

## **Burkina Faso: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Annual Progress Report**

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are prepared by member countries in broad consultation with stakeholders and development partners, including the staffs of the World Bank and the IMF. Updated every three years with annual progress reports, they describe the country's macroeconomic, structural, and social policies in support of growth and poverty reduction, as well as associated external financing needs and major sources of financing. This country document for Burkina Faso, dated May 2005, is being made available on the IMF website by agreement with the member country as a service to users of the IMF website.

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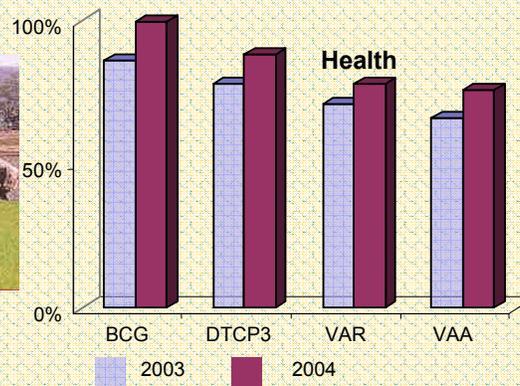


# BURKINA FASO



## POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER

Agriculture

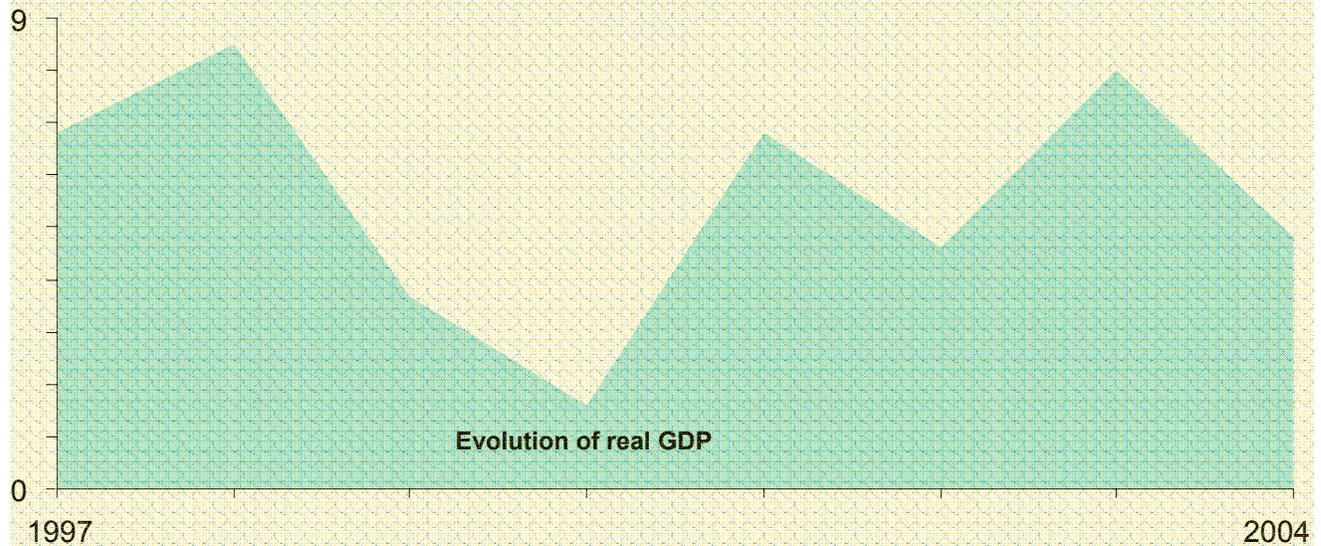


Health

Education



## 2004 IMPLEMENTATION REPORT *FIFTH EDITION*



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT

MAY 2005

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>AENF</b>	: Literacy Training and Nonformal Education
<b>AEP</b>	: Drinking Water Supply
<b>AEPS</b>	: Simplified Drinking Water Supply Systems
<b>AGR</b>	: Income-Generating Activity
<b>AI</b>	: Initial Literacy Training
<b>AME</b>	: Association of Mothers Who Teach
<b>AMVS</b>	: Sourou Valley Development Board
<b>AN</b>	: National Assembly
<b>APE</b>	: Association of Parents of Students
<b>ARTEL</b>	: Telecommunications Regulatory Board
<b>BCEAO</b>	: Central Bank of West African States
<b>BCG</b>	: Bacillus Calmette Guérin (tuberculosis vaccine)
<b>CAMEG</b>	: Generic Drugs Purchasing Agency
<b>CAPES</b>	: Center for Economic and Social Policy Analysis
<b>CBC</b>	: Burkinabè Council of Leaders
<b>CBMP</b>	: Burkinabè Precious Metals Board
<b>CCRD</b>	: Framework of Regional Consultation for Development
<b>CCVA</b>	: Vehicle Inspection Center
<b>CDI</b>	: Integrated Development Framework
<b>CE</b>	: <i>Cours élémentaire</i> [second/third year in primary school]
<b>CEBNF</b>	: Center for Basic Nonformal Education
<b>CEFP</b>	: Vocational Assessment and Training Centers
<b>CENATRIN</b>	: National Data Processing Center
<b>CEPE</b>	: <i>Certificat d'études primaire élémentaire</i> [primary school certificate]
<b>CFAF</b>	: Franc of the African Financial Community
<b>CGP</b>	: General Stabilization Fund
<b>CIC</b>	: Trade Committee for Cereal Grains
<b>CID</b>	: Integrated Expenditure Circuit
<b>CIDA</b>	: Canadian International Development Agency
<b>CIE</b>	: Integrated Government Accounting System
<b>CIR</b>	: Integrated Revenue Circuit
<b>CM1</b>	: <i>Cours moyen première année</i> [fourth year in primary school]
<b>CMOS</b>	: Ministerial Steering and Monitoring Committee
<b>CNC-RA</b>	: National Framework of Consultation to Promote Animal Resources
<b>CNEA</b>	: National Agricultural Infrastructure Center
<b>CNLS</b>	: National Council on AIDS Prevention and Control
<b>CNSF</b>	: National Forest Seed Center
<b>COGES</b>	: Management Committee

