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BURKINA FASO

POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER

PROGRESS REPORT

2003

Ministry of Economy and Development

December 2004

- 3 -
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CIDA	: Canadian International Development Agency
AENF	: <i>Alphabétisation et Education Non Formelle</i> (literacy and nonformal education)
AEP	: <i>Adduction d'Eau Potable</i> (Drinking water supply)
AEPS	: <i>Adductions d'Eau Potable Simplifiées</i> (simplified drinking water supply)
AGR	: <i>Activité Génératrice de Revenu</i> (income-generating activity)
AI	: <i>Alphabétisation Initiale</i> (initial literacy training)
AME	: <i>Association des mères éducatives</i> (Foster Mothers' Association)
AMVS	: <i>Autorité de mise en valeur de la vallée du Sourou</i> (Sourou Valley Development Authority)
AN	: <i>Assemblée Nationale</i> (National Assembly)
APE	: <i>Association des Parents d'Elèves</i> (School Parents' Association)
ARTEL	: <i>Autorité de Régulation des Télécommunication</i> (telecommunications regulator)
BCEAO	: Central Bank of West African States
BCG	: Calmette Guérin bacillus (tuberculosis vaccine)
IsBD	: Islamic Development Bank
WB	: World Bank
CAMEG	: Generic Drugs Purchasing Agency
CAPES	: <i>Centre d'Analyse des Politiques Economiques et Sociales</i> (Economic and Social Policy Analysis Center)
CBC	: <i>Conseil Burkinabè des Chargeurs</i> (Burkina Shippers' Association)
CBMP	: <i>Comptoir Burkinabè des Métaux Précieux</i> (Burkina Precious Metals Exchange)
CCRD	: <i>Cadre de Concertation Régional pour le Développement</i> (Regional Development Consultation Framework)
CCVA	: Automotive Vehicle Inspection Center
CDI	: <i>Cadre de Développement Intégré</i> (Integrated Development Framework)
MTEF	: Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
CE	: <i>Cours Élémentaire</i> (elementary grades)
CEBNF	: Nonformal Basic Education Center
CEFP	: Occupational Evaluation and Training Center
CENATRIN	: National Data Processing Center
CEPE	: Elementary Education Certificate
CGP	: <i>Caisse Générale de Péréquation</i> (General Equalization Fund)
CIC	: <i>Comité Interprofessionnel des Céréales</i> (Interprofessional Grain Committee)
CID	: <i>Circuit Intégré de la Dépense</i> (Integrated Expenditure System)
CIE	: <i>Comptabilité Intégrée de l'Etat</i> (Integrated Central Government Accounts)
CIR	: <i>Circuit Intégré de la Recette</i> (Integrated Revenue System)
CMI	: Middle School
CMOS	: <i>Comité Ministériel d'Orientation et de Suivi</i> (Ministerial Steering and Oversight Committee)
CNC-RA	: <i>Cadre National de Concertation pour la promotion des Ressources Animales</i> (National Livestock Promotion Framework)
CNEA	: <i>Centre National d'Équipement Agricole</i> (National Agricultural Equipment Council)
CNLS	: <i>Conseil National de Lutte contre le Sida</i> (National Council on AIDS)

CNSF	: <i>Centre National des Semences Forestières</i> (National Forestry Seed Center)
COGES	: <i>Comité de Gestion</i> (Management Committee)
CP	: Preparatory School
CPCE	: <i>Comités provinciaux de concertation et d'échanges</i> (Provincial Coordination and Information Exchange Committees)
CRA	: <i>Chambre Régionale d'Agriculture</i> (Regional Chamber of Agriculture)
IDRC	: International Development Research Center
CRS	: Catholic Relief Service
CRS	: <i>Comités Régionaux de Supervision</i> (Regional Supervisory Committees)
PRSP	: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper/Framework
CSPS	: <i>Centre de Santé et de Promotion Sociale</i> (Health and Social Promotion Center)
RPRSP	: Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
CTP	: <i>Comité Technique Paritaire</i> (Joint Technical Committee)
CVGT	: <i>Comité Villageois de Gestion du Terroir</i> (Village Land Management Committee)
DAF	: <i>Direction de l'Administration et des Finances</i> (Administration and Finance Directorate)
DANIDA	: Danish International Development Agency
DEP	: Directorate of Research and Planning
DGAEP	: Directorate-General of Drinking Water Supply
DGB	: Directorate-General of the Budget
DGEP	: Directorate-General of Economy and Planning
DGHA	: Directorate-General for Irrigation
DGPSA	: Directorate-General for Agricultural Forecasts and Statistics
IDWSSD	: International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade
DPAM	: Directorate for Macroeconomic Forecasting and Analysis
DPE	: Directorate for Central Government Personnel
DREBA	: Regional Directorate for Basic Education and Literacy Training
DRED	: Regional Directorate for Economy and Development
DRH	: Directorate of Human Resources
DRS/CES	: Soil Conservation/Water and Soil Conservation
PRSP	: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
DTCP	: Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis Vaccine
EBCVM	: Burkina Faso Survey of Households' Living Conditions
ECD	: <i>Equipe Cadre de District</i> (District Leadership Team)
EDS	: <i>Enquête Démographique et de Santé</i> (Population and Health Survey)
ENAM	: <i>Ecole Nationale d'Administration et de Magistrature</i> (National School of Administration and Magistrature)
ENEP	: <i>Ecole Nationale des Enseignants du Primaire</i> (National College for Primary School Teachers)
ENSP	: <i>Ecole Nationale de Santé Publique</i> (National School of Public Health)
EPA	: <i>Etablissement Public à caractère Administratif</i> (Public Administrative Establishment)
EPE	: <i>Etablissement Public de l'Etat</i> (Central Government Public Establishment)
EPS	: <i>Etablissement Public de Santé</i> (Public Health Establishment)
ESTHER	: <i>Ensemble pour une Solidarité Thérapeutique</i> (French Hospital Partnership Project)
FAARF	: Support Fund for Remunerative Activities for Women
FAPE	: Employment Promotion Support Fund

FA SI	: Informal Sector Support Fund
FASOPLAST	: <i>Société des Plastiques du Faso</i> (national plastics company)
FCB	: <i>Formation Complémentaire de Base</i> (supplementary basic training)
CFAF	: Franc of the African Financial Community
FEB	: <i>Fédération des Eleveurs du Burkina</i> (Burkina Livestock Federation)
FEER	: Rural Water and Equipment Fund
IMF	: International Monetary Fund
FNA-B	: <i>Fédération Nationale des Agriculteurs du Burkina</i> (National Farmers' Federation)
F TS	: <i>Formation xxx Technique Spécifique</i> (Specialized Technical Training)
MFR	: Managing for Results
GDT	: <i>Guide Diagnostic et Traitement xxx</i> (Diagnosis and Treatment Guide)
GIRE	: <i>Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau</i> (Integrated Water Resource Management)
GMB	: <i>Grands Moulins du Burkina</i> (milling company)
HKI	: Helen Keller International
IAP	: <i>Instrument Automatisé de Prévion</i> (Automated Forecasting Instrument)
ICEA	: <i>Ingénieurs, Conseils et Economistes Associés</i> (consulting firm)
IGE	: <i>Inspection Générale d'Etat</i> (National Inspectorate General)
IGF	: <i>Inspection Générale des Finances</i> (Inspectorate General of Finance)
HICP	: Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices
INB	: <i>Imprimerie Nationale du Burkina</i> (government printing office)
INSD	: National Statistics and Demography Institute
STI	: Sexually Transmitted Infections
IUTS	: <i>Impôt Unique sur les Traitements et les Salaires</i> (Wage and Salary Tax)
JNV	: <i>Journées Nationales de Vaccination</i> (National Vaccination Days)
KFW	: Kreditanstalt Fuer Wierderaufbau
MAHRH	: Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries
MASSN	: Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity
MATD	: Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
MCE	: Ministry of Mines, Quarries, and Energy
MCPEA	: Ministry of Commerce, Enterprise Promotion, and Crafts
MEBA	: Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy
MEBF	: <i>Maison de l'Entreprise du Burkina Faso</i> (Burkina Faso Enterprise Office)
MEDEV	: Ministry of Economy and Development
MEDIFA	: <i>Société Les Médicaments du Faso</i> (drug company)
EGDs	: Essential Generic Drugs
MESSRS	: Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education and Scientific Research
MFB	: Ministry of Finance and the Budget
MFPRE	: Ministry of Civil Service and Central Government Reform
MJ	: Ministry of Justice
MOB	: <i>Maîtrise d'Ouvrage de Bagré</i> (Bagré project supervision office)
MOZ	: <i>Maîtrise d'Ouvrage de Ziga</i> (Ziga project supervision office)
MRA	: Ministry of Animal Resources
MTEJ	: Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Youth
NEPAD	: New Partnership for Africa's Development
OECD	: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHADA	: Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa
WTO	: World Trade Organization
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
WHO	: World Health Organization
ONATEL	: National Telecommunications Office
ONBAH	: National Dams and Irrigation Office
ONEA	: National Water and Sanitation Office
ONEF	: National Observatory of Employment and Occupational Education

NGOs	: Nongovernmental Organizations
ONPE	: National Employment Promotion Office
ONPF	: National Water Wells Office
UNAIDS	: United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
CSOs	: Civil Society Organizations
OTRAF	: <i>Organisation des Transporteurs routiers du Faso</i> (Faso Truckers' Organization)
PA/FR	: <i>Plan d'Actions de la Filière Riz</i> (Rice Action Plan)
PACDE	: Enterprise Development and Competitiveness Support Project
PADEG	: Program to Support Consolidation of the Democratic Process, the Rule of Law, and Good Governance
PAGIFS	: Integrated Soil Fertility Action Plan
WFP	: World Food Program
PAMA	: Mechanized Agriculture Action Plan
PAN/LCD	: National Action Plan to Combat Desertification
PANRJ	: National Action Plan for Justice System Reform
PAP	: Priority Action Program
PAPME	: SME (small and medium-sized enterprise) support project
PDDEB	: Ten-Year Plan for Basic Education Development
EPI	: Expanded Program on Immunization
PGT	: <i>Plan de Gestion des Terroirs</i> (Land Management Plan)
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
PIP	: Public Investment Program
PM	: Prime Minister
PMA	: <i>Paquet Minimum d'Activités</i> (Minimum Activities Package)
SMI/SME	: Small and medium-sized industries /small and medium-sized enterprises
PNAR-TD	: Re-employment Program for Redundant Workers
PNBG	: National Plan for Good Governance
PNCD	: National Policy on Communications for Development
PND5	: <i>Plan National de Développement Sanitaire</i> (National Health Development Plan)
PNGT II	: National Land Management Program, Phase II
PNK	: National Shea Butter Project
UNDP	: United Nations Development Program
PP	: Priority Provinces
HIPCs	: Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
PRES	: Presidency
PRGB	: Budget Management Improvement Program
PSNSA	: Special National Program for Food Security
PSO	: <i>Plan Stratégique Opérationnel</i> (Operational Strategic Plan)
PSSA	: Special Program for Food Security
PST	: Sector Transportation Program
TFPs	: Technical and Financial Partners
QUIBB	: Questionnaire on Basic Welfare Indicators
PER	: Public Expenditure Review
REJIJ	: <i>Réseau des Journalistes Spécialisés dans le Traitement de l'Information Judiciaire</i> (Network of Legal Journalists)
RGPR	: General Register of Rural Roads
SBC-CSLP	: Joint Budgetary Support for Implementation of the PRSP
SBF	: <i>Société de Briqueterie du Faso</i> (brickworks)
SDAU	: Master Plan for Urban Development
SEHS	: <i>Société d'Exploitation de l'Hôtel Silmandé</i> (hotel company)
SG	: Secretary General's Office
SIFA	: <i>Société Industrielle du Faso</i> (Faso Industrial Corporation)
SIGASPE	: Integrated system for administrative and payroll management of central government employees
SLM	: <i>Société de Location de Matériels</i> (equipment rental company)

SN-SOSUCO	: <i>Société Nouvelle Société Sucrière de la Comoé</i> (sugar company)
SNTR	: National Rural Transportation Strategy
SOFITEX	: <i>Société des Fibres Textiles</i> (textiles company)
SONABEL	: <i>Société Nationale d'Electricité du Burkina</i> (national electricity utility)
SONABHY	: <i>Société Nationale Burkinabè d'Hydrocarbures</i> (national oil company)
SONACIB	: <i>Société Nationale de Cinéma du Burkina</i> (national cinema company)
SONAPOST	: <i>Société Nationale des Postes</i> (Post Office)
SONATUR	: <i>Société Nationale d'Aménagement des Terrains Urbains</i> (National Urban Land Development Corporation)
SOPAL	: <i>Société de Production des Alcools</i> (alcoholic beverage company)
SP-CMLS-IST	: Permanent Secretariat of the Ministerial Committee on AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections
SP-PPF	: Permanent Secretariat for Monitoring Financial Policies and Programs
STC-PDES	: Technical Secretariat for Coordination of Economic and Social Development Programs
GER	: Gross Enrollment Ratio
CET	: Common External Tariff
TGI	: <i>Tribunal de Grande Instance</i> (Court of First Instance)
TODs	: <i>Textes d'Orientation de la Décentralisation</i> (laws and regulations governing decentralization)
TOFE	: Government flow of funds table
TPC	: Preferential Community Tax
WAEMU	: West African Economic and Monetary Union
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund
MV	: Measles Vaccine
HIV/AIDS	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ZAD	: <i>Zone d'Activités Diverses</i> (miscellaneous activities district)

INTRODUCTION

1. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

1. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) prepared in 2000 with the support of the community of development partners is the only economic and social development reference framework in Burkina Faso. It is thus the principal instrument of dialogue with all the technical and financial partners (TFP) and the framework that guides the interventions of private sector operators and civil society organizations (CSO).
2. The aim of the PRSP, apart from the search for growth, is to ensure that the economic and social development strategy implemented is geared toward improving the impact of public policies, so as to provide the underprivileged segments of the population with a framework conducive to social development and to an enhancement of the status of women.
3. As regards monitoring and evaluation, the government has adopted the principle of conducting annual reviews. This facilitates assessments of progress achieved in the implementation of poverty reduction objectives and leads to proposals for readjustment measures to improve the results obtained in the field.
4. Since the adoption of the PRSP in 2000, the government has compiled three progress reports, for 2000-2001, 2001-2002, and 2000-2002. The objective of the third report was twofold: to review 2002 PRSP implementation, and to use the lessons of three years of poverty reduction activities as an input to the PRSP review process in 2003. For strategic reasons, the principle was also adopted of reviewing the PRSP itself every three years. The first review, officially launched on April 18, 2003, consisted of several phases. The most important of these were: (i) the holding of regional consultations designed to ensure that the concerns of local communities are addressed in the PRSP and to provide each of the 13 regions with a regional poverty reduction strategy paper; and (ii) the organization of coherence meetings to strengthen the link between sectoral policies and the PRSP.
5. The report on PRSP implementation in 2003 takes account of the objectives of the PRSP compiled in 2000 and the prospects contained in the 2000-2002 report. The preparation of this report follows the tradition observed so far, of encouraging the participation and involvement of the various parties concerned.

2. METHODOLOGY FOR PREPARING THE REPORT

6. The report on PRSP implementation in 2003 was compiled in various phases:
 - The first phase consisted, for the Ministry of Economy and Development (MEDEV), of preparing a preliminary report based on various assessments of implementation by ministerial departments;
 - The second phase was devoted to amplifying further the report on implementation by the sectoral and thematic commissions in accordance with their terms and conditions, defined in the guiding principles for implementation of the PRSP approved by the PRSP Steering and Monitoring Ministerial Committee (CMOS) on June 18, 2004. At the same time, the preliminary report was submitted to the technical and financial partners (TFP) for comments, and to the private sector and civil society organizations, which were invited to produce an independent assessment in the spirit of the validation workshop on the 2000-2002 progress report;
 - The third phase, given the specific nature of this report, consisted of organizing an initial information and brainstorming meeting on November 5, 2004 with the technical and financial partners concerning the review process. That meeting recommended the organization of a review, the fourth of its type, held on November 19, 2004. Participants in that meeting were members of the government, resident technical and financial partners, and representatives of the private sector and civil society organizations; and

- In the fourth phase, the report was presented to the PRSP Steering and Monitoring Ministerial Committee chaired by the head of government.

7. Considering the above, this report is organized under five headings, as follows: (i) review of the PRSP strategic guidelines and objectives; (ii) financing of the economy in 2003; (iii) status of PRSP implementation, by key strategic area; (iv) institutional framework for PRSP monitoring and assessment; and (v) outlook.

I. REVIEW OF THE PRSP STRATEGIC GUIDELINES AND OBJECTIVES

1.1. Strategic Guidelines

8. The principal guidelines with respect to development as defined by the government are: (i) to strengthen actions aimed at reducing the state of poverty and vulnerability of the people as well as the various disparities; (ii) to implement quality macroeconomic policies, with a view to achieving strong, sustainable, and better distributed growth; (iii) to accelerate and strengthen the decentralization process and actions to modernize the government; and (iv) to ensure the country's successful involvement in the regional integration and globalization process.

1.2. Main Quantitative Objectives

9. The main quantitative objectives adopted by the government are: (i) to increase per capita gross domestic product (GDP) by at least 3 percent a year during the period 2000-2002 and by 4-5 percent a year as of 2003; (ii) to reduce the incidence of poverty from 45 percent in 1998 to less than 30 percent by 2015; and (iii) to improve life expectancy to at least 10 more years by 2015. To this end, the government assumed responsibility for several objectives in the priority sectors of education, health, safe water, agriculture, and livestock production.

10. **In the area of education**, the overall development policy for the period to 2010 consists of expanding basic education with a view to achieving universal schooling, and improving the quality of teaching with a view to matching the needs of the economy with the outputs of the education system. Specifically, this includes the following efforts:

- To raise, at a reasonable cost, the gross primary school enrollment rate from 40 percent to 70 percent, in particular for all children and especially girls in rural areas, and to improve the quality and effectiveness of education, so that the sector's productivity gain would rise from 24 percent to 55 percent;
- To provide quality literacy education to adults (in particular, women and inhabitants of depressed areas) and raise the literacy rate from 22 percent to 40 percent with functional basic literacy programs conducted by NGOs and community associations at low recurrent costs;
- To provide 300,000 children aged 3-6 years with an education geared toward early childhood development, and 165,000 young persons aged 9-15 years, whether never enrolled or dropouts, with a bilingual four-year education and preliminary vocational training, at low recurrent costs; and
- To organize initial activities, as a priority in the 20 provinces with the lowest enrollment rates and in areas with an obvious demand for primary school education or with reticence about schooling. This will be done through the testing of an integrated approach to education (early childhood development, nonformal education using the get-it-done approach (*approche du faire faire*) for literacy education);

11. For the period 2000-2004, the following results are expected: (a) the gap between the enrollment rate and the literacy rate in the 20 provinces with the lowest enrollment rates and the [smallest] national averages will be reduced to 10 points; (b) the enrollment rate gap between the rural and urban areas of the 20 provinces will be narrowed; (c) the country's enrollment rate will reach at least 50 percent, of which 43 percent will be girls, and the literacy rate will be at least

28 percent, of which 60 percent will be females; (d) the repeater rate will average 10 percent for formal education at the national level; and (e) for nonformal education, the dropout rate will be 10 percent, and the success rate in certification examinations at the end of the three levels of education will rise from 60 percent to 70 percent in the 20 depressed provinces.

12. **In the area of health**, the government adopted the following objectives in the letter on development of the primary health sector:

- To improve health coverage through decentralization of the supply and management of services in the health districts;
- To improve the quality of health services;
- To ensure the availability of essential drugs throughout the country at reasonable prices;
- To improve the coverage provided by essential public health programs by integrating them with the provision of primary health care;
- To provide basic, continuous, and specialized training for health personnel;
- To ensure private sector involvement in the response to health needs; and
- To strengthen the participation of users and local communities in health management and hold suppliers accountable for the results obtained.

13. **As regards the supply of safe water**, the objectives pursued are:

- To reduce the disparities among provinces with respect to the supply of safe water through an increase in the coverage rate;
- To increase the equipping of secondary school centers;
- To reduce the rate of breakdowns of manually operated pumps; and
- To improve access to safe water through the creation of new water supply points.

14. **In the area of agriculture**, the strategy for sustainable agricultural growth and the operational strategic plan adopted in 1999 set the following objectives:

- To increase agricultural production by 5-10 percent a year over the next 10 years (by 2010);
- To contribute to the growth of farmers' and livestock producers' incomes by at least 3 percent a year;
- To create conditions conducive to the availability and accessibility for the people of sufficient and balanced foodstuffs, to meet normal caloric requirements (2,500 calories a day) and increase the consumption of animal protein (from the current 9.3 kg per person a year to 21 kg per person a year; and
- To expand and strengthen the sustainable management of natural resources by rural communities.

15. **In the area of livestock production**, the objectives of the action plan are as follows:

- To optimize the country's natural resources with respect to production and productivity;
- To provide the best conditions possible for the private sector and livestock breeder organizations to assume responsibility for development of the sector; and
- To reorient the role of the state in its regulatory functions and give the authorities the means to improve their actions within the framework of decentralization.

1.3. Elements of Strategy

16. The implementation of the PRSP is based on the following guidelines: (i) the refocusing of the role of the state; (ii) the sustainable management of the country's natural resources; (iii) the promotion of a new partnership with donors and lenders; (iv) the promotion of good governance;

(v) the taking into account of the gender dimension; (vi) the reduction of regional disparities; and (vii) the taking into account of the regional dimension (regional integration).

17. For the achievement of the main quantitative objectives, four key strategic areas have been identified:

Key area 1: Accelerating equity-based growth,

Key area 2: Guaranteeing access to basic social services for the poor,

Key area 3: Expanding employment opportunities and income-generating activities for the poor, and

Key area 4: Promoting good governance.

18. **Accelerating equity-based growth:** The aim is to create the conditions for achievement of strong, sustainable growth that is essential to poverty reduction. Such growth will have to average 6 percent a year during the period 2000-2002 and total 7-8 percent as of 2003. Per capita income could thus grow by 4-5 percent a year and double in less than 15 years. The private sector will be the main engine of such growth. To this end, the government decided to pursue the policy of economic liberalization and to accelerate the reforms, especially in the judicial area, and all these things are expected to help create a stable, reassuring climate conducive to private investment. Specifically, the main actions to be carried out to promote such growth are:

- Maintenance of a stable macroeconomic framework,
- Enhancement of the competitiveness of the economy and the reduction of factor costs, and
- Support for the productive sectors.

19. **Guaranteeing access to basic social services for the poor:** The government's strategy will consist of expanding access to basic education and health services and to safe water for the poor. In addition, the government will try to encourage an improvement in the living conditions of the poor.

20. **Expanding employment opportunities and income-generating activities for the poor.** The various actions envisaged will relate to: (i) reduction of the vulnerability of agricultural activity through soil fertility management, the promotion of rural hydraulics, the improvement and safeguarding of access to land; (ii) the intensification and modernization of agricultural activity through the improvement of research and its link with outreach activities and the improvement of access to agricultural equipment and inputs; (iii) the increase and diversification of rural incomes through an improvement in access to credit, an increase in the monetization of production and the competitiveness of cash crops, and the promotion of income-generating activities and self-employment; (iv) improvement of the opening up of the country, in particular the building of rural tracks and rural electrification; and (v) support for producer organizations and community infrastructures.

21. **Promoting good governance:** The government's aim is to consolidate democratic governance by implementing a series of reforms in judicial areas, in overall administration and decentralization, local governance through the training of local elected officials, the effective transfer of competencies and resources, and the introduction of institutional structures and economic governance through creation of the conditions necessary for the promotion of the values of rigor, probity, transparency, and effectiveness in fiscal management.

II. **DEVELOPMENT FINANCING**

22. In 2003, the overall volume of financing totaled CFAF 494 billion FCFA, compared with CFAF 466 billion in 2002—an increase of 6 percent. This financing does not, however, take into account the resources set aside for the payment of principal and interest on the country's debt. It is broken down into domestic resources (41 percent), external resources (project and program support—53 percent), and HIPC Initiative resources (6 percent). External financing for projects and

programs, which totaled CFAF 260 billion overall, took the form of grants in the sum of CFAF 145 billion, or 56 percent, and loans in the sum of CFAF 115 billion, or 44 percent.

2.1. Domestic Financing

23. The domestic resources mobilized totaled CFAF 300.9 billion in 2003, compared with CFAF 259.4 billion in 2002—an increase of 16 percent. This increase results from the strong growth of nontax revenue (66 percent) and the “other tax revenue” item (174 percent). Direct and indirect taxation also rose sharply by 13 percent and 9.8 percent respectively. However, taxes on foreign trade experienced little growth (3.3 percent), no doubt because of the shortfall recorded in the contribution of the livestock production sector.

Table 1: Domestic Financing 2002-2003

	2002		2003		Growth Rate (Percent)
	Vol. (billions of (CFA francs)	Share (percent)	Vol. (billions of CFA francs)	Share (percent)	
Taxes on foreign trade	42.4	16.3	43.8	14.6	3.3
Direct taxation	65.8	25.4	72.3	24.0	9.8
Indirect taxation	130.2	50.2	147.2	48.9	13.1
Other tax revenue	2.5	1.0	6.8	2.3	173.8
Nontax revenue	18.5	7.1	30.8	10.2	66.3
Total	259.4	100.0	300.9	100.0	16.0

Source: Government Flow-of-Funds Table (TOFE), 2002 and 2003

24. In 2003, the various revenue-collecting agencies achieved levels of collection that were satisfactory overall. The General Directorate of Customs (DGD) recorded a rate of 120 percent, compared with 104 percent at the General Directorate of Taxes (DGI) and 103 percent at the General Directorate of the Treasury and Government Accounting (DGTCP). These performances did not appreciably change the structure of domestic resources, as shown in Table 1. Indeed, except for the taxes on foreign trade, which declined by about two points despite the strides made by the DGD related especially to its collection of indirect taxes, the shares of the two other items (direct taxation and indirect taxation) making up the bulk of the resources did not change much. However, the shares of “other tax revenue” and “nontax revenue” improved, given the amount by which they each grew.

2.2. Structure of Public Expenditure

25. Capital expenditure remained the largest item in the economic structure of development financing. It represented about 52 percent of development financing, or CFAF 255 billion, while operating expenditure totaled CFAF 239 billion, or 48 percent of public expenditure.

Table 2: Government Financing
(Commitment basis, excluding principal and interest, in billions of CFA francs)

Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total 2000-2003
(I) Operating expenditure	177.7	198.8	235.6	238.7	850.7
1. Wages	88.7	98.2	103	110.9	400.8
2. Goods and services	40	40.5	62.5	56.3	199.3
3. Current transfers	49	60.1	70.1	71.5	250.7
(II) Capital expenditure	223.7	240.5	230.3	255.0	949.5
1. From domestic resources	47.5	63.5	86.7	93.3	291.0
2. From external financing	176.2	177.1	143.5	161.7	658.5
Total (I+II)	401.4	439.3	465.9	493.6	1800.2
Of which, HIPC resources	0	6.8	28.2	29.8	64.6
Of which, budgetary support	22.9	60.3	75.9	83.6	242.7

Sources: TOFE, Public Investment Program (PIP) 2003, Consolidated PRSP Progress Report, 2000-2002

26. In 2003, operating expenditure totaled CFAF 238.7 billion, compared with CFAF 235.6 billion in 2002—an increase of 1.3 percent. Wages remained the largest item under this heading (46.5 percent) and grew by about 7.7 percent compared with 2002. This increase is mainly related to the considerable efforts made to ensure that basic social services are operational, especially in the education and health sectors. The “current transfers” item recorded a slight rise of about 2 percent, while expenditure on goods and services declined by 10 percent. This downturn in spending on goods and services is attributable to the contraction in the volume of expenditure from HIPC resources under this item in 2003 compared with 2002.

27. Capital expenditure totaled CFAF 255 billion in 2003. Overall, this item rose by 11 percent compared with 2002, as a result of the increase in both investment financed from domestic resources (+7.6 percent) and externally funded investment (12.7 percent). Capital expenditure from domestic resources has maintained its rising trend that began since 2001; this reflects the government’s willingness to increase its contribution to the creation of social infrastructures and works. Externally funded capital expenditure, still dominant after a 19 percent drop in 2002, recovered by about 13 percent in 2003 as a result of major projects launched within the framework of the poverty reduction strategy, especially in the agricultural, hydraulic, and fishing sectors; infrastructures; transportation and housing; basic education; etc.

28. However, the contribution of externally funded capital expenditure could have been even larger. Apart from the generally very restrictive procedures for the implementation of projects and programs, the weak capacity of the administrations to establish and rigorously pursue the programming of investment actions has been the source of losses. In 2003, the rate of implementation of externally funded public investment barely exceeded 70 percent, which indicates the inadequacy of the absorption capacity of the economy.

2.3. Status of Mobilization of HIPC Resources and Budgetary Support

29. **Mobilization of HIPC resources:** The purpose of integrating HIPC resources into the Budget Law as of 2002 was to improve the coherence between the government budget and the sectoral policies of the recipient ministries as well as to streamline the use of public resources (including HIPC resources).

30. In 2003, the resources mobilized under the HIPC Initiative totaled CFAF 24.7 billion—an increase of 18.6 percent over 2002. However, HIPC resources were not paid regularly into the special account at the BCEAO. At end-December, the position of the account was CFAF 16.87 billion, out of a total unused stock of CFAF 34.12 billion. This situation is related to the gap observed in the mobilization of budgetary support, by comparison with the timetable established within the framework of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) on which agreement was reached with the Bretton Woods institutions in 2003.

31. **Status of HIPC resource implementation in 2003:** The allocation of resources to the recipient sectors, based on their use, is given in Table 3.

Table 3: Use of HIPC Resources (in billions of CFA francs)

Ministry	2000	2001	2002	2003	
				Est.	Actual
Mobilization of HIPC resources	7.1	26.5	20.8	28.6	24.7
Expenditure of HIPC resources (commitment basis)	-	6.8	28.2	1.0	29.8
Ministry of Employment, Labor, and Social Security		0.3	1.0	0.6	1.2
Ministry of Promotion of Women			1.7	0.9	1.1
Ministry of Health		1.9	10.0	9.7	9.5
Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity			0.6	0.6	1.0
Ministry of Basic and Literacy Education		2.7	9.3	9.4	10.5
Ministry of Agriculture			1.7	2.1	0.9
Ministry of Animal Resources		0.1	0.7	1.1	0.7
Ministry of the Environment and Water			0.2	-	-
Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing, and Urban Development		1.9	1.8	2.4	2.3
Ministry of Information			-	0.2	0.3
Common interministerial expenditure			1.1	1.1	2.2

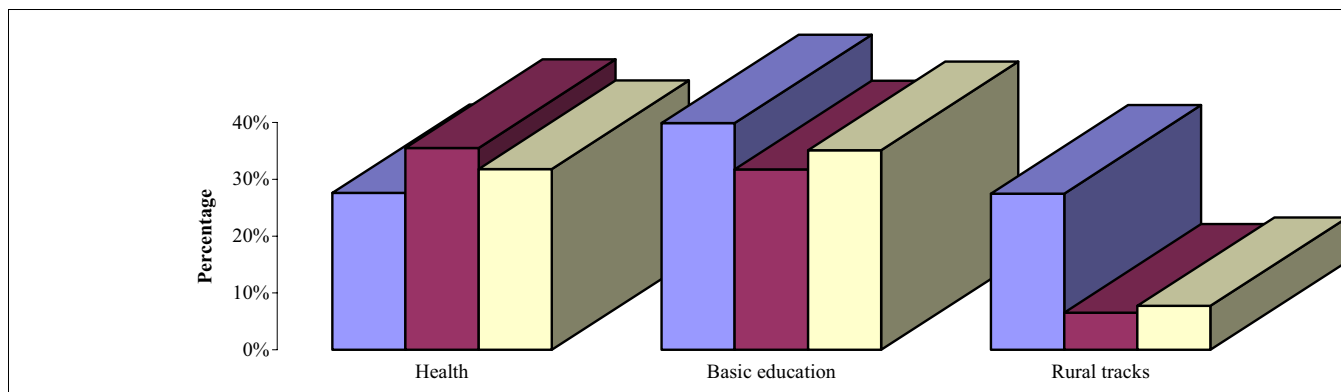
Source: TOFE, 2003 Budget Law

32. In 2003, some 10 ministerial departments received HIPC resources in light of the decisive role of their actions in poverty reduction. However, the priority areas such as education, health, and rural tracks but excluding “water,” remained dominant. In terms of implementation, the shares of these three primary sectors represented respectively about 35.2 percent, 31.1 percent, and 8 percent of HIPC-financed expenditure. Spending on “safe water and food security” represented only 3 percent of HIPC resources, while the other areas that benefited from the increase in resources received and spent between 1 percent and 4.2 percent of the total.

