

SUSTAINABLE BIOENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN UEMOA MEMBER
COUNTRIES, ROMA, 16 October 2008



A crisis in 3 key commodities:

- Food
- Wood
- Fuel

Business as usual cannot address the situation

Agricultural sector:

- imports for a significant portion of staples
- price rises

Energy sector:

- less than 7% of the rural population has
electricity access

Majority reliant on traditional biomass

Combination of poverty and population
growth is taking a toll on the region's
forests

Traditional wood biomass (73% of primary energy) must be adapted to create more efficient and cleaner fuels

Without addressing deforestation NOW, the ability of all states in the region to use other biomass resources to fuel economic growth will be limited

Potential Bioenergy Feedstocks in UEMOA Member Countries

	Sugar-cane	Sweet sorghum	Cassava	Cashew	Jatropha	Palm oil	Ground-nut	Cotton	Agri. and Forest Residues
Benin	●	●	●	●		●		●	●
Burkina Faso	●				●			●	●
Côte d'Ivoire	●		●			●		●	●
Guinea-Bissau				●	●				●
Mali	●				●		●	●	●
Niger	●				●		●		●
Senegal	●		●		●		●	●	●
Togo		●	●		●			●	●

Locally produced and consumed bioenergy
has the potential to be a pivotal element
in the fight against rural poverty

Designing an agricultural strategy in UEMOA countries incorporating bioenergy production can contribute significantly to :

- Accelerate economic development, employment and income levels
- Enhance energy access
- Improve energy security
- Diversify and modernize the agri-sector
- Enhance the role of women

Challenges:

Food and fuel

Water availability

Land tenure

Scale of production

Governance

Blueprint for Action

Pillars

1. Capacity building
2. Policy support
3. Finance
4. Market development
5. Technology transfer R & D