<b>CP</b>	: <i>Cours préparatoire</i> [first year in primary school]
<b>CPCE</b>	: Provincial Committees for Consultation and Exchange
<b>CRA</b>	: Regional Chamber of Agriculture
<b>CRS</b>	: Catholic Relief Services
<b>CRS</b>	: Regional Supervision Committees
<b>CSOs</b>	: Civil society organizations
<b>CSPS</b>	: Center for Health and Social Advancement
<b>CTP</b>	: Joint Technical Committee
<b>CVGT</b>	: Village Lands Management Committee
<b>DAF</b>	: Directorate of Administration and Finance
<b>DANIDA</b>	: Danish International Development Agency
<b>DEP</b>	: Directorate of Research and Planning
<b>DGAEP</b>	: Directorate-General of Drinking Water Supply
<b>DGB</b>	: Directorate-General of the Budget
<b>DGEP</b>	: Directorate-General of Economy and Planning
<b>DGHA</b>	: Directorate-General of Agricultural Water Supply
<b>DGPSA</b>	: Directorate-General of Agricultural Forecasts and Statistics
<b>DPAM</b>	: Directorate of Macroeconomic Forecasts and Analyses
<b>DPE</b>	: Directorate of State Personnel
<b>DREBA</b>	: Regional Directorate of Basic Education and Literacy Training
<b>DRED</b>	: Regional Directorate of Economy and Development
<b>DRH</b>	: Directorate of Human Resources
<b>DRS/CES</b>	: Soil Protection and Restoration / Water and Soil Conservation
<b>DTCP</b>	: Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, and polio vaccine
<b>EBCVM</b>	: Burkina Faso Household Living Conditions Survey
<b>ECD</b>	: District Framework Team
<b>EDS</b>	: Population and Health Survey
<b>EGDs</b>	: Essential generic drugs
<b>ENAM</b>	: National School for Administrators and Magistrates
<b>ENEP</b>	: National School for Primary School Teachers
<b>ENSP</b>	: National Public Health School
<b>EPA</b>	: Public Institution of an Administrative Nature
<b>EPE</b>	: State Public Institution
<b>EPI</b>	: Expanded Program on Immunization
<b>EPS</b>	: Public Health Institution
<b>ESTHER</b>	: Association for Therapeutic Solidarity
<b>FAARF</b>	: Fund to Support Remunerative Activities for Women
<b>FAPE</b>	: Job Development Support Fund
<b>FASI</b>	: Informal Sector Support Fund
<b>FASOPLAST</b>	: Faso Plastics Company
<b>FCB</b>	: Complementary Basic Training
<b>FEB</b>	: Federation of Pastoralists of Burkina Faso
<b>FEER</b>	: Water and Rural Infrastructure Fund
<b>FNA-B</b>	: National Farmers Federation of Burkina Faso
<b>FTS</b>	: Specific Technical Function
<b>GAR</b>	: Results-Based Management
<b>GDP</b>	: Gross Domestic Product
<b>GDT</b>	: Therapeutic and Diagnostic Guide

<b>GER</b>	: Gross Enrollment Ratio
<b>GIRE</b>	: Integrated Water Resources Management
<b>GMB</b>	: Grands Moulins du Burkina [GMB Mills]
<b>HIPC</b>	: Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>HKI</b>	: Helen Keller International
<b>IAP</b>	: Automated Projection Instrument
<b>ICEA</b>	: Associated Engineers, Consultants, and Economists
<b>IDRC</b>	: International Development Research Center
<b>IDWSSD</b>	: International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade
<b>IGE</b>	: National Inspectorate-General
<b>IGF</b>	: Inspectorate-General of Finance
<b>IHPC</b>	: Standardized Consumer Price Index
<b>IMF</b>	: International Monetary Fund
<b>INB</b>	: Government Printing Office of Burkina Faso
<b>INSD</b>	: National Institute of Statistics and Population
<b>IsDB</b>	: Islamic Development Bank
<b>ISTs</b>	: Sexually Transmitted Infections
<b>IUTS</b>	: Single Tax on Salaries and Wages
<b>JBS-PRSP</b>	: Joint Budgetary Support for PRSP Implementation
<b>JNV</b>	: National Immunization Days
<b>KFW</b>	: Kreditanstalt Fuer Wierderaufbau
<b>MAHRH</b>	: Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries
<b>MASSN</b>	: Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity
<b>MATD</b>	: Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
<b>MCE</b>	: Ministry of Mining, Quarries, and Energy
<b>MCPEA</b>	: Ministry of Commerce, Enterprise Development, and Handicrafts
<b>MDGs</b>	: Millennium Development Goals
<b>MEBA</b>	: Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy Training
<b>MEBF</b>	: Enterprise Center of Burkina Faso
<b>MEDEV</b>	: Ministry of Economy and Development
<b>MEDIFA</b>	: Faso Drug Company
<b>MESSRS</b>	: Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education and Scientific Research
<b>MFB</b>	: Ministry of Finance and Budget
<b>MFPRE</b>	: Ministry of Civil Service and Governmental Reform
<b>MJ</b>	: Ministry of Justice
<b>MOB</b>	: Bagré Implementing Agency
<b>MOZ</b>	: Ziga Implementing Agency
<b>MRA</b>	: Ministry of Animal Resources
<b>MTEF</b>	: Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
<b>MTEJ</b>	: Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Youth
<b>NEPAD</b>	: New Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>NGO</b>	: Nongovernmental organization
<b>OECD</b>	: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>OHADA</b>	: Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa
<b>ONATEL</b>	: National Telecommunications Board
<b>ONBAH</b>	: National Dam and Farm Water Resource Development Board
<b>ONEA</b>	: National Water and Sanitation Board
<b>ONEF</b>	: National Observatory of Employment and Training
<b>ONPE</b>	: National Employment Development Board
<b>ONPF</b>	: National Wells and Drilling Board
<b>OTRAF</b>	: Road Haulage Organization of Burkina Faso
<b>PA/FR</b>	: Rice Industry Action Plans
<b>PACDE</b>	: Program to Support Enterprise Competitiveness and Development

<b>PADEG</b>	: Project to Support Consolidation of the Democratic Process, the Rule of Law, and Good Governance
<b>PAGIFS</b>	: Integrated Soil Fertility Action Plan
<b>PAMA</b>	: Agricultural Mechanization Action Plan
<b>PAN/LCD</b>	: National Action Plan to Combat Desertification
<b>PANRJ</b>	: National Judicial Reform Action Plan
<b>PAP</b>	: Priority Action Program
<b>PAPME</b>	: Small and Medium Enterprise Support Project
<b>PDDEB</b>	: Ten-Year Basic Education Development Plan
<b>PER</b>	: Public Expenditure Review
<b>PGT</b>	: Village Lands Management Plan
<b>PIP</b>	: Public Investment Program
<b>PM</b>	: Prime Minister
<b>PMA</b>	: Minimum Package of Activities
<b>PNAR-TD</b>	: National Program for the Rehabilitation of Laid-Off Workers
<b>PNBG</b>	: National Good Governance Plan
<b>PNCD</b>	: National Program of Communication for Development
<b>PNDS</b>	: National Health Development Plan
<b>PNGT II</b>	: National Village Lands Management Program, Phase 2
<b>PNK</b>	: National Shea Development Project
<b>PPs</b>	: Priority Provinces
<b>PRCE</b>	: Enterprise Capacity Building Program
<b>PRES</b>	: Office of the President
<b>PRGB</b>	: Plan to Strengthen Budget Management
<b>PRSP</b>	: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
<b>PSNSA</b>	: Special National Food Security Program
<b>PSO</b>	: Operational Strategic Plan
<b>PSSA</b>	: Special Food Security Program
<b>PST</b>	: Transportation Sector Program
<b>QUIBB</b>	: Questionnaire of Basic Welfare Indicators
<b>REJIJ</b>	: Network of Journalists Specialized in Judicial Information Processing
<b>RGPR</b>	: Catalogue of Rural Roads
<b>RPRSP</b>	: Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
<b>SBF</b>	: Faso Brick Company
<b>SDAU</b>	: Urban Development Master Plan
<b>SEHS</b>	: Hôtel Silmandé Company
<b>SG</b>	: Secretariat-General
<b>SIFA</b>	: Faso Industrial Company
<b>SIGASPE</b>	: Integrated State Personnel and Salary Management System
<b>SLM</b>	: Equipment Rental Company
<b>SME/SMIs</b>	: Small and Medium Enterprises/Small and Medium Industries
<b>SN-SOSUCO</b>	: Comoé Sugar Company
<b>SNTR</b>	: National Rural Transportation Strategy
<b>SOFITEX</b>	: National Textile Company
<b>SONABEL</b>	: National Electric Power Company
<b>SONABHY</b>	: National Hydrocarbon Company
<b>SONACIB</b>	: National Cinema Company
<b>SONAPOST</b>	: National Postal Company
<b>SONATUR</b>	: National Urban Lands Development Company
<b>SOPAL</b>	: Alcohol Producing Company
<b>SP-CMLS-IST</b>	: Permanent Secretariat of the Ministerial Committee for the Prevention and Control of AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections
<b>SP-PPF</b>	: Permanent Secretariat for the Supervision of Financial Policies and Programs
<b>STC-PDES</b>	: Technical Secretariat for the Coordination of Economic and Social Development Programs
<b>TEC</b>	: Common External Tariff
<b>TFPs</b>	: Technical and Financial Partners
<b>TGI</b>	: District Court