33. The situation also indicates that the shares of these three priority sectors changed considerably during the period 2001-2003. The share of health, which increased during the period from 28 percent to 38 percent between 2001 and 2002, declined in 2003 to 32 percent. The share of basic education, which fell from 40 percent to 35 percent between 2001 and 2002, remained stable at 35 percent in 2003. The share of rural tracks plunged during the period, even though it showed a slight upturn in 2003; it stood at 27 percent in 2001, 7 percent in 2002, and 8 percent in 2003.

Notwithstanding all this, the level of the government's contributions to these three sectors is a mark of its willingness to give precedence to allocating HIPC Initiative resources to priority areas.

Chart 1: Evolution of the Shares in HIPC Expenditure of the Three Main Priority Sectors



Source: TOFE

34. The implementation of HIPC-funded activities did not occur seamlessly. Apart from the nonobservance by certain creditors of their commitment to participate in the Initiative, there was also the weak absorption capacity of the recipient structures and, especially, the insufficient mastery by those structures of the implementation procedures. In addition, it is noteworthy that the imposition of a special account to accommodate the cash flow necessary for the payment of executed expenditure deprives the government of resources for the overall management of its cash flow. Indeed, while the special account is designed to ensure transparency in the management of HIPC resources by limiting fiduciary risk, it nevertheless has a major disadvantage related to the accumulation of resources in a context where expenditure execution seems extremely slow, whereas the Treasury may face cash flow difficulties in the context of the execution of other public expenditure under the government budget.

35. **The mobilization of budgetary support:** Budgetary support continued to increase, rising from CFAF 75.9 billion in 2002 to CFAF 83.6 billion in 2003—an increase of 10.1 percent. It represented about 57 percent of external financing, which is a mark of the willingness of partners to give preference to this approach, as desired by the government, to facilitate PRSP implementation. Nonetheless, efforts will have to be pursued with a view to improving the capacity to forecast such budgetary support, through the harmonization of donor procedures and consistency of the disbursement schedule with the budgetary cycle. This will be at the center of the concerns to be addressed in 2004.

2.4. Sectoral Allocation of Budgetary Resources

36. For success in the achievement of the poverty reduction objectives, the government budget must reflect the PRSP priorities. The figures on expenditure, by ministry, contained in Table 4 highlight the functional analysis of development financing expenditure. This expenditure, by ministry, does not, however, take into account the principal and interest on the debt, the social subsidies for hydrocarbons, or the exemptions granted within the framework of investment project implementation.

Table 4: Principal Credit Spending Ministries (including HIPC and externally funded investment expenditure, on a commitment basis, in billions of CFA francs)

Ministry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000-2003
Basic and Literacy Education	55.1	44.8	55.0	59.9	214.7
Infrastructure, Housing, and Urban Development	36.5	66.1	38.7	42.8	184.1
Agriculture, Hydraulics, and Fishing Resources	27.5	29.9	73.7	71.6	202.6
Health	40.7	35.7	44.3	45.1	165.9
Common interministerial expenditure	30.6	33.6	55.4	62.6	182.2
Secondary Education, Higher Education, and Scientific Research	28.7	40.3	30.5	31.2	130.7
Defense	26.1	28.0	30.1	31.8	116.0
Economy and Finance	26.2	21.9	24.1	30.1	102.3
Environment and Living Conditions	35.7	30.5	4.2	4.8	75.3
Energy and Mines	19.2	18.0	9.8	20.7	67.6
Total	326.2	348.7	365.7	400.7	1 441.3
Other	57.9	56.1	61.8	61.6	237.4
Grand total	384.1	404.8	427.5	462.3	1 678.6

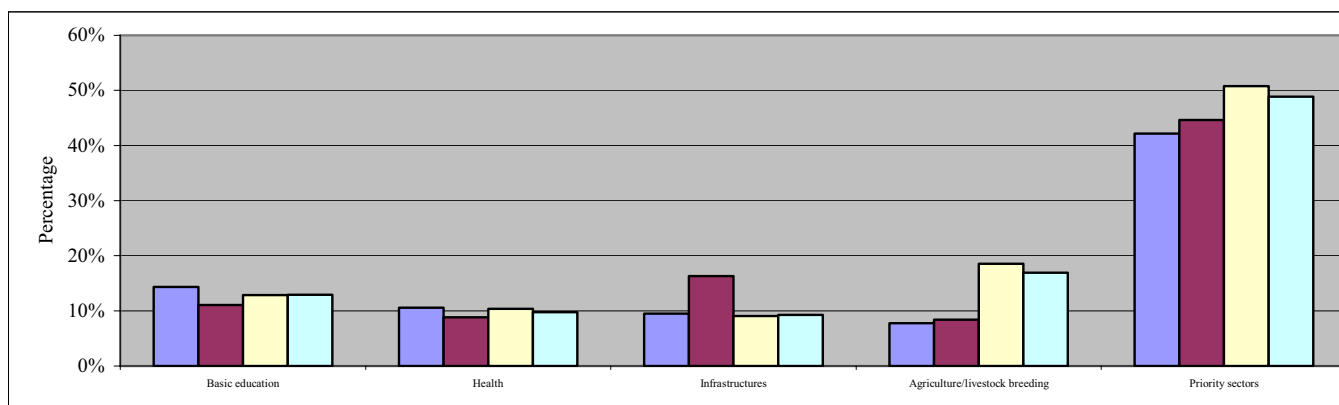
Source: TOFE, PIP 2003, Consolidated PRSP Progress Report 2000-2002

37. A functional analysis of the 2003 expenditure supports the option taken to focus interventions in the PRSP priority sectors. Indeed, it shows that the following are the four largest consumers of public credit, in order: agriculture, hydraulics, and fishing resources (15.50 percent), basic education (12.92 percent), health (9.76 percent), and infrastructures (9.27 percent). This shows, to some extent, that the budgetary process is consistent with the poverty reduction priorities that have been defined.

38. Notwithstanding, worthy of note is the increasing share of common interministerial expenditure, which represented 13.5 percent of total expenditure in 2003, compared with 8 percent in 2000. This category of expenditure grew, on average, by 20 percent a year during the period 2000-2003. Although the type of expenditure grouped under the heading is relatively well identified, it is important, for greater sectoral expenditure transparency and visibility, to consider breaking these down by ministry and by institution.

39. An analysis of the shares of the priority sectors defined in the poverty reduction strategy, compared with the total for the ministerial sectors as a whole during the period 2000-2003, shows that whereas the shares allocated to the priority sectors had been increasing since 2000, they declined in 2003. Indeed, these shares fluctuated, accounting for 42.2 percent of the total in 2000, 44.6 percent in 2001, 50.8 percent in 2002, and 48.9 percent in 2003. The decline in 2003 was related to compliance with the year-end obligations to close off fiscal 2003 operations so that the draft budget review law could be prepared within the prescribed period.

Chart 2: Evolution of the Shares of the Priority Sectors in the Expenditure of Ministries



Sources: TOFE, PIP 2003, Consolidated PRSP Progress Report 2000-2002

40. For its part, the share of health showed a declining tendency during the period 2000-2003. It went from 10.6 percent in 2000 to 8.8 percent in 2001, 10.4 percent in 2002, and 9.8 percent in 2003. The average for the period barely reached the standard of 10 percent recommended by the WHO. Similarly, the share of basic education, which stood at 14.3 percent in 2000, fell to 11 percent in 2001 before rising to 12.9 percent in 2002 and 13 percent in 2003. Agriculture and livestock production, the share of which had been rising since 2000, also declined slightly in 2003. Over the period 2000-2003, this share went from 7.7 percent in 2000 to 8.4 percent in 2001, 18.5 percent in 2002, and 16.9 percent in 2003. The share of infrastructures, after a slight increase in the first two years from 9.5 percent in 2000 to 16.3 percent in 2001, fell to 9 percent in 2002 and stagnated in 2003.

41. This overall situation of expenditure in the priority sectors reveals the efforts still needed to improve budgetary allocations and strengthen the capacities of the implementation structures with a view to increasing their effectiveness in these sectors.

III. STATUS OF PRSP IMPLEMENTATION, BY KEY STRATEGIC AREA

42. The PRSP was implemented in 2003 in a context marked by a slight increase in the incidence of poverty (see **Box on the Status of Poverty in 2003**), even as economic and social progress was made, as can be seen from the implementation review. Such a situation tends to highlight the strategic nature of the objective of reducing poverty and to suggest the need for greater perseverance and rigor in the implementation of public policies.

3.1. Growth and Equity

43. The objective of this part is to evaluate the efforts made in 2003 to stabilize the macroeconomic framework and the reform measures implemented with a view to improving the competitiveness of the national economy.

3.1.1. Stabilization of the macroeconomic framework

44. Burkina Faso is a member of the group of countries belonging to the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) that has maintained regular economic growth in recent years. In 2003, it experienced an upturn, with 8 percent in real GDP growth, that is, six points above the average in the WAEMU community, which was again adversely affected by the negative performances of the economies of Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea-Bissau, as shown in the Table below.

Table 5: Evolution of Real GDP, Rates of Economic Growth in WAEMU Member Countries
(in percent)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Benin	5.3	4.9	6.2	4.4	4.4	5.7
Burkina Faso	3.7	1.6	6.8	4.6	8.0	4.8
Côte d'Ivoire	1.6	-2.3	0.1	-1.6	-3.7	1.1
Guinea-Bissau	7.6	7.5	0.2	-7.1	-1.2	3.0
Mali	5.7	-3.2	11.8	4.2	6.1	4.8
Niger	1.4	-0.8	5.7	6.2	5.2	4.9
Senegal	6.8	5.6	5.6	1.1	6.3	6.0
Togo	2.4	-0.8	0.2	4.3	2.0	4.2
WAEMU	3.5	0.3	4.0	1.5	2.9	3.8

Source: WAEMU Commission/DPE, Half-yearly Progress Report on Multilateral Surveillance, 2004

Inflation stood at 2 percent, or one point below the ceiling of 3 percent set by the WAEMU. As regards government finance, the tax burden settled at 10.9 percent of GDP, compared with an objective of at least 13.3 percent of GDP. Current expenditure (commitment basis) represented 10.3 percent of GDP, compared with a forecast of 12.2 percent. The budget balance (commitment basis, including grants) improved sharply to reach 2.9 percent of nominal GDP in 2003, compared with an objective of below 5.0 percent. The total stock of debt at end-December 2003, as a percentage of nominal GDP, recorded a decline of eight points, falling from 49.5 percent in 2002 to 41.4 percent. In the area of foreign trade, the trade balance deficit narrowed slightly (CFAF 2.1 billion). However, the conjunction of all the external flows generated an overall balance of CFAF 25.6 billion; this represented an improvement of nearly CFAF 15 billion compared with 2002.

Box 2: Overview of the Status of Poverty in 2003

The Burkinabé Survey of Household Living Conditions (EBCVM), carried out during the period of April-July 2003, made it possible to draw up a new poverty profile for Burkina Faso. Indeed, the annual per capita poverty line (amount spent on food and nonfood to keep an individual from being poor) stood at CFAF 82,672. Based on this standard, the 46.4 percent of the Burkinabé population who live on less than this can therefore be described as poor. In terms of households, 37.5 percent (i.e., about one in every three) are not managing to meet their food and nonfood needs.

Analysis of poverty, by area of residence

Poverty is essentially rural. Indeed, more than half of the people in rural areas (52.3 percent) live below the poverty line, compared with 19.9 percent in urban areas. In terms of households, 43.5 percent of those in rural areas are poor, compared with 14.7 percent in urban areas.

Rural areas account for as much as 92.2 percent of the incidence of poverty nationwide. The indices of the gravity and severity of poverty are respectively three and four times higher in rural areas than in urban areas. This means that there is a huge disparity between the expenditure (income) of households in rural areas and that of households in urban areas.

Spatial analysis of poverty

The incidence of poverty nationwide conceals great disparities among the various regions of the country. Indeed, the regions can be classified in three major groups, as follows:

- A first group comprising the regions most affected by poverty, with a percentage of poor people well above the national level (incidence of more than 55 percent);
- The second group comprising the regions where the incidence of poverty is close to the national average. These are the Center West, the East, and the Cascades; and
- The third group of regions, relatively less affected by poverty, which include the Hauts Bassins (34.8 percent), the Sahel (37.2 percent), the Center-North (34.0 percent), and the Center (22.3 percent)

Table 3: Indices of Poverty, by Region (in percent)

Region	Incidence P ₀	Contribution C ₀	Depth P ₁	Contribution C ₁	Severity P ₂
Hauts Bassins	34.8	8.1	10.6	7.3	4.5
Boucle du Mouhoun	60.4	15.9	21.3	16.6	9.6
Sahel	37.2	4.6	12.6	4.7	5.8
East	40.9	7.5	12.3	6.7	5.3
South-West	56.6	6.0	17.5	5.5	7.3
Center-North	34.0	6.0	8.2	4.3	2.8
Center-West	41.3	7.7	14.1	7.8	6.8
Central Plateau	58.6	7.6	20.3	7.8	9.5
North	68.6	12.7	24.7	13.6	11.8
Center-East	55.1	9.8	19.7	10.4	9.1
Center	22.3	4.9	7.1	4.6	2.9
Cascades	39.1	3.1	14.6	3.4	7.4
Center-South	66.1	6.1	26.0	7.2	13.5
Total	46.4	100	15.6	100	7.1

Shares in the incidence of poverty vary from one region to the next. However, it is important to stress that a single area can contribute significantly to national poverty if its population is large and massively poor. For instance, the Boucle du Mouhoun, the North, and the Center-East are regions that contribute hugely to national poverty (contribution of 10-16 percent). The regions that contribute the least to national poverty are the Cascades, the Sahel, and the Center (contribution of less than 5 percent). The depth of poverty nationwide is 15.6 percent. In other words, the average expenditure of the poor represents 84.4 percent of the poverty line, established at CFAF 82,672. The regions where the depth is the most significant (more than 20 percent) are those that are extremely poor (Center-South, North, Boucle du Mouhoun, Central Plateau, and Center-East), while the regions with little poverty show less depth (less than 10 percent); these are the Center, Center-North, and Hauts Bassins. The same is true with respect to the severity of poverty.

Poverty, by gender

An analysis, by gender, of heads of household shows that the incidence of poverty is, on the other hand, higher in households headed by men (46.9 percent) than in those headed by women (36.5 percent).

3.1.1.1. Growth, inequality and poverty

45. Despite remarkable economic performances, the results of the latest priority survey carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Demographics (INSD) in 2003 reveal that there has been a slight increase in poverty. Indeed, the incidence of poverty, based on an annual per capita poverty line estimated at CFAF 82,672 in 2003, reached 46.4 percent, compared with 45.3 percent in 1998 for an annual per capita poverty line of CFAF 72,690.

46. The Gini coefficient remained the same between the two periods (0.46), indicating stability in the inequalities at the national level. However, a more detailed study of the results reveals that in 2003 about 50 percent of the population spent less than a quarter (25 percent) of total expenditure, while less than 25 percent spent more than 50 percent of the total. This situation is more or less the same as that of 1998. An analysis, by area of residence, shows, respectively for urban areas and rural areas, Gini coefficient values of 0.49 and 0.40 in 2003, while the respective values in 1998 were 0.51 and 0.37. This corresponds to a relative stabilization of the inequalities in urban and rural areas, or, at the most, to a slight reduction in the towns (- 0.026) and a slight worsening in the countryside (+ 0.028). This table of inequalities contrasts with that of poverty in urban and rural areas, bearing in mind that the incidence of poverty became more severe in urban areas (3.4 points) and lessened in rural areas (1.4 points).

Table 6 Evolution of the Gini Coefficient

	INSD Index			World Bank Index		
	1998	2003	Evol. (03 – 98)	1998	2003	Evol. (03 – 98)
Nationwide	0.462	0.459	-0.003	0.444	0.444	0
Urban areas	0.517	0.491	-0.026	0.499	0.484	-0.015
Rural areas	0.371	0.399	0.028	0.349	0.376	0,027

Sources: - Priority Surveys II and III

- World Bank, Burkina Faso, “Quid de la Pauvreté” [Poverty Update], August 2004

47. A recent study, carried out under the auspices of the World Bank, confirms the quality of the results of the 2003 survey. However, this study makes a new estimate of the incidence of poverty in 1998, through a redefinition of the consumption profile to make it more comparable with that of 2003, and concludes on a remarkable 8-point decline in the poverty rate. It notes, on the other hand, that the inequalities remained constant between the two surveys (Gini coefficient of 0.444), thus confirming their stability. The glaring nature of these inequalities in urban areas (0.484), as opposed to rural areas (0.376) is also highlighted. Notwithstanding, the study acknowledges that the inequalities tend to be greater in rural areas (Gini coefficient of 0.349 in 1998, compared with 0.376 in 2003). This increase in the inequalities was not enough to prevent a substantial reduction in rural areas of the numerical index, which declined from 61.1 percent in 1998 to 52.4 percent in 2003, thus indicating that the growth of the primary sector more than offset the increase in inequalities.

48. A comparison of these various data shows, yet again, the complexity of the link between growth, inequality, and poverty. A better grasp and mastery of the various interrelations is therefore necessary within the framework of the adjustment of macroeconomic and social policies.

3.1.1.2. Evolution of the principal macroeconomic aggregates

49. In 2003, economic activity in Burkina Faso developed in an economic context marked, overall, by a recovery of regional and global growth.

50. The world economy maintained increasing growth after the events of September 11, 2001, to reach the level of 3.2 percent growth in 2003. This growth resulted from the recovery of vitality in all the economies of the OECD member countries. The United States economy grew by 4.1 percent

in 2003. In addition, the role of the Chinese economy as an engine of global growth can no longer be ignored. Chinese exports increased by 30 percent, and its real GDP grew by 9.1 percent in 2003.

51. Growth in Africa also continued to rise, reaching the level of 3.6 percent mainly as a result of the macroeconomic consolidation efforts made by the various countries, but especially because of the significant improvement in security in numerous countries. In the WAEMU zone, economic growth remained bogged down, despite a slight recovery to 2.4 percent in 2003 compared with 1.5 percent in 2002, by the negative performances of the Ivoirien economy generated by the persistence of the socio-political crisis.

52. In Burkina Faso, economic growth experienced a strong upturn in 2003. Indeed, the real growth rate rose from 4.6 percent in 2002 to 8.0 percent in 2003. This performance was sustained by a strong acceleration in growth at the level of the primary sector (10.8 percent, compared with 2.4 percent in 2002). Growth rates in the secondary and tertiary sectors were respectively 10.4 percent and 5.5 percent, as shown in Table [7].

Table 7: Evolution of Sectoral Growth Rates During the Period 2001-2003
(in percent)

	2001	2002	2003
	Actual	Actual	Actual
Primary sector	15.0	2.4	10.8
Agriculture	32.2	1.0	15.5
Livestock production	4.9	4.9	2.5
Fishing, hunting, and forestry	3.0	3.0	3.0
Secondary sector	0.4	14.1	10.4
Mining industries	-87.7	64.2	4.2
Manufacturing industries	3.7	14.5	11.4
Energy	-1.0	35.2	10.9
Construction and public works	-0.5	8.3	7.4
Tertiary sector	2.4	3.7	5.5
Transportation and telecommunications	2.7	5.2	6.7
Commerce	2.7	5.2	6.7
Banking and insurance	7.1	10.4	6.5
Other services	0.8	5.2	9.8
Nonmarket services	2.7	0.7	1.9
PISB	7.1	10.4	6.5
Domestic DTI and VAT	5.6	1.7	0.3
GDP at market prices	6.8	4.6	8.0

Source: DGEP/MEDEV, IAP, January 2004

53. The acceleration of growth in the primary sector was driven primarily by agricultural production—15.5 percent, compared with 1 percent in 2002—under the influence of the production of cotton—18.4 percent (500,000 metric tons in 2003)—and grains—16.5 percent (3,632,300 metric tons in 2003). This huge grain production, in light of the insufficient stocking capacity and the collapse of prices that followed, is reason to fear a production decline in 2004-2005.

54. The secondary sector grew by 10.4 percent as a result of manufacturing production, the performances of which are strongly linked to cotton production. The value added of the manufacturing industries rose by 11.4 percent. The share of this component in the total value added

of the secondary sector was 71.4 percent, compared with 22.6 percent for construction and public works.

55. The tertiary market sector experienced growth of 7.8 percent in 2003, compared with 5.6 percent in 2002. Business was supported by the 21 percent increase of services in the areas of telecommunications, transportation, and services. Indeed, the measures taken by the government, in particular the improvement of the conditions for renewal of the fleet of vehicles on the roads, helped to increase the speed at which enterprises were supplied with inputs and raw materials, and to build up the supply in terms of the interurban and international transportation of persons and goods.

56. **Consumer prices:** Economic growth was accompanied by a reduction in consumer prices. Indeed, annual average inflation stood at 2.0 percent, compared with 2.3 percent in 2002. The growth in prices was thus consistent with the WAEMU community requirement that it not exceed 3 percent. The 2003 decline in prices was sparked by the satisfactory agricultural crop year of 2002 that led to a drop in the average price of grains by at least 20.6 percent.

57. **Government finance:** A 16.1 percent rise in current revenue marked 2003 (CFAF 301.3 billion, compared with CFAF 259.4 billion in 2002), despite the disruption of the business climate by the socio-political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

58. Tax revenue increased by 12.3 percent to represent 10.9 percent of GDP, or 2.4 points below the objective defined in the PRSP (13.3 percent of GDP). These results are attributable to the pursuit of collection efforts by the tax and customs administrations. By comparison with the community standard, Burkina Faso is a member of the group of three countries (Guinea-Bissau, Burkina Faso, Niger) with low tax burdens, as so clearly shown in the table below.

Table 8: Total Tax Revenue (as a percentage of nominal GDP)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Benin	13.0	13.9	13.5	14.4	14.8
Burkina Faso	10.8	11.0	10.2	10.6	10.9
Côte d'Ivoire	14.9	14.2	14.8	15.1	14.9
Guinea-Bissau	9.3	11.4	10.1	8.5	8.4
Mali	13.1	12.3	12.7	14.1	14.5
Niger	8.7	8.7	9.9	10.5	9.8
Senegal	16.8	17.3	17.1	17.9	18.0
Togo	11.6	11.0	12.6	11.3	14.8
WAEMU	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.4	14.5

Source: WAEMU Commission/DPE, Half-yearly Progress Report on Multilateral Surveillance, 2004

59. The further informalization of the Burkinabé economy (30 percent of nominal GDP) and the persistence of fraud despite the repression arrangements put into place, largely explain such a situation, which reflects the efforts that Burkina Faso needs to make to improve the effectiveness of its tax policy, insofar as it is experiencing relative economic vitality.

60. It must be stressed that except for Senegal, which has exceeded the Community standard with a tax burden of 18 percent, the other [WAEMU] countries are still below the standard, but with rates of around 15 percent.

61. The level of grants received rose by 12.8 percent in 2003, going from CFAF 118.6 billion in 2002 to CFAF 133.3 billion. However, it is noteworthy that project grants plunged by 30.8 percent, while budgetary support grew by 29.8 percent. This situation can be explained by the fact that the Burkinabé government has chosen to give preference to budgetary assistance for PRSP

financing. In addition, the endorsement of an increasing number of financial partners for this form of support will make it possible, over time, to improve the capacity to forecast budgetary resources.

62. There was better overall control of current expenditure, which recorded an increase of 1.2 percent, compared with 12.5 percent in 2002 and 15.3 percent in 2001. However, the rise in wage spending was larger (7.7 percent). This could be explained by the specific measures taken by the government in favor of the education and health sectors within the framework of sectoral programs but also in favor of the Ministry of Finance and Budget (MFB) in the context of strengthening the process to delegate fiscal management and at the level of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics, and Fishing Resources (MAHRH) to support the organizations involved in the implementation of the action plan to strengthen these sectors. The ratio of current expenditure to nominal GDP was 10.3 percent, which reflects a certain control with respect to the objective, set at 12.2 percent. Capital expenditure, for its part, rose by 10.7 percent, from CFAF 230.3 billion in 2002 to CFAF 255.0 billion in 2003. This rise was attributable to the increase in both locally financed and externally financed investment.

63. Budgetary savings thus totaled CFAF 45.6 billion in 2003, which represents an increase of CFAF 40 billion compared with 2002. This upturn in budgetary savings strengthened the government's capacity to finance investment from its own resources.

64. The budget balance, on a commitment basis and including grants, increased by 33.7 percent to CFAF -71.9 billion, compared with CFAF -108.6 billion in 2002. This deficit represented 2.9 percent of nominal GDP in 2003, whereas the objective was to maintain it below 5.0 percent of nominal GDP. The overall deficit, on a cash basis and including grants, totaled CFAF 86.8 billion, 95.6 percent (CFAF 83.0 billion) of which was financed by external sources.

65. **Public debt:** The stock of debt totaled CFAF 1,026.05 billion (compared with CFAF 1,054.9 billion in 2002), which corresponds to a debt ratio of 41.4 percent (compared with 46.3 percent in 2002). This debt ratio (ratio of the stock of total debt to nominal GDP) is consistent with the objective adopted in the WAEMU convergence program. Indeed, the highest debt ratio deemed acceptable in the Community is 70 percent of nominal GDP. In addition, efforts were made to prevent the accumulation of payment arrears at both the domestic and external levels.

66. **Foreign trade and monetary management:** The evolution of Burkina Faso's external accounts was marked by a slight improvement in the trade balance. Indeed, the balance was CFAF -208.8 billion in 2003, compared with CFAF -210.9 billion in 2002. The improvement of this balance was the result of an increase in exports with a value greater than that of imports. This followed the rise in the volume of cotton exported.

67. The structural deficit in the goods and services balance widened. Unrequited current transfers, for their part, recorded an increase of 38.7 percent (CFAF 127.1 billion, compared with CFAF 91.6 billion in 2002), generated by the hike in public transfers. Private transfers, on the contrary, recorded a 29.7 percent fall, attributable to the 35.5 percent reduction in savings on wages (CFAF 23.6 billion in 2003, compared with CFAF 36.6 billion in 2002), related to the Ivoirien crisis.

68. The current account balance (excluding grants) shrank as a result of the increase in current transfers. It declined from CFAF -208.3 billion in 2002 (or -11.8 percent of current GDP) to CFAF -180.8 billion in 2003 (or -11.5 percent of current GDP). The overall balance stood at CFAF 25.6 billion in 2003 (or 1 percent of current GDP).

69. The monetary survey was marked by an upturn in net foreign assets, in the money supply, and in net domestic assets. At end-December 2003 net foreign assets totaled CFAF 166.1 billion, compared with CFAF 140.5 billion in 2002—an increase of 18.2 percent. Net domestic assets rose by 16.4 percent, from CFAF 317.7 billion at end-December 2002 to CFAF 369.8 billion at end-December 2003. The money supply, for its part, increased from CFAF 436.7 billion to CFAF 508.5 billion—an increase of 16.4 percent.

3.1.1.3. Convergence status

70. In 2003, the government made considerable efforts within the framework of the implementation of the convergence program. Three of the four primary criteria and one of the secondary criteria were observed.

Table 9: Situation with Respect to WAEMU Convergence Criteria

	2000	2001	2002	2003	Standard
Primary criteria					
Ratio of basic budget balance to nominal GDP	-1.20%	-2.50%	-3.80%	-1.90%	Min. 0
Average annual inflation rate (HCPI)	-0.30%	4.90%	2.30%	2.00%	Max. 3
Ratio of total stock of debt to nominal GDP	65.00%	62.30%	49.50%	41.40%	Max. 70
Nonaccumulation of payment arrears (domestic and external)	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary criteria					
Ratio of wage bill to tax revenue	43.70%	46.10%	42.80%	41.60%	Max. 35
Ratio of domestically financed investment to tax revenue	23.40%	29.80%	36.00%	33.10%	Min. 20
Ratio of external current account deficit, excluding grants, to nominal GDP	15.00%	13.30%	11.80%	11.50%	Max. 5
Tax ratio	11.00%	10.20%	10.60%	10.90%	Min. 17

Source: WAEMU, Half-yearly Progress Report on Multilateral Surveillance, June 2004

71. Among the primary criteria, the ratio of the basic budget balance to nominal GDP improved sharply. The criteria with respect to the inflation rate, the debt ratio, and the nonaccumulation of payment arrears were observed as in 2002.

72. As regards the secondary criteria, only the ratio of domestically financed public investment to tax revenue (33.1 percent, compared with a minimum of 20 percent) was achieved. The wage bill to tax revenue ratio improved slightly, from 42.8 percent in 2002 to 41.6 percent in 2003, compared with a Community maximum desirable standard of 35 percent. The ratio of the external current account deficit, excluding grants, to nominal GDP improved from 11.8 percent in 2002 to 11.5 percent in 2003, compared with a maximum of 5 percent recommended by the WAEMU. The tax ratio also remained far from the Community standard of 17 percent at a minimum. It nevertheless improved from 10.6 percent in 2002 to 10.9 percent in 2003. This latter ratio seems crucial to the achievement of criteria such as the ratio of the basic budget balance and the wage bill to tax revenue.

3.1.2. Competitiveness of the national economy

73. This part addresses essentially four points: the reforms of the public enterprises and the state's withdrawal from certain sectors of the economy, the reduction of the costs of the factors of production, the development of basic economic infrastructures, and support to the growth-producing sectors.

74. In general, remarkable progress was achieved in these areas in 2003. The implementation of various measures planned within the framework of the competitiveness of the national economy, together with the domestic thrust forward, led to an improvement in the contribution to the economic growth of the tertiary sector, which thus grew from 3.7 percent in 2002 to 5.5 percent in 2003, and the partial preservation of the secondary sector's contribution (falling from 14.1 percent in 2002 to 10.4 percent in 2003) despite the effects of the Ivoirien crisis on the subregional context.

3.1.2.1. Reform of the public enterprises and state divestiture

75. **As regards the continued state withdrawal from the productive and competitive sectors**, the implementation of the program to privatize enterprises with public shareholding was planned in 2003. To this end, operations of three types were to be carried out: liquidations, the ongoing privatizations, and abandonment of the reservation of shares for the public.

76. Five enterprises were the subject of court-ordered liquidations (CNEA, ONPF, MEDIFA, ONBAH, and SBF), and there were two administrative liquidations (SONACIB and CGP). The ongoing privatization operations affected eight enterprises: ONATEL, SONABEL, SONABHY, SEHS, Hôtel Indépendance, CBMP, CENATRIN, and the International Airports of Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso. The process is still pending with respect to CCVA, ONEA, and BUMIGEB.

77. The process of state divestiture also continued through the abandonment of the practice of reserving shares for the public within the framework of the privatization operations related to the shares of the following corporations: SN-SOSUCO, SOPAL, INB, SLM, GMB, SIFA, Fasoplast, and Burkina & Shell. Accordingly, assessment studies were carried out on SN-SOSUCO, SOPAL, INB, and SLM; only the remaining shares held by the state in SLM are being sold.

78. As regards the remaining shares held by the state in GMB, SIFA, Fasoplast, and Burkina & Shell, the sale process was suspended until in-depth research could be carried out on the financial positions of these enterprises.

79. **With respect to liberalization of the economy**, in 2003 the hydrocarbons sector experienced an enormous upsurge. SONABHY recorded the arrival of two new oil companies as customers, namely, PLUF and Oryx-Burkina. The market share of TOTALFINAELF, which had dominated the hydrocarbon market in 2002 (41.24 percent), declined sharply (33 percent) in 2003 to the benefit of Shell (36.08 percent). The share of Mobil was 12.47 percent, while the other companies shared the remaining 18.15 percent. Among the young companies, ECODIS was remarkable in its penetration of the market in 2002 (2.85 percent). This company further improved its market share in 2003. The number of distribution stations rose to 295 in 2003.

