (2018)	STATIONARY ENERGY: -17.36%; TRANSPORT: -0.63%; WASTE: -4.45%; BY 2030 (COMPARED TO BAU)

## Bobo-Dioulasso, development of a SEACAP after signing up to CoM SSA

The city of Bobo-Dioulasso (Burkina Faso) became a signatory of the Covenant of Mayors Sub-Saharan Africa (CoM SSA) in November 2019. With the support of the GIZ and ICLEI Africa, the city finalised and validated its SEACAP at the end of 2021, setting its strategies, plans, and actions for a sustainable and low greenhouse gas (GHG) emission development pathway, while including climate adaptation actions and ensuring access to secure, affordable and sustainable energy, in response to the current and future impacts of climate change in the region.

### Mitigation action drawn from a BEI

For the development of its SEACAP, the city of Bobo-Dioulasso conducted a Baseline Emissions Inventory (BEI). The BEI was done using the Proxy Data Tool. The Bobo-Dioulasso BEI was developed based on the methodology laid out in the Global Protocol for Community-scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC).

The results of the BEI indicate that the total city-wide GHG emissions for Bobo-Dioulasso in 2018 were estimated at 548,064 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e). Stationary energy is the key emissions sector and the contributions from stationary energy (228.347 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2018), transport (183.179 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2018) and waste (136.538 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2018) account for 42%, 33% and 25% of the city's emissions respectively.

To address mitigation, the city identified a target equivalent to a reduction of 161.12 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e off the BAU scenario by 2030. To achieve this mitigation vision, the city commits to emissions reductions in the stationary energy, waste and transport sectors and formulated a total of 15 emissions reduction actions, covering the stationary energy, transport and waste sectors. Some actions include to expand the existing traffic light network in Bobo-Dioulasso by installing 50 new solar-powered traffic lights and upgrading public transport in-

frastructure to increase public transport attractiveness in the local population, but also restructuring seven existing household waste collection centres into urban waste sorting centres in Bobo-Dioulasso, including the reorganisation of the collection area to include sorting and recovery.

### Adaptation actions drawn from an RVA

The city also developed a Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) based on data from participatory workshops, interviews, and an extensive literature review. Here, 13 climate hazards were found to be currently affecting Bobo-Dioulasso with impacts on the population including water stress, decreasing agricultural and livestock productivity, an increase in water-borne diseases, infrastructure destruction (e.g. roads and buildings), loss of biodiversity, and soil erosion.

The city identified six sectors as being the most affected by current and future climate risks, and therefore considered as priorities to enable the city to be less vulnerable to the effects of climate change. It set objectives for each of these six sectors to be achieved by 2030:

1. Society, community and culture: Through the media and advertising, raise awareness amongst at least 50% of the population on the value of the environment, climate hazards, their impacts and what can be done to address these impacts.

2. Environment and biodiversity: Rehabilitate and develop 50 ha of green corridors and spaces that have been degraded; and rehabilitate and protect at least 5 km of the Marigot Houet banks.

3. Water supply and sanitation: By 2030, Rehabilitate and develop at least 55,000 linear metres of rainwater drainage infrastructure.

4. Agriculture, forestry and livestock: Ensure that sustainable land and pasture management practices are being implemented on at least 10% of productive land.

5. Transport: Ensure that at least 20% of roads are protected from floods and erosion.

6. Energy: 20% of communal buildings must be made energy efficient by using thermal insulation techniques.

Along with these, 15 adaptation actions (based on existing local and national strategies and plans) to reach the adaptation sectoral targets set for the city were formulated and will be implemented by 2030. Of these, 9 adaptation actions have been identified as priorities and urgent to implement within the framework of the SEACAP. For the target of the Environment and Biodiversity sector, the actions formulated will aim at rehabilitating several green corridors within the city and several green spaces within pre-identified peripheral districts of Bobo-Dioulasso.