<b>TOD</b>	: Decentralization Guidelines
<b>TOFE</b>	: Government Flow of Funds Table
<b>TPC</b>	: Preferential Community Tax
<b>UNAIDS</b>	: Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNDP</b>	: United Nations Development Program
<b>UNICEF</b>	: United Nations Children's Fund
<b>VAR</b>	: Measles vaccine
<b>WAEMU</b>	: West African Economic and Monetary Union
<b>WB</b>	: World Bank
<b>WFP</b>	: World Food Program
<b>WHO</b>	: World Health Organization
<b>WTO</b>	: World Trade Organization
<b>ZAD</b>	: Diverse Activities Zone

# Introduction

## 1. Background and justification

1. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) prepared by the Burkinabè government in 2000 to take advantage of the country's eligibility for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative forms the principal benchmark for all development actors. In 2003, after three years of implementation, it was revised and regionalized through a process meant to be highly participatory.

2. Apart from regionalization, which represents a major innovation of the PRSP, a number of important new instruments were developed to improve the PRSP implementation process, notably including a priority action program to ensure greater consistency and increase the visibility of public policies in the area of poverty reduction, as well as a consensual matrix of indicators to measure the progress made each year.

3. All these new provisions stem from the government's desire to create the best conditions for promoting results-based management (GAR). In a similar vein, the PRSP Ministerial Steering and Monitoring Committee (CMOS) is attempting to improve its oversight capabilities by adopting each year what are generally called the "guidelines for PRSP implementation." Based on these guidelines, the CMOS establishes objectives and expected results in the area of monitoring and sets specific tasks accordingly for the sectoral and thematic commissions.

4. In addition to fostering ownership of the PRSP and sector policies, the principal task of these commissions is to prepare a periodic report on PRSP implementation. This report is an important element of the process of results-based management for the following key reasons:

- The first reason is that, beyond the priority action plan for PRSP implementation, the government budget remains a powerful instrument for making the PRSP operational and should therefore reflect PRSP priorities. This concern led to the government's decision to review the PRSP in April of each year in order to give greater attention to best practices regarding the appropriation and use of public resources during the process of developing the next budget law;

- The second reason, closely tied to the first, relates to the fact that preparing the PRSP implementation report and organizing the review on a timely basis increasingly represent an important element of the monitoring/evaluation mechanisms of numerous programs of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. They now serve as disbursement procedure "triggers" for financial partners, particularly those involved in the General Framework of Budgetary Support (CGAB) for implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper in Burkina Faso. By signing this framework on January 11, 2005, the government and its financial partners also agreed to the following basic principles:

- The government shall take the lead role in coordinating budgetary aid and sustaining the CGAB;
- The CGAB-PRSP represents the shared foundation for defining and implementing the budgetary aid given for PAP-PRSP implementation;
- The PRSP, the PAP-PRSP, and the annual PAP-PRSP implementation reports constitute the source of all budgetary support mechanisms, from policy

measures and outcome indicators to the Budget Management Strengthening Program and its annual implementation reports;

- Budgetary support is disbursed in the form of non-targeted budgetary aid. It is used to finance expenditures listed in the annual budget law and follows the relevant national procedures.

5. It should be noted that this fifth edition of the PRSP implementation report, covering the year 2004, was prepared within a context clearly marked by a very explicit desire to align the various budget instruments, the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), and the Budget Law with the periodic PRSP reviews. All these elements help strengthen budget management and, in particular, improve the predictability of public resources. The process of preparing this report adhered to the tradition established to date by encouraging the participation and involvement of the various stakeholders.

## **2. Methodology followed to prepare the report**

6. The process of preparing the PRSP implementation report for 2004 involved a number of stages, as follows:

- A meeting of the PRSP Ministerial Steering and Monitoring Committee (CMOS) held on February 4, 2005 and chaired by the Prime Minister, Head of Government, triggered the report preparation process. In fact, the 2005 guidelines and the timetable for preparing the fifth PRSP review were adopted at this meeting (cf. Box 1);
- In the second stage, the Ministry of Economy and Development (MEDEV) prepared a preliminary report based on the implementation records of the different ministries;
- In the third stage, the sectoral and thematic commissions deepened the implementation report in accordance with the tasks set forth in the PRSP implementation guidelines approved by the PRSP Ministerial Steering and Monitoring Committee (CMOS) on February 4, 2005. Concomitantly, the preliminary report was submitted to the technical and financial partners (TFPs) to solicit their comments, as well as to private sector and civil society organizations;
- The fourth stage took into account the comments of the sectoral and thematic commissions, as well as those of the technical and financial partners. The document resulting from this exercise was then submitted one more time for approval at the review of April 22, 2005.

7. Thus, this PRSP implementation report is the fruit of a lengthy process of collaboration and focuses on three principal issues:

- I – Summary of development outlook and national priorities;
- II – PRSP implementation status;
- III – Lessons learned and outlook for 2005-2007.

**Box 1: Timetable for preparing the fifth PRSP review covering the year 2004**

Period activities	Period				Entity in charge
	January	February	March	April	
I – Preliminary work					
1.1 Circular to the various ministries on the drafting of sector reports	●	●			MEDEV/STC-PDES
1.2 PAP implementation results (investment component)		●	●		DGEP/STC-PDES
1.3 Overview and preparation of the preliminary report			●	●	STC-PDES
II – Proceedings of the sectoral and thematic commissions					
2.1 Examination of the preliminary report by the sectoral and thematic commissions			●	●	Commission chairpersons
2.2 Examination of the preliminary report by TFPs, the private sector, and CSOs			●	●	MEDEV
III – Organization of the review					
3.1 Finalization of the report				●	STC-PDES
3.2 PRSP review session				April 22	MEDEV
3.3 Drafting of the final report				●	STC-PDES

**Benchmarks**

- February 25, 2005: Reports of the ministries submitted;
- March 15, 2005: Preliminary report sent to the chairpersons of the sectoral and thematic commissions (STCs);
- April 5, 2005: Reports of the STCs submitted (comments on, and amendments to, the preliminary report);
- April 15, 2005: Provisional report sent to participants in the fifth PRSP review;
- April 22, 2005: Fifth PRSP review held, covering the year 2004.