80. The adoption of the new system for setting hydrocarbon prices made it possible to record price trends. In 2003 there were 12 price structures with increases and decreases as petroleum product prices rose and fell on the international market.

81. The Community legislation on competition, adopted in May 2002, became effective as of January 1, 2003. This law deals essentially with freedom in pricing and the applicable rules on competition and related sanctions. From now on, the WAEMU zone is governed by this legislation. As a result, it takes precedence over national rules. The national right to competition thus becomes residual. The entry into force of this Community legislation represents significant progress and a definite advantage for the eight WAEMU member states.

82. **Liberalization of the cotton sector.** For acceleration of the reform in the sector, the Cotton Sector Reform Monitoring Committee was created on December 12, 2002 by Decree 2002-104/MCPEA/MAHRH/MECV/MFB. In 2003, the implementation of the reform was exemplified in the following actions: review, amendment, and adoption of the draft plans for the evolution of the cotton sector and the specifications applicable to operators in the sector; review and adoption of the consultation process covering the technical prequalification bid documents, the notice in the press, the draft agreements on the sale of assets, and the draft memorandum of understanding on the specifications to be signed between the government and the cotton companies; and the issuance of invitations to bid, followed by the operations of processing the technical bids received. Similarly, a permanent secretariat was created on December 19, 2003 to monitor the liberalized cotton sector by Decree 2003-644/PRE/PM/ MCPEA/MAHRH/MFB/MECV. This structure will be responsible for monitoring the management of the sector and ensuring observance of the specifications by the various participants; it is required to report to the Cotton Sector Reform Monitoring Committee.

83. **The improvement of the business climate takes account of the institutional, regulatory, and legal issues.** In general, considerable efforts were made to improve the competitiveness of enterprises in 2003.

84. The Enterprise Office of Burkina Faso (MEBF) has been in operation since December 9, 2003. It has 181 members, including some 30 professional associations. Several applications for training, feasibility studies, financing—in sum, for the strengthening of the operational capacity of enterprises—were made to the MEBF, to be covered by the Shared-Cost Support Fund (FSCP).

85. The Trade Point, a trade facilitation center, remains a veritable tool for the promotion of enterprises, especially in the context of trade globalization. To date, the artisanal sector has been the main one to benefit from the advantages of the Trade Point in Burkina Faso. Apart from the artisanal sector, other sectors such as unprocessed hides and shea butter, are benefiting from it. In 2003, 216 business opportunities were collected, processed, and made available to users.

86. Fasonorm, within the framework of the standardization of the quality of products, of goods and services, and of industrial and scientific metrology, organized seminars in 2003 to provide information, heighten awareness, and supply training in quality management (ISO 9000, ISO 17025) and the assurance of wholesomeness (BPH/BPF, HACCP). In addition, sectoral workshops were held to identify needs for standards in the sectors of fruit and vegetables, construction materials, fishing products, and animal products. Technical committees and subcommittees on standardization were formed. Assistance was provided to agri-food companies for the establishment of systems for management of the wholesomeness or quality of products (BPH/BPF, HACCP). In terms of prospects, the objective is to define 100 standards by end-2004 for the sectors mentioned above.

87. Action has also already begun for the establishment of a receivership fund, with the adoption of Decree 2003-055/MJ/MCPEA/MTEJ of December 5, 2003 on the creation, composition, attributions, and operations of the commission responsible for establishing the receivership fund for use within the framework of labor conflicts. The draft laws creating the receivership fund have been prepared, and Article 607 of the Procedures Code has been amended.

88. As regards the financing of enterprises, the government's efforts have facilitated the financing of SMEs/SMIs through adequate structures such as PAPME, FASI, FAPE, PNAR-TD, etc.

89. In July 2003, the annual meeting between the government and the private sector addressed the matter of implementing the recommendations of the July 2002 meeting. The creation of the Joint Technical Committee (CTP), installed on May 9, 2003, facilitated measurement of the extent to which the actions and recommendations of the July 5, 2002 meeting had been implemented.

90. **In support of the productive sectors**, certificates of compliance with the Investment Code were granted in 2003 to 23 enterprises with activities related to investment totaling CFAF 33 billion. These enterprises will facilitate the creation of 870 jobs and the achievement of a value added of CFAF 84 billion over a five-year period. Among the enterprises certified, 13 were actually able to start up their business. They needed CFAF 12.1 billion in investments and generated 350 permanent jobs.

91. As regards public procurement, with a view to speeding up the payment of invoices by the government, the average time lag between validation and payment was reduced from 75 days in 2001 to 48 days in the third quarter of 2003. To this end, a benchmark was established for payment deadlines in public expenditure matters; a payment deadline monitoring committee was set up; a validation application form was designed, and a committee was instituted to review the classification of supporting documentation on expenditure with a view to its simplification.

92. The business climate improved with the simplification of requirements for the creation of enterprises and the establishment of commercial instruments. The number of formalities for the creation of enterprises is still eight, seven of which are compulsory. The number of formalities to be observed before the profession of business person can be exercised was reduced from 11 to nine, and six formalities overall were considerably simplified with respect to the composition of files and the delegation of signing authority. The deadlines for the observance of formalities, for their part, were reduced as shown in Table [10]:

Table 10: Deadlines for Observance of Formalities

FORMALITY	2002	2003
Professional business person's card	1 week	24 hours
Authorization to engage in business	3 months	15 days
Business registration	1 week	48 hours
Notice on charters of companies being formed	1 week	48 hours
Attestation of activities	72 hours	24 hours
Prior declaration of imports	48 hours	Immediately
Special import authorization	72 hours	24 hours
Tobacco monopoly clearance	24 hours	Immediately
Certificate of origin	24 hours	Immediately
Authorization to set up industrial units	1 month	1 week
Observance of the Investment Code		
Examination of documentation	48 hours	48 hours
Granting of a license	2 months	1 month
Verification of start-up of business	2 months	1 month

Source: One-Stop Shop (CGU)

93. Overall, the average deadlines for observing the formalities for the creation of enterprises were reduced from 15 days to 48 hours; those for business formalities, from 24 hours to immediately; and those for investment formalities, from two months to one month.

3.1.2.2.Reduction of factor costs

94. To prevent the rise in production costs borne by enterprises from impeding the competitiveness of the economy, the government undertook a wide range of reforms and created regulatory bodies in the energy, telecommunications, and transportation sectors.

95. **The energy sector.** It was planned to begin in 2003 the process of setting up the electricity line linking Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou, to introduce a special electricity rate structure for industrial units, to establish a body to regulate the energy sector, to adopt a rural electrification strategy and a related implementation action plan, and to create a rural electrification fund. In general, considerable efforts were made in 2003 to improve the competitiveness of enterprises and build electricity production capacity.

96. To reduce kilowatt-per-hour costs and build electricity production capacity, the government began actions to establish the link between the Burkinabé and Ivoirien networks. With this in view, and after the Ferkessedougou-Bobo Dioulasso link had been established, the process was started for laying the electricity line to connect Bobo Dioulasso and Ouagadougou. In 2003 work was also done to complete the bid documents and wrap up the financing.

97. In 2003 the achievements recorded were 21,060 new SONABEL service connections, of which 961 were at promotional prices (discounts of 5-15 percent); 318 extensions; and the electrification of 50 towns. The impact of this was an improvement in the coverage rate (13.4 percent in 2003) and an increase in the number of customers (226,691). Electricity rates were kept the same.

98. The government engaged in discussions on the introduction of a special electricity rate structure for industrial units. During the government/private sector meeting held on July 18, 2003 in Bobo Dioulasso, the Ministry of Mines, Quarries, and Energy was given the task of forming a committee of manufacturers and Administration representatives within the framework of discussions on the introduction of a special electricity rate structure for industrial units. The members of this committee were appointed by Decree 2003-072/MCE/ SG/DGE of September 4, 2003. The committee intended to use the results of the study on short-term tariffs (2003-2012) to make proposals regarding a possible rate adjustment in favor of the industries of Burkina Faso, but further work is still outstanding on the study.

99. With respect to the establishment of a body to regulate the energy sector, progress was slow in 2003. Indeed, the consultant responsible for the regulation study (ICEA) has first to wait for the preliminary study on the electricity and hydrocarbons subsectors before completing the work.

100. The other key aspect of the government's energy policy continues to be rural electrification. In 2003, the rate of rural electrification was 12.5 percent. The process continued for the adoption of a rural electrification strategy and a related implementation action plan. A study on the strategy was started, with a view to the establishment of a rural electrification inventory, the formulation of a rural electrification strategy based on the pertinent government policies and on the projects and programs implemented and under way in this area, and the drafting of a plan for the implementation of this strategy. A workshop was held in mid-June 2003 to validate the results of the study. The process is ongoing to take account of the "poverty reduction" and "synergy with other sectors" aspect and to define a program and clusters of eligible rural electrification projects consistent with the National Electrification Plan.

101. To this end, Decree 2003-089/PRES/PM/MCE on the creation, attributions, organization, and operations of a rural electrification development fund was adopted on February 19, 2003. An agreement was concluded with the Kingdom of Denmark, which undertook to finance the operating expenses of this structure for a two-year period.

102. **In the area of telecommunications**, really enormous progress was achieved in reforming the sector. The choice of the Burkinabé government to make telecommunications a universal service accessible to all was exemplified by the adoption in March 2003 of a universal telecommunications service development strategy and a strategy for the partial privatization of ONATEL. Within this framework, a call for expressions of interest with a view to the selection of a strategic partner was issued in May 2003. In addition, the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPT) received funding from the project in support of competitiveness and the development of enterprises (PACDE), for the implementation of a rural telephony pilot project in the context of the universal service development strategy.

103. Also, the various reforms in the telecommunications sector gave force to the opening up of the mobile telephony subsector to competition. One of the immediate consequences of this was a reduction in the costs of telecommunications, a rise in the number of subscribers, and, as a result, an increase in the density of telecommunications.

104. As regards fixed telephony, the cost of local communications remained stable between 2002 and 2003. However, the interurban rate for fixed telephony, which stood at CFAF 150 a minute in 2001, declined in 2003. In 2003 the international rate fell, stagnating mainly at CFAF 300 a minute for the WAEMU zone, and CFAF 600 a minute for the non-WAEMU zone, France, and Belgium. These adjustments led to growth in the overall stock of telephones.

105. The stock of fixed lines, which totaled 61,908 in 2002, thus increased by 7.64 percent or 66,639 fixed lines in 2003. The total number of towns and localities served went from 187 in 2002 to 191 in 2003. Over the same period, the density of fixed telephony rose from 0.52 to 0.55, that is, from 5.2 lines to 5.5 lines per 1,000 inhabitants. The number of private tele-centers, for their part, climbed from 3,885 in 2002 to 5,446 in 2003; this represented an increase of 40.18 percent. In addition, 174 localities were served with fixed telephony in 2003.

106. The mobile telephony market has been shared since 2000 by three operators (Celtel, Télécel, and Telmob). This competitive environment helped in 2003 to push the rates for services offered downward, by 11 percent in the rate for calls within the network, 10 percent in the rate for calls between networks and to local fixed telephones, and 20 percent in the rate for interurban calls to fixed telephones (see the table below). In 2002, the mobile telephony stock was estimated at 113,088 subscribers; in 2003 it reached 243,595 subscribers for the three operators; this represents an increase of 115.4 percent. The effect of this rise was an increase in the density of mobile telephony, from 1.47 to 2.05, or 14.7-20.5 lines per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2003, 21 towns were covered by Celtel, 19 towns by Télécel Faso, and 22 localities by Telmob.

Table 11: Evolution of Telecommunications Service Rates per Minute for the Sector as a Whole

Type of Service Rates	2001	2002	2003	Changes 2002-2003 (-)
Rate for calls within the network	174	174	155	11%
Rate for calls between networks	269	269	242	10%
Rate for calls to local fixed telephones	195	195	176	10%
Rate for interurban calls to fixed telephones	283	283	227	20%

Source: Artel

107. In addition, the accelerated development of cybercafés helped improve access to the Internet. The speed of the international link, which was 128 kbits a second in 1998, rose to 22 mbits a second in 2003, and the number of subscribers climbed from 1,492 in 1998 to nearly 10,000 in 2003. The spread of secondary Internet access nodes in the principal localities and the upcoming launch of transmission by fiber optic link will make it possible to strengthen considerably the possibilities of access to the Internet.

108. All these efforts have led to an overall improvement in tele-density at the national level from 1.99 in 2002 to 2.60 in 2003 because of spectacular development of mobile telephony. Mobile telephony represented 3.6 times the number of fixed telephone subscribers, increasing by 115.4 percent between 2002 and 2003, compared with 7.64 percent in the growth of the number of fixed telephony subscribers over the same period. In 2003, the number of jobs directly created in the telecommunications sector was 1,522, compared with 1,466 in 2002.

Table 12: Evolution of Sectoral Indicators in the Telecommunications Sector, 2000-2003

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of fixed lines	53,217	58,036	61,908	66,639
Number of mobile telephones	25,500	76,184	113,088	243,595
Number of towns and localities served with fixed telephony	152	173	187	191
Private tele-centers	1,437	2,393	3,885	5,446
Number of Internet subscribers	3,190	3,121	3,823	8,700
Number of direct jobs	1,272	1,514	1,466	1,522
Fixed telephone density	0.45	0.49	0.52	0.55
Mobile telephone density	0.21	0.63	1.47	2.05
Fixed and mobile telephone density	0.66	1.12	1.99	2.60

Source: Ministry of Post and Telecommunications

109. **In the area of transportation**, rates fluctuated in 2003, depending on whether the means used was road, rail, or air.

110. As regards road transport toward the ports, the Ivoirien crisis forced economic operators to turn to other supply sources, and this in turn led to considerable supplementary costs, compared with the 2002 rates, for the transportation of both merchandise and passengers. The supplementary costs borne by economic operators of 2TCX20 and 1TCX40 containers following the change in suppliers are estimated at CFAF 175,000 in 2002 and CFAF 250,000 in 2003—a 42.85 percent rate of increase. The supplementary transportation cost per metric ton for food products climbed from

CFAF 5,250 to CFAF 7,000, and for the transportation of reinforcement bars and tiles from CFAF 5,250 to CFAF 7,750. For example, the rates charged by OTRAF for the transportation of goods in 2003 (Abidjan-Ouagadougou route) experienced the highest growth rates (22.72 percent) in 2002/2003, compared with the other routes (Lomé-Ouagadougou, Téma-Ouagadougou, and Cotonou-Ouagadougou). The same was true of the rates for one-way 2TCX20 and 1TCX40 container transportation (17.18 percent). For grain transportation, the highest rates were 21.87 percent and 21.69 percent respectively on the Abidjan-Ouagadougou and Lomé-Ouagadougou routes.

111. With regard to rail transport, the Ivoirien crisis forced the companies operating on the only railway linking Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso to suspend their activities in 2003.

112. With regard to air transport, in 2003 the traffic experienced an upsurge in flows of passenger and freight aircraft at the international airports of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. Aircraft flows in Ouagadougou rose from 8,965 in 2002 to 10,487, or by about 17 percent, and in Bobo Dioulasso from 2,591 in 2002 to 2,760, or by 6.52 percent. The number of passengers increased from 221,318 in 2002 to 228,809 in 2003 for Ouagadougou Airport, or by 3.38 percent. In Bobo Dioulasso, the number of passengers increased from 24,251 in 2002 to 25,016 in 2003, or by 3.15 percent. Freight tonnage grew from 4,297 metric tons to 4,604 metric tons for Ouagadougou (up 7.14 percent) and fell from 173 metric tons in 2002 to 60 metric tons in 2003 for Bobo Dioulasso (down 65.31 percent).

113. Passenger ticket fares plunged appreciably toward a number of destinations offered by most of the airlines operating in the Burkina Faso airports (see Table 1[3]).

Table 13: Air Fares Within Africa, Excluding Taxes, 2002/2003 (in CFA francs)

Destination	Full Fare	Excursion Fare
	Return Trip	Return Trip
Ouagadougou to Bobo-Dioulasso	50,000	
Abidjan	171,800	120,000
Bamako	160,000	130,000
Cotonou	217,400	152,200
Lomé	189,400	132,600
Dakar	360,000	300,000
Niamey	153,400	107,500

Source: DGACM/MITH

114. For long-distance charter flights, fares were well below those of regular flights (CFAF 338,000 return, compared with CFAF 1,137,000 return). This led to a 3 percent increase in the number of passengers bound for Paris in 2003, compared with 2002.

3.1.2.3. Development of basic economic infrastructures

115. The weakness of the infrastructures in place, in terms of quantity, quality, and cost, is an important factor in the low competitiveness of Burkinabé products. To remove this constraint, undisputed efforts were made in 2003.

116. As regards the development of basic infrastructures, the process of restoring the Rood Wooko central market is under way, with the issuance of invitations to bid for the demolition of the burnt-out parts of the market, as well as the architectural competition. Pending completion of the work, a site was fitted out for use by the Rood Wooko traders in 2003. Model shops were even built there.

117. With respect to the economic infrastructures, it is also noteworthy that the refrigerating slaughterhouses of Bobo Dioulasso and Ouagadougou were rebuilt, and the Fruit Terminal and other buildings were constructed. The restoration work on the Ouagadougou refrigerating slaughterhouse is expected to provide a large capacity in favorable hygienic conditions.

118. In addition, the Ivorian crisis has had the effect of making an enclave of the entire western region of Burkina Faso; the government has put a program in place for the establishment of infrastructures to open up this region. Accordingly, paving works were carried out on the Diébougou-Djipolgo and Djipolgo-Ouèssa segments. Also, a detailed technical study was done of the construction and paving work performed on the Yéguéresso-Diébougou road, and the field phase of the topographic study has just been completed. Furthermore, the contract for the feasibility study on the Yéguéresso-Diébougou-Léo road and the Hamélé ramp has just been approved.

119. Given the isolation of Mouhoun province, the government has set up a direct VSAT international link in Dédougou and has launched the paving works on the Bobo-Dédougou road. In addition, to strengthen the divisional administrative area (ZAD) of Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou, the subhubs in these two towns were expanded.

3.1.2.4. Support for the growth-producing sectors

120. **Industries:** In 1998, an industrial development policy had been defined by the Burkinabé government, and a sector-based approach was chosen. This strategy identified 12 sectors, in particular cotton, grains, fruit and vegetables, oleaginous plants, animal resources (milk, meat, leather, and skins), the manufacture of metalworks, and polymers (rubber and plastics).

121. The importance of access to the regional and international markets as outlets for the increased production of our industries is recognized. This means that the Burkinabé economy must be opened up to foreign trade, so that the high cost of inputs can be reduced, as well as to foreign direct investment.

122. The government has taken steps to reduce the time needed for the installation of industrial units and to reduce taxation. It is noteworthy that considerable progress has been achieved with respect to industrial installation. Authorization for industrial installation is now obtained, at the latest, one week after an application is lodged, and the business can be conducted under normal procedures or under licensing arrangements; the latter arrangements provide eligibility for tax and customs benefits granted under the Investment Code.

123. Burkina Faso applies the WAEMU common external tariff (CET) to goods imported from third countries, as well as supplementary duties (statistical fees and Community solidarity withholdings), while industrial products from enterprises in the WAEMU zone and approved under Preferential Community Tax (TPC) arrangements are eligible for exemptions. The simple average rate of the duties actually applied on imports of nonagricultural products (excluding petroleum) is 14.3 percent, but the WTO Secretariat's analysis of the Burkinabé tariff applied reveals the progressive nature of the tariff arrangements, depending on the degree of processing taking place, and the relatively high level of protection granted to finished products.

124. **Small-scale mines:** Small-scale mining, which provides employment at nearly 200 sites for 200,000 persons, has led to the production of six metric tons of gold, representing a value of about CFAF 36 billion. In 2003 such mining contributed nearly CFAF 500 million at the level of local governments and a similar amount for the national budget.

125. A study of the mining sector revealed that artisanal mining remains an activity that provides jobs and income for the poor. Also, the government decided, during the 2003 review of the PRSP, to adopt small-scale mining as a priority area for the years to come.

126. Within the framework of the promotion, coordination, control, and monitoring of activities to develop mineral resources in 2003, 26 sites were visited, applications received for authorization to engage in artisanal mining, primarily for gold, numbered 66, of which 23 were granted, seven are pending payment of fees for the decision to be made, 18 were denied because of overlapping with

research permits, and three were denied for noncompliance with the legislation in force. Other applications were either for renewal, or for activity on a site that had already been granted to others. In the same context of proactivity, the latest version of the Mining Code was adopted by the National Assembly on May 8, 2003.

127. **Tourism:** The government drafted a national tourism charter in 2003, with the agreement of all those involved in the sector, around the objectives of promoting sound, sustainable tourism. The policy of developing and promoting touristic sites now places the emphasis on ecotourism and agrotourism.

128. In 2003, Burkina Faso received from various areas of the world more tourists (216,653) than in 2002 (198,376); this represented an increase of 9.21 percent. Tourists from Europe made up the largest number, followed by those from other African countries, as shown in Table 1[4]. Revenue from tourism totaled CFAF 28 billion in 2003, compared with CFAF 27 billion in 2002; this represented an increase of 3.7 percent but was much less than that recorded in 2002 (6.44 percent), compared with 2001. This highlights the importance of a biennial event such as the Ouagadougou International Arts and Crafts Fair (SIAO). There are major touristic opportunities that can usefully be drawn from the organization of the country into four zones with 324 sites.

Table 14: Breakdown by Area of Origin of Tourists in Burkina Faso

	2001	2002	2003
Africa	50,241	55,144	65,459
Europe	62,870	73,076	76,743
America	8,041	9,840	10,025
Asia	3,288	4,636	4,718
Burkinabé nationals living abroad	4,009	7,508	6,178
Residents	55,528	48,172	53,530
TOTAL	184,289	198,376	216,653

Source: DEP/MACT

3.3 Access to basic social services

129. Access to social services concerns a number of areas, including basic education; basic health care; drinking water; improvement of living conditions (housing and urban design); social security and improvement of the status of women.

3.3.1 Education

3.3.1.1 Objectives

130. Measures in the field of education adopted in the course of the year 2003 aimed at continuing the efforts deployed on behalf of the poorest sectors of the population, improvement of the financial and operational resources of the MEBA, and continuation of literacy efforts. The policy focus was on subsidizing schooling in the 20 provinces where school enrollment is the lowest; the transfer of responsibilities for recruiting and assigning teachers to the regional DREBAs; and administrative measures implementing the sub-cycle system starting in the 2003-2004 school year.

131. As regards literacy specifically, the actions taken related to: drawing up an action plan for literacy and training of women, together with a program for the post-literacy period; definition of a clear, flexible and effective strategy for printing and distributing manuals and guidebooks for AENF/editorial policy; and implementation of a communication plan for strategy in the “*faire, faire*” program.

132. The government’s determination to improve financial programming in the sector implies creation of a CDMT for the education sector, in order to ensure adequate financing of the PDDEB.

133. In addition to these specific measures, progress resulting from the implementation of the CSLP since the year 2000 is to be made a permanent feature of the sectoral effort. Implementing these measures promises to result in an overall school enrollment rate of 52 percent by the year 2003, including a rate of 46 percent for girls. In the 20 provinces where school enrollment is lowest, the corresponding rates should be 34 percent and 30 percent. The rate of repeated grades per sub-cycle is expected to reach 9 percent, 12 percent and 14 percent, respectively, of the CP, the CE and CM1 cycles. As for the ratio of one book per every two pupils, it is expected to be doubled between 2002 and 2003, reaching 0.7 and 0.8 for math and French books, respectively. Regarding literacy, newly literate pupils are expected to number 66,059 in 2003, including 35,005 in the 20 priority provinces. These new additions to the literate pool are expected to bring the literacy rate up to 32.25 percent in 2003.

3.3.1.2 Status of implementation of principal measures and specific actions

134. A bright spot of the 2003-2004 school year was the personal support given to educational initiatives by the President of Burkina Faso, regarding activities such as (i) experimentation with bilingual instruction and satellite schools; (ii) the 25/2005 initiative under the auspices of UNICEF whose goal is to equalize access to schooling by girls and boys by the year 2005; (iii) the so-called “fast track,” or accelerated procedure of the Education for All (EPT) initiative supported by the PDDEB, resulting in the mobilization of an additional CFAF 23 billion in funding; (iv) the President’s attendance at the meeting of the high-level Education for All monitoring committee. Added to this official involvement was the unanimous support of the technical, financial and corporate partners, all inclined to promote basic education.

135. The aforementioned mobilization of support energized the implementation of the PDDEB, resulting in (i) training of nearly 5,000 qualified teachers available to serve both the public and private sectors; (ii) recruitment of 2,550 certified assistant teachers for the 2003-2004 school year; (iii) a series of meetings bringing together chairmen of institutions and leaders from civil society for exchanges of information and views; and (iv) the launch of regional technical programs of the PDDEB and immersion workshops. All of these actions had major impacts on the PDDEB, tending to the objectives indicated above.

136. ***Continuation of efforts on behalf of the poorest segments of the population.*** The government continued the free distribution of school texts and materials, food to school canteens and free gift of a minimum package of school supplies to all pupils enrolled in the various levels of CP1. Also, with a view to energizing school enrollment by girls, the government continued to exempt the parents of female pupils from PTA dues.

137. ***Improvement of the financial and operational resources of the MEBA.*** The piloting ability of the MEBA was strengthened in 2003 by the implementation of numerous types of training provided to agents of its central administration and field workers. This training made the various managerial staffs aware of the new requirements for change embodied in the functional and hierarchical organizational chart of the MEBA, geared to the attainment of the objectives of the PDDEB.

138. As for teacher training, the value of primary training programs initiated over the 2002-2003 school year in all the ENEPs was confirmed in 2003-2004, and additional implementation measures were added to them. To lessen the deterioration of the quality of primary training resulting from the late uptake by the ENEPs, the various administrators of the ENEPs adopted a modular teaching system, revised schedules and introduced innovative practices based on pro-active methods.

139. Regarding the updating of skills of practicing teachers, research shows that continuing education of teachers is limited, and basically concerns pedagogical innovations such as cluster classes, doubling and mixed grades. In addition, teacher's advancement groups and teaching conferences lack effectiveness because of insufficient support and follow-up provided to teachers. To meet this challenge, a teacher's continuing education strategy was drawn up. It maintains lists of continuing education activities and organizes these activities, tracks completion of the activities and records costing components to be shared by the state and its partners.

140. The abilities of agents of the MEBA have been strengthened in a training program on planning for DEP agents located in various field administrative units. This training facilitated creation of the 2004 action plans. As for the piloting tools (organizational chart and educational chart), not all of the provincial field agents have been provided with training in 2003. Training in financial planning and management has been touched on in the course of training in developing the sectoral CDMT.

141. ***Finalization of the transfer of responsibility for recruitment and assignment of teachers to the DREBAs.*** This measure was not able to be implemented, and recruitment of staff is still centralized at the office of the Ministry of Civil Service. As for the redeployment of personnel, this awaits the findings of a study carried out by the MFPRE on local management of MEBA personnel.

142. Generally speaking, 2003 did not see a complete resolution of the problems of teaching personnel (recruitment, salary management, career guidance, etc.).

143. ***Administrative measures bearing on the sub-cycle system.*** Following the educational policy letter adopted by decree in May 2001, the Minister of Basic Education and Literacy issued a circular letter dated April 2002 urging automatic passing of students within the same sub-cycle and prohibiting the return of students to the preliminary cycle (CP). It was also noted that repeating a grade is authorized only at the CP2, CE2 and CM2 levels, within a limit of 10 percent of students enrolled in each class.

144. Implementation of the educational policy letter in these phases will improve the rates of promotion and thereby the efficiency of the system.

145. ***Continuation of efforts in literacy and informal education.*** An action plan for women's literacy has been drawn up and awaits implementation. In addition, a draft strategy for production and distribution of textbooks and study guides (AENF/publishing policy) has been drawn up. It is to be reviewed by a forum consisting of all the players involved. Similarly, with a view to controlling costs and involving the target populations, a communications plan on strategy for the "*faire, faire*" program has been drawn up and is being implemented.

146. In 2003, although progress was recorded in reaching the defined objectives, much remained to be done as regards the strategy for the post-literacy period. Such a strategy was not drawn up. Steps must now be taken to create such a strategy so as to open up opportunities to those graduating from the literacy programs.

147. Financial considerations. The year 2003 saw the creation of a three-year sectoral budget framework and greater financial commitment on the part of the state. MEBA drew up a CDMT 2004-2006 project which facilitated inclusion of a number of issues (infrastructures, teaching personnel, supplies) in the CDMT 2005-2007 of the state budget as mirrors of anticipated costs in

view of accelerating education. To support implementation of the PDDEB, a budget allocation totaling CFAF 500 million was included in the state budget for management year 2004.

148. In addition to these measures, linked to objectives defined for year 2003, the government made the decision to enroll every pupil of school age. Mobile units designed to remind parents of the need to enroll their children—and girls in particular—were deployed. Finally, year 2003 actions included the technical launch of the PDDEB and continuation of the minimum school supplies kit.

3.3.1.3 Progress of major indicators

149. Joint visitations in March and September 2003 recorded progress in the PDDEB performance indicators regarding access to education and quality of education, despite difficulties encountered. The joint follow-up/evaluation missions also allowed the donor community to observe the correct application of good governance principles and transparent management, even though these practices, with their freight of procedures, sometimes slowed down or delayed the launch of some programmed activities.

150. The principal measures and actions implemented in 2003 improved the performance of the basic education system, boosting the sectoral indicators in significant fashion. The main results are shown in Table 15:

Table 15: School statistics for 2003

Indicators	2002-2003		2003-2004	
	Objective	Result (%)	Objective	Result (%)
I. Raw rate of admissions to CP1:				
I.1. Overall	42	52.9	49	66.0
Of which, girls	37	45.4	46	61.5
I.2 In 20 priority provinces	32	43.2	42	52.4
Of which, girls	24	35.7	39	48.5
II. New admissions to CP1 (number)	191,631	212,874	234,292	271,920
III. Raw enrollment rate				
III.1 Overall	50.1	47.5	51.6	52.2
Of which, girls	38	41.0	44.6	46.3
III.2 In 20 priority provinces	31	32.9	34.0	37.6
Of which, girls	26	26.7	30.0	32.0
IV. Repeated grade (%)				
CP	11	10.5	9	7.6
CE	14	15.6	12	13.5
CM		16.6	14	15.7
V. Increase in number of classes		20,251		22,330

Source: DEP/MEBA

151. In 2003, the rate of school enrollment reached 52.2 percent, or an increase of nearly five percentage points compared to 2002; the rate was slightly higher than the target. The enrollment rate for girls also increased sharply, as did the overall rate: 46.3 percent in 2003 compared to 41 percent in 2002. This rate was also slightly higher than the targeted rate of 44.6 percent in 2003. The rate of admissions to CP1 was more than 13 points higher than its level in 2002; the rate for girls was 16 points higher.

152. To sum up, the new school year, 2003-2004, was characterized by a strong increase in new enrollments in CP1 (28 percent), contrasting with a less significant expansion of infrastructures (10 percent). The disparity was bridged only by the prompt initiatives of parents, who built temporary classrooms for the new admissions.

153. As for the 20 priority provinces where school enrollment is the lowest, the various admissions rates for 2003 reflect a strong increase in enrollment, notably in the case of girls. The raw rate of admissions rose from 43.2 percent in 2002 to 52.4 percent in 2003 for the 20 provinces as a whole,

a net improvement of about 10 percentage points. For girls, the rate rose from about 36 percent to around 49 percent, for an increase of 13 points.

154 **Improved access to basic education.** Surveying the preceding picture, broader access to basic education is seen to be based necessarily on construction and rehabilitation of classrooms. The ten-year program for development of basic instruction (PDDEB) projected construction of 2,300 classrooms a year, an objective that was raised to 3,300 in line with the “Fast Track” initiative. After two years of implemented programs, the results have come slower than expected. The number of classrooms rose from 19,252 in 2001-2002 to 20,251 in 2002-2003, an increase of 5.2 percent. The figures for 2003-2004 show 22,330 classrooms, for an increase of 10 percent.