Source: MEDEV, Guidelines for PRSP implementation in 2005: 2004 results and 2005 outlook

## I. SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES

8. Through the PRSP, the Burkinabè government reaffirms the urgency of working to promote human security by attacking poverty from a structural perspective. The underlying philosophy of this perception, which determines the outlook and national priorities, is rooted in three key principles: the Burkinabè people must continue to rely on their cultural potential and values; adherence to the requirements of good governance as a critical element of public policy implementation; and respect for the principle of gender equity in the planning and appropriation of government resources.

### 1.1. Strategic goals

9. The principal development goals as defined by the government are to: (i) strengthen actions aimed at reducing the state of poverty and vulnerability of populations, as well as the various disparities; (ii) implement sound macroeconomic policies in order to achieve strong, sustainable, and better distributed growth; (iii) accelerate and strengthen the decentralization process and efforts to modernize government; and (iv) successfully engage the country in the process of regional integration and globalization.

### 1.2. Major quantitative objectives

10. The major quantitative objectives pursued by the government over the coming years are to: (i) increase per capita gross domestic product by at least 4 percent per year starting in 2004; (ii) reduce the current incidence of poverty to under 35 percent by 2015; and (iii) increase life expectancy to at least 60 years by 2015. These objectives are fully in line with efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the goals of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). To meet these goals and objectives efficiently and appropriately, the government has identified nine priority sectors, i.e. nine sectors that have a major impact on poverty reduction.

### 1.3. National priorities

11. To meet the objectives set forth above, the PRSP, in its revised version, has identified nine priority areas, as follows:

#### 1.3.1. Education

12. The government's principal option in this sector is to accelerate the expansion of basic education and literacy programs, while paying close attention to their quality as well. More specifically, the plan is to:

- increase, at a reasonable cost, the primary school gross enrollment ratio so as to reach a threshold of 70 percent in 2010, particularly for children and girls in rural areas, and improve the quality and efficiency of the system;
- develop and diversify literacy programs and approaches so as to raise the literacy rate to 40 percent in 2010 (with special attention to women and inhabitants of underprivileged areas);
- improve preschool instruction and enrollment as a framework of early learning and preparation for primary education;

- improve the quality of teaching and learning in order to reduce the wastefulness associated with high numbers of repeaters and drop-outs;
- improve the management capacities of schools, inspectorates, and regions, as well as the steering capacities of MEBA, consistent with the very strong growth in the volume of activities that will be generated by the country's program and policy of decentralization and deconcentration;
- expand the steering capacities of the Ministry of Basic Education (MEBA), as well as the management capacities of schools, inspectorates, and regional directorates to bring them more in line with the requirements of accelerated expansion and the needs of the decentralization process.

13. Within the perspective of expanding the concept of basic education and balanced development of the educational system, the government will still make every effort to develop and implement a coherent program for the development of other types of education. Special emphasis will be placed on learning the trades, on science and technology, and on technical and vocational training.

### **1.3.2. Health**

14. In 2000, the government adopted a national health policy paper setting forth the country's main health goals. Improvements in the health status of populations should result from implementation of this paper, rendered operational through a national health development plan covering the period 2001–2010. This plan garnered the support of donors at the sectoral round table organized in Ouagadougou in 2003. It has the following intermediate objectives:

- increase national health coverage;
- improve the quality and use of health services;
- step up efforts to fight transmittable and non-transmittable diseases;
- develop human resources in the health field;
- improve the financial accessibility of health services;
- increase health sector financing;
- build the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Health.

### **1.3.3. HIV/AIDS prevention and control**

15. The spread of HIV/AIDS represents one of the greatest threats to the development process in Burkina Faso. As a result, in May 2001 the government adopted a strategic AIDS prevention and control framework for the period 2001-2005, the broad lines of which are to: **(i)** strengthen efforts to prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted infections and HIV; **(ii)** monitor the epidemic more closely; **(iii)** improve the quality of overall assistance for infected and affected persons; and **(iv)** expand the response to the epidemic and promote a national and international partnership and multisectoral coordination.

### **1.3.4. Drinking water**

16. With respect to drinking water, an action plan for integrated water resources management was adopted in 2003. It defines new approaches to the issue of drinking water supply, and distinguishes among urban centers, semi-urban areas, and rural areas. The table below shows the objectives of the plan as set forth in the PRSP.

INDICATORS	2004	2005	2006
1 – Reduction of disparities between provinces in terms of access to drinking water by increasing the rate of coverage			
Number of provinces (NP) < 50%	4	2	0
50% < NP < 75%	10	8	0
75% < NP < 85%	10	10	10
85% < NP < 90%	10	14	15
90% < NP	11	11	20
2 – Expansion of equipment in secondary centers (pop. 2,000-10,000)	40	40	40
3 – Breakdown rate of human-powered pumps (%)	20	18	15
4 – Access to drinking water (creation of new water points)	1,000	1,000	1,000

Source: DGEAP

### 1.3.5. Rural development

17. Drawing a lesson from implementation of the agricultural and livestock sectors' sustainable growth strategy and from developments in the regional and international context, and adhering to the principles of the decentralized rural development letter of policy, the Burkinabè government adopted a new national rural development strategy in 2003 for the period through 2015.

18. The vision set forth in this strategy is the emergence of a rural world that is not so poor and that enjoys sustainable food security due to:

- increased output from agricultural, pastoral, fishery, forest, and wildlife activities, based on improved productivity;
- increased income as a result of greater integration of the market economy and a diversification of economic activities in rural areas;
- modernization of the family farm;
- regional product diversification and specialization;
- sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems.

19. The overall objective in the area of rural development is to ensure sustained growth of the rural sector so as to contribute to poverty reduction, greater food security, and the promotion of sustainable development. Specifically, the plan for the coming years is to:

- increase the output of agricultural-tree farming-pastoral activities, wildlife-related activities, and forestry activities over the coming years;
- contribute to growth in the income of farmers and pastoralists so as to improve their standard of living and reduce the incidence of poverty in rural areas through the diversification of activities;
- strengthen the link between output and market;
- create conditions favorable to the availability and accessibility of an adequate and balanced diet, cover the normal caloric requirements (2,500 calories per day), and increase the consumption of animal protein (from 9.3 kg per person per year currently to 21 kg per person per year);
- bring into widespread use and improve the sustainable management of natural resources by rural communities;
- improve the economic circumstances and the status of women and youth in rural areas;
- promote accountability on the part of rural populations and build their capacity to function as development actors.

### **1.3.6. Environmental and living conditions**

20. In specific terms, over the period 2004-2006, the government will focus on the following priority actions:

- intensification of efforts to fight desertification, including the development and implementation of local development programs, thus benefiting from the results of trials run and studies conducted;
- improvement of the living conditions of urban and rural populations through the development of an action plan on sanitation and land development. Special attention will be given to the management of agricultural pollution and pollution resulting from mining and industrial activities. It remains true that efforts to improve living conditions should go hand in hand with efforts to strengthen rural electrification programs.

### **1.3.7. Efforts to fight a lack of security**

21. The action plan adopted by the government covers the period 2005-2009. Its purpose is to enable security forces to respond effectively to the security needs of populations, thus creating secure conditions that will guarantee better participation in the tasks of development. The action plan has three major objectives:

- increase the national coverage of security forces by lowering the number of inhabitants per security agent from 2,000 to 1,000;
- improve the operational capacities of the security forces;
- organize the participation of populations in managing their own security.

### **1.3.8. SME/SMLs and small-scale mining**

22. With respect to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and small and medium industries (SMLs) and in view of the critical role played by these small production units in the national poverty reduction strategy, the government will attempt to develop a specific national program of support for the development of small and medium enterprises/small and medium industries. Special attention will be given to: (i) financing for SME/SMLs through the creation of an SME/SML support fund; (ii) equipment; and (iii) training and supervision of operators.

23. As regards small-scale mining, it should be noted that, despite the adverse effects of small-scale mining on the environment and on the health of populations, this activity remains a source of income and contributes to poverty reduction. Accordingly, the government intends to give a boost to this sector through measures aimed at: (i) organizing small-scale mining more effectively; (ii) improving the security of gold washing sites; (iii) improving the supervision of gold washers; (iv) providing appropriate logistical and technical support to improve productivity at the different sites; and (v) restoring the environment.

### **1.3.9. Capacity building and promotion of NICTs**

24. With respect to capacity building, the government's approach is to: (i) determine the areas in which the capacities of government departments are of critical importance for the poverty reduction strategy; (ii) develop a critical mass of national professional staff for economic management; and (iii) develop a national capacity building action plan.

25. The new information and communication technologies (NICTs) are powerful tools for streamlining the management of development. In this area, the government has started to develop a strategy for making the national information and

communication infrastructure development plan operational. The main objectives of this plan are to:

- open up the country;
- strengthen administrative governance;
- ensure the sustainable development of human resources;
- create new resources and new jobs;
- expand the country's influence.

#### **1.4. Strategic themes**

26. To achieve the major quantitative objectives, four strategic themes were identified:

**Theme 1:** Accelerate growth on an equitable basis;

**Theme 2:** Guarantee access of the poor to basic social services and social welfare;

**Theme 3:** Expand job and other income-generating opportunities for the poor on an equitable basis;

**Theme 4:** Promote good governance.

##### **1.4.1. Growth and equity**

27. To reduce poverty significantly, solid and robust growth, supported by a large and diversified economic base, is indispensable. Thus, for the period 2004-2006, the Burkinabè economy should grow in real terms at an average rate of 7 percent per year, corresponding to a 4 percent increase in per capita GDP, in a less inflationist context. The planned reforms should accelerate change in all sectors of the economy and permit the emergence of new sources of growth. To that end, the government intends to shore up the foundations of macroeconomic and financial stability, improve competition in growth sectors (agro-pastoral and industrial production, social infrastructure), and accelerate and complete the privatization program. The mining, industrial, and energy sectors will be rehabilitated and restructured for greater openness to the private sector and will receive the help needed to reduce factor costs and improve their competitiveness.

28. The private sector remains the principal engine of growth. The government will address the critical issues that paralyze any expansion of the economy, such as limited access to infrastructure services at affordable prices, the many bottlenecks in the environment faced by enterprises, and the weakness of the domestic private sector. The government will continue its divestiture of productive activities so as to allow the private sector to make the necessary investments for consolidating existing activities and developing new activities. The government thus intends to intensify its reform policies concerning the privatization program and market liberalization. Growth based on equity will be determined by: (i) maintenance of a stable macroeconomic framework; (ii) improved competitiveness and reduced factor costs; (iii) accelerated development of rural areas; and (iv) support for productive sectors.

##### **1.4.2. Access of the poor to basic social services and social welfare**

29. The efforts undertaken by the government and its partners in the different social sectors have produced substantial results, yet remain insufficient considering the

scope of the social deficit. Bringing this deficit down and building human capacities are both necessary conditions in order to accelerate growth based on equity and improve the quality of life. Achieving these conditions requires vigorous action in sensitive areas such as: (i) education; (ii) health; (iii) nutrition; (iv) HIV/AIDS; (v) drinking water, sanitation, and pollution; (vi) living conditions (housing); and (vii) social welfare.

#### **1.4.3. Equitable expansion of job and other income-generating opportunities for the poor**

30. Job and other income-generating opportunities will depend on the vitality and performance of the various economic sectors. Agriculture is the leading sector in Burkina Faso in terms of providing jobs, and any expansion of opportunities for the poor will first of all require that the necessary conditions for accelerated growth in this sector are in place. This assumes that the reforms now under way in the agricultural sector will result in a better division of roles among actors. From this perspective, the government will concentrate on policy development and the creation of public goods and services to stimulate the productive activities and marketing of agricultural products carried out by other actors (private sector).

31. The programs to be implemented will be structured around seven strategic themes: (i) reduce the vulnerability of agricultural activities; (ii) intensify and modernize agricultural activities; (iii) increase and diversify the income of rural inhabitants; (iv) open up rural areas to the outside; (v) support producer organizations and social infrastructure; (vi) improve the living and working conditions of rural women; and (vii) promote employment and vocational training.

#### **1.4.4. Promotion of good governance**

32. Good governance serves, firstly, to create favorable conditions for the broad participation of all actors in the development process and, secondly, to produce a highly attractive environment for investment, the creation of wealth, and improvements in the competitiveness of the national economy from the perspective of poverty reduction. In this area, the actions planned by the government will be structured mainly around the four poles of governance: (i) political governance, including public security and the promotion of human rights; (ii) administrative governance; (iii) economic governance; and (iv) local governance.

## **II. PRSP IMPLEMENTATION STATUS**

### **2.1. PRSP overview and financing**

#### **2.1.1. Summary of projected financial framework**

33. During the period 2004-2006, it is projected that revenues and grants will show average growth of 10.9 percent as a result of internal efforts to raise tax revenues and support from external partners in the form of grants.

34. Tax revenues should rise from CFAF 270.1 billion in 2003 to CFAF 321.0 billion in 2004, i.e. an increase of 18.8 percent corresponding to an improvement in the tax/GDP ratio from 10.9 percent to 11.4 percent respectively. Projected tax revenues for 2005 (11.7 percent of GDP) and 2006 (12.0 percent of GDP) come to CFAF 366.8 billion and CFAF 415.0 billion respectively. On average, external resources will total CFAF 269.7 billion per year. In addition, investments from the government's own resources will also benefit from reallocation of HIPC resources. These resources are

estimated at roughly CFAF 22.7 billion in 2004, CFAF 34.1 billion in 2005, and CFAF 27.5 billion in 2006.