155. As regards specifically the construction of schools within the framework of the common basket (Netherlands, World bank and Canada), 129 schools were scheduled to be built in 2003. As of the month of September, 64 of the 129 building projects were completed and certified, and 61 are in the process of being completed. Regarding Burkina Faso’s other partners in education, notably the NGOs, their contribution increased availability of education as follows:

- OSEO: 57 classrooms, 36 housing units, 19 latrines;
- OXFAM: 18 classrooms, 6 latrines, 6 wells, 15 housing units;
- PLAN: 40 classrooms, 42 housing units, 5 wells, 4 latrines;
- PAOEB: 8 school complexes, including housing and latrines;
- UNICEF: 10 satellite schools, 7 wells.

156. Studying this balance sheet, we conclude that almost the entire projected classroom construction for 2003-2004 has yet to be completed. The delay is due to a number of problems, in order of importance: the freeze on credits for the construction of classrooms approved in 2003; difficulties in identifying building sites, given the nonfunctioning school map, the slow analysis procedure, the lack of expertise in the DAF and inadequate financial and technical ability of local construction enterprises.

157. In the area of infrastructure, the most remarkable innovation was the decentralized execution of building contracts (from the bidding stage to construction and approval). Thus 156 school complexes were handled by the DPEBAs using external financing. This experiment involved real advantages, but has encountered difficulties owing to a lack of mastery of procedures for entering into contracts—this despite training received—and financial and technical inadequacies of the businesses doing the bidding.

158. The awareness building activities for the education of girls undertaken by the Direction de la Promotion de l’Education des Filles, with the help of UNICEF, contributed to improved female admissions, whose continuing increase in school enrollment reads as follows: 77,804 in 2001-2002; 89,981 in 2002-2003; and 124,639 in 2003-2004, i.e. an increase of 16 percent between 2001 and 2002, and 39 percent between 2002 and 2003. The ratio of girls to boys has reached 0.85:1, which means that a 1:1 ratio can be expected to be achieved by 2005, as planned.

159. Regarding the education of children who have left school or were never schooled, research shows that in the Centres d’Education de Base Non Formelle (CEBNF), the number of enrollments rose from 2,062 in 2002 to 2,387 in 2003. With a view to improving the quality of this type of education, a CEBNF rehabilitation plan was drawn up along with training modules for leaders in such Centres.

160. **Adult literacy.** The number of students enrolled in literacy classes rose from 106,440 in 2002 to 154,481 in 2003, an increase of 44 percent (Table 16). As for Complementary Basic Education (FCB), total enrollments increased by 24 percent, from 40,024 in 2002 to 49,529 in 2003. Women accounted for more than half of the enrollees in these two types of literacy schooling, and female

enrollments increased at a higher rate than those of men from one year to the next—a sign of female commitment to literacy. However, it must be said that the graduation rate for female learners was from six to eight percentage points lower than the rate for men, owing to the difficulties experienced by women in attending such schooling sessions from beginning to end.

161. In the 20 priority provinces (PP), enrollment in Beginning Literacy (AI) totaled 58,796 in 2003, or 38.1 percent of all enrollments. Complementary Basic Education (FCB) enrolled 14,235 in 2003, or 28.74 percent of all enrollees. Specific Technical Training (FTS) enrolled 7,172 persons, including 2,040 women and 5,132 men. It should be noted that since the implementation of FONAENF, more and more learners are gaining access to the FTS.

Table 16. Literacy campaigns of 2001-2002 and 2002-2003

Type of program	2001-2002 campaign						2002-2003 campaign					
	Enrolled			Graduated			Enrolled			Graduated		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
I. AI	45,442	61,198	106,640	24,760	30,909	55,669	69,958	84,523	154,481	43,203	46,895	90,098
II. FCB	18,028	21,996	40,024	12,265	11,097	23,362	24,409	25,120	49,529	17,337	16,522	33,859
III. FTS							5,137	2,095	7,232	4,971	2,014	6,985

Source: MEBA/Direction générale de l’alphabétisation et de l’éducation non formelle

162. FONAENF contributed 31,639 new learners to the Beginning Literacy (AI) program of the 2002-2003 campaign, including about 60 percent women; the opening of 984 AI centers, 248 FCB centers, 2 A3F centers, 27 FTS centers, and publication of 7 post-literacy documents. The 2002-2003 campaign involved 32 provinces and accounted for more than 20 percent of enrollees country-wide. The 2002-2004 campaign plans to finance 174 operators who will open 1,787 AI centers, 1,042 FCB centers, 45 A3F centers and 92 FTS centers, in 44 of Burkina Faso’s provinces.

163. **Improved quality and effectiveness of basic education.** This analysis bears on formal education and informal education as well.

164. *In formal education*, the action plan for improving the effectiveness of basic education recorded positive results in implementation. In the course of 2003, there was satisfactory improvement in the principal indicators, including a reduction in the rate of abandonment of studies, and increased rates of graduation, completion of studies, and success in taking the CEPE. During the year, only the rate of repeated grades deteriorated.

165. Despite the implementation of the sub-cycle system, the rate of repeated grades remained high in 2003, falling short of the year’s objectives. This underperformance was especially noticeable in the CM, taking into account the fact that all pupils holding the CEP certificate and not allowed to compete for entry into the sixth form repeat the CM2 class. In any event, for lack of educational offerings for classes in the sixth form, the transition from CM2 to the sixth form is often in jeopardy. For instance, at the start of school year 2003-2004, there were only 18,000 places in the sixth form available to the 80,000 holders of the CEP.

166. The student teacher ratio rose from an average of 51 pupils per teacher in 2002-2003 to 52 pupils per teacher in 2003-2004. This national average masks disparities by region and by type of institution (public, private). Currently, the ratio varies between 28 pupils per teacher and 71 pupils per teacher, depending on the region and on the type of institution.

167. The number of instructional hours is expected to rise to 800 hours since 2002 and the terms of the circular letter promulgated by the Minister of Basic Education. However, the actual number of instructional hours averages 720 hours, i.e. well below the number of hours called for in principle. A study is being made of the increased learning time and reorganization of the sub-cycle system.

168. The year 2003 saw an improvement over 2002 as concerns the ratios of reading and mathematics texts per two pupils. However, the figures fall short of expectations, and the main reason given for the lag is the long delay in delivery and distribution of textbooks in the course of school year 2003-2004. In 2003 as in 2002 the ratio was stable at 0.4, compared to the projected goal of 0.9. The ratio for reading texts doubled, from 0.4 in 2002 to 0.8 in 2003, in line with the announced target.

169. In the education sector's nutrition and health area, an agreement was signed between MEBA and the NGOs such as HKI, CRS, etc. for its execution. In addition, as concerns activities in the fight against HIV/AIDS, notably communications activities aimed at changing behavior and monitoring/evaluation of activities, three pandemic prevention programs were undertaken with the APEs and the AMEs. The Integrated Education-HIV/AIDS Pilot Program for 8 provinces was drawn up by MEBA with the assistance of UNDP.

170. The reform of curriculum is significantly behind schedule, i.e. the crucial activity of the quality improvement component of the education sector. A few preliminary activities such as the training of the technical team and the curriculum designers have been completed, but those are the only accomplishments.

171. *Informal education.* The ongoing reform of instructional hours projects an increase in instructional time to 660 hours for the complete literacy/basic education cycle, compared to the 497 hours called for in the previous design. The reform plan also includes an optional second cycle with a minimum of 600 hours devoted to scientific and technical education, and 1,200 hours devoted to learning basic and functional French. In summary, the reform proposes a continuum integrating instrumental knowledge and socio-economic development.

172. As regards the ratio of reading textbooks and math textbooks per pupil, the ratio was attained to some extent through the use of photocopied texts. The publications policy will propose a definitive solution to this problem, with its provision of a minimum instructional materials kit.

173. As for curricular reform, it ended with the drawing up of the new curricula approved by the national forum on literacy. Implementation of the reform curricula will be initiated in the course of the 2004-2005 campaign.

174. Also ongoing is the process of harmonizing monitoring/evaluation activities and certification of learning. Benchmarks have been created and validated. The action plan for women's literacy has been drawn up and will be implemented after meetings bringing together the various players in the area.

175. On the whole, the results in informal education are satisfactory. It has come to light that FONAENF's contribution in the area of AENF was crucial in improving the literacy programs both qualitatively and quantitatively. Still, an increased effort remains to be made. Plans include using the so-called emergent operators in support of programs in order to increase effective action in the field, since the "*faire, faire*" strategy gives significant responsibilities to those operators.

176. Effective implementation of the PDDEB requires inclusion of the two sub-systems (formal and informal). It follows that there is an urgent need to draw up a reference document on linking the sub-systems.

177. **Financial management.** In 2003, budget resources allocated to the Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy totaled CFAF 50.08 billion, or 8.5 percent of the government budget and 11.78 percent of the ministry's own resources. These resources have increased by 24.7 percent over 2002, and are mostly absorbed by current expenses.

178. Informal education received 1.16 percent of the credits awarded by MEBA in 2003, compared with 1.05 percent in 2002. This slight increase is due to the government's contribution to FONAEF (CFAF 404 million).

179. Between 2002 and 2003, the decentralized institutions benefited from an increase of 13.91 percent of their share of the state budget, resulting from the payment of arrears for monitoring and correction of the CEP certificate exams subsequent to an agreement signed by the government and labor organizations.

180. All told, the degree of execution is average for the budget (65.65 percent) and very satisfactory for the PPTE (100 percent). Investment expenditure was late in being made in 2003 because of the delay in adopting the revised budget law and the new budget distribution subsequent to the lowering of the ceiling on external funding for the "minimum package." Cloture of the budget process in December also affected the execution of credits in this area.

3.3.2. Health

3.3.2.1 Objectives

181. In the course of 2003, the measures and activities planned bore on: (i) the implementation of the new essential generic drugs (MEG) price structure; (ii) assignment of the new graduates of ENSPs to health districts and CSPSPs; (iii) adoption of monitoring indicators and twice-yearly review of the PNDS; (iv) bringing unfinished infrastructures up to standard; (v) building new infrastructures and/or rehabilitating existing infrastructures; (vi) applying technical equipment standards at all levels of care; (vii) creating a national social mobilization strategy, training and guidance of SBC agents implied in the implementation of certain programs; (viii) technical support to community initiatives attempting to promote health activities; (ix) training of COGES personnel for management of activities carried on by health units; (x) defining measures to be taken in pursuit of free distribution of vitamin A, as well as implementation of these measures; (xi) preparing an action plan to implement the recommendations of studies on motivating personnel; (xii) a minimum increase of 10 percent in credits allocated in the 2004 budget; (xiii) working on a draft CDMT for the health sector.

182. The entirety of actions taken should strengthen the instruments available for the fight against diseases, thereby improving the key health indicators. In quantitative terms, the objectives include bringing the vaccination coverage against DTCP3, measles and yellow fever up to 70 percent, while maintaining the BCG rate at its 2002 level; achieving a level of 0.27 percent for new contacts with first-level care facilities; increasing the number of CSPSPs with appropriate personnel standards to 78 percent; lastly, maintaining the break off rate of MEGs at less than 5 percent.

3.3.2.2 Status of implementation of principal measures and activities

183. With a view to reaching the objectives described above, significant actions have been taken in the course of 2003 bearing on personnel management, construction and rehabilitation of infrastructures, invigorating the fight against communicable and non-communicable diseases, and providing access to services and funding.

184. *Action in the area of personnel management.* In 2003, 877 agents were recruited. In order to optimize human resources in rural areas, 80 percent of these agents were trained in basic health service. With these recruitment efforts, the number of CSPSP personnel possessing professional credentials was increased.

185. Another action plan that aims to improve the management of human resources based on recommendations of a study on the motivation of health care personnel, is in the process of being drawn up. Still another study on human resource management is being carried out.

Table 17. New recruits in the field of health care

Personnel recruited (all categories)	2002	2003	Remarks
Paid by state budget	641	680	+6%
Paid from PPTE resources	160	119	-25%
Financed from new measures (state budget)	05	78	+1,460%
Total	806	877	+8.8%

Source: DAF/MS

186. *Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructures.* Table 18 presents the current situation. The predominance of certain types of infrastructure (maternity units, housing, generic drugs supply centers, wells) reflects needs expressed by the populations served by basic health care.

Table 18. Types of health care infrastructure completed in 2003

Infrastructure type	Budget	PPTE	External funds	Total
CSPS			8	8
Dispensaries	2	17		19
Maternity units	12	38		50
Housing	12	54		66
Generic drug supply centers	13	36		49
Wells		30		30
Year 2003 total	39	175	8	222

Source: DEP/health

187. *Strengthening the fight against communicable and noncommunicable diseases.* The principle action taken was to implement a program to fight diseases by extending the offering of a package of care corresponding to the following health care priorities:

- *The extended vaccination program (PEV).* This program improved coverage of vaccination using three antigens (DTCP1, DTCP3 and VAR). As for the other antigens, the target coverage was not achieved because of a delay in releasing funds.

Table 19. Rate of vaccination coverage

	2001	2002		2003		2004
	Result (%)	Objective (%)	Result (%)	Objective (%)	Result (%)	Objective (%)
BCG	84	83	90.35	90	86.32	91
DTCP1	86	75	88.99	80	96.55	85
DTCP3	64	65	69.10	70	78.30	80
VAR (measles)	65	65	64.19	70	71.08	80
VAA (AntiFJ)	52	65	61.34	70	66.32	80
VAT2 and +	37.06	65	44.42	70	50.31	80

Source: DEP/health

- *The fight against tuberculosis.* In 2003 the major activities were as follows: (i) implementation of the DOTS method (Direct Observation of Treatments); (ii) creation of a counseling/diagnosis system and a system for treating co-infection such as HIV/tuberculosis; (iii) provision of psycho-social care; (iv) follow-up of health care dropouts; (v) inauguration of a technical unit serving the national program to fight tuberculosis, with a cost of CFAF 117,676,405. It should be noted that the number of cases recorded in 2001 was 2,487 (all types), compared to 2,463 in 2002; at the end of the third

quarter of 2003, the number of cases was 2,041. As for the rate of cure, it rose from 53 percent in 2000 to 57.6 percent in 2002.

- ***The fight against guinea worms or dracunculosis.*** Burkina Faso set itself the goal of eliminating this illness by 2005, but in May 2003 the deadline was moved out to 2009 at a Geneva meeting of health ministers of 12 African countries concerned by this illness. For 2003, Burkina Faso's partners released about CFAF 200 million to finance the following activities: (i) community-based epidemiological monitoring; (ii) training; (iii) filtration of water; (iv) fight against vectors; (v) supply of drinking water and purchase of pumps; (vi) information, education and communications. These activities resulted in a reduction in the number of cases, from 591 in 2002 to 203 in 2003, a reduction of 65.65 percent. In general, the number of persons stricken by dracunculosis has diminished since 1991.
- ***The fight against leprosy.*** In a situation of financial difficulty, only three scans for this disease were made in 2003. The number of new cases diagnosed was 843 in 2003, compared with 943 in 2002, or a decrease of about 11 percent.
- ***Improvement of the condition of women through reproductive health.*** Policies, standards and protocols (PNP) developed in this area were disseminated twice in 2003 in health care regions and districts. Also in 2003, a large number of activities were carried on, including: (i) finalization of the strategic health plan for youth; (ii) evaluation of the village contribution to reducing maternal and neonatal mortality; (iii) oversight of the logistics of contraceptive distribution; (iv) development of an audit document on death in childbirth, for immediate implementation; (v) organization of the world breastfeeding week in Kaya in 2003; (vi) launch of a project to evaluate programs aimed at fighting death in childbirth (IMMPACT); this is a research project concerning death in childbirth in Burkina Faso and Ghana (representing the African zone) over a period of seven years (2002-2009).
- ***Promotion of infant health.*** Two programs are involved. The first consists of comprehensive treatment of infant illnesses and prevention of transmission of disease from mother to child. Accomplishments in 2003 in this first area include: (i) assessment of the site evaluation tools in January 2003; (ii) visitation of 15 sites in February 2003 for the purpose of making assessments; (iii) the first national PCIME training session in April 2003; (iv) training session on facilitation technique, July 2003; (v) initial training of care givers on the pilot sites, July 2003; (vi) supervision of the sites in October 2003; and (vii) second training session for care givers at pilot sites, December 2003.

188. As regards the second program, drawn up in 2000 and adopted in November 2002, its objective is to reduce by 50 percent the transmission of HIV from mother to child. The program got off to a slow start, but 2003 saw energetic implementation and encouraging results. The program is actively pursued in six health districts, with results as indicated in Table 20, below.

Table 20. Results of implementation of the PTME/HIV at operational sites

Constituency/site	Pissy	Sector 22 Bobo	Ouahigouya	Saint Camille
Pregnant women given prenatal counseling (CPN)	3,807	7,560	2,577	5,320
Pregnant women given pretest counseling compared to number receiving CPN	1,978 (52%)	1,935 (25.6%)	1,052 (40.8%)	973 (18.3%)
Pregnant women administering the diagnostic test compared to number receiving CPN	1,285 (33.7%)	676 (8.9%)	353 (13.7%)	972 (18.3%)
Number of positive tests compared to number of pregnant women tested	80 (6.2%)	42 (6.2%)	10 (2.83%)	167 (17.2%)
Number of women testing positive and followed-up	61	15	--	--
Number of children (born of infected mothers) followed-up	32	2	--	96
Number of partners tested	40	--	--	72

Source: DSF, "Compte rendu de la reunion du comite technique de concertation du programme nationale de PTME/VIH," December 15, 2003.

189. **The fight against malaria.** The strategic plan for the period 2001-2005 is in its third year of implementation. In 2003, approximately CFAF 400 million was mobilized in support of day-to-day activities within the framework of the fight against this disease.

190. **The fight against epidemics.** Communicable diseases, especially those with a potential for becoming epidemics, continue to be the major causes of disease and death. Monitoring the course of these diseases and developing strategies for controlling them requires creation of an epidemiological monitoring system that is operational and functional, together with coordination of monitoring activities at all levels of the health care system.

191. The main lines of program orientation and activities were planned and implemented in the 2003 action plan of the epidemiological monitoring service. This action plan represents a cost of approximately CFAF 300 million, and has resulted in completion of a certain number of activities.

192. In the specific case of meningitis, for example, about CFAF 2.5 billion was mobilized in 2003 to confront that epidemic. Most of these resources were used to buy vaccines (80.6 percent of the budget), drugs and consumables (4.2 percent).

193. **Improving financial access of users of the health services.** Improved use of health services must be reflected in a high rate of contact with those services; in 2003, the annual rate was 0.27 contacts per inhabitant. Achieving a high contact rate depends on providing quality services, greater availability and accessibility of basic drugs, and strengthening support and promotional activities related to health care. In this regard, we need to expedite provision to health care units of a new Diagnostic and Treatment Guide (GDT), to streamline prescriptions, lower the price of certain essential drugs (MEG), and steer patients to some free preventive care such as prenatal care and vaccinations.

194. In the same vein, health mutual societies and other financial mechanisms for sharing risk have been established in the CSPSs in order to improve peoples' financial accessibility to health services.

195. With regard to support and promotional activities geared to health, numerous community-based strategies are being developed in several areas of activity. The most significant concern the fight against communicable diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS, dracunculosis, lymphatic filariasis, leprosy and tuberculosis.

196. In the struggle against malaria, community participation includes the fight against vectors through destruction of larva breeding grounds and promotion of the use of mosquito nets dipped in insecticides; treatment of early-stage malaria with pre-conditioned drugs is another preventive measure.

197. The world of associations is particularly active in the area of the fight against HIV/AIDS. According to a study made in 2002, the associations involved in prevention of the transmission of HIV/AIDS are active in all the provinces of Burkina Faso. Some of these associations also engage in activities such as counseling/diagnosis, support, medical treatment.

198. In the area of the fight against lymphatic filariasis, dracunculosis, onchocercosis and trypanosomiasis, community communications systems are used for prevention, detection and treatment of patients.

199. In the fight against nutritional illnesses, community-based participation takes the form of prevention and the treatment of iron, iodine and vitamin A deficiencies. Every year these forms of participation are intensified on the occasion of the National Vaccination Week (JNV) and the National Micro-Nutrients Week (JNM), when all children up to five years of age and pregnant women are provided with micro-nutrients free of charge. To execute community-based activities of this sort, the network of female organizers and community health care agents is mobilized.

200. **Increased financial resources of the health care sector.** The state contributed 8 percent of its budget to the health care sector in 2003, compared to 7.09 percent in 2002 (excluding PPTE). The National Health Development Plan (PNDS) is adequately funded. Financing of the three-year tranche, 2003-2005, totaling CFAF 246 billion, is covered virtually completely by the state budget and by external resources. It needs to be noted, however, that there are difficulties linked to the effective mobilization and management of the full amount of these resources in a sectoral approach.

Table 21. Allocation and execution of the budget of the Ministry of Health from 2001 to 2003 (billions of CFAF), excluding PPTE

Ministry of Health	2001			2002			2003		
	Alloc.	Eng.	Rate of execution	Alloc.	Eng.	Rate of execution	Alloc.	Eng.	Rate of execution
Wages	4.3	3.9	105%	9.3	9.3	100%	10.9	10.8	99%
Goods & services	9.8	9.7	92%	4.7	4.5	94%	4.2	3.8	90%
Transfers	3.8	2.5	98%	10.1	10.0	99%	10.9	10.5	96%
Investment (fin. National)	25.9	24.5	66%	4.7	4.2	88%	4.2	3.4	81%
Total (ex. Fin. Ext. & PPTE)	4.9	0.0	94%	28.8	28.5	99%	30.1	28.4	94%
Investments (fin. External)	9.3	9.3		9.5	0.0	--	8.4	0.0	--
PPTE	40.1	33.8	100%	8.4	8.2	97%	9.7	3.3	34%
TOTAL				46.7	36.7		48.2	31.7	

Source: CID-TOFE

201. Strengthening the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Health. The following actions have been taken to strengthen the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Health:

- In 2003, raising the status of hospitals (EPAs) to that of Public Health Facilities (EPSs) to enhance their ability to fulfill their role;
- Strengthening of intersectoral collaboration by organizing partnership conferences bringing together the Ministry of Health and the NGOs/Associations active in the field of health (November 29, 2003).

202. **Strengthening coordination and monitoring mechanisms.** Following the PNDS donors roundtable on April 15, 2003, a monitoring committee was established. It held three meetings in 2003. Six thematic commissions are charged with making practical proposals to the monitoring committee on the following issues: PNDS monitoring indicators, institutional strengthening, decentralization, sectoral approach and financing, human resources and the private sector. These commissions are coordinated by appropriate agents of the Ministry of Health, with the collaboration

of other administrative units and concerned sectors. The commissions are open to partners who participate in their work according to their involvement in the various health areas.

3.3.2.3 Progress of the principal indicators

203. ***Extension of health coverage.*** The average theoretical radius of action of the CSPSPs fell from 9.37 km in 2000 to 9.07 km in 2002, the result of construction and outfitting of new CSPSPs. The decrease masks regional disparities, however, since there are still districts with radii of action well over 10 km, considered the national standard. Also worthy of note is the decline in the number of operating health districts, down from 49 percent in 2002 to 40 percent in 2003. This is the result of the mobility of personnel; since 1994, 110 doctors have been trained in surgery, essentially, and 140 in district management.

204. ***Improved quality of services.*** Although the number of new contracts per inhabitant is increasing, from 0.27 in 2002 to 0.32 in 2003, the use of services remains below expectations. The reasons given in most cases are: the poverty of the populations served; self-medication; competition from traditional healers; and poor organization of the services (unpleasant patient intake, transitory personnel), etc.

205. The rate of stock shortfalls for the 45 drugs in MEG supply centers has dropped from 10.6 percent in 2002 to 6 percent in 2003. Still more remains to be done, however, since the goal is to reach 0 percent. A revised edition of the Guide to Diagnostic and Treatment Strategy (GDT), intended to streamline the prescription process, is available in most health care centers, but it is not always used. Training sessions for health care providers in the use of the GDT have been initiated in the districts. Supervision of the teams from the Health and Social Promotion Centers (CSPSP) by the District Master Teams (ECDs) are not adequate to the task and are poorly targeted with regard to the quality of services in general and clinical services in particular.

206. ***Access to reproductive health care.*** There has been a marked improvement in women's access to reproductive health care. In 74 percent of births, the mother benefited from at least one prenatal consultation with a health professional (doctor, midwife, nurse, obstetrician's assistant). To protect the newly born, the percentage of women receiving two doses of antitetanus vaccine during pregnancy increased slightly, from 34 percent (EDS II, 1998-1999) to 41 percent (EDS III, 2003).

207. As regards reproductive health care (SR), despite numerous efforts made by the authorities to expand family planning (PF), in particular the knowledge of modern contraceptive methods, the majority of the population are ill informed. This is the cause of needless suffering and deaths that could have been avoided. For example, each year approximately 30 percent of women die from complications stemming from pregnancy and childbirth. Many babies die during pregnancy, labor, delivery, and in the first week of life after birth, especially in rural areas. On a daily basis, many women become pregnant against their wishes and numerous persons contract sexually transmitted diseases. Sometimes the consequences are illness and death.

208. Regarding contraceptive use, 14 percent of married women say that they use a method of contraception, compared to 13 percent in 1998. The prevalence of contraceptive use has increased slightly in recent years, as evidenced by the fact that only 5 percent of married women declared that they used a modern method of contraception in 1998-1999 (EDS II), compared to 9 percent in 2003 (EDS III). Geographically, contraceptive use stands at 26 percent in Ouagadougou, 26 percent in other cities, and 5 percent in rural areas; corresponding figures for EDS II (1998-1999) were about 20 percent in urban settings and 3 percent in rural areas.

209. ***Strengthening the fight against diseases.*** Overall, we find a favorable trend in the indicators between 2002 and 2003. For example, there was a noticeable improvement in vaccination coverage for most antigens: DTCPI, VAA and VAR (around 5 percentage points between 2002 and 2003).

On the other hand, in the case of BCG and yellow fever, results have fallen short of initial objectives, although there has been progress recorded compared to 2002.

Table 22. Health indicators

Type of indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	
	Result	Result	Result	Objective	Result
1. Vaccination rate (%)					
BCG	80	84	90.35	90.5	86.32
DTCP3	57	64	69.10	70	78.30
Measles	59	65	64.10	70	71.08
Yellow fever	56	52	61.34	70	66.32
2. Number of new contacts per person per year in first-level health facilities (CSPS, CMA)	0.21	0.22	0.27	0.3	0.32
3. Number of CSPSs with personnel up to standard	70	74.4	76.6	78	76.80
4. Rate of understock of generic drugs (as % in the CAMEG for the basket of 45 priority drugs)	0.19	0.19	2.90	<5	1.84-

Source: DEP/Health

210. In addition, the number of new contacts per year and per person, nearly stationary over the period 1998 to 2001, increased slightly in 2003 as the result of actions taken to provide free care and lower priced generic drugs. Improvement of this indicator requires tailoring the services offered to the health needs of the population served, making them more readily available and ensuring their good quality.

211. Other indicators showed favorable progress in 2003 as well: reduced mortality from serious malaria in children under five years of age in health care facilities (by 13 percent in 2002 and by 8 percent in 2003); increase in the number of pregnant women benefiting from two (2) prenatal consultations, from 54 percent in 2002 to 60 percent in 2003; increased rate of deliveries accompanied by qualified health personnel, from 35 percent in 2002 to 40 percent in 2003. This last rate remains low, despite some progress.

212. In the area of the fight against epidemics, we note the persistence of periodic outbreaks of measles, meningitis and sometimes yellow fever. In addition, we note the implementation of a response strategy against epidemics adopted on December 17, 2003, involving field agents, support of technical and financial partners, training of agents and prepositioning of drugs and consumables for treatment of patients.

213. **Infant care.** Mortality in children under five years of age has decreased across categories. According to EDS I findings, infant mortality went from 105 deaths per thousand in 1998 to 83 deaths per thousand in 2003 (i.e. a drop of 21 percent); juvenile mortality (1-4 years old) from 127 per thousand to 111 per thousand (a drop of 12.6 percent) over the same period. Although lower than expectations, these figures were achieved thanks to the implementation of substantial programs to fight malaria, boost vaccinations and undertake epidemiological monitoring.

214. All the same, childhood mortality in Burkina Faso remains among the highest in the world. Reduction of juvenile mortality progressed more slowly over the period 1998-2003 (down 12.6 percent) than over the period 1993-1998 (down 32.1 percent). At this rate, Burkina Faso's national objective of 76.2 juvenile deaths per thousand inhabitants by 2010 seems very ambitious, given the strategies the country wants to develop, and given its ambition to reach a rate of 50.8 per thousand by 2015.

215. **Reduction of the transmission of HIV/AIDS.** According to data on the prevalence of the infection based on information provided by monitoring sites concerned with infection in pregnant women, there was a decrease in infection of 6.5 percent in 2001 and 4.2 percent in 2002, thanks to the combined efforts of all the actors involved (Ministry of Health, NGOs/Associations, technical and financial partners, etc.). The trend toward stabilization and diminution of the rate of infection has also been confirmed by the preliminary results of EDS III undertaken in 2003, showing a drop

in infection to 1.9 percent. Despite these figures, new cases of HIV infection recorded every year indicate that HIV continues to be transmitted within the population.

216. The total number of persons infected with HIV/AIDS, based on an estimated infection rate of 4.2 percent, is 225,672. Of these persons, 33,851 ill with HIV/AIDS are amenable to treatment with ARVs. Treatment with antiretroviral drugs has expanded, from 1.36 percent in 2002 to 2.5 percent in 2003. The expectation for 2004 is an expansion to 35 percent, given the implementation of the accelerated ARV treatment program within the framework of the 3 x 5 initiative launched by the WHO as well as other initiatives (world fund, ADB, WHO/OPEC, World Bank, ESTHER, private sector, NGOs, etc.).

217. **Development of human resources.** As regards human resources, we note a favorable trend in the various indicators except for the ratio of inhabitants to doctors, which has deteriorated over the period. The data collected show that the number of CSPSS equipped with the minimum of personnel required (at least 3 staff) has increased, from 74 percent in 2001 to 76.59 percent in 2002 and 76.80 percent in 2003; there are, however, significant disparities among the various health districts, with some showing a minimum staffing rate of less than 50 percent.

218. The same forces produced a noticeable improvement in the ratios of nurses to inhabitants and midwives to inhabitants. The indicators show 1 nurse for every 3,822 inhabitants in 2001, compared to 1/3,800 in 2002 (WHO standard = 1 nurse per 5,000 inhabitants) and 1 midwife for every 25,903 inhabitants in 2001, compared to 1/21,050 inhabitants in 2002 (WHO standard = 1 midwife per 5,000 inhabitants).

219. Lastly, the deterioration in the number of inhabitants per physician has not been curbed. From 1 physician per 24,158 inhabitants in 2001, the ratio has climbed to 1 per 24,744 inhabitants in 2002, whereas the WHO standard calls for 1 physician per 10,000 inhabitants. None would envy this situation, which looks even worse when regional disparities are factored in, exacerbated also by a concentration of physicians in the large urban centers.

3.3.3 Access to drinking water

3.3.3.1 Objectives

220. In the area of access to drinking water, measures planned in the course of 2003 related to: (i) development of sub-sectoral GIRE policies; (ii) evaluation of the profitability of artificial rain; (iii) adoption of potability standards; and (iv) informing users about the GIRE.

221. In this context, in June 2003, the ministry drew up a “Reference document of the water and sanitation sector.” It divides the issue into three phases, taking into account the management methods proper to the given size of a community, as well as its technical and financial resources.

3.3.3.2 Status of implementation of principal measures and activities

222. The internal dynamics of the subsector have facilitated improving its performance, notably in the matter of poverty reduction. The results are presented in Table 23. The figures are based on the notion of village water use, namely one water source per 500 inhabitants, a water-carrying distance of 500 meters, and a usage standard of 20 liters per day per inhabitant—criteria developed with Burkina Faso’s participation in the International Potable Water and Sanitation Decade (DIEPA, 1981-1990).