Table 1: Evolution of government flow of funds (CFAF billion)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Actual	Actual	Est.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.
<b>Revenues and grants</b>	<b>373.6</b>	<b>394.4</b>	<b>434.3</b>	<b>471.7</b>	<b>538.2</b>	<b>592.2</b>
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>228.0</b>	<b>259.4</b>	<b>301.0</b>	<b>347.3</b>	<b>398.2</b>	<b>447.2</b>
excluding special revenues	228.0	259.4	301.0	347.3	398.2	447.2
Current revenues	228.0	259.4	300.9	347.3	396.7	445.7
Tax revenues	213.2	240.9	270.1	321.0	366.8	415.0
Non-tax revenues	14.7	18.5	30.8	26.3	29.9	30.7
<b>Grants</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>134.9</b>	<b>133.3</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>145.0</b>
Treasury (budgetary aid)	33.1	29.9	71.6	39.6	40.0	40.0
Project grants (PIP)	112.5	105.0	61.8	84.8	100.0	105.0
<b>Expenditures and net loans</b>	<b>462.7</b>	<b>502.9</b>	<b>507.2</b>	<b>605.3</b>	<b>680.9</b>	<b>738.2</b>
Current expenditures	225.6	253.7	259.0	307.3	332.1	352.5
Wages	98.8	103.0	112.0	118.1	126.4	135.2
Goods and services	46.7	62.5	58.8	70.0	87.5	91.9
Interest due	17.6	16.7	16.8	21.6	14.2	13.6
Transfers	62.5	71.6	71.4	97.6	104.1	111.8
Capital expenditures	239.1	252.0	224.6	300.9	350.8	387.7
Net loans	-1.9	-2.7	23.5	-3.0	-2.0	-2.0
Overall surplus/deficit (based on commitments)	-89.2	-108.6	-72.9	-133.5	-142.8	-146.1
Excluding grants	-234.8	-243.5	-206.2	-258.0	-282.8	-291.1
Change in payment arrears	0.0	39.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Internal	0.0	39.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
External	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Cash base adjustment</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-16.1</b>	<b>-31.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Change in payments float	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Committed unvouchered expenditures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change in Treas. bonds (excl. Banks and Fin. Institutions)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall surplus/deficit (-) (cash)	-89.2	-68.9	-88.9	-164.8	-142.8	-146.1
Excluding grants	-234.8	-203.8	-222.3	-289.3	-282.8	-291.1
<b>Financing</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>164.8</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>146.1</b>
External	79.3	95.3	83.0	123.3	135.8	129.6
Internal including IMF	-22.4	-27.0	5.8	40.2	-26.6	-33.2
Financing required (surplus -)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	33.5	49.6

Source: DGEP/MEDEV, IAP, July 2004

35. During the period under review, the efforts to streamline and control public spending should continue. The ratio of expenditures and net loans to GDP should average 21.6 percent despite the additional expenditures to be made in connection with poverty reduction. The emphasis will primarily be placed on controlling current expenditures. The ratio of current expenditures as a percentage of GDP should average 11 percent over the period. The budget deficit excluding grants should average 8.9 percent of current GDP over the period.

36. The capital expenditure projections are based on an average annual increase of 16.4 percent in expenditures financed from the government's own resources over the period due to an increase in budgetary aid, and stagnation in terms of project loans (CFAF 90 billion per year) between 2004 and 2006, on the one hand, and on a policy of redirecting public investment spending toward productive sectors and sectors that support production, on the other. Capital expenditures will increase by 9.7 percent on average over the period 2004-2006. This increase will be due largely to the government's steadily growing participation (through tax revenues) in the financing of public investments, totaling 38.0 percent, 44.5 percent, and 47.0 percent of GDP respectively in 2004, 2005, and 2006.

## 2.1.2. Status of resource mobilization

37. During the year 2004, management of government finance continued to focus on improvements in the collection of revenues and the control of government spending. In this regard, the government instituted major reforms through an action plan to strengthen budget management (PRGB), while placing special emphasis on the mobilization of internal revenues, one of the weak points of government finance.

### 2.1.2.1. Evolution of government resources

38. The year 2004 was characterized by the good performance of tax revenues. Internal resources raised that year came to CFAF 344.8 billion, versus CFAF 300.9 billion in 2003, for an increase of 14.6 percent. Despite falling slightly short of the initial PRSP projections, this good performance is explained by implementation of the action plan to improve the collection of revenues, which involved, among other things, creation of the Large Enterprise Division (DGE), computerization of the tax divisions, training of auditors, and operational availability of SYDONIA++ software in the main customs offices.

39. This result stemmed from the good performance of tax revenues in general and particularly of door taxes, which showed strong growth (30.9 percent) compared to 2003. Indirect taxes and direct taxes remain the dominant sources and grew respectively by 20.0 percent and 12.0 percent. Other tax revenues and non-tax revenues declined respectively by 58.8 percent and 14.4 percent.

Table 2: Evolution of internal resources between 2002 and 2004 (CFAF billion)

	2002		2003		2004		Rate of growth
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	2003/2004
Door taxes	42.4	16.3%	43.8	14.6%	57.3	16.7%	30.9%
Direct taxes	65.8	25.4%	72.3	24.0%	80.9	23.5%	12.0%
Indirect taxes	130.2	50.2%	147.2	48.9%	176.7	51.3%	20.0%
Other tax revenues	2.5	1.0%	6.8	2.3%	2.8	0.8%	-58.8%
Non-tax revenues	18.5	7.1%	30.8	10.2%	26.4	7.7%	-14.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>259.4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>300.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>344.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>

Source: 2003 PRSP implementation report and 2004 TOFE

40. However, despite the performance achieved in terms of tax revenues, the recovery levels of the Directorate-General of Customs (DGD) and the Directorate-General of Taxes (DGI) fell respectively to 98 percent and 108 percent in 2004, versus 104 percent and 120 percent respectively in 2003. This situation could be due to the late start of the new imports verification program at DGD, but could also reflect better mastery of revenue projections at these two directorates. The Directorate-General of the Treasury and Public Accounts (DGTCP), on the other hand, showed an improvement in its rate, which rose from 103 percent to 105 percent.

### 2.1.2.2. Specific status of HIPC resources and budgetary support

41. **Mobilization of HIPC resources:** Under the HIPC Initiative, the resources mobilized during the year 2004 came to CFAF 25.08 billion, an increase of 1.5 percent compared to 2003 and 9.2 percent compared to the initial PRSP projections (CFAF 22.7 billion). At the end of December 2004, the balance of the account at BCEAO

was CFAF 16.11 billion. Total stock should have come to CFAF 22.14 billion if the mobilization of HIPC resources proceeded normally.

42. **Mobilization of budgetary support:** During the year 2004, CFAF 89.9 billion was mobilized in the form of budgetary support, versus CFAF 83.6 billion in 2003, i.e. a growth rate of 7.5 percent. This figure amounts to roughly 59.7 percent of all external financing. The decision by partners to favor this approach, consistent with the government's wishes, in order to facilitate PRSP implementation became clear at the end of 2004 when a general framework to organize budgetary support (CGAB) was developed.

### 2.1.3. Status of public expenditure

#### 2.1.3.1. Evolution of public expenditure

43. Public expenditures (including HIPC resources) in 2004 totaled CFAF 559.6 billion excluding interest and debt retirement, compared to CFAF 493.7 billion in 2003, i.e. an increase of 13.3 percent.

44. In 2004, current expenditures (including HIPC resources) came to CFAF 294.3 billion versus a projected CFAF 295.4 billion in the amended budget law, corresponding to a rate of execution of 99.6 percent.

45. Operating expenses increased by 15.3 percent over 2003, totaling CFAF 275.2 billion. Wages remained the largest item in this category (at 44.9 percent) and grew by approximately 11.4 percent compared to 2003. This increase is mainly due to the major efforts carried out to make basic social services operational, especially in the education and health sectors, and to the expansion of Title 2 to incorporate a new type of expenditure (in-kind benefits). Spending on current transfers and on goods and services increased respectively by 21.1 percent and 15.5 percent. The increase in the latter category of expenditure came after certain expenditures were included that had been classified previously as capital expenditures (purchase of four-door sedans and two-wheel vehicles, office equipment and furniture, and housing).