223. Water supply standards ranging from 50 to 60 liters of water per day per inhabitant (l/d/i) were set for medium-size and large cities, and a standard of 30 l/d/i for smaller population centers. In order to ensure better access to drinking water, a neighborhood water usage approach was

developed, featuring 1 water source per 300 inhabitants and a water-carrying distance of 300 meters.

Table 23. Drinking water indicators

Indicator	2000 Result	2001 Result	2002 Result	2003 Objective
Number of provinces with at least 50% coverage	11	6	4	4
50% < NP < 75	20	20	21	21
Number of provinces with greater than 75% coverage	14	19	20	20
Equipment in smaller pop. Centers	5	0	10	30
Rate of breakage of hand pumps	25%	25%	20%	20%
Access to drinking water (establishment of new water sources)	1,034	817	737	600

Source: DGAEP

3.3.4 Improvement of standards of living: housing and urban design

224. Significant steps have been undertaken at the institutional and regulatory levels to focus the efforts of all the participants in the areas of city development, construction and improvement of standards of living.

225. In cases of strategic actions to implement programs, an urban planning and construction code has been developed. Regarding the occupation of city space, a list of specifications for land intended for uses other than habitation has been made available to users. The government has established an urban information system and a ten-year plan for developing population centers not yet laid out. Within the framework of urban development schemes (SDAU), the cities of Gourcy, Solenzo and Ziniaré have been provided with plans. In addition, the government has pursued development of the various localities by generating 22 subdivision plans, 15 of which have been implemented. Out of the 350 administrative centers of *départements*, 250 have been subdivided. Aiming at an objective of 6,180 building parcels destined for urban zones, 5,500 parcels have actually been allocated to citizens intending to build on them. In Ouagadougou, the city land parceling plan is ongoing, along with the completion of Niokol, a development center.

226. In the area of sanitation, mindful of the fact that unhealthy surroundings are a breeding ground for numerous diseases affecting the behavior of urban and rural populations lacking minimal means to procure decent living conditions, the government has taken measures designed to reclaim waste products associated with manufacturing processes and consumption, making them a component of the fight against poverty.

227. As for strategic actions in view of implementing measures in the area of sanitation and the fight against pollutants and environmental nuisances, a study is ongoing of the contribution to the fight against poverty of reclaimed solid waste products. This study is expected to lead to the creation of a new agency to be called the “National Center for Promotion of Green Jobs.”

228. In the area of noteworthy physical facilities completed, we note: improvement of the approaches to the Zogona Canal at a cost of CFAF 487,331,912, improvement of the Wemtenga Canal, resurfacing of 11.4 km of urban thoroughfares in Ouagadougou and 7.4 km in Bobo-

Dioulasso, provision of a pair of sites and services for populations impacted by the ZACA project, and development of urban land parcels by SONATUR.

As for waste management, the government has pursued construction of facilities for collecting and burying garbage in Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou, at a cost of some CFAF 1.7 billion.

3.3.5 Social protection and promotion of women

3.3.5.1 Social protection

229. The goal of social protection actions is to remove obstacles to full participation in the development process by disadvantaged or vulnerable groups. For example, a national integrated development policy for early infancy has been drawn up for that age group; similarly, new regulations governing the creation and functioning of institutions concerned with children in early infancy have been instituted. Worthy of note is the fact that the number of such children served by these institutions has increased from 13,241 to 16,902 (public and private institutions) between 2001 and 2003.

230. Concerning the socio-economic and pedagogical treatment of children and youth living in the streets, 80 children in various closed facilities (MEADO in Orodara and CESF in Gampéla) have been provided with start-up kits consisting of tools, soldering equipment, and mechanical equipment worth around CFAF 20 million. In parallel, about 300 youth have been trained in open centers in trades such as masonry, carpentry, cattle raising, welding, etc.

231. As in 2002, in 2003 the National Solidarity Fund made possible the community feeding of needy families and children of the city of Ouagadougou, supplied school supplies to poor children, and provided food and drugs in various detention centers country-wide, and well as micro-projects benefiting disadvantaged groups.

232. With respect to promoting solidarity and social protection on behalf of specific population groups, initiatives have been taken to energize the values of solidarity and to promote activities to fight poverty within specific groups. For instance, in the course of 2003 a month of solidarity was organized country-wide, aimed at increasing awareness of the need for solidarity and for mobilizing financial and material resources of some significant amounts. In this context, the Solidarity Fund contributes CFAF 15 million annually to purchase school supplies for 4,000 needy pupils. Other disadvantaged groups (the handicapped, dependent elderly, prisoners, needy families) receive yearly assistance in the form of food, clothing, blankets, technical assistance, support/counsel on job mobility and independence—for example, gifts to the handicapped of tricycles—wheelchairs, crutches, chairs, WCs, etc. In this connection, there are now in existence 9 solidarity centers providing refuge to 1,180 pensioners (221 men, 745 women, 214 children).

233. Regarding the specific minority group of orphans and children at risk (OEV), 8,800 children have benefited from the payment of their school expenses, for a total cost of around CFAF 90 million.

234. Two types of activity have been organized on behalf of repatriates: (i) reception and care, including assuming responsibility for payment of children's school needs. Around CFAF 96 million have been distributed over the period as emergency food assistance to repatriates of the 45 provinces and to foster families. From the 45 provinces, 3,874 repatriated pupils have received school supply kits and payment of school expenses totaling CFAF 4 million. (ii) development of an operational plan for support and socio-economic reinsertion of repatriates from Côte d'Ivoire, using micro projects. All repatriates who have joined peasant organizations and associations have benefited from support in the form of start-up kits and micro loans enabling them to engage in income-producing activities. Lastly, functional infrastructures have been created for marginalized groups such as the blind, the partially sighted and the handicapped.

235. In addition to these habitual activities of the Ministry of Social Action, 2003 has been devoted to drawing up a social protection strategy for Burkina Faso. The Ministry of Social Action and the Ministry of Labor have collaborated with Burkina Faso's technical and financial partners to develop a draft social protection strategy. This strategy is organized around four concerns: (i) improve the coverage of workers in the formal sector; (ii) devise effective strategies to reach workers in the informal sector; (iii) protect indigenous populations; (iv) strengthen the institutional and legal framework.

236. The social protection strategy is part of an overall vision that includes risk assessment and vulnerability of emergent population groups. Among the latter, the following have been identified: children in precarious circumstances; the handicapped; women heads of households; displaced persons; refugees or victims of natural disasters; the unemployed; persons infected with HIV/AIDS or affected by the disease; farmers; the aged. The challenges to the strategy concern the following points: broad coverage of low-income populations; improvement of the state of health of concerned populations; positive response to care provided; participation in sustainable human development, to the extent that social protection provides instruments for managing risk, enabling a higher level of education and reversing a negative health curve.

3.3.5.2 Promotion of women

237. In the Rural Development Strategy, particular attention has been given to improving the living conditions of women and youth, as a component of the strategy to fight poverty in Burkina Faso's rural areas, with particular regard to economic status, precarious social status and their important contribution to the products of farming and cattle raising. The strategy also calls for accentuated orientation to socio-economic factors, taking into account the profitability of women's economic activities.

238. All the activities tending toward the improvement of women's socio-economic status necessitate organizing women in associations and women's groups bent upon strengthening their abilities in all areas. To that effect, the Ministry of Promotion of Women has undertaken the construction of seven women's centers, with the assistance of the Economic and Social Growth Fund, the PPTE fund and the government budget for 2003.

239. Measures have been taken to alleviate the work burden of women (child bearing, water bearing, family labor, etc.) to free women to participate in income-producing activities. In 2003, 18 wells were scheduled to be bored, and were in fact completed.

240. Regarding the promotion of female entrepreneurs, especially the promotion of small production units, appropriate, cheap technologies have been placed at the disposal of women's associations. Examples include intermediate transportation vehicles (donkey carts, baggage carts, aluminum wheelbarrows), cooking utensils (pots, basins), irrigation equipment for hydro-agricultural improvement and irrigated perimeters; the concern is to increase awareness of the need to improve access to land by women and encourage female volunteers (sprinklers, electric pumps, fencing). Other equipment contributing to income-producing activities includes grain mills, grain and peanut shellers, weaving equipment, soap-making equipment, gas driers and coal ovens—for an overall cost of CFAF 255,841,700.

241. Still in the course of the year 2003, the National Shea Nut Project engaged in activities aimed at attaining the objectives set, namely (i) strengthening the abilities of women by implementing specific programs in literacy and training in the techniques for growing shea nuts and producing quality shea butter; (ii) providing instruction in using, maintaining and managing modern agricultural mills; (iii) providing training in management of rural micro-enterprises.

242. In addition to the foregoing, the volume of loans to women proposing income-generating projects has been increased thanks to the technical and financial support of women's groups associated with the production and marketing of shea nut products. For example, 10 women's groups received loans to engage in income-generating activities in the overall amount of CFAF 10,915,000 and 10 traditional shea butter manufacturing units were strengthened by supplying them with appropriate equipment; also, 40 soap manufacturing units and 12 multi-functional mills were supported and installed.

243. The shea nut project also contributed to the rehabilitation of the shea nut industry through support of the various participants in carrying out their activities. The amount of assistant was CFAF 765,000.

244. In the area of training of personnel in awareness of gender and development, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women engaged in training of some of its personnel in 2003 for the purpose of making all participants in development aware of the role of gender in their programs and projects. Activities to promote gender were also undertaken to make participants aware of the need to integrate gender in development plans, programs and projects, in activities pleading the cause of gender awareness and through participation in gatherings.

3.4 Expansion of opportunities in employment and income-generating activities

245. In the course of 2003, various measures in several areas were implemented within the framework of the implementation of the CSLP and in the context of concern to expand opportunities in employment and income-generating activities for poor people: support of productive sectors, strengthening the capacity of participants and institutional reforms in the rural sector.

3.4.1 Agricultural subsector: development of vegetable production

246. Year 2003 prospects included: (i) acceleration of the implementation of action plans in the industry; (ii) making agricultural products secure through the development of irrigated farming; (iii) strengthening food security.

247. *Accelerated implementation of specific industry action plans.* In 2003, activity bore on six profitable market segments identified in the 1999 PSO.

248. Regarding the *cereals action plan*, a Interprofessional Cereals Committee (CIC) composed of direct participants in the market segment was established in July 2003, conceived as a framework for promoting this segment of the industry.

249. *Within the framework of the rice market segment action plan*, a national observatory charged with information and monitoring the rice segment was established.

250. *Action plans for developing the cow pea and oilseeds market segments.* The action plans for these two segments were completed in July 2002 and September 2003, respectively. However, their implementation could not be launched in 2003 for lack of the necessary financial resources.

251. In November 2003, a start was made on drawing up a *produce development action plan*, with financing from the World Bank through the PNDSA II.

252. Regarding the *action plan for development of the tuber market segment*, 2003 saw only the drawing up of the preliminary TDRs.

253. ***Making agricultural products secure through development of irrigated agriculture.*** The development of irrigated agriculture took the form, essentially, of hydro-agricultural improvement. Projects and programs were executed by a range of participants: DGHA, MOB, AMVS, FEER and MOZ; also of note were projects to manage anti-erosion sites, bottom land, *boulis* (artificial ponds) and irrigated perimeters. As for the AMVS, it has concentrated its efforts on improvement of 610 hectares in the valley of the Sourou.

254. Mobilization of water resources and improvement of perimeters. Activities centered on small-scale irrigation require mobilization of water resources and improvement of irrigation perimeters. Activities in this direction have been undertaken to benefit certain agricultural regions through completed water and land infrastructures: Boucle du Mouhoun, Est, Hauts-Bassins, Centre-ouest, Centre-sud, Nord, Centre-est, Plateau central, Sud-ouest, Cascades.

255. The sum of completed projects focused on land improvement and water mobilization can be expressed as follows: 2,380.50 hectares of bottom lands improved; 92 wells for vegetable production, 151 manual wells, 8 water capture ponds, 9 *boulis* and 2 diversion chambers.

256. Protection of production sites. Small-scale irrigation projects are undertaken essentially in the vicinity of water sources. To ensure protection of embankments, the Small-Scale Village Irrigation Development Program recommends highly that irrigated perimeters be installed at over 100 meters distance, and that the secure buffer zone so established be set off by a hedge. Similarly, to protect lower cost crops from wandering animals, it is strongly encouraged that hedges be installed around the perimeters of productive plots; in addition to protection, these hedges create a microclimate beneficial to the growth of crops.

257. In the same area of concern, and in collaboration with the National Center for Forest Tree Seeds (CNSF), forest seeds and plants have been provided in regions where farmers practice small-scale irrigation. Around 38,115 tree seedlings and 536 kg of tree seeds have been provided free of charge to farmers setting up defensive hedges. The success of this effort shows awareness on the part of the farmers of the need to protect their irrigated perimeters and embankments at lower cost.

258. The following table shows the contribution of small-scale irrigation to Burkina Faso's agricultural production. The addition to national production totals 24,042 tons of food products, including 22,565 tons of cereals, 375 tons of cow peas and 1,102 tons of manioc. Major crop outputs are recorded in the Hauts-Bassins region, which by itself contributes 53 percent to total production, with Cascades contributing 25 percent and Boucle du Mouhoun 7 percent.

Table 24. Contribution of small-scale irrigated agriculture to total farm production in 2003

Farming district	Crop production in kilograms			
	Corn	Cow peas	Manioc	Total
Boucle du Mouhoun	1,718,823.05	23,559.94	--	1,742,382.99
Cascades	5,037,934.00	33,857.20	936,100.00	6,007,891.20
Centre	489,687.50	19,625.00	--	509,312.50
Centre-Est	254,275.00	59,049.00	103,486.75	416,810.75
Centre-Nord	561,088.00	4,745.46	--	565,833.46
Centre-ouest	218,382.26	14,327.22	--	232,709.48
Centre-Sud	871,787.50	56,033.00	25,200.00	953,020.50
Est	187,792.00	26,623.10	--	214,415.10
Hauts-Bassins	12,736,281.20	15,812.00	25,000.00	12,777,093.20
Nord	175,268.61	42,608.46	--	217,877.07
Plateau-Central	200,444.30	55,337.00	--	255,781.30
Sahel	31,519.00	19,065.00	--	50,584.00
Sud-ouest	81,846.38	4,646.68	12,083.00	98,576.06
Total	22,565,128.79	375,289.06	1,101,869.75	24,042,287.60

Source: PPIV

259. Cultivation of rainfed rice has required land improvement activities totaling more than 1,110 hectares of bottom land in 13 provinces, and costing CFAF 68 million. These improvements have helped boost agricultural output (2,878.25 tons), created jobs in rural areas (7,289 producers in 12 provinces), and redistributed income totaling CFAF 287,825,000.

260. *Enhancing food security: availability and accessibility of satisfactory, balanced food supplies.* Research popularized by agricultural extension services, combined with the well known taste for hard work of rural populations has boosted national food production to ever-increasing levels from crop year to crop year. The results of the 2003-2004 campaign obtained by the method of squares of yields, totaled 3,564,300 tons. This output is 14 percent greater than that of the previous crop year (2002-2003: 3,119,100 tons) because of exceptional amounts of rainfall, and more than 33 percent greater than the average of the last five years (1998-1999 to 2002-2003).

261. It must be said that agriculture has benefited from exception rainfall, enhanced by implementation of the Saaga Program, which helped reduce pockets of drought and extended the winter season.

Table 25. Food production comparison

Crop year	Millet (T)	Sorghum (T)	Corn (T)	Rice (T)	Fonio (T)	Total (T)
2003-2004	1,184,300	1,610,300	665,500	95,500	8,700	3,564,300
2002-2003	994,700	1,373,300	653,100	89,100	8,900	3,119,100
2001-2002	1,009,000	1,371,300	606,300	109,900	12,300	3,109,100
2000-2001	604,200	847,300	315,800	84,700	10,800	1,844,400
Five-year average	905,100	1,194,600	484,400	86,100	11,900	2,682,100
Change 03-04/02-03	19%	17%	2%	7%	-2%	14%
Change 03-04/five-year average	31%	35%	37%	11%	-27%	33%

Source: DGPSA/MAHRH

262. The other food crops—cow peas, voandzou, yams and sweet potatoes—are grown very widely in the various regions of the country. Cow peas and voandzou are found in all the provinces, whereas yams and sweet potatoes are more localized in a few of them (Bazéga, Nahouri, Sissili, Nounbiel, Poni, etc.). In the 2003-2004 crop year, the various quantities produced are as follows: cow peas (456,600 tons); sweet potatoes (28,500 tons); voandzou (35,100 tons); yams (35,500 tons). Production of yams and cow peas is on the rise by comparison with crop year 2002-2003, whereas sweet potatoes and voandzou production has declined.

263. These crops play a dual role in satisfying the food needs of the population. First of all, they are easily marketed, and so bring in cash income to the farmers. Secondly, they often serve as needed food in the carryover, and as diversifiers of household diets.

264. In the course of the same crop year, and with the assistance of the Chinese Technical Mission, some 20 hectares were sown on the plain of N'dorola, yielding more than 60 tons of corn. As regards the results produced in the field, people show a clear interest in farming during the dry season. The number of farmers involved in the pilot projects rose from 9,616 in crop year 2001-2002 to 14,559 in 2002-2003, an increase of 40 percent, with a substantial involvement of women exceeding 40 percent as well.

265. The government has drawn up a long-term irrigation development plan aimed at smooth operation of agricultural production; the strategy presents a coherent approach and operations so as to harmonize usage by the various participants.

266. Available water has also improved the fruit and vegetable crops. Despite these efforts, the prices of vegetables remain high.

267. Livestock raising suffered from a lack of pasture land and water at the close of the 2002-2003 crop year. Feed was more plentiful than the previous years. Despite the increase in supply intended to meet the very strong demand at year-end holidays, livestock prices are rising. These higher prices, combined with the drop in grain prices, have improved the terms of trade in favor of families raising livestock.

268. Food security will be increased sharply in 2004, and only the poorest levels in the countryside and especially in urban centers are expected to require charitable assistance to meet their needs. Prices will continue to drop and the various inventories (peasant and trade) will be greater and widespread.

269. It should be noted that the government has made enormous efforts in the last several years to increase food security. Within this framework, a series of political, economic and institutional measures have been taken, including the adoption of the National Food Security Strategy in 2001. This strategy was reviewed in 2002 to take into account the publishing plan adopted by the member countries of the CILSS in Dakar in May 2001. The goal of the strategy is to create the conditions by 2015 for a sustainable food security and contribute in a structural way to the reduction of inequalities and poverty in Burkina Faso.

270. To implement that strategy, the government drew up a five-year program (2003-2007) focused on its action priorities: (i) control of the water supply; (ii) soil fertility, resources in livestock, fisheries, forestry, hunting; (iii) domestic and alternative energy; (iv) improvement of the farming environment; (v) development of profitable market segments; (vi) market and information system development; (vii) income-producing activities and (viii) close cooperation between partners.

271. To launch this strategy, the National Council on Food Security was established in 2003, with a coordinating agency called the General Framework for State-Partner Cooperation for food security. An action plan and information system on food security was also drawn up to support the implementation of the strategy.

272. **Cereals balance sheet.** The past seven crop years have shown a favorable trend. The 2003-2004 crop year benefited from abundant rainfall, resulting in a cereals surplus of 996,700 tons, the equivalent of around 42.62 percent of the consumption needs of the people for the period extending from November 1, 2002 to October 31, 2003; this compare with only 24 percent for the previous period. Nevertheless, these national surpluses often mask local situations of insufficiency—sometimes extremely insufficient—requiring emergency food assistance. The agricultural campaign

fell below adequacy in 9 provinces. This situation required efforts to mobilize and transfer surpluses recorded in areas with high cereals output potential to areas deficient in cereals so as to ensure availability and accessibility of cereals to the populations affected.

273. Note that, although the balances of the agricultural campaigns of the last two years have shown a surplus, the agricultural output of certain provinces was insufficient. For example, in the 2002-2003 crop year, 13 provinces recorded deficits in food crop outputs affecting around 197,000 persons.

274. The availability of large amounts of cereals from the 2003-2004 crop year was strengthened by significant unsold commercial inventories (merchants' inventories and cereal banks) from the 2002-2003 crop year. The size of these inventories circulating between the various markets continues to put downward pressure on prices. It is therefore important to find ways of increasing the value of these surplus cereals so as to preserve the earning power of farming families.

275. *Reducing the vulnerability of farming activity.* The measures intended to be taken in the course of 2003 included implementation of emergency assistance to 191,300 persons exposed to food deficiencies resulting from pockets of drought in 58 *départements* in the following areas: Nord, Sahel, Centre-nord and Plateau Central; support and guidance to farmers to produce 200,000 manure pits; support to farmers to produce from 150,000 to 200,000 tons of corn and cow peas during the dry crop year 2002-2003.

276. In the course of 2003, the government benefited from a contribution of 400 tons of cereals by the Italian government to help meet emergency food needs assessed at 5,508 tons for the populations of the following regions: Nord, Sahel, Centre-nord. The distribution of these foodstuffs was launched on February 18, 2003 in Thiou (Yatenga). To bring further relief to these stricken populations during the carryover, the government also purchased and distributed about 3,083.6 tons of additional cereals.

277. Regarding the support and guidance of farmers for the creation of 200,000 manure pits, within the framework of the soil restoration effort, it should be noted that in 2003, 207,724 manure pits were constructed, a rate of 103.86 percent compared to the target set for the 2003-2004 campaign by the farmers in the course of the National Peasant's Day in N'dorola in 2002. State financial assistance to completion of these pits totaled CFAF 309,267,450 (PPTE fund + state budget). This operation shows the involvement of the state in improving agricultural productivity for its farmers. It will serve as a springboard for the implementation of "integrated soil fertility management" action plans (PAGIFS) and "agricultural mechanization" action plans (PAMA).

278. With the PTTE program, significant action has been initiated to intensify and modernize agriculture and livestock raising. The program provided producers with production factors and improved seeds.

3.4.2 Water subsector

279. The inventory of Burkina Faso's water resources aims to understand these resources quantitatively and qualitatively.

280. Continued efforts to control and mobilize water took the form in 2003 of promotion of rural and urban water practices. Within this framework lies the Saaga Program, whose essential goal is to increase precipitation. Between May and October 2003, a total of 24 operations using generators and 48 operations using cloud seeding were carried out.

281. Within the framework of the effort to develop water resources, more than 1,305 wells were bored over the last two years as part of the AEP effort and 11 sites requiring construction repairs and dam repairs were treated. The cost of these operations was CFAF 2,046,472,319 in all.

282. Equipment for the city of Bobo-Dioulasso was of particular interest in the course of 2003. Studies for communal equipment and AEP of 50 secondary centers were undertaken with ADB financing. To lessen the frequency of water supply equipment failures, a trial maintenance program of the AEPs system was developed bearing on 15 AEPs. The test proved excellent and the program extended the equipment to 100 secondary centers.

283. The Program to Apply the Reform of the water infrastructure management and maintenance system (AEP) in rural and semi-urban areas is in its first stages of implementation. At end-2003, the process of selecting a consulting engineer was ongoing.

3.4.3 Animal resources subsector

284. In the area of livestock raising, 2003 was the year to improve mastery and control of animal illnesses and to ensure the security of pastoral activities.

285. In order to decrease the vulnerability of livestock raising: (i) a center for African swine fever was established in the province of Kompienga; (ii) 23 percent of cows—i.e. 1,560,706 head out of the pool of 4,900,000 head—were vaccinated against contagious bovine pleuropneumonia; (iii) 5 percent of fowl—i.e. 3,600,000 head out of a pool of 23 million—were vaccinated against avian pseudoplague; (iv) the framework law on livestock raising was distributed via a national workshop and 5 regional workshops; and (v) 8 new cattle raising zones and pasture areas covering more than 200,000 hectares were instituted.

286. With a view to improving planning of production activities, in 2003 the Ministry of Animal Resources undertook the second national survey of livestock numbers (ENEC II) and a study entitled “Livestock Raising-Poverty and Growth-Initiative” (IEPC) to target actions in the fight against poverty in the area of livestock farming.

3.4.4 Fishing resources subsector.

287. In 2003, prospects in the *fishing resources subsector* are to include: (i) launch of a program to improve fishing community participation in the management of fishing resources; (ii) implementation of three priority programs: development of fishing in Lake Ziga, promotion of village fish farming, strengthening aquaculture in the plain of Niéna Djonkélé; (iii) development of regulations for the management of fisheries in Bagré and Kompienga.

288. Activities in the areas of fishing and fish farming have resulted in constant progress in both the volume and quality of fishery output. In the course of 2003, five development programs were launched: “Increased production of fish catches”, “Promotion of aquaculture,” “Participatory and responsible management of fishing resources,” “Promotion of fishery production,” “Strengthening the ability of participants in the fishing sector.”

289. The program entitled “Increased production of fish catches” trained 600 persons, including 200 women, in various areas associated with fishing and equipment for catching and processing fish. The program promises to add an additional 500 tons of fish output a year, worth CFAF 200 million.

290. The program entitled “Promotion of aquaculture” rehabilitated and strengthened the aquaculture facility in Bazéga, with an objective of raising its output by 300,000 to 1,000,000 fry

annually. Also, the Ladwenda dam in Boulgou and the Koussouka dam in Yatenga have been stocked with 11,000 Tilapia fry.

291. In December 2003, in the context of the program entitled “Participatory and responsible management of fishing resources,” the Council of Ministers adopted a decree classifying water bodies as aquaculture perimeters of economic significance and providing methods for their management. Under this decree, the lakes in Bagré, Kompienga, Sourou and Ziga were classified as “aquaculture perimeters of economic significance.” In addition, an official launch was given to the project entitled “Improvement of the political and institutional environment for the development of systems of co-management of the fisheries of Bagré and Kompienga.” This project is financed by the government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

292. Activities in the area of control and use of fishing resources generated profits for the public treasury in an amount of more than CFAF 17 million, representing issuance receipts from use permits and litigation.

3.4.5 Forest and fauna resources subsector

293. The strategy regarding forest and fauna was based on the three major action principles contained in the national forest policy, along with the principles guiding the Ministry of the Environment and Living Conditions.

294. In the area of forests and fauna, actions taken in 2003 concerned the management of more than 667,600 hectares of native forests, the growing of plants in 857 nurseries and the organization of the production of gum Arabic, whose output grew from 4,000 to 5,000 tons between 2002 and 2003.

295. Management of native forests has resulted in (i) controlled production of 463,743 steres of firewood and the generation of a corresponding value of CFAF 927,488,000 for the state treasury, local populations and the private sector; (ii) production of 140,567 quintals of charcoal, for a corresponding value of CFAF 210,850,500 for the state treasury, local populations and the private sector; (iii) the creation of 61,000 jobs.

296. The program entitled “One *Département*, One Forest,” launched on June 28, 2003 in Pabré (Province of Kadiogo) by His Excellency, the Prime Minister, has inspired keen interest in all associated with the program. Six months into the implementation of the program, 73 departmental forests covering a total surface of 22,716 hectares have been established in the country’s 13 regions and 68 *départements*. The establishment of these departmental forests will surely contribute to an increased rate of forest cover, currently estimated at 60 percent of Burkina Faso’s territory.

297. Additionally, the reforestation campaign of 2002-2003 resulted in production of 5,316.263 kg of 150 species of tree seeds, of which 4,059.08 kg have been distributed; production and planting of more than 4 million plants, compared to 3.8 million in the 2001-2002 campaign; and rehabilitation of more than 31,000 hectares of degraded lands.

298. In the area of fauna management, 25 zones covering approximately 3,550,000 hectares have been identified and granted to private operators, including 3 fowl ranches (Nazinga, Singou, Bontoli), 3 pleasure tourism concessions (Parc de Pô and similar reserves in Arly and Deux Balés), and 18 sport hunting concessions, including 10 for large game, 3 for mixed hunting and 6 for small game.

299. The opening up and maintenance of more than 1,000 km of trails within fauna areas facilitated the organization of ecotourism activities, with their contribution of foreign currencies and jobs; these improvements have resulted in an average annual 6 percent increase (from 1996 to the present) in revenues generated by sport hunting and village hunting, with corresponding profits

going to local populations and private operators. In 2003, these revenues totaled more than CFAF 1 billion; the activities created 1,750 full-time jobs and 3,000 part-time jobs.

3.4.6 Environment subsector

300. ***The fight against desertification.*** The government is aware of its heavy responsibilities toward future generations, and has advanced good environmental governance to its highest priorities. The primary concern is to fight against desertification and meet the challenge of honoring international commitments regarding the environment.

301. In the area of the environment, and more particularly the fight against desertification, action has concerned: (i) development of negotiation tools to facilitate mobilization of additional resources for implementing the actions of the PAN/LCD; (ii) rendering operational its monitoring/assessment mechanisms; (iii) establishment of special commissions and environmental cells within the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Transportation, the Ministry of Finance and the Budget, the Ministry of Mines, Quarries and Energy, and the national electric utility, SONABEL.

302. The government has developed three projects bearing on strengthening the long-term management of land, making operational the Youth Corps for rehabilitating land and the environment, and the strengthening of the nation's capacities for environmental management in implementing the agreements and recommendations of the Rio conference.

303. In addition, the government has entered into negotiations with the Regional Initiative World Environment and fight against desertification/CILSS to co-finance a microproject for 11 villages in the *département* of Kayao, and identify 12 sources of financing.

304. With a view to making the PAN/LCD monitoring and evaluation mechanism operational, the government has created a system for monitoring and evaluating the impact of actions in the fight against desertification (LCD) and the fight against poverty, at the various operational levels. On-site verification of satellite imagery in the Nord and Ouest regions of Burkina Faso has been carried out, and a draft decree on the establishment, organization and functioning of the monitoring and evaluation committee has been drawn up.

305. In order to strengthen the action taken in the fight against desertification, a preliminary document to the Burkina Faso environmental program support document has been drawn up. Its implementation is designed to facilitate the monitoring of environmental policies, the strengthening of the contribution of the environment to the fight against poverty, the strengthening of the capacities of the participants to implement development activities, and strategic tools related to the environment and sustainable development.

The strategic tools related to the environment and sustainable development focus on the process of self-assessment of national capacities for environmental management, the creation of an environmental plan for sustainable development (PEDD), the development and establishment of a National Environmental Information System (SNIE) and an environmental accounting system.

306. ***Reclamation of waste products.*** A study on the theme "Solid waste and the fight against poverty" revealed the existence of a potential for creating jobs in the sanitation and land development subsectors. On the basis of the sample used in that study, it concludes that 2,033 jobs are created in city governments and in the private sector, entailing overall wages of CFAF 336,732,000. The potential for job creation from reclamation of solid waste is estimated at 7,182 jobs.

Table 26. Socio-economic results of the sample in the solid waste subsector

Cities	Jobs created			Payroll	
	City govt.	Private	Potential	City govt.	Private
Koudougou		30	617		900,000
Bobo-Dioulasso	250	30	933	35,000,000	2,700,000
Ouahigouya		46	961		13,800,000
Ziniaré		16	291		552,000
Fada N’Gourma		31	571		900,000f
Tenkodogo		30	609		2,880,000
Ouagadougou	1,100	500	3,200	180,000,000	100,000,000
TOTAL	1,350	683	7,182	215,000,000	121,732,000
Average wage	2,033			13,800/mo.	
Percentage	66	34			

Source:

307. Although little known to the public at large, the subsectors of land development and flower growing have been shown to have enormous potential, provided the subsector is well structured. It is estimated that 1,200 persons work in this subsector, with about 50 of them employed as managers. The 50 managers generate annual sales ranging from CFA 10 to CFA 20 million. As for the others—i.e. the 1,150 engaged in flower growing—each has per-season sales ranging between CFAF 250,000 and CFAF 300,000.

3.4.7 Strengthening the capacities of participants in the subsector

308. Since strengthening the capacities of participants in the subsector is one of the pillars supporting their professionalization, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and fisheries (MAHRH) has copied and distributed more than 60,000 copies of Law No. 14/99/AN dated April 15, 1999 in the various major national languages, to all participants in the rural world. In addition, 1,714 peasant organizations have benefited from support and strengthening of their capacities in drawing up, selecting and completing activities related to their projects.