Table 3: Evolution of public expenditure (based on commitments, excluding interest and depreciation, CFAF billion)

Year	2002	2003	2004	Growth rate (%)
<b>I) Operating expenses</b>	<b>235.6</b>	<b>238.7</b>	<b>275.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>
1. Wages	103	110.9	123.5	11.4
2. Goods and services	62.5	56.3	65.0	15.5
3. Current transfers	70.1	71.5	86.6	21.1
<b>II) Capital expenditures</b>	<b>230.3</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>284.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>
1. From own resources	86.7	93.3	133.9	43.5
2. From external financing	143.5	161.7	150.5	-6.9
<b>Total (I+II)</b>	<b>465.9</b>	<b>493.7</b>	<b>559.6</b>	<b>13.3</b>
<b>Portion = HIPC resources</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>46.0</b>

Source: 2003 PRSP implementation report and 2004 TOFE

46. Capital expenditures increased by 11.5 percent despite a 6.9 percent drop in external financing, which was offset by strong growth in the government's own resources (43.5 percent) incorporating budgetary support.

47. In 2004, in view of the critical role of their efforts in relation to poverty reduction, twelve ministries received HIPC resources. In terms of appropriations, the basic social services (basic education and health) received a fairly generous proportion of the HIPC package (20.7 percent and 29.37 percent respectively), while the ministries in

charge of the rural development sector maintained a prime position (11.3 percent, 5.4 percent, and 10.9 percent for MAHRH, MRA, and MITH/rural roads respectively).

### 2.1.3.2. Specific status of HIPC resource execution in 2004

48. Since 2001, the Burkinabè government has mobilized an average of CFAF 24.3 billion under the HIPC Initiative. The difficulties in mastering the procedures for collecting these resources limited their immediate use during the first years. The capacity for absorbing these resources is gradually improving. In 2004, spending from HIPC resources (based on commitments) reached CFAF 43.5 billion, versus a projected CFAF 57.6 billion, i.e. a rate of execution of roughly 75 percent. This spending was one and a half times the total for 2003. Performance, in terms of execution, could be due to the fact that in 2004, the Directors of Administrative and Financial Affairs (DAAFs) of the various ministries receiving HIPC resources became the administrators of these resources. The Directorate-General of the Budget (DGB) was the administrator of HIPC resources during the previous years.

Table 4: Use of HIPC resources (CFAF billion)

Priority areas Ministries	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
					Proj.	Exec.
Mobilization of HIPC resources	7.1	26.5	20.8	24.7	32	25.08
Spending of HIPC resources (based on commitments)	-	6.8	28.2	29.8	57.6	43.5
<b>1. Education</b>		<b>2.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>
□ Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy Training		2.7	9.3	10.5	11.9	10.7
<b>2. Health</b>		<b>1.9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>
□ Ministry of Health		1.9	10	9.5	16.9	15.3
<b>3. HIV/AIDS prevention and control</b>		PM (see Health)				
<b>4. Drinking water</b>		-	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>
□ Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries			1.7	0.9	6.5	4.3
□ Ministry of Environmental and Living Conditions			0.2	-	-	-
<b>5. Rural development</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>
□ Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries	-	-	PM	PM	PM	PM
□ Ministry of Animal Resources		0.1	0.7	0.7	3.1	2.2
□ Ministry of Infrastructure, Transportation, and Housing		2.06	2.1	1.9	3.4	3.3
<b>6. Environmental and living conditions</b>		-	-	-		
<b>7. Efforts to fight a lack of security</b>		-	-	-	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>
□ Ministry of Justice		-	-	-	0.5	0.3
<b>8. SME/SMIs and small-scale mining</b>		<b>0.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
□ Ministry of Mining, Quarries, and Energy					PM	0.1
□ Ministry of Employment, Labor, and Social Security		0.3	1	1.2	1.4	1.3
<b>9. Capacity building and promotion of NICTs</b>		-	-	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1</b>
□ Ministry of Information		-	0.22	0.14	0.6	0.6
□ Ministry of Economy and Development		-	-	-	0.7	0.4
<b>10. Other</b>		-	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>4.52</b>
□ Ministry for the Advancement of Women			1.7	1.1	1.9	1.57
□ Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity			0.6	1	2	1.47
□ Interministerial common expenses			1.1	2.2	5.3	1.47

Source: 2003 PRSP implementation report, SP-PPF

49. The share of spending by the health, rural development, and drinking water sectors came respectively to 35.2 percent, 12.6 percent, and 9.8 percent of total spending from HIPC resources in 2004, versus 31.9 percent, 8.7 percent, and 3.02 percent respectively in 2003. As for basic education, the share of spending fell from 35.2 percent in 2003 to 24.6 percent in 2004, i.e. a drop of 10.6 points, which may be explained by the problems in this sector with respect to the absorption of resources. However, in absolute terms, there was a slight improvement in spending from HIPC resources compared to 2003 (CFAF 10.7 billion in 2004 versus CFAF 10.5 billion in 2003) in this sector. In absolute terms, the other priority sectors (efforts to fight a lack of security, SME/SMLs and small-scale mining, capacity building and promotion of NICTs, etc.) went from CFAF 5.8 billion in terms of execution in 2003 to CFAF 7.2 billion in 2004, i.e. an increase of 24.5 percent. In any event, a better grasp of HIPC appropriations and spending in priority areas, as defined in the revised version of the PRSP, remains a major concern.

### 2.1.3.3. Sector appropriations

50. To achieve the objectives of poverty reduction, the government's budget should reflect the PRSP priorities. An analysis of spending appropriations by sector (ministry) is one way to measure progressively the degree to which this requirement is satisfied. However, spending by ministry does not always take into account interest and debt retirement, social subsidies for hydrocarbons, and exemptions granted in connection with investment project execution.

51. As shown in the table below, three ministries absorb, just by themselves, some 40 percent of government spending: 10.2 percent for the Ministry of Health, 13.6 percent for the Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy Training, and 15.3 percent for the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries.

Table 5: Principal appropriation spending ministries (including HIPC and investments financed from external resources, based on commitments, CFAF billion)

Ministries	2002	2002 share (%)	2003	2003 share (%)	2004	2004 share (%)	2002-2004	2002-2004 share (%)
<i>Ministries absorbing &gt;10% of spending</i>								
Basic Education and Literacy Training	55.0	12.9	59.9	13.0	80.9	15.4	195.8	13.84
Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries	73.7	17.2	71.6	15.5	71.2	13.6	216.5	15.30
Health	44.3	10.4	45.1	9.8	54.8	10.4	144.2	10.20
<i>Ministries absorbing between 5% and 10% of spending</i>								
Infrastructure, Transportation, and Housing	35.6	8.3	42.8	9.3	44.6	8.5	123.0	8.69
Secondary & Higher Ed. & Scientific Research	30.5	7.1	31.2	6.7	36.1	6.9	97.8	6.91
Defense	30.1	7.0	31.8	6.9	35.0	6.7	96.9	6.85
Economy and Finance	24.1	5.6	30.1	6.5	24.9	4.7	79.1	5.59
<i>Ministries absorbing &lt;5% of spending</i>								
Environmental and Living Conditions	4.2	1.0	4.8	1.0	4.5	0.9	13.5	0.96
Energy and Mining	9.8	2.3	20.7	4.5	4.3	0.8	34.8	2.46
<b>Interministerial common expenses</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>209.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>365.7</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>400.7</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>858.1</b>	<b>60.65</b>
<i>Other ministries and institutions</i>	61.8	14.5	61.6	13.3	433.4	82.5	556.8	39.35

Source: 2003 PRSP implementation report, 2004 TOFE, and 2004 budget law

52. The trends for the first group of ministries are highly varied. The Ministry of Agriculture is relatively consistent in terms of the absolute amount, but its share of total spending has dwindled from year to year, falling from roughly 17.2 percent in 2002 to approximately 13.6 percent in 2004. In contrast, the Ministries of Health and Basic Education have seen their appropriations grow from one year to the next, by 21.6 percent and 35.0 percent respectively in comparison to 2003. However, the Ministry of Health's share of total spending has remained at 10.4 percent, whereas

the Ministry of Basic Education's share grew to 15.4 percent in 2004, versus 13 percent the preceding year.