309. Direct assistance to retaining young persons in their localities enabled training of 1,437 young people—1,035 males and 402 females—in management techniques. Around 1,306 young persons—980 males and 326 females—received financing for their projects (368 microprojects); the cost of these projects was CFAF 204,350,999, and was entirely paid for out of popular credit unions.

310. Within the framework of support for farmer organizations, and with a view to assisting the socio-economic reinsertion of repatriates, 923 microprojects have been created, costing CFAF 1,485 billion; the principal beneficiaries are: 40,000 members of the farmer’s organization (OP) and 6,000 individual repatriates.

311. Nearly half of the projects created (422) bear on counter-seasonal crops planted on more than 1,000 hectares. The cost of the projects is estimated at CFAF 700 million. The other half of the projects break down as follows: 308 livestock raising projects; 68 processing projects; 46 projects concerned with training; and 79 DRS/CES projects, manure pits.

312. In the course of 2003, the PNGT supported the development of local capacities of actors in the rural world by creating and establishing 1,600 village committees to manage land (CVGTs), and drawing up 28 land management plans (PGTs) in livestock raising areas and 19 PGTs in forest management zones.

313. In the area of training, 24,607 members of the village committees and community members were given literacy schooling, 25,825 were given training in a variety of technical subjects, and 837 participated in research field trips; total cost of these activities was CFAF 2,241,262,574.

314. Regarding the strengthening of institutional capacities, the following actions, costing CFAF 3,331,913,430, were undertaken: (i) 148 provincial technical coordination committee (CCTP) meetings were held; (ii) 310 CCTP participants were trained; (iii) support to the implementation of village and inter-village projects was extended in the form of opening 542 accounts and the signing of 974 agreements to finance 2,679 microprojects costing about CFA 4 billion. Support for implementation of provincial agreements involved signing of 28 agreements to finance 104 microprojects.

315. Measures to inform and increase the awareness of farmers, in order to involve them in the establishment and functioning of Regional Chambers of Agriculture (CRA), include creation of animal/meat and milk segment information tables. The farmers also benefited from support for definition of activities by the Burkina Federation of Livestock Raisers (FEB) and the national cooperation framework for promotion of animal resources (CNC-RA).

3.4.8 Institutional reforms in the rural sector

316. *Studies on the institutional recasting of the MAHRH and the MRA.* The study on institutional restructuring of the MAHRH was not initiated in 2003, as the call for bids for a research consultancy was not successful. The study on the Ministry of Animal Resources, for which a draft TDR had been prepared, remained unfinished.

317. *Reform of the cotton sector.* In the wake of the government's decision of December 2001 to liberalize the cotton sector, a committee to monitor the reform process was established and an international call for bids was made in 2002 for the purpose of selecting two new cotton processing companies. These two companies are expected to set up shop in the Centre and Est regions of the country after buying out the SOFITEX plant and inventory in the two regions.

318. The 2003 program concerned the technical pre-qualification of the companies submitting bids, with transfer of the SOFITEX assets. A total of 7 companies submitted bids: SOPAM, Dagriss/SA, Groupe Aiglon, CDI, Dunavant/SA and Paul Reinhart and Olam. After review of the submissions, Dunavant/SA and Paul Reinhart were chosen for the Centre region, and for the Est region, Dunavant/SA, Group SOPAM/LDCI/SFP and Dagriss/Sa were chosen.

319. *Coordination of agricultural sector policies.* In the course of 2003, the measures taken within the framework of the implementation of the Strategic Framework of the Fight against Poverty (CSLP) bearing on the coordination of agricultural sector policies concerned the following: (i) rereading the current agricultural sector strategy documents; (ii) drawing up an operational strategy taking into account the subsectors of rural development (agriculture, animal resources, water resources, fishing resources, forest and fauna resources); and (iii) formulation of a framework program for a sustainable agricultural development.

320. In December 2003 the government adopted a rural development strategy with a 2015 horizon, at the conclusion of a participatory process involving all concerned actors (administration, local governments, peasant and professional organizations of the agricultural sector, NGOs, and civil society organizations, private operators, technical and financial partners). The vision embodied in the strategy is based on both the current realities and the prospects of development of the national economy.

321. This vision may be formulated as "A rural world with less poverty, and with sustainable food security." The basis for this formulation is: (i) boosting output in farming, livestock raising, fishing, forestry and animal resources, on the basis of improved productivity; (ii) boosting incomes through greater inclusion of market economics and diversification of economic activities in rural areas; (iii)

modernization of traditional family agriculture; (iv) diversification and specialization of regional products; and (v) sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems.

322. The overall objective of the SDR is to ensure sustained growth of the rural sector with a view to contributing to the fight against poverty, the strengthening of food security and the promotion of long-term development. Six specific objectives have also been retained: (i) increase agricultural, livestock, forest, animal and fish output through increases in productivity; (ii) boost incomes by diversifying economic activities in rural areas; (iii) strengthen the link production/market; (iv) ensure long-term management of natural resources; (v) improve the economic condition and social status of women and young people in rural areas; and (vi) heighten the awareness of rural populations as active agents of development.

323. Within the framework of the implementation of the SDR, a framework document for sustainable agricultural development was also adopted by the national workshop on validation held in November 2003.

324. ***Revision of the state-partners framework agreement on management of the national food security inventory.*** Meetings between the government and its development partners resulted in the signing of a new agreement entitled “General framework of state-partners cooperation in matters of food security”; this agreement was made official by Decree No. 2003-670/Pres/PM/MAECR/MAHRH/MFB/MEDEV of December 31, 2003.

325. ***Establishment of Regional Agricultural Chambers.*** Establishment of the Regional Agricultural Chambers (CRAs) is the result of the government’s desire to strengthen the agricultural profession. In this effort the government was joined by the players in the rural world seeking to motivate the major interested parties, namely the farmers.

326. The process of establishing the chambers began in 1998 and was launched afresh in 2002, following the government’s adoption in December 2001 of two decrees creating and approving the statutes of the CRAs; the process was concluded in December 2003 with the establishment of 13 CRAs and the election of the Permanent Secretariat of the National Coordination Bureau. Over all, more than 1,163,569 farmers participated in the elections. There were 36,000 elected members at the departmental level, 2,000 at the provincial level, and more than 450 elected to the consular assemblies.

327. ***Strengthening the special food security program by extending and diversifying activities.*** The transition from the Special Program for Food Security (PSSA) to the National Special Program for Food Security (PSNSA) is to be marked basically by the extension to the entire national territory of field operations, the resolution of already identified constraints, and the taking of appropriate measures related to the institutional, organizational, regulatory and financial framework, for an improved implementation of phase II of the PSSA.

328. The PSNSA will emphasize the following actions: (i) expansion of field operations by improving on the gains made at former PSSA sites and establishment of new sites in synergy with certain ongoing projects and programs over the entire extent of the territory; (ii) elimination of constraints identified in phase I of the PSSA, specifically the constraints associated with acquisition of production factors, with operational capacities of farmers and conservation, with the processing and marketing of products; (iii) structuring and implementation of the Special National Program for Food Security (PSNSA), using an institutional framework, a consistent organization and an effective financing method.

329. Regarding the water subsector in general, institutional progress was made in the drawing up of numerous action plans and strategies. A noteworthy example is the action plan for integrated management of water resources in Burkina Faso, adopted in March 2003 along with the creation

and implementation of piloting agencies. Also among significant advances in the course of 2003 was the long-term development strategy for irrigated agriculture, along with application decrees of the framework law on water management.

3.4.9 Growth and diversification of rural revenues: improved access to credit

330. The fight against poverty will succeed only if rural populations have at least a minimum income. To that end, the granting of loans has been strongly encouraged, since they help to boost the income of farmers.

331. Within the framework of small-scale irrigation activities, loans for farming inputs and equipment have been awarded, for a total lending volume of CFAF 314,036,304. In addition to these credits, microproject loans in the amount of CFAF 225,613,600 were awarded.

332. To diversify income sources of women, nearly CFAF 2,505,838 was awarded in 2003 in the form of loans to 65,576 women in the country's 45 provinces.

333. Regarding out-of-season crops, nearly CFAF 206,039,197 were awarded as an aid to increased production in the form of loans for farm inputs and equipment. Using these credits, farmers agreed to grow irrigated corn and/or cow peas.

334. In the subsector of animal resources, to lend support to feeding activities and milk production, equipment for cutting and storing forage was placed at the disposal of farmers, including 91 donkey carts, 16 donkey-drawn plows, 527 scythes, 750 sickles, 105 bailers, 104 wood crates and 50 chaff cutters, for a total cost of CFAF 99,842,160. Within the same subsector, a limited grant of CFAF 257,974,175 was used to mobilize more than 3,000 tons of animal feed.

335. More than 1,000 feeding stations for cows and sheep were financed by projects and NGOs countrywide, representing an expenditure of more than CFAF 100 million.

336. Small-scale livestock raising (chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigs, sheep, goats, aulacodes, bee-keeping) received financing from the PSSA in an amount estimated at more than CFAF 100 million.

337. In the last 5 years, Burkina Faso's production of milk has risen markedly. To increase that output and boost profits, 145 milk processing plants have been set up countrywide, receiving support within the framework of the national promotion effort.

3.4.10 Employment and vocational training

338. In their efforts to promote employment through financing of microprojects and enterprises, the Informal Sector Support Fund (FASI), the Employment Promotion Support Fund (FAPE), the Re-employment Program for Redundant Workers (PNART-D), and the Youth Insertion Fund (FIJ) generated the following results in 2003: (i) FASI financed 1,063 microprojects at a cost of CFAF 494,255,000, with recovery of CFAF 305,625,426 (i.e. a recovery rate of 92.8 percent). These financing activities generated 790 new jobs and consolidated another 1,604; (ii) FAPE financed 108 microprojects with a cost of CFAF 347,490,200, and a recovery rate of 92.8 percent. This financing resulted in the creation or consolidation of 540 jobs; (iii) PNART-D financed 41 reinsertion projects costing CFAF 122,922,000 and generating 30 permanent jobs, 188 temporary jobs, and 73 consolidated jobs. In addition to these efforts, the National Office of Job Promotion (ONPE) boosted its job promotion activities. The Youth Insertion Fund (FIJ) financed 4 projects for young people, costing CFAF 6,300,000 and generating 11 permanent jobs.

339. In the course of 2003, the ONPE developed a framework document for restructuring, as well as an operating plan, for the period 2004-2011, at a cost of CFAF 29 billion; this was in line with the recommendations of the CASEM of July 3-4, 2003. This effort will entitle the Office to be called the National Employment Agency, with a mission to develop the ability of the public services to intervene in the labor market in order to fight against unemployment, exclusion and poverty. In addition, the ONPE made its contribution to inserting job seekers by placing 224 of them in pre-employment programs, training 289 other job seekers in job-seeking techniques, organizing 13 recruitment tests, 507 employment guidance sessions, publishing a list of 934 enterprises, publishing and processing 397 job offers on behalf of businesses, drawing up 1,902 job cards, and 13,311 notices of openings of bid calls.

340. Burkina Faso's resources in vocational training consist of training centers and schools under the system of education, technical ministries, the modern formal sector and the informal crafts sector. The vocational training system has limited intake capacity compared to the size of demand. What is more, aging infrastructures, obsolescence and poor performance of equipment in these centers hinder the undertaking of training activities under favorable conditions and the effective transfer of competencies to the apprentices involved. Despite the aging infrastructures of the ONPE centers, 448 young persons served apprenticeships according to the dual system in the CEFP of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, along with 300 craft apprenticeships, courses to upgrade skills and modular training sessions.

341. Training is basically oriented toward the modern sector, especially the service sector, to the disadvantage of the unstructured sector; nor are the training categories diversified. No effort is made in the training programs of most of the training centers to match the training to the economic realities of the country. To correct these inadequacies, on July 10, 2003, the government adopted Decree No. 2003-33/PRES/PM/MTJJ/MFB creating a support fund for vocational training and apprenticeship, whose mission is essentially to help implement the government's policies in initial training, continued training and apprenticeship.

342. In addition, actions are under way to boost the performance of the existing vocational training entities. For example, in 2003 investments were made to rehabilitate and increase the ability of the Vocational Assessment and Training Centers (CEFPs) of Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, Ouahigouya, Dédougou, Tougan, Banfora, Kaya and Fada N'Gourma to accept trainees and to train them. With funding from the BID/EMCO project and PPTE resources, the CEFP of Ouagadougou and its regional units were supplied with teaching materials. These various investments aim at strengthening the ability of the CEFPs and their subsidiaries to enroll trainees and improve the quality of the training imparted. Strengthening the capacities of the CEFPs will enable them to train more than 600 young people every year in the following specialties: foundry/welding; automobile mechanics; mechanics of 2-wheeled vehicles; rural mechanics; bricklaying/building trades; plumbing; maintenance and repair of office machines; electricity; consumer electronics; heating and air conditioning; hair cutting; hair styling.

3.4.11 Improving access and mobility

343. The government's objective in the sector was to promote access and mobility (of persons and trade) and access by rural populations to basic social services. Burkina Faso has launched ambitious programs to meet the challenge of mobility of goods and people. These programs included building of new rural tracks, rehabilitation of existing infrastructures, together with their upkeep and maintenance. Other goals were to promote intermediate means of transportation and manage as well as encourage participation in the programs by their beneficiaries.

344. The transportation sectoral program, called the PST-2, and the national strategy for rural transportation are part of the governments new 2000-2010 strategy for development of the transportation sector.

345. The transportation sector has four subsectors: roads, railroads, water transportation and air transportation. The present report evaluates the status of the implementation of the sector's programs in the course of 2003.

3.4.11.1 Road infrastructures

346. **Road upkeep.** The year 2003 program included 12,153 km of current maintenance, or 10,550 km of packed dirt roads and 1,603 km of asphalt roads. Funding to execute this maintenance was provided in the amount of CFAF 7 billion.

347. As of December 31, 2003, total commitments amounted to CFAF 6.997 billion, for an execution rate of 58.2 percent for packed dirt roads and 42 percent for asphalt surfaced roads.

348. The road rehabilitation component included 823 km of packed dirt roads with financing from FED estimated at CFAF 12 billion for 2003. The rate of financial execution came out at 77.74 percent, and the rate of physical execution at 74 percent. Otherwise, 2003 saw the launch of a support project by the World Bank on behalf of PST-2, with financial support on the order of CFAF 90 billion to improve the national road network.

349. **Asphalting of roads.** Repairs on the highway joining Pâ-Diéboucou-Gaoua-Côte d'Ivoire border, costing around CFAF 23.5 billion, are nearing completion. Remaining work consists in laying the deck on the bridge over the Bougouriba river, improvements to the Loropéni crossroads and installation of horizontal signals. Supplemental repairs (e.g. 6 km of city streets) and amenity restoration have been submitted to the donors of the project for approval.

350. As for repairs remaining to be carried out, these include 6 km of urban roads, the deck of the Bougouriba bridge, the Loropéni crossroads, horizontal signals and compensation in the amount of nearly CFAF 50 million.

351. As of December 31, 2003, the rate of execution of the road segment Ouaga-Nazinon was estimated at CFAF 9 billion.

352. The road segment Nazinon-Léon-Ghana border (around CFAF 11 billion) was begun on June 14, 2002. As of December 31, 2003, the rate of financial execution was estimated at 45 percent.

353. There has been a considerable delay in the asphalting of the Bobo-Dindéresso road, begun on May 19, 2003 with an estimated completion time of 5 months. As of December 31, 2003, the financial execution rate for 2003 was 45.53 percent and the physical completion rate was 65 percent. The principal difficulty lies with the lack of organization within the company charged with the repairs.

Table 27. Balance of year 2003 repair completion (in thousands)

Project	Estimated	Completed	Time frame Months	Completion rate (%)		Location
				Financial	Physical	
Current maintenance	7,000,000	6,997,823	12	99.57	50	Countrywide
Rehab. dirt road	12,000,000	9,328,784	12	77.74	74	Most of country
Pâ-Côte d'Ivoire border	10,875,000	5,801,142	12	53.11	99	Balé, Tuy, Bougouriba Poni
Ouaga-Nazinon	1,228,000	2,218,558	12	180.66	95	Kadiogo, Bazéga, Ziro
Nazinon-Ghana	4,530,000	2,043,058	12	45.1	32	Ziro, Sissili
Bobo-Dindéresso	1,942,000	884,199	12	45.53	65	Houet

Source: Direction générale des routes (DGR)

354. **Rural tracks.** The access and mobility policy adopted in 1991 mainly concerned the arterial network. The rural network—especially the rural tracks—was ignored. Starting in 1999, with dawning awareness of the importance of developing the rural network and its impact on improved farming activities and the living conditions of rural populations, the government undertook to identify the tracks that might qualify as part of the tertiary rural road network. That activity resulted in the drawing up of a General Listing of Rural Tracks (RGPR) representing a linear measurement of 46,000 km needing maintenance countrywide.

355. In Burkina Faso, the rural sector accounts for the subsistence of about 80 percent of the population. The sector is not fully exploited to contribute to strong economic growth, however. This state of affairs is reflected in low rural incomes and a worrisome rate of flight from rural areas. The absence of and/or poor quality of rural services—and in particular, transportation—is one of the principal constraints on development of the rural sector. Consequently, the government decided to devote resources to rural tracks in a comprehensive program of construction of 6,000 km of dirt roads, with a time frame of 2004. PPTE resources for the period 2000-2003 enabled the government to construct 1,301.07 km of dirt roads (967.07 km built, with current maintenance on 324.9 km) and to complete technical study for and additional 1,068 km of rural dirt roads, for an overall cost of CFAF 8,578,854,244.

Table 28. Construction of rural dirt roads using PPTE resources

Reference	Committed funding (CFAF)	Provinces covered	Roads built (km)	Roads/technical studies completed (km)
PPTE 2000	1,772,961,704	04	266	447
PPTE 2001	2,062,110,149	07	246	471
PPTE 2002	1,675,934,732	12	275	--
PPTE 2003	3,067,847,659	11	190.07 (c) and 324.9 (e)	150
TOTAL	8,578,854,244	34	1,301.07	1,068

C = construction and (e) = upkeep

Source: Direction générale des pistes rurales (DGPR)

356. The contribution of external partners to the implementation of this program of rural dirt roads concerned 2,335 km of roads, of which 420 were completed, using highly labor-intensive methods of construction; another 1,915 km of projected roads were studied. Seven of Burkina Faso's provinces were involved in this project, with financing from German foreign assistance, and four other provinces participated with financing from IDB; work in the cotton raising zones was financed by ADF.

Table 29. Financing of rural dirt road construction from other sources

	Allocation (CFAF)	Dirt road construction (km)		Provinces involved
		Completed	Studied	
German foreign assistance	585,000,000	120		07
IDB	5,000,000,000		1,000	04
ADF	90,000,000		915	
TOTAL	5,675,000,000	420	1,915	

Source: Direction générale des pistes rurales (DGPR)

357. In addition to the above, SOFITEX has made a significant contribution to the implementation of the rural access and mobility strategy by supporting a maintenance program covering 448 km of dirt roads in 9 provinces, thereby improving access to the new cotton growing zones of the Centre-Est, Sud-Ouest and Cascades regions, as well as rural transportation in those areas.

358. **Rural transportation.** Improvement of listed rural dirt roads aims at improving access by rural populations to basic social services (schools, healthcare centers, etc.), storage and marketing of

products, transportation and emergence of dynamic markets, as well as development activities able to stimulate diverse opportunities in economic activity.

359. In order to improve the mobility of rural populations, the government adopted a national rural transportation strategy (SNTR) in March 2003. This strategy places a significant emphasis of the development of rural tracks, seeks to improve the mobility of rural citizens by developing intermediate means of transportation (MIT), and support the process of decentralization by greater involvement of local government entities in the management of infrastructures.

360. Within the framework of the SNTR, study is ongoing with a view to submitting the players in the transportation strategies and the strategies for reducing poverty to the process of analysis, by assessing and strengthening the contribution of the transportation to reducing poverty. This process will be the beneficiary of World Bank financing and aims to create a consensus among public administration officials, the private sector and civil society regarding the implementation of a plan for practical action.

3.4.11.2 Rail transportation

361. As regards rail transportation, in addition to the ongoing concession for the Abidjan-Kaya line, initiatives have been taken to undertake interconnection projects with Burkina Faso's neighbors. For instance, meetings with officials from Ghana led to the adoption of a common request for financing of feasibility studies for a line linking Ouago-Pô-Kumassi-Boankra. As for the Abidjan-Ouaga rail segment, the political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire continues to have a considerable impact on the use of the sole line linking Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire. Since the start of the troubles on September 19, economic operators in Burkina Faso have not had access to the port of Abidjan. However, four months ago, rail travel between Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire has resumed, although traffic is still irregular. Finally, the improvement actions contemplated in 2003 on this line have not been able to be completed for lack of financing.

3.4.11.3 Air Transportation

362. The government considers air transportation to be of strategic importance given the geographical situation of Burkina Faso. To make this system reliable, the government has taken steps to improve airport security by fitting the facility with OACI-compliant security equipment; it has also continued updating the national aeronautical weather network. Government actions in this sector have also included expansion and management of the weather observation station network. Given the beneficial effects on farming yields, the Saaga program and growers have received support, which in the 2002-2003 crop year enabled Burkina Faso to export 1,360 tons of green beans and 450 tons of mangoes via air freight. To improve air service to Burkina Faso, construction has been undertaken inside the Ouagadougou airport and bilateral agreement negotiations have been concluded with Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gabon, China and South Africa.

3.4.11.4 Water transportation

363. Analysis of the structure of Burkina Faso's imports shows that more than 60 percent of imported goods come from countries outside of Africa, underscoring the need for the country to have a facilitator in that sector. Therefore the management of the water transportation sector has been essentially entrusted to the Conseil Burkinabé de Chargeurs (Burkina Truckers' Association: CBC), which has undertaken a reform aimed at responding fully to environmental requirements. The CBC is committed to an assiduous search for solutions focused on diversifying supply methods.

3.4.11.5 Other measures to promote access and mobility

364. The National Postal Service (SONAPOST) has a network of postal infrastructures, including 68 post offices spread out over the country. In various ways, this network contributes to the fight against poverty, by (i) mobilizing savings; (ii) transferring funds (money orders, Western Union); (iii) transporting merchandise (packages and parcels); and (iv) circulating information (letters and electronic messages). In 2003, for example, 345,211 savings accounts were opened, holding CFAF 38,289,265,545 of savings. Investments totaling CFAF 265,000,000 have been made to modernize the postal network.

365. Since acquiring a broadcasting transmitter of 100 KW HF, radio coverage has been extended to 80 percent of the national territory; television now reaches 70 percent. Both radio and television coverage will be expanded with the installation of 12 booster stations in 2003.

366. Print media are enjoying a certain prosperity. The establishment of a National Communications Program for Development (PNCD) is motivating players in the development area to participate in projects, programs and plans adopted by the state, and to support decentralization.

367. Additionally, in the wake of reforms in the telecommunications sector, the government drew up a strategy to make operational the national information and communication infrastructure development plan. The objective of the plan is to build a communications infrastructure able to contribute to the modernization of society by mobilizing the potential of information and communications technologies, so as to strengthen the capacities of all the development participants and improve the quality of services offered to citizens, as well as access to those services.

3.5. PROMOTING GOOD GOVERNANCE

368. This section reports on the implementation of priority actions under the PRSP with regard to governance in Burkina Faso in 2003.

369. Generally speaking, many advances were made in 2003. Advances in justice system reform, devolution of budget execution, improved revenue management, the legal and administrative framework for decentralization, and support for local economies now need to be strengthened. However, further efforts will be required to complete other major projects, such as the integrated system for administrative and payroll management of central government employees (SIGASPE), the central government property inventory and the establishment of regions as reference communities under the Programming Law.

370. However, little progress was made on this last point in 2003, even though the transfer of powers and resources to local authorities is the first and most important means of strengthening their ability to regulate activity and ensure their own survival under a decentralized system.

371. In the end, it was not possible to adopt a new National Plan for Good Governance (PNBG) or an investment program in 2003 because of the failure to reach an agreement between the central government and its development partners, including TFPs, private sector entities and civil society organizations. The main sticking point is the direction that the Plan should take. There are also no obvious links between the PNGB and other sector plans and between the PNGB and the PRSP. Talks are continuing between the Government and its Technical and Financial Partners in order to achieve a convergence of their points of view and the rapid adoption of the second PNGB.

372. Even though the second PNGB was not adopted, the various sector plans to be incorporated into it were still implemented. Furthermore, the Communications Plan of the Executive Secretariat for Good Governance, which was adopted in July 2003, is now being implemented, after a late start owing to a lack of funding. This led to the creation of a communications and public relations department with the task of promoting communication between the various governance stakeholders and making them more receptive to mass media and communications professionals.

373. For the sake of consistency, the rest of this survey will follow the old outline of governance components in Burkina Faso, which was used in the 2000 version of the PRSP. Thus, it will deal with democratic governance, economic governance and local governance successively.

3.5.1. Democratic governance

374. The actions planned for 2003 with regard to democratic governance primarily related to reform of the justice system and human rights, as well as implementation of the national domestic security policy and continuing central and general government reform.

375. Before dealing with these various points, it should be noted that budgetary constraints meant that no start was made on implementing the decree creating the Economic and Social Observatory, even though the launch was planned for 2003. The Economic and Social Council (CES) Action Plan calls for a round-table discussion with donors to deal with this subject. The Plan also called for the poverty reduction fund to be made operational in 2003, but this action has not been completed yet.

3.5.1.1. Reform of the justice system

376. Generally speaking, substantial progress was made on reforming the justice system, with the continued implementation of the National Action Plan for Justice System Reform (PANRJ), with the backing of the European Union. The Plan has three major thrusts: strengthening institutions that contribute to the operation of the justice system by supporting initial training and continuing education for participants, as well as by providing documentary support; enhancing access to the justice system through awareness campaigns focusing on legal issues, and increasing investment in infrastructures and equipment; and strengthening the effectiveness of the justice system through good penitentiary policy and enhanced legal assistance, improved prison conditions, and promotion of alternative sentences.

377. All of these actions are responses to the lack of human resources, including judges, the lack of equipment for the courts and the judicial police, and the lack of documentary resources. However, even though there has been satisfactory progress on implementing justice system reform, there is still room for improvement in the way the Monitoring Committee for the National Action Plan for Justice System Reform operates. Periodic consultation meetings and an interim progress report are bound to provide a broader view of the efforts made by the government and its partners in this area.

378. **Strengthening the institutions that participate in the operation of the justice system.** The institutions that participate in the operation of the justice system are primarily the courts, the central administration of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Higher Council of the Judiciary and the domestic security forces (police and gendarmerie). The primary aim of strengthening institutions should be to make the courts an authentic power, through enhanced training and documentary support.

379. There have been two memoranda of understanding on preliminary training at the National School of Administration and Magistrature. The agreements cover funding expenses for initial training of student judges, and training for registrars and clerks, and for court and prosecution secretaries. Documentary support provided as part of the preliminary training has enabled several judges and student registrars to acquire legal document kits.

380. Documentation actions under the National Action Plan for Justice System Reform included: 1/ purchasing legal reference works, the Dalloz manual collection and library furniture for several Courts of First Instance (TGIs); 2/ Providing users with documentation by printing a large number of Burkinabé law manuals and publishing an edition of the Burkinabé Law Review, and 3/ purchasing computer equipment and documentation for the staff responsible for producing an on-line legal database. A great deal of progress has been made on this work.

381. **Providing greater access to the justice system.** The justice system cannot play its social role unless access to it is facilitated for all members of society. Access to the justice system includes physical or spatial access, as well as cultural access, since a poor understanding of how the

law operates constitutes a major obstacle to access. Therefore, a genuine communications policy was required with regard to the justice system.

382. Greater investment in infrastructures was maintained to improve physical access. The architectural drawings for the Ouagadougou Court of Appeal were completed and construction work started on the Court of First Instance and the detention center in Zinaré. The Court of First Instance and detention center in Dédougou were renovated and extended. In addition to new buildings and renovation work, the courts, judicial police, Court of Cassation, and the National School of Administration and Magistrature were all provided with computer and office equipment. Furniture is also being purchased for the offices and courtrooms of the Ziniaré and Dédougou Courts of First Instance.

383. Action to improve cultural access to the justice system included awareness campaigns focusing on legal issues, with the distribution of the Chancellery Newsletter and the production of a documentary film on “The National Action Plan for Justice System Reform at the Half-Way Mark”.

384. Programs and articles were also featured in the broadcast media. For this purpose, a subsidy contract was signed with the Network of Legal Journalists (REJIJ) for the production of programs and articles. Two radio documentaries were produced and translated for broadcast in three national languages.

385. **Making the justice system more effective.** The effectiveness of the justice system was strengthened through continuing education for participants and good penitentiary policy. In 2003, this concerned legal assistance, improved prison conditions, and promotion of alternative sentences.

386. Continuing education classes were organized for some 1,400 participants, including Ministry of Justice and National Police School staff, bailiffs, the national police force and gendarmerie, the Council of State, the Treasury, the Bar Association, the Network of Legal Journalists, etc. Continuing education for judges’ specializations through seminars, workshops, and conferences became systematic to upgrade their qualifications and train them in the new procedures resulting from new laws and regulations.

387. Legal assistance for prison inmates was enhanced by the computerization of prison registries in eight detention centers and by the training and hiring of eleven legal assistants to cover all of the detention centers in the country.

388. Inmates’ living conditions were improved by changes in healthcare and diet. In 2003, health conditions were improved through the construction of prison infirmaries and the purchase of healthcare supplies. Water supplies were constructed and work was done to install septic tanks and latrines. Prisoners’ diets were improved in 2003 through the purchase of flour mills, the extension and improvement of vegetable gardens, fields, and livestock farms, the renovation and construction of kitchens, and the installation of cooking ranges. All in all, conditions improved for inmates in nine detention centers (Dori, Gaoua, Banfora, Kaya, Fada, Koudougou, Dédougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, and Tenkodogo).

389. The law promoting alternative sentences was passed and a program of community service work as an alternative to prison time is being drawn up.

3.5.1.2. Promoting and protecting human rights

390. In keeping with priority human rights actions, various operational programs for the implementation of the Action Plan and Guidelines for Promoting and Protecting Human Rights were to be adopted in 2003.

391. During the past year, six operational programs for the implementation of the Action Plan and Guidelines for Promoting and Protecting Human Rights were adopted. These programs dealt with: 1/ nonformal human rights education, 2/ strengthening the legal framework for human rights, 3/ ensuring humane conditions in prisons and police cells, 4/ consolidating and strengthening civil and political rights, 5/ consolidating and strengthening economic, social, and cultural rights, 6/ consolidating and strengthening the rights of special groups, such as women, children, the disabled, and the elderly.

392. However, the implementation of operational programs is still being hampered by the lack of financing. Yet, the programs relating to nonformal human rights education, strengthening the legal framework for human rights, and consolidating the rights of special groups are covered by the 2004-2006 Priority Action Program to Implement the PRSP. Furthermore, the Ministry for the Promotion of Human Rights has started talks with the Technical and Financial Partners on financing other operational programs.

393. Nevertheless, the Ministry for the Promotion of Human Rights has carried out actions under the operational programs to: (i) improve citizens' knowledge and awareness of their rights, through road shows, public lectures, and television and radio programs; (ii) provide training for target groups (law enforcement and military personnel, journalists, judges, schoolchildren, and students) through seminars and workshops; (iii) draft the first periodic report to the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) on the implementation of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights.

394. These actions contributed to raising national awareness about citizens' rights and duties.

3.5.1.3. Combating insecurity

395. In 2003, there was substantial progress in the implementation of the national domestic security policy when the National Assembly passed the Domestic Security Law. For the purposes of this law, a programming law was even drafted and sent to the Finance Ministry for comment and measures to be taken.

396. However, the general principles included in the Domestic Security Law should be implemented soon. Particular note should be taken of the definition and implementation of community policing through an action plan, civil defense and prevention of insecurity, and, most importantly, the strengthening of the effectiveness and efficiency of the domestic security forces.

3.5.1.4. General government and central government reform

397. **General government reform.** One major action scheduled in 2003 was the completion of the synchronization of the database of the integrated system for administrative and payroll management of central government employees (*système intégré de gestion administrative et salariale des personnels de l'Etat*, SIGASPE) and the transfer of routine management powers from agents to the ministries.

398. It should be noted, however, that SIGASPE has not been finalized yet, particularly the modules dealing with administrative management. The problems relate to human resources, as computer engineers have left the civil service, and to technical matters, since automated processing cannot be used in all cases. However, the finalization of complementary financial management software is nearly complete and the causes of slow processing speeds have been investigated.

399. Furthermore, the central database has not been finalized yet. Nor have civil servants received the payments owed under the various pay scales as a result of adjustments to promotions in 1999 and 2000. The main stumbling blocks are defects in the information contained in the SIGASPE database and the lack of computers, with only one PC for every six civil servants. Thus, the SIGASPE database is not 100-percent reliable, but work is continuing to synchronize it. This synchronization is even seen as an ongoing task, because of the continuing use of manual processing. There are still some 400 discrepancies to correct between payroll files and Ministry of the Civil Service and State Reform files in SIGASPE.

400. It was not possible to transfer routine management to the ministries in 2003. The transfer has been put off until the second half of 2004. However, modules have already been developed and should be tested and provided to Human Resources Directorates. The delay in transferring powers to the Human Resources Directorates stems from major obstacles, such as the lack of computer equipment and qualified staff. These obstacles have been aggravated by the lack of financial resources and led to persistent maintenance problems with SIGASPE.

401. **Central government reform.** A strategy for implementing the national central government reform policy was supposed to be developed in 2003. In addition to this action, a national devolution strategy was developed to support the decentralization process.

402. A proposal for a national central government reform strategy and an action plan by the Ministry of the Civil Service and State Reform were discussed at a seminar attended by the various ministerial departments and representatives of civil society and the private sector. The consultation process is continuing and should lead to the government's final adoption of the strategy.

3.5.2. Economic governance

403. Actions to improve economic governance include strategic oversight of the economy, harmonization of national laws and regulations with those of the Community, greater transparency in public resource management and stronger mechanisms for operational management of the economy.

404. Except with regard to strategic oversight of the economy, this section of the report relies on the assessment of the implementation of the Plan to Strengthen Budget Management (PRGB). A Steering Committee was set up by a ministerial order in August 2003 and officially inducted in September 2003. The Committee's task is to monitor the whole process and the structures involved.

405. Generally speaking, the strategic oversight objectives were achieved with the drafting of overall scenarios in the long-term outlook report "Burkina 2025". The implementation of the Plan to Strengthen Budget Management upheld many advances in budget policy and produced progress in such areas as fighting corruption, the "Integrated Revenue System" project, and devolution.

406. However, there has been no significant progress on the review of the status of inspection bodies or the inventory of central government property for several years now. Furthermore, as was noted after the completion of the first phase of the PRSP, implementation of the Plan to Strengthen Budget Management still suffers from the lack of assessment of the execution of the recommendations made in the Public Expenditure Reviews with regard to education, healthcare, PIPs, budget devolution, rural affairs, and infrastructure, and the failure to include external financing in the Integrated Expenditure System (CID), which constitutes a major handicap in monitoring budget execution.

3.5.2.1. Strategic oversight of the economy and promoting development

407. The drafting of scenarios, in the second phase of producing the long-term outlook report "Burkina 2025", is now under way. The purpose of the scenarios is to explore possible future developments in the country's environment.

408. Overall scenarios are arrived at by combining thematic scenarios. They show the following possibilities for the future: 1/ Burkina's rebirth and fulfillment (rainbow, galloping stallion); 2/ recovery and take-off (flight of the albatross); 3/ turmoil and quagmire (*Silmandé* or the whirlwind); 4/ paroxysm and collapse (*Dougoumato* or the ghost town); 5/ coalition and bastion (the beehive).

3.5.2.2. Improving the legal framework for budget management and its application

409. In 2003, plans called for the National Assembly to pass the new organic law on budget procedures and for the government to adopt the new budget nomenclature for the 2004 budget.

410. The National Assembly passed the law on budget procedures on January 13, 2003 and the law was promulgated by Decree 2003-567/PRES of October 29, 2003. The new harmonized budget nomenclature was adopted and used as a layout model when drafting the 2004 budget.

411. Similarly, draft laws and regulations concerning the application of the budget procedures law, including the general regulations on government accounts, the central government chart of accounts, the rules governing government accountants, and the rules governing authorizing officers and appropriation administrators, were finalized and submitted to the various bodies involved in their implementation for their final comments before being tabled in the National Assembly.

412. Once these fundamental laws and regulations have been passed, the legal framework for public finances will be fully compliant with the WAEMU Directives. It should be noted that more

than 300 participants from the financial and accounting community received training with regard to the harmonized legislation in 2003.

3.5.2.3. Improving transparency in public resource management

413. **Improving revenue management.** Implementation of the action plans contained in the Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks for 2003-2005 and 2004-2006 continued at the level of revenue collection authorities. An action plan to improve revenue collection was adopted in November 2003, following an evaluation of tax reforms that started in 1997 with the assistance of the IMF Fiscal Affairs Department. The tax and customs administrations' effective implementation of the plan started to produce results in terms of improved revenue collection, but still fell short of the objective set for 2003.

414. The "Integrated Revenue System" project is being phased in with financial backing from the Kingdom of Denmark (DANIDA financing). The Steering Committee has been set up. The project team was formed and started work in October 2003. The project launch document was drafted and approved by the Steering Committee. An analysis of the existing situation is now under way.

415. **Combating corruption.** The actions to strengthen the fight against corruption planned for 2003 included drafting a national policy to fight corruption. The Terms of Reference for the study to be undertaken for this purpose were drawn up and consultants were recruited. Work on the study started and should lead to the publication of an integrated report on fighting corruption, including a status report and a critical analysis of the various aspects of corruption, along with proposals for measures to be taken in each sector.

416. **Adopting the 2002 budget review law.** The draft 2002 budget review law has been adopted by the Council of Ministers and will be sent to the appropriate bodies for examination and adoption.

417. Community rules stipulate that the draft budget for the following year must be put before the National Assembly at the same time as the draft budget review law for the previous year. This means that continuing efforts to comply with the fiscal reporting deadlines will consolidate the progress made on harmonization with community standards.

418. **Improving monitoring of central government property.** The measures planned for 2003 covered an inventory of all central government assets, drawing up monthly balances for 2003, strict compliance with fiscal reporting deadlines in 2003, drafting an action plan for setting up an inventory accounting system, adopting a new status for IGE and IGF agents and other inspection bodies.

419. Substantial efforts have also been made to overcome the shortcomings in the *production of account balances* for the Treasury. The final balances were published for 1999 to 2001. The balances for 1999 and 2000 have already been released, but the 2001 balances are still being finalized. The final balance for 2002 was produced in December 2003. The Integrated Central Government Accounting software (CIE) has made it possible to publish monthly balances for each item. This means that the account balances for 2003 are now available.

420. The mechanism for accelerated jurisdictional auditing of nominal accounts prior to 2000 on the basis of simplified layouts is now operating, following study visits to Senegal. The central government and local government accounts for the period were drawn up using these layouts and should be submitted to the Audit Office in January 2004. The nominal accounts for 2001 and 2002 were also drawn up using the new layouts and submitted to the Audit Office for validation.

421. **Strengthening the audit function.** The report on rationalizing the ex-post audit function has not yet been completed because of budget constraints. However, proposed laws and regulations on the status of IGE and IGF inspectors have been drafted and submitted to the supervisory authorities for adoption. The proposals, which include recruitment exam procedures, career plans, and disciplinary rules, have not been adopted yet. Pending the revision of the status of IGF and IGE inspectors, nomination is still the only means of recruiting such inspectors. This means that not all of the planned recruitment actions can be implemented.

422. Efforts were made to achieve *strict compliance with the 2003 fiscal reporting deadlines*. This meant that the reporting was completed sooner in 2003. This led to a decline in the budget share of priority sectors, since one of the purposes of the previous “flexibility” in fiscal reporting deadlines was to improve the execution rate in these sectors.

423. Other aspects of tracking central government property saw little change in 2003. The commission to discuss the content and direction to be given to an inventory accounting system has not been set up yet. Nevertheless, an informal group is working on this subject. Consequently, physical inventories of ministerial departments’ furniture and buildings have not been completed and the action plan for establishing an inventory accounting system has not been launched.

3.5.2.4. Strengthening mechanisms for operational management of the economy

424. **Strengthening the monitoring and management of Public Administrative Establishments (EPAs).** The general meetings of public undertakings are held once a year. A decree was adopted in July 2003, setting out the budget criteria for public undertakings and the criteria for creating new public undertakings. A financing agreement was signed in 2003 for study visits to France and Tunisia in 2004 in order to learn from these countries’ experiences with managing public undertakings. The actions relating to the production of a table to monitor the subsidies granted to public undertakings and the compilation of a database on public undertakings were not carried out.

425. **Continuing devolution of payment order issuance.** Noteworthy progress was made in this respect. The commission to discuss devolution of payment order issuance was set up. Devolved payment order issuance has been in operation in Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouahigouya since April and December 2003 respectively as part of the devolution of the integrated expenditure system carried out through the Treasury’s network. Plans call for the experiment to be extended to three other sites (Koudougou, Kaya, and Tenkodogo) in 2004.

426. Studies have not yet been conducted on 1/ devolution of budget appropriation management to the local level, which should result in the adoption of a program to extend expenditure management devolution to the local level, and 2/ the implications of payment order issuance for the structure of the Directorate-General of the Budget and the classification of expenditure.

427. The budget execution devolution process should be accompanied by a strengthening of audits of devolved appropriations so as to avoid compromising progress in this area later on.

428. **Procurement reform.** The new government procurement rules were set out by Decree 2003-269/PRES/PM/MFB of May 27, 2003 on government procurement regulations. Several orders for implementing the Decree were issued and came into force in July 2003 under the terms of Circular 2003-1319/MFB/SG/DCMP. Nevertheless, no order was issued to lay down the conditions for awarding and withdrawing bidders’ qualifications for works contracts in 2003, and the proposed decree for bringing rules on concessions and leases into line with international practices was not implemented. However, work is still under way and the various ministerial departments involved meet regularly for consultations.

429. However, the IGF’s assessment of the enforcement of the new rules based on a sampling of contracts still needs to be strengthened, even though several contracts have already been audited. Furthermore, in the specific case of works contracts, no orders have yet been issued to lay down the qualification conditions, but they are currently being drafted.

430. A lack of computer personnel made it impossible to set up a project team to design a government contract software application. However, the application for managing bid tenders is currently being finalized. The specifications for wiring the Central Procurement Directorate building have been completed and a call for bid tenders is being launched. The renovation of the Central Procurement Directorate building is a priority action for the effective implementation of computerization of government contracts. This renovation is included in the 2004 central government budget.

431. **Enhancing the links between the MTEF and the PRSP priorities.** Drafting a proposed budget that is in line with the PRSP and the MTEF in 2003 should result in: i) better preparation and programming of the program budget, and ii) better preparation and use of the MTEF.

432. Not all of the planned activities for improving the preparation and programming of the program budget were completed in 2003. The uncompleted work includes the outlook study on the scope and direction of the program budget, the creation of a technical team at the Directorate-General of the Budget and ministerial committees responsible for coordinating and instituting the program budget, and the production of a guide and handbook on program budget preparation, execution, and monitoring.

433. However, the Ministry of Finance provided more information to the various participants during the preparation of the 2004-2006 MTEF. Furthermore, the incorporation of financial data on projects financed through external resources into the MTEF is not yet complete, even though it has been completed for debt service and HIPC resources. The handbook on procedures for preparing the MTEF has not been produced yet either.

434. **Public Expenditure Reviews.** The workshop held in March 2002 stressed that Public Expenditure Reviews need to meet the real needs of the sectors under review. Thus, the Public Expenditure Reviews of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education and Research were identified for 2003. As of the end of December 2003, the Public Expenditure Review of the Ministry of Justice was being put out for bid tenders and the review of the Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education and Research was under way and a progress report had been produced.

435. In a similar vein, an overall Public Expenditure Review focusing on the consistency of budget appropriations with PRSP priorities, an evaluation of the implementation of the program budget and its contribution to PRSP implementation, as well as specific expenditure reviews of the education sector as a whole and healthcare, are now being carried out under the auspices of the World Bank.

3.5.3. Local governance

436. The priority actions for local governance in 2003 included improving local economic structures and continued decentralization. Despite the progress made between 2000 and 2002, few powers and resources have been transferred from central to local government and there has been no real devolution of powers to local technical staff, as called for under the terms of the programming law on implementation of decentralization.

437. The priority actions for 2003 were: 1/ finalization of the strategic framework for implementing decentralization and the study on the assessment of the expenses and revenues linked to the powers to be transferred to local authorities, 2/ implementation of the TODs under the terms of the programming law, 3/ continued provision of information about decentralization, 4/ experiments on the process of local economic rehabilitation, and 5/ definition and implementation of a policy for financing investments in local communities.

438. **Finalization of studies.** The strategic framework for implementing decentralization and the study on the evaluation of the expenses and revenues linked to the powers to be transferred to local authorities were finalized in July and August of 2003 respectively. However, even though the drafts of these documents have been finalized, they still have to be submitted to the government for adoption.

439. Furthermore, legal and institutional changes in the decentralization process mean that the strategic framework for implementing decentralization needs to be amended.

440. **Implementation of the TODS under the terms of the Programming Law.** The adoption of the implementing instruments for the revised TODs enhanced the decentralization process. The Council of Ministers approved four decrees on the organization of the regions in March 2003 and the National Assembly passed the amendments needed to define the powers of the regions, provinces and local authorities in August 2003.

441. Making the governorates operational should lead to the implementation of regions as devolved entities. But, even though the definition of the legal and administrative framework was finalized, some of the implementing instruments were not issued in 2003 and the governors were not nominated.

442. Under the terms of the Programming Law, the deadline for the decentralization process with regard to the transfer of resources to local authorities and the delegation of powers to devolved technical staff was 2003. Despite the substantial progress achieved, this deadline has not been met and a number of preliminary measures have not been implemented, including:

- The evaluation of the expenses linked to the powers that were supposed to be transferred to urban local authorities in 2001. The study commissioned for this purpose was not submitted until 2003 and its findings were inoperative.
- The adoption of a law on local government civil servants establishing the management procedures for personnel employed in the transferred units. Once again, the study commissioned for this purpose was not submitted until 2003.

443. Furthermore, the consultations between the ministries involved, which were necessary to specify the procedures for transferring assets, personnel and financial resources, did not start until the end of 2003.

444. **Continuing information on decentralization.** In order to ensure that participants are informed about decentralization, a national conference of local authorities was instituted and the first session was held in Ouahigouya in November 2003. In addition to decentralization training and awareness sessions for youth movements and associations in the 13 regions, a workshop was organized to train 350 prefects in alternative management of land disputes.

445. **Experiments with the local economy rehabilitation process.** After completing the stocktaking exercise and the implementation of the process, the Project to Support the Rehabilitation of Local Economies (APREL) was launched in 2003, along with the collection of strategic data concerning the cities of Koudougou, Banfora and Tenkodogo. This undertaking was often hampered by the lack of financial resources, especially in certain locations, such as Pô, which does not have the support of a development partner either.

446. **Definition of a policy for financing investments in local communities.** The definition and implementation of such a policy resulted in the start of a study on the conditions for establishing a sustainable system for financing investments in local communities. The findings of the study, conducted with the support of the German cooperation corporation (GTZ), are not expected until 2004.

447. However, local communities in three regions received support from the GTZ. Training was provided for Community Project Management Support Teams (CAMOC) set up by the communes and the Community Infrastructure Management Committees (COGES). Specific instruments were also developed to support local communities in the Southwest region in defining and implementing local economic and social policies.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.1. INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW SYSTEM

4.1.1. Current system

448. The current system for PRSP monitoring and evaluation stems from Decree 2001 - 150/PRES/PM/MEF, which created the Ministerial Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Monitoring Committee and defined its powers, membership, and operations. The system was supplemented by a set of ministerial orders dealing with the Interministerial Technical Committee and the sector groups in the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy Training, while the sector group at the Ministry of Rural Development operated on an informal basis.

449. The National Conference on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper was held in Ouagadougou in July 2001. It noted several shortcomings that cause problems in the institutional system established in 2001. The conference therefore recommended a revision of the legal instruments that created the institutional system in order to give due consideration to the spatial dimension and to make the system more operational.

450. The shortcomings noted included:

- the lack of involvement of senior staff in the sector ministries;
- the lack of a regulatory system that officializes the sector groups and defines their powers, membership and operating procedures;
- the compartmentalization of sector groups in the analysis of government policies;
- the lack of proven working procedures and methods, such as terms of reference and outlines of implementation reports;
- failure to consider the regional dimension in the poverty monitoring system;
- failure to clarify the role played by development partners in the process;
- the lack of ownership of the basic document by the various participants in the process.

451. In addition to the shortcomings of the institutional system, the three years of implementation of the PRSP highlighted the need for the government and all of the other participants to have a minimum set of indicators to append to the basic document in order to make poverty monitoring more effective. Therefore, the governing opened discussions to run in parallel the revision of the PRSP on the revision of the system and the compilation of a minimum list of poverty monitoring indicators.

4.1.2. Establishing the new system

452. The system for PRSP monitoring and evaluation is defined by Decree 2003 - 560 / PRES/PM/MEDEV, which creates the institutional system for monitoring the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and defines its powers, structure, and operations.

453. The Council of Ministers adopted the new Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper monitoring system on October 8, 2003. The new system represents a step towards greater accountability at the national and regional levels, and it officializes consultations with the Technical and Financial Partners. The new system includes (i) a Ministerial Steering and Monitoring Committee, (ii) Sector and Thematic Commissions, and (iii) an Executive Secretariat.

454. **The Ministerial Steering and Monitoring Committee** has the task of identifying appropriate solutions to the problems inherent to PRSP implementation, making choices and defining appropriate measures for eliminating the constraints identified in PRSP implementation.

455. **The Sector and Thematic Commissions** are responsible for assessing sector policies and the monitoring and evaluation system, and for taking stock of the implementation of the various

policies, programs, and projects. These Commissions are also the venue for enhancing measures and incentives to promote the private sector.

456. **The Executive Secretariat** shall be provided by the Technical Secretariat for the Coordination of Economic and Social Development Programs and its role is to support the different echelons in the system.

457. In addition to these bodies, the system will include (i) regional bodies, (ii) national conferences, and (iii) a framework for consultations between the government and development partners.

458. The Regional Development Advisory Councils (CCRD) are to be the local contacts for the national PRSP monitoring system. The Regional Economic and Development Directorates (DRED) will provide the technical secretariat functions for the Regional Development Advisory Councils for their meetings dealing with the PRSP.

459. The national conferences will be held once a year and chaired by the Prime Minister. The conferences can validate the various national and regional implementation reports and assess the timeliness of proposed adjustments.

460. The officialization of consultations with the Technical and Financial Partners will result in the creation of a framework for these consultations. The purpose of the framework will be to assess the measures likely to enhance consultations and discussions between the government and its partners. It is the primary framework for assessing the results obtained and mobilizing resources.

461. The system is supplemented by the provisions of ministerial order 2003- 015 /PM/CAB, which defines the powers and membership of the Sector and Thematic Commissions in the institutional system for monitoring the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. A total of six sector commissions have been created:

1. the sector commission on rural development;
2. the sector commission on social sectors;
3. the sector commission on economic infrastructures;
4. the commission on governance, institutional reform, and decentralization.
5. the commission on private sector promotion and competitiveness;
6. the commission on public finances and resource allocation.

462. The commissions have been given specifications for their work, including terms of reference, a timetable, and an outline for drafting implementation reports.

4.2. MONITORING AND EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS

4.2.1. Monitoring indicators

463. The choice of PRSP monitoring indicators is the result of a participatory process involving all of the stakeholders (general government, private sector, civil society organizations, and technical and financial partners).

464. The approach involved starting with a choice of poverty monitoring indicators covering the various priority sectors, with one set of indicators for each sector. The process received a strong boost from the National Observatory of Poverty and Sustainable Development (ONAPAP). It resulted in the identification of more than one hundred indicators covering the various PRSP priority sectors.

465. In the second phase, a workshop came up with a short list of 33 indicators. This phase considered the ability of an indicator to measure the progress made (results) and the ability of the statistical system to manage the indicator. This meant making sure that the indicators can be compiled from the current production of statistical staff throughout the system, and more particularly the staff at the National Statistics and Demographics Institute and the Research and Planning Directorates, or else from the findings of specific surveys.

466. A consistency study was carried out to make sure that the indicators used reflect the various dimensions of human poverty. This work showed that only 14 of the 30 indicators covered certain aspects of human poverty and that five other indicators tracked sector performances. The report suggested a list of nine other indicators to cover the other dimensions of human poverty. In the end, a list of 28 indicators was chosen to track the progress made in implementing the PRSP.

467. The choice of poverty monitoring indicators is a step towards instituting a results-oriented culture, which means implementing managing for results. This will require the government and all of the other participants to adopt an effective strategy for having the national statistics system manage these indicators. The terms of reference will be drafted for the main purpose of defining the organizational framework for managing the indicators so that they are updated and analyzed on a regular basis. This approach will also enhance the effectiveness and speed of drafting the various PRSP implementation reports.

4.2.2. 2004 statistical calendar

468. The drafting process also produced a consensus on the frequency and release dates of the various indicators.

469. The PRSP implementation reports are produced once a year so the calendar for updating the various indicators will follow the same pattern, with due consideration of the measurement methodology that makes the information available. However, some indicators may be updated more than once a year so that developments can be discussed at the regular meetings of the different Sector and Thematic Commissions.

V. **OUTLOOK**

5.1. FINALIZATION OF THE PRSP, PAP, AND RPRSPS

5.1.1. Finalization of the PRSP and PAP

470. The government undertook a revision of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper in April 2003, which resulted in the drafting of a revised PRSP. The PRSP conference held in October 2003 examined the first draft of the revised paper. At the conference on the revision of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the government decided to draft a Priority Action Program to Implement the PRSP covering the period from 2004 to 2006. The Priority Action Program is the tool for making the PRSP operational.

471. Various meetings examined both documents, including the National PRSP Conference and the fourth Round Table of donors. The documents should be finalized and aligned before being adopted by the government and submitted to the development partners. A small technical team was set up for this purpose with representatives of the Technical Secretariat for Coordination of Economic and Social Development Programs and the Directorate-General of Economy and Planning, and resource persons. The team's work should be finalized by the end of September 2004, at the latest.

5.1.2. Finalization of RPRSPs

472. In line with its determination to enhance the decentralization process and to give due consideration to specific regional characteristics in the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the government decided to produce Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. Therefore, consultations were held in the country's thirteen administrative regions. These consultations were held between May 8 and June 7, 2003. They made it possible to incorporate the concerns of each region into the revised Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and to give each region a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper that reflects its local characteristics. In addition to creating regional emulation, the consultations enhanced the ownership of the strategy paper by the various participants in central and decentralized government agencies, civil society, the private sector, local elected officials from the region, development partners and grassroots communities.

473. Following these consultations, a wrap-up workshop was held in Bobo-Dioulasso from August 4 to 17, 2003 to assess the proposed regional strategy papers and to draft an evaluation report to facilitate consideration of regional priorities in the PRSP. The unavailability of the latest Burkina Faso Survey of Household Living Conditions (EBCVM III) hampered the workshop's proceedings. Therefore, it recommended finalizing the RPRSPs with regard to the latest poverty data.

5.2. MANAGING FOR RESULTS

5.2.1. Definition

474. Managing for results is an approach that is part of a move towards measuring the performance of government policies. It is based on measuring the results and impact that policies produce in the target population.

5.2.2. Objectives

475. Managing for results has two objectives: 1/ encouraging or requiring government institutions to account for the use of resources and 2/ promoting efficiency and effectiveness by applying the lessons learned from past experiences to development policies and strategies.

5.2.3. Managing for results implementation principles

476. **Principles:** Managing for results is based on evaluation principles that are in line with the desire to promote beneficiaries' ownership of policies and results. It stems from the international community's commitment to sustainable development.

477. At the international level, the principle of managing for results has been upheld at various development summits, such as the World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg,

the International Conference for Development Financing in Monterrey and the Second Roundtable on Managing for Development Results in Marrakech. In addition to evaluation based on the ownership of policies and results by the beneficiaries, these meetings focused managing for results concerns on the following principles:

- promoting results-oriented policy discussions at the level of countries, United Nations development agencies and other partners during the different phases of the development process, from planning, to implementation, and completion;
- aligning programming, monitoring, and evaluation activities on the expected results;
- maintaining a simple results reporting system based on the cost/benefit ratio;
- adopting the principle of managing for results, and not managing by results;
- using information about results to compile relevant reports on development policy implementation and to teach management in order enhance decision-making and empower the various stakeholders.

478. At the national level, the logical framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) provide the best benchmarks for implementing managing for results. Two key factors are required for this approach to be successful: the level of political rigor with regard to accountability and the ability to monitor and evaluate performance indicators, as well as the data provided by financial audits.

479. The first requirement relates to the ability to attribute results or performances at any level to the various participants according to their responsibility for the action and their use of public resources. It calls for compliance with fundamental management rules and principles with regard to managing public resources and in the spirit of making the most effective use of such resources.

480. The second requirement relates to the ability of statistical systems to draw up and implement an integrated strategic plan that encompasses all sectors and all data users, but also meets the monitoring and evaluation requirements of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and the Millennium Development Goals, as well as other national development plans.

481. **Implementation framework:** Implementation of managing for results in Burkina Faso can be achieved through:

- periodic Millennium Development Goals implementation reports to assess the country's progress with respect to these goals;
- evaluation of the measures to be undertaken as part of the promotion of economic governance, such as improving policy-making and management capacities, and better coordination of the fight against corruption and fraud; these key elements will make it possible to give due consideration to practical concerns relating to the first requirement for managing for results in the poverty reduction strategy, especially in the fourth strategic area;
- the participatory approach to choosing the PRSP monitoring indicators, combined with the consistency analysis based on the managing for results method;
- the government's determination to frame and implement a capacity building program for PRSP monitoring and evaluation that includes the various components of the national statistics system;
- elements for the consideration of the spatial dimension when framing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the national poverty reduction strategy.

5.3. NEW PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, THE PRIVATE SECTOR, AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

482. New relationships between the central government, civil society organizations, and the private sector will be developed to guide PRSP implementation. The new approach for the partnership

between the central government and the private sector will be based on the idea of a better division of tasks and responsibilities in the process of stimulating and driving economic activities. The approach will lead to the signature of results contracts by the central government and the private sector. The partnership will periodically focus on sectors or business areas that are deemed to be priorities, where each party will have to meet its obligations with regard to the mutually agreed objectives and adhere to a precise timetable that includes interim evaluations. The central government will continue its efforts to improve the legal and tax environment. The central government and the private sector primarily expect this approach to produce more jobs and more local value added. The partnership between the central government and civil society organizations will emphasize management capacity building for grassroots organizations and their involvement in the implementation of grassroots development actions.

5.4. FACTORING IN THE REGIONAL DIMENSION

483. This dimension was identified as one of the weak points in the PRSP in the period from 2000 to 2002 and it was given very close attention during the revision process. The government has regionalized the PRSP. The drafting of Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers was one of the primary goals of the regional consultations held during the revision process. The approach was intended to provide each of the thirteen administrative and planning regions with a framework document that provides a comprehensive analysis of the social and economic situation, highlighting the specific characteristics of the region with regard to development constraints and potential, and identifies development guidelines and objectives.

484. The government was also concerned with factoring the regional dimension into the institutional framework for monitoring PRSP implementation. That is why regional bodies were created as part of the monitoring system.

485. The list of indicators for monitoring poverty will be adapted to the circumstances of each region and a minimum list of indicators will be appended to the Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. It will also be possible to disaggregate some indicators at the regional level.

486. In terms of capacity building, due consideration of the needs of technical staff in the regions and the needs of the decentralized and devolved structures is urgently required, if the national PRSP monitoring and evaluation strategy is to be effective.

5.5. PRSP OWNERSHIP

5.5.1. Diffusion of the revised PRSP

487. The evaluation of three years of implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) highlighted the problems arising from the lack of ownership of the PRSP by stakeholders at the grassroots level. It also highlighted their lack of involvement in the process of framing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the strategy. Therefore, after three years, the government is convinced that effective PRSP implementation hinges on ownership by the various stakeholders. Poverty reduction actions should now be more visible in terms of results and applicability of the policy results should be put to the test.

488. With this in mind, the Ministry of the Economy and Development, which is responsible for the PRSP process, decided to organize public meetings to explain all of the related documents in order to improve public understanding of the PRSP.

489. These meetings are part of the move to get closer to the stakeholders and place them on an equal footing with regard to information about the implementation strategy for the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The meetings will also enable participants to learn about the policies being developed, the results produced, and the new measurement of poverty. This will help them own the content of the strategy with a view to broader diffusion at the grassroots level. The meetings are also intended to harmonize the stakeholders' level of understanding in order to avoid misinterpretation of government policies.

490. The meetings are intended to provide all development players with a firm grasp of the “poverty reduction” process. This approach is aimed at enhancing the expression of the government’s concerns in the field. This strategy should enable the beneficiaries to express the government’s vision and goals in each sector and indicate the resources that the government intends to mobilize to achieve its goals.

491. The beneficiaries will use their communications channels to get all of the stakeholders to define their contribution to the mobilization of resources for the completion of the actions in the program.

492. Four groups of stakeholders have been selected: members of the Children’s Parliament, the media, civil society organizations and private sector players.

5.5.1.1. Information meeting for the members of the Children’s Parliament

493. The goal of the information meeting for the members of the Children’s Parliament is to inform them about their concerns and the government’s commitment to place children at the heart of development as the stakeholders who will ensure the nation’s future. Consultations have taken place with UNICEF about holding this meeting in 2004.

5.5.1.2. Information meeting for the media

494. In order to cope with problems relating to the genuine involvement of the various development players, the government has committed itself to developing a new approach to communications with them. This approach will promote communications for development using modern and traditional media, community communications tools, and different channels for transmitting information and various messages to the public. Therefore, the government has undertaken to frame a communications strategy for development. Consultations were held with the UNDP to develop an operational communications plan as part of the PRSP monitoring and evaluation. As part of this consultation, an information meeting for media players was held to give them the elements that they need to carry out their activities successfully.

5.5.1.3. Information workshop for civil society organizations and private sector players

495. Civil society organizations and private sector players have been key participants in all of the work on revising the PRSP. They are key players in the process and it is important for all of these grassroots players to have a firm grasp of the PRSP content. Therefore, information workshops should be held for them with the aim of informing civil society organizations and private sector players about the PRSP content and providing them with explanations about the operational mechanism for involving them in PRSP implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

5.5.2. Meetings on the consistency of sector policies with the PRSP

496. These meetings were held on July 1 and 17, 2003. The primary objective of these meetings was to provide a clearer explanation of the link between sector policies and the various strategic areas of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. More specifically, these meetings ensured:

497. **Enhanced ownership of the poverty reduction strategy by the ministerial departments**, which were able to discover or rediscover the PRSP and see how it connects to their sector policies. The result contributed to the implementation of the recommendation from the National Conference on the PRSP held in July 2002.

498. **A clear understanding of the importance and the role of sector policies** as instruments for making the PRSP operational. Ministerial departments with sector policies and strategies were able to indicate clearly how they fit into the PRSP and how they contribute to its implementation. The departments without such policies and strategies understood the urgency of developing them.

499. **Substantive contributions to the PRSP revision:** the discussions at these meetings revealed the need to take into consideration certain areas and topics that could not be included when the first version of the PRSP was drafted in 2000. These included public security, employment and the informal economy, social exclusion, the concept of “gender and development”, the environment and living conditions, SMIs and SMEs, rural electrification, small-scale mining, and migration. It also

appeared necessary to back up the revised PRSP with a set of results indicators and a national capacity building plan.

500. The need to develop a communications strategy for each policy and program: such strategies are especially critical since it is important to engage in an ongoing policy discussion with all of the stakeholders.

5.6. CAPACITY BUILDING

501. Capacity building covers training, equipment, and motivation. It concerns individual capacities, as well as the institutional capacities of general government, civil society organizations and the private sector. It requires a holistic approach, incorporating the institutional dimension, as well as such elements as training, professional behavior and practices, logistics, and motivation.

502. Overcoming the capacity deficit in Burkina Faso is now seen as a prerequisite for a successful poverty reduction strategy, primarily through faster economic growth and improved quality of life for the country's population. The experience gained with the implementation of the PRSP revealed the weak performance of both the management and mission structures. The problems stem from a lack of ownership of the programs and the inadequate professional and material capacities of these structures. In addition, with regionalization and globalization, capacity building is more than an imperative for Burkina Faso, which must succeed with its policies in view of the scale and the trend of growing poverty.

503. The primary objective of a capacity-building program is to make a substantial contribution to ownership of all phases of development projects and programs, including development, implementation and evaluation by the management and mission structures.

504. Work will focus on two main areas:

- developing and implementing an overall national capacity-building plan;
- developing and implementing an overall plan for building PRSP monitoring and evaluation capacities.

5.6.1. The overall national capacity-building plan

505. This plan shall consider all of the government's capacity-building needs and those of its partners, including civil society organizations and private sector players, in the specific areas of framing and carrying out development policies and strategies, and in the area of monitoring and evaluating such development policies and strategies.

506. The Economic and Social Policy Analysis Center (CAPES), which gets support from the Capacity Building Foundation, has already started a diagnostic study of capacities in these areas in Burkina Faso. This means that the CAPES has a major contribution to make to enhancing the government's capacity-building actions, especially in the definition, execution, and monitoring of macroeconomic and sector policies aimed at ensuring stable economic fundamentals and reducing poverty. It should make specific contributions to:

- helping government departments determine the areas where capacities are of critical importance for the poverty reduction strategy;
- establishing a critical mass of national economic management staff;
- developing a national action plan for capacity building.

5.6.2. The plan for building PRSP monitoring and evaluation capacities

507. This area requires actions to build the individual and institutional capacities of the national statistics system, such as training statisticians, revitalizing the statistical function in the Research and Planning Directorates of the various ministerial departments, providing equipment, and establishing networks for exchanges between structures. In addition to the actions planned for this purpose in the national statistics program, the government will implement a priority action plan for building PRSP monitoring and evaluation capacities.

508. Statistical capacity building is aimed at improving the quantity and quality of statistical production, strengthening the organizational framework of the national statistics system, and upgrading human resources.

- Strengthening the organizational framework and upgrading the system's human resources will create the right conditions for ensuring the availability of information in general and, more specifically, for ensuring optimal management of the poverty tracking indicators.
- Strengthening the organizational framework calls for successful reorganization of the various statistics units in the system to make them operational and to ensure better coordination at the national level. This should ensure that the technical and legal coordination bodies and instruments are available and functional and that timely Sector and regional statistics are produced reliably and regularly.
- Upgrading human resources calls for providing the statistics system with adequately trained statisticians and finding new ways of motivating staff. Actions to be taken in this area will be aimed at increasing the number of statisticians, improving their analytical capacities, and developing their skills in various related areas.

509. The priority action plan for building PRSP monitoring and evaluation capacities is the result of the regional meeting in Ouagadougou on building PRSP monitoring and evaluation capacities. The action plan calls for the finalization of a capacity building plan to be implemented with the support of the development partners. Such a plan could also cover statistics production and poverty analysis capacities. Poverty analysis calls for the development of methods and the production of monitoring and evaluation tools, as well as the compilation of a database and documentation on poverty.

510. In keeping with the activity schedule adopted in March 2003, the priority action plan drawn up at the regional coordination meeting on building PRSP monitoring and evaluation capacities was taken up by a planning mission and the results of this mission will make the plan operational. This work should help establish a regional support program for poverty reduction strategy monitoring and evaluation to be financed jointly by the International Development Research Center (IDRC) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The program's regional coordination center in Ouagadougou could provide the Sector and Thematic Commissions with the results of experiments in other countries in the subregion.

CONCLUSION

511. The evaluation of PRSP implementation in 2003 shows that progress has been made in different strategic areas. The objective of 8-percent economic growth was achieved in 2003 as a result of sustained economic and structural reform efforts and an increase in agricultural output stemming from more favorable weather. Social indicators show a clear improvement, but it is still too small to reverse the current trend of human poverty. Actions to reduce the vulnerability of the poor have had more noticeable impact, as have actions to increase employment opportunities and promote income-generating activities. Efforts to improve governance have led to major reforms in the justice system and fiscal management, as well as continued action to improve administrative management, strengthen public security, and further decentralization.

512. In 2003, most of the measures defined in the outlook section of the consolidated 2000-2002 PRSP report were implemented. The institutional system for PRSP monitoring and evaluation was reorganized and will not be truly operational until 2004.

513. Despite this progress, there are still problems with the mobilization and absorption of both internal and external resources. These problems prevented rapid improvements in the key PRSP indicators. The measures that should be taken to deal with these problems include:

1. Increasing internal resources to finance the poverty reduction strategy and to comply with future community standards.
2. Increasing the mobilization of external resources. The government expects the various development partners to provide more resources and greater assistance for the budgetary support mechanism.
3. Improving the public resource absorption capacity.
4. Speeding up implementation of the Ten-Year Plan for Basic Education Development and the National Health Development Program.

Annexes

Annex 1: Matrix of measures for 2003

AREAS/OBJECTIVES	Measures	Implementation status
Strategic Area I: Accelerate equity-based growth		
1.1. Stabilize the macroeconomic framework		
1.1.1. Enhance and accelerate formulation of sector policies	Launch of survey of existing sector policies and quantified three-year action plans	Partially completed
1.1.2. Harmonize financial laws and regulations with the five relevant WAEMU directives	Adoption by the National Assembly of the new organic law on budget procedures	Completed
	Adoption by the government of the new budget nomenclature for the 2004 budget	Completed
1.1.3. Budget management	Draft a proposed budget that is consistent with the PRSP and the MTEF	Completed
	Adopt instructions on the roles of CID participants in externally-financed capital expenditure	Not completed
	Prepare terms of reference for Public Expenditure Reviews for the Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education and Scientific Research and the Ministry of Justice, and selection of consultants	Completed
	Finalize Public Expenditure Reviews	Completed
1.1.4. Enhance revenue management	Finalize terms of reference and study on development of the integrated revenue system	Completed
	Set up a steering committee for the project to develop the integrated revenue system and preparation of a timetable for carrying out the work	Completed
	Implement a computer system to manage taxes in the medium and large enterprise divisions of the regional tax directorates for the Center (Ouagadougou) and the West (Bobo-Dioulasso)	Partially completed
1.1.5. Accelerate the budget execution devolution process	Extend the integrated expenditure system and start devolved authorization of budget expenditure at the Bobo Dioulasso pilot site	Completed
	Integrate expenditure from HIPC funds into the 2003 budget	Completed
	Prepare an action plan on extension of the integrated expenditure system	Completed
	Select four additional regional capitals for extension of the integrated expenditure system	Completed
	Train computerized expenditure system users	Completed
	Implement the payment order issuance procedures in four regional capitals	Partially completed
1.1.6. Improving the government contracting system	Request an evaluation of the enforcement of the new rules from the Inspectorate General of Finance based on a sample of contracts from the second half of 2003.	Completed
	Prepare a draft decree regulating concessions and contracting arrangements based on international practices	Not completed
	Adopt a ministerial order establishing the conditions for awarding and withdrawing bidders' qualifications for public works contracts	Not completed
	Design a computer application to constitute a database and an application to monitor government contracting that is consistent with the existing applications (integrated expenditure system)	Not completed
1.1.7. Improving monitoring of central government assets	Compile monthly balances for 2003	Completed
	Achieve strict compliance with the 2003 fiscal reporting deadlines	Completed
	Prepare an action plan on implementation of a public property inventory accounting system	Partially completed
	Adopt new rules for IGE and IGF agents and other inspection staff	Not completed
	Undertake a survey of all central government assets	Not completed
1.2. Competitiveness and factor costs		
1.2.1. Pursue government divestiture from productive and competitive sectors	Implement the privatization program	Partially completed
1.2.2. Reducing electricity costs	Start work to interconnect the power line from Bobo-Dioulasso to Ouagadougou	Partially completed
1.2.3. Accelerate energy sector reform	Implement special electricity rates for industrial units	Not completed
	Establish a regulatory agency for the energy sector	Not completed
	Accelerate the privatization of SONABHY	Partially completed
	Accelerate the privatization of SONABEL	Partially completed
	Adopt a rural electrification strategy and an implementation action plan	Not completed
	Establish a rural electrification fund	Completed
Strategic Area II: Guarantee access to basic social services for the poor		
2.1. Access to education services for the poor	Pursue the policy of school subsidies in the 20 provinces having the lowest enrollment rates (distribution of textbooks, school supplies, and food for school lunches)	Completed
	Waive parents' association fees for girls	Completed
	Provide a free school supply kit to all newly enrolled first grade pupils	Completed
	Finalize the transfer of recruitment and assignment of teachers to Regional Directorates of Basic Education and Literacy (DREBA)	Not completed
	Implement administrative measures for the application of the subcycle system beginning with the 2003/2004 school year	Completed
	Complete first draft MTEF for the education sector	Completed
	Provide financing for the Ten-Year Plan for Basic Education Development in the 2004 budget	Completed
2.2. Access to literacy and non-formal education services for the poor	Develop an action plan for women's literacy and training	Completed
	Define a clear, appropriate, and effective strategy on production and distribution of textbooks and guides with a literacy and non-formal education publishing policy	Completed
	Develop a post literacy strategy	Not completed
	Develop and implement a communication plan on the "faire faire" strategy	Completed
2.3. Access to healthcare services for the poor	Define the measures to be taken to continue free distribution of vitamin A	
	Ensure that the new price system for essential generic drugs is applied	Completed

AREAS/OBJECTIVES	Measures	Implementation status
	Assign new National Public Health School (ENSP) graduates to health districts and Health and Social Promotion Centers (CSPS)	Completed
	Adopt monitoring indicators for the National Health Development Plan (PNDS)	Completed
	Bring incomplete infrastructures up to standard	Partially completed
	Build new infrastructures and/or renovate existing infrastructures	Partially completed
	Ensure standard levels of technical equipment throughout the healthcare system	Partially completed
	Develop a national strategy for social mobilization	Not completed
	Train and supervise SBC staff involved in implementing certain programs	Partially completed
	Provide technical support for community initiatives to promote healthcare activities	Partially completed
	Train management committee members in the management of healthcare facility activities	Completed
2.4. Access to safe drinking water		
Contribute to implementation of integrated management for Burkina Faso's water resources adapted to the national context, in accordance with the guidelines defined by the Burkinabè government, and in keeping with the internationally recognized principles on sustainable and ecologically sound management of water resources	Develop integrated water resource management policies at the subsector level	Partially completed
	Conduct a cost/benefit analysis of cloud-seeding	Not completed
	Adopt drinking water standards	Partially completed
	Inform users about integrated water resource management	Partially completed
Strategic Area III: Expand employment opportunities and income earning activities for the poor		
3.1. Support for productive sectors	Accelerate the establishment of industry action plans	Partially completed
	Continue efforts to harness and mobilize water	Partially completed
	Improve producers' access to credit	Partially completed
	Continue promotion of crop diversification through the development of irrigation	Partially completed
3.2. Study on the cotton sector	Complete the effort to open up the cotton sector through:	
	Opening of technical bids for the Eastern and Center growing areas (August 2003)	Completed
	Submission of financial bids by the prequalified companies (September 2003)	Completed
	Assessment of bids and invitation of successful companies to negotiations (October 2003)	Not completed
	Conclusion of negotiations (December 2003)	Not completed
	Draft the terms of reference for a study of options for the sector's future development	Not completed
	Start of the study	Not completed
	Finalize the study on the fruit and vegetable sector	Not completed
	Release of the findings of the soil fertility and diversification studies	Completed
3.3. Institutional studies	Start the study on institutional overhaul of the Ministry of Livestock Resources (terms of reference have been submitted to the World Bank for comment)	Not completed
3.4. Coordination of agricultural sector policies	Review the current agricultural sector policy and strategy documents	Completed
	Prepare an operational strategy that covers all three of the department's activity sectors (agriculture, water, and fisheries)	Completed
	Develop a framework program for sustainable agricultural development	Completed
3.5. Agricultural sector in particular	Review the framework agreement between the central government and its partners on the management of the national security stock	Completed
	Continue effective implementation of regional chambers of agriculture	Partially completed
	Strengthen the special food security program through extension and diversification of activities	Partially completed
3.6. Fisheries sector	Launch program to enhance the participation of fishing communities in fisheries management	Completed
	Implement three priority programs: fisheries development in Lake Ziga, promotion of community fish farming, and strengthening of fish farming in the Niéna Djonkéle plain.	Partially completed
	Prepare laws and regulations on fisheries management in Bagré and Kompienga	Completed
3.7. Reduce vulnerability of agricultural activity	Implement emergency aid for 191,300 persons in 58 departments of the northern, Sahel, central northern, and central plateau areas suffering from food shortages in 2003 as the result of serious patches of drought affecting these areas	Completed
	Support and supervise producers in the construction of 200,000 manure pits in accordance with their commitments made on the seventh National Farming Day	Completed
	Support producers in the production of 150,000-200,000 tons of maize and cowpeas on 20,000 hectares during the dry season 2002/2003 through the small-scale village irrigation program	Completed
3.8. Promote relief from isolation (mobility and trade) and access to basic social services for rural people	Build new rural roads	Completed
	Renovate infrastructures	Completed
	Maintain and preserve existing roads	Completed
	Manage and involve beneficiaries	Partially completed
	Promote intermediate means of transport	Partially completed
Strategic Area IV: Promote good governance		
4.0. General measures	Adopt a new national plan and an investment program for good governance	Not completed
	Execute the communications plan of the Executive Secretariat for Good Governance	Completed
4.1. Democratic governance	Implement the economic and social observatory and operational start of the Poverty Reduction Fund by the end of 2003 at the level of the Economic and Social Council	Not completed
	Adopt and implement the Domestic Security Law	Completed
	Pursue implementation of the National Action Plan for Justice System Reform	Completed

AREAS/OBJECTIVES	Measures	Implementation status
	Improve access to the justice system through increased investment to enhance the coverage rate of the court system (Ziniaré, Ouagadougou, etc.), and an awareness campaign on access to the law with a media group	Completed
	Continue efforts to make the court system effective through improved working conditions, initial and continuing education for judges, registrars, court and prosecution office secretaries, etc.	Completed
	Adopt operational programs to implement the action plan and guidelines for promoting and protecting human rights	Completed
4.2. Economic governance	Adopt the 2002 budget review law	Completed
	Produce balances for the Treasury's accounts	Completed
	Prepare and implement a plan for awarding government contracts	Completed
	Define an implementation strategy for the national policy on central government reform	Completed
	Strengthen the operational launch of general government reform by making the administration and payroll management database reliable and by transferring routine management powers to the ministries	Not completed
	Standardize central and devolved structures	Not completed
4.3. Local governance	Complete financial compensation of rehabilitated persons	Partially completed
	Enact implementing instruments for the TODS under the terms of the Programming Law	Partially completed
	Provide broad-based information on decentralization to at least 60 percent of the stakeholders	Completed
	Experiment with the local economy rehabilitation process	Completed
Strategic Area V: Monitor and evaluate poverty		
5.1. Establishing the new PRSP monitoring and evaluation system	Finalize the legislation establishing the system	Completed
	Adoption of the system by the Council of Ministers	Completed
5.2. Operation of the poverty monitoring system	Establish specialist groups (sector and thematic commissions)	Not completed
	Prepare Terms of Reference to formalize and explain the specialized groups' roles and operating procedures	Not completed
	Prepare specialized groups' work plans and timetables	Not completed
5.3. Prepare and implement the PRSP monitoring matrix	Identify a matrix of relevant indicators to be appended to the revised PRSP at national and regional levels	Partially completed
5.4. Build PRSP monitoring and evaluation capacities	Prepare a priority action plan to build PRSP monitoring and evaluation capacities	Completed
	Plan a project to build PRSP monitoring and evaluation capacities	Completed
	Provide specific training on gender mainstreaming in PRSP preparation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation	Not completed

Annex 2: Macroeconomic indicators

	1999	2000	2001		2002		2003	
	Actual	Actual	Objective	Actual	Objective	Actual	Objective	Actual
1. Macroeconomic indicators								
Nominal GDP (WAEMU comparable figure)	2926	3114		3380		3511		3762
Real GDP growth	6.30%	2.20%	6.20%	5.60%	5.70%	4.60%	6.50%	8.00%
Cumulative change in net bank lending to central government				-18.7				
Average annual inflation rate	-1.10%	-0.30%	<3.0%	4.90%	<3%	2.30%	<3.0%	2.00%
Tax revenue / GDP	14.50%	12.30%	14.00%	11.70%	12.90%	13.30%	13.30%	10.90%
Current expenditure (commitment basis) / GDP	11.90%	11.80%	12.80%	12.00%	13.00%	12.50%	12.20%	10.30%
Overall balance (commitment basis, including grants) / GDP	-0.70%	-1.60%	-2.90%	-4.40%	-4.30%	-3.30%	-5.00%	-1.90%
Primary balance / GDP	0.20%	-0.60%	-2.00%	-2.80%	-3.60%	-4.20%	-2.50%	-1.40%
2. Budget efficiency indicators (commitment basis)								
Central government budget execution rate (excluding debt and externally-financed investment and excluding HIPC)	97.30%	95.10%		90.60%	>85%	93%	>85%	89.23%
Operating expenditure (Titles II, III, and IV)	99.20%	99.50%		96.60%		95.00%	>85%	96.11%
Internally-financed investment				73.80%		81.20%	>85%	69.15%
Average time from validation to payment	33 days	56 days		57 days	50 days	42 days	90 days*	
Average price differential between public procurement and standard prices for a list of common products			Favorable trend	Unfavorable trend	Favorable trend	Unfavorable trend	Favorable trend	

Annex 4: Health indicators

Variable	1999	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Actual	Objective	Actual	Objective	Actual	Objective	Actual	Objective	Actual
1. Immunization coverage ratio (in percent)									
BCG	60	70	80	80	84	83	90.35	90.5	86.32
DTCP3	42	50	57	60	64	65	69.1	70	78.3
Measles	53	55	59	60	65	65	64.1	70	71.08
Yellow fever	50	55	56	60	52	65	61.34	70	66.32
2. Number of new contacts per person and per year in primary healthcare facilities (CSPS, CMA)	0.22	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.27	0.3	0.29
Number of Health and Social Promotion Centers (CSPSs) meeting staffing standards		60	70	75	74.4	80	76.6	78	
3. Ratio of essential generic drugs backordered at the CAMEG for a basket of 45 priority items	2.13	< 8	0.19	< 8	0.19	< 5	2.9	< 5	

Annex 5: 2004 statistical calendar

Dimension / Sector	Indicator names	Responsible structure	Release date	Measurement methodology
Income	1. Grain self-sufficiency of farming households	General Directorate for Agricultural Forecasts and Statistics (DGPSA)	April	Ongoing agricultural survey (EPA)
	2. Per capita grain production of farming households	DGPSA	April	EPA
Education	3. Gross primary school enrollment ratio	Research and Planning Directorate/Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy (DEP/MEBA)	July	Annual DEP/MEBA Survey
	Of which girls			
	4. Gross first grade enrollment ratio	DEP/MEBA	July	Annual DEP/MEBA Survey
	Of which girls			
	5. Primary school completion ratio	DEP/MEBA	July	Annual DEP/MEBA Survey
	Of which girls			
6. Adult literacy ratio	National Statistics and Demography Institute (INSD) in conjunction with DEP/MEBA	July	Household survey with questionnaire on basic welfare indicators (QUIBB)	
Health	7. Immunization coverage ratio (in percent)	Research and Planning Directorate/Ministry of Health (DEP/Santé), in collaboration with the expanded program on immunization (EPI)	April	Expanded program on immunization (EPI) statistics and INSD forecasts
	BCG			
	DTCP3			
	Measles			
	Yellow fever			
8. Ratio of attended childbirths	INSD in conjunction with DEP/Santé	April	Household survey with questionnaire on basic welfare indicators (QUIBB)	
9. Rate of seroprevalence of HIV/AIDS infection	DEP/Santé in conjunction with the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council on AIDS and STIs (SP-CNLS-IST)	April	Data collection from SP-CNLS-IST sentinel sites	
Nutrition	10. Proportion of low birth-weight newborns	DEP/Santé	April	Routine data collection by DEP/Santé
	11. Proportion of underweight children under the age of 5	DEP/Santé	April	Household survey with questionnaire on basic welfare indicators (QUIBB)
Water and sanitation	12. Coverage rate of safe drinking water	INSD in conjunction with the Research and Planning Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries, (DEP/MAHRH), Directorate for the Inventory of Water Resources	July	Household survey with questionnaire on basic welfare indicators (QUIBB)
	13. Percentage of households with access to functional latrines	INSD in conjunction with the National Water and Sanitation Office (ONEA)/Hygiene Department	July	Household survey with questionnaire on basic welfare indicators (QUIBB)
Jobs and employment	14. Unemployment rate	INSD in conjunction with the Research and Planning Directorate of the Ministry of Labor (DEP/Emploi) and the National Employment and Vocational Training Observatory (ONEF)	July	Household survey with questionnaire on basic welfare indicators (QUIBB)
	15. Percentage of employed persons in casual labor or piecework – precarious employment	INSD in conjunction with DEP/Emploi and the National Employment and Vocational Training Observatory (ONEF)	July	Household survey with questionnaire on basic welfare indicators (QUIBB)

Living conditions	16. Electrification rate	INSD	July	Household survey with questionnaire on basic welfare indicators (QUIBB)
	17. Percentage of households using improved cooking ranges	Research and Planning Directorate/Ministry of Environmental and Living Conditions	July	Household survey with questionnaire on basic welfare indicators (QUIBB)
	18. Percentages of households with different flooring and roofing materials	INSD	July	Household survey with questionnaire on basic welfare indicators (QUIBB)
Access to other productive assets	19. Percentage of households practicing animal-drawn cultivation	INSD in conjunction with General Directorate for Agricultural Forecasts and Statistics (DGPSA)	July	Household survey with questionnaire on basic welfare indicators (QUIBB)
	20. Percentage of households with agricultural machinery	INSD in conjunction with DGPSA	July	Household survey with questionnaire on basic welfare indicators (QUIBB)
	21. Ratio of access to credit	INSD in conjunction with the Support Fund for Remunerative Activities for Women (FAARF) and FARGA	July	Household survey with questionnaire on basic welfare indicators (QUIBB)
Access to markets	22. Travel time (in minutes) to the closest market infrastructures (food production, public transportation)	INSD with the Research and Planning Directorate at the Ministry of Transportation	July	Household survey with questionnaire on basic welfare indicators (QUIBB)
Peace and social inclusion	23. Labor force participation rate by gender	INSD in conjunction with the Executive Secretariat for Good Governance and Civil Society	July	Household survey with questionnaire on basic welfare indicators (QUIBB)
Macroeconomic and fiscal stability	24. Real GDP growth	INSD in conjunction with the Macroeconomic Forecasting and Analysis Directorate (DPAM)	July	National accounts and Automated Forecasting Instrument projection
	25. Average annual inflation rate	INSD in conjunction with DPAM	July	INSD surveys using HICP methodology
	26. Basic fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP	Permanent Secretariat for Monitoring Financial Programs and Policies (SP-PPF)	July	National Accounts Government Flow of Funds Table
Private sector and competitiveness	27. Contribution of exports to Gross Domestic Product	INSD	July	National accounts
Good governance	28. Proportion of local authority expenditure compared to central government expenditure	SP-PPF in conjunction with the Research and Planning Directorate of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (DEP/MATD)	July	Fiscal data

Annex 6: Retail charges for prepaid, peak-hour cellular telephone calls from 2001 to 2003 (not including tax)

	Rates for different types of calls	2001-2002	2002-2003	Change (-)
T E	Intra-network calls	175	136	22%
	Inter-network calls	250	240	4%
	Cellular-to-land line local calls	187	163	13%
	Cellular-to-land line long-distance calls	317	268	15%
C E				
C E	Intra-network calls	178	168	6%
	Inter-network calls	252	237	6%
	Cellular-to-land line local calls	186	186	0%
	Cellular-to-land line long-distance calls	319	212	34%
T E L M O B				
T E L M O B	Intra-network calls	174	155	11%
	Inter-network calls	269	242	10%
	Cellular-to-land line local calls	195	176	10%
	Cellular-to-land line long-distance calls	283	227	20%

Source: Artel

Annex 6:(sic) List of privatized and liquidated enterprises

Enterprise	Activity	Type of transfer	Date of transfer
I. Period 1991-2002			
SOBBRA	Brewery	Merger/acquisition	1992
BRAKINA	Brewery	Transfer of shares	May 21, 1992
SBMC	Tannery	Transfer of shares	June 5, 1992
SBCP	Leather and hides	Transfer of shares	June 5, 1992
SIFA	Motorcycles	Transfer of shares	March 9, 1993
SOBCA	Automobile loans	Capital increase	March 29, 1993
SONAR	Insurance	Transfer of shares	Sept. 9, 1993
ZAMA-PUBLICITE	Advertising	Transfer of shares	Sept. 30, 1993
FASO-PLAST	Plastics	Transfer of shares	Nov. 2, 1993
GMB	Flour mill	Transfer of shares	Nov. 26, 1993
CIMAT	Cement works	Transfer of shares	Dec. 28, 1993
SONAPHARM	Pharmaceuticals	Transfer of shares	Aug. 10, 1994
SCFB	Rail transportation	Operating concession	Dec. 12, 1994
FLEX FASO	Fruit	Transfer of shares	March 25, 1995
SHSB-CITEC	Oil and soap production	Lease with purchase option	June 30, 1996
BURKINA & SHELL	Oil and gas	Transfer of shares	Dec. 31, 1996
CSPPA	Local products	Liquidation	1996
FASO YAAR	General trade	Liquidation	1996
RNTC-X9	Urban transportation	Operating concession	June 30, 1996
FASO-TOURS	Passenger transportation	Transfer of shares	July 23, 1996
SINAC	Footwear	Liquidation	1997
SOFIVAR	Agroindustry (groundnuts)	Liquidation	1998
SOBEMA	Enamel works	Liquidation	1998
ONAVET	Veterinary products	Liquidation	1998
CNA	Agricultural machinery	Liquidation	1998
SOSUCO	Refined sugar	Transfer of shares	July 31, 1998
SOPAL	Distillery (alcohol)	Transfer of shares	July 31, 1998
FEED-LOT	Cattle fattening	Transferred to MESSRS	--
FRUICEMA	Fruit and vegetables	Idem	--
MACEHOU	Fruit and vegetables	Returned to owner	--
SNTB	Freight forwarding	Transfer of shares	March 2, 1999
INB	Printing	Transfer of shares	Aug. 10, 1999
SONACOR	Rice hulling	Liquidation	June 1999
COMIKI	Mining	Liquidation	June 1999
SONACAB	Tiling	Liquidation	1999
SAVANA	Fruit juice	Liquidation	Feb. 2000
SLM	Equipment leasing	Transfer of shares	July 2000
SOCOGIB	Real estate	Transfer of shares	Dec. 2001
AIR BURKINA	Airline	Capital increase	Dec. 2000
SHG	Hospitality	Asset transfer	January 2002
FASO FANI	Textiles	Liquidation	March 7, 2001
TOTAL privatized		26	
TOTAL liquidated		12	
TOTAL withdrawn		3	
TOTAL I		41	

Enterprise	Activity	Type of transfer	Date of transfer
II. 2003			
Privatizations in progress			
ONATEL	Telecommunications	Privatization in progress	--
AEROPORTS	Facilities	Privatization in progress	--
SONABHY	Oil products	Privatization in progress	
HOTEL SILMANDE	Hospitality	Privatization in progress	
HOTEL INDEPENDENCE	Hospitality	Privatization in progress	
CBMP	Gold	Privatization in progress	
CENATRIN	Computer services	Privatization in progress	
SONABEL	Electricity	Privatization in progress	
Liquidations in progress			
CNEA	Agricultural machinery	Court-ordered liquidation	
ONPF	Wells and boreholes	Court-ordered liquidation	
MEDIFA	Pharmaceuticals	Court-ordered liquidation	
ONBAH	Dams and irrigation	Court-ordered liquidation	
SBF	Brickworks	Court-ordered liquidation	
SONACIB	Cinema	Administrative liquidation	
CGP	Rice	Administrative liquidation	
Pending action			
CCVA	Automobile – Technical inspections	Pending action	
ONEA	Water	Pending action	
BUMIGEB	Mining	Pending action	
TOTAL Privatizations in progress		8	
TOTAL Liquidated		7	
TOTAL Pending action		3	
TOTAL II		18	
TOTAL I+II		59	

Annex 7: Privatization status at end December 2003

Enterprise	Status
	Court-ordered liquidations
CNEA	Payments have been suspended pending asset liquidation. The Court of First Instance has named the receiver-liquidator. The assets have been appraised and divided into lots for disposal.
ONPF	The receiver-liquidators have been appointed and the employees' entitlements have been calculated. The company's assets are being appraised and divided into lots for later disposal.
MEDIFA	The receiver-liquidator has opened a liquidation account, taken a physical inventory of the company's assets and calculated the employees' legal entitlements and started paying them.
ONBAH	The receiver-liquidator has taken an inventory of the assets, appraised the assets, published an auction announcement and paid off the employees.
SBF	The receiver-liquidator has made full payment to the employees. Most of the movable assets have been sold. The receiver-liquidator has published an auction notice for the buildings and land, but the potential bidders feel that the starting price is high.
	Administrative liquidations
SONACIB	As part of the disposal of SONACIB's assets, the receiver-liquidator estimated the financial impact of the liquidation on the Treasury. Consultations are under way between the Ministry of Culture and the Association of African Actors, Producers and Directors to finalize the project for resuming filmmaking.
CGP	The appointed receiver-liquidator has submitted the provisional administrative liquidation report, which has been examined. The employees have been fully paid for their negotiated and legal entitlements. A discussion committee has been set up to look into creating a rice market supervisory agency. In this event, some of the equipment and warehouses will be transferred to the new structure.
	Privatizations in progress
ONATEL	A call for expressions of interest was published as of April 24, 2003 as part of the implementation of the strategy to privatize ONATEL. The deadline for expressions of interest was May 21, 2003 and nine investors were recorded at that date. Seven of these investors received letters notifying them of their prequalification. The call for bid tenders is being finalized and will be submitted to the prequalified bidders.
SONABEL	The final audit reports on the company's accounts and finances were examined on July 15, 2003. The Privatization Commission proposed a further audit of the 2002 and 2003 financial years to ensure the success of the operation.
SONABHY	The audit of the company's finances and accounts started and the final reports were filed on September 22, 2003. As was the case for SONABEL, a further audit of the 2002 and 2003 financial years is required
SEHS	An international call for bid tenders was made on March 5, 2003 to recruit a consultant to assist the Commission with the appraisal, and with defining and implementing a strategy to privatize the hotel.
HOTEL Indépendance	An international call for bid tenders was made on March 11, 2003 to recruit a consultant to assist with the appraisal, and with defining and implementing a strategy to privatize the hotel.
CBMP	A service contract was signed with the Group responsible for assisting the Privatization Commission with the evaluation and definition of a privatization strategy. Work started on August 12, 2003 and the provisional report was filed on November 4, 2003.
CENATRIN	A service contract was signed with consulting firm for the evaluation and definition of a privatization strategy for CENATRIN. The provisional report was filed in November 2003.
OUAGA and BOBO AIRPORTS	It took a long time for the privatization strategy for these two airports to be adopted, which finally happened on November 2, 2002. This meant that the contract with the consulting firm had to be extended. The call for bid tenders will be made after the specifications have been updated.
	Privatizations pending action
CCVA and BUMIGEB	Sector studies will have to be carried out, given the importance of these enterprises. Consultants are being recruited to assist the Privatization Commission with the evaluation and definition of a privatization strategy for these two enterprises.
ONEA	The privatization process for ONEA was originally scheduled to start in 2003, with the operational start of the ZIGA project. The Privatization Commission held talks with ONEA to discuss the measures to be taken before undertaking the privatization of the enterprise.