53. Despite some observable growth, the two other groups are characterized by the consistency of their respective shares of total spending, with the anomaly that spending by the Ministry of Environmental and Living Conditions does not even account for 1 percent of total public expenditure.

## **2.2. Analysis of results by strategic theme**

### **2.2.1. Overview of PAP implementation**

#### **2.2.1.1. Focal points of the PAP**

54. The Priority Action Program (PAP) encompasses more than thirty subprograms organized around the four strategic themes. Based on a breakdown guided by a number of different criteria, 40 percent of capital expenditure should be aimed at providing populations with better access to basic social services; indeed, the weakness of the country's indicators in this area is partly to blame for the country's low level of human development. The will to support economic growth on the order of 7 percent per year on average, requiring a commitment to ongoing reform and major support for productive sectors, will result in an investment volume the cost of which amounts to 37 percent of total capital expenditure. Actions more specifically targeted at the poor, offering them more job and other income-generating opportunities, account for 18 percent of capital expenditure. Finally, there are a number of factors that are indispensable for creating the conditions of better governance, for example judicial system reform, efforts to promote human rights and establish public security, consolidation of the decentralization process, government capacity building, and the national strategy to fight corruption. The costs associated with these actions account for 5 percent of capital expenditure. Overall, the Priority Action Program will mobilize some CFAF 1,395 billion, of which 67 percent has been acquired.

#### **2.2.1.2. PAP implementation status**

55. For its 2004 package, the Priority Action Program for PRSP implementation called for a Public Investment Program in the total amount of CFAF 411.1 billion, well above the amount of the PIP adopted by the 2004 budget law, which was CFAF 289.9 billion. However, only 70.3 percent of the PAP financing was theoretically acquired, i.e. CFAF 289 billion, corresponding to the budget law appropriation, leaving 29.7 percent to be found, i.e. CFAF 122.1 billion. Programming of the PAP investments was patterned on the four themes of the PRSP as follows:

- Theme 1: CFAF 130 billion;
- Theme 2: CFAF 184.4 billion;
- Theme 3: CFAF 75.1 billion;
- Theme 4: CFAF 21.6 billion.

56. The overall record of PAP execution for 2004 incorporates the projects listed under Title V of the budget law and projects that are not listed there. Furthermore, the PIP record prepared by the ministries is partial and the correspondence with PAP estimates is sometimes difficult. Adjustments were necessary to avoid double entries of items.

57. The overall results, based on the information provided by the sectoral ministries, are shown in the table below:

Table 1: Implementation results for the PIP of the 2004 PAP (CFAF billion)

Themes	Initial 2004 programming	Adjusted 2004 programming	Amount acquired or mobilized	Execution 2004	Rate of execution (%)
Theme 1	130.00	115.40	96.30	63.32	65.8
Theme 2	184.40	124.30	109.47	71.76	65.6
Theme 3	75.10	78.70	56.71	46.46	81.9
Theme 4	2.60	23.80	22.61	16.38	72.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>411.10</b>	<b>342.20</b>	<b>285.09</b>	<b>197.92</b>	<b>69.4</b>

Source: DPSSI/MEDEV, May 2005

58. The Priority Action Program was adjusted in 2004 to CFAF 342.2 billion, i.e. a restriction of some 17 percent compared to the initial package of CFAF 411.1 billion. By the end of 2004, CFAF 285.1 billion had been mobilized out of CFAF 289.9 billion listed in the 2004 budget law, for a 98.3 percent level of mobilization. But only CFAF 197.92 billion was actually disbursed, yielding a PAP financial execution rate of 69.4 percent. This result, which is consistent with the trend of execution of public investments over the last five years (averaging 70 percent per year), reflects the level of performance achieved for the various strategic themes of the PRSP.

59. **Growth and equity:** Of a total projected amount of CFAF 115.4 billion, some CFAF 96.3 billion was mobilized and CFAF 63.32 billion disbursed, for a financial execution rate of 65.8 percent, reflecting the progress made in the principal programs addressing this theme:

- Develop hydro-agricultural schemes: expenditures totaling CFAF 25.5 billion and a financial execution rate of 65 percent;
- Support rural advancement: expenditures totaling CFAF 17.1 billion and an execution rate of 66.8 percent;
- Strengthen food security and manage the national food security stock: expenditures totaling CFAF 6.5 billion and an execution rate of 92.8 percent;
- Raise the income level of farmers: expenditures totaling CFAF 2.6 billion and an execution rate of 84.1 percent;
- Increase rainfall: expenditures totaling CFAF 460 million and an execution rate of 100 percent.

60. **Basic social services and social welfare:** The total projected amount in 2004 is CFAF 124.3 billion. Of this total, CFAF 109.47 billion was mobilized and CFAF 71.76 billion disbursed, i.e. a financial execution rate of 65.6 percent.

- HIV-AIDS prevention and control and access of the poor to health/nutrition services: a financial execution rate of 78.4 percent, corresponding to CFAF 19.3 billion in capital expenditures;
- Improve the living conditions of the poor: an execution rate of 94.1 percent, corresponding to CFAF 13.7 billion in capital expenditures;
- Reduce the transmission of AIDS: an execution rate of 72.6 percent, corresponding to CFAF 7.9 billion in capital expenditures;
- Social welfare: an execution rate of 88 percent, corresponding to CFAF 3.6 billion in capital expenditures;

- Socioeconomic integration of underprivileged groups: an execution rate of 92.9 percent, corresponding to CFAF 1.5 billion in capital expenditures;
- Socioeconomic advancement of families: an execution rate of 81.4 percent, corresponding to CFAF 1.4 billion in capital expenditures;
- Improve the income and working conditions of women: an execution rate of 88.9 percent, corresponding to CFAF 1.2 billion in capital expenditures.

**61. Job and other income-generating opportunities:** This theme shows the highest execution rate of the four PAP intervention themes. CFAF 56.71 billion was mobilized and CFAF 46.46 billion was disbursed, for a financial execution rate of 81.9 percent. The breakdown by subprogram is as follows:

- Road system maintenance: CFAF 28.1 billion mobilized and a financial execution rate of 77.8 percent;
- Road construction: CFAF 12.3 billion mobilized and a financial execution rate of 94.3 percent;
- Energy sector support project: CFAF 4.9 billion mobilized and a financial execution rate of 100 percent;
- Development of cattle raising: CFAF 2.7 billion mobilized and a financial execution rate of 74.5 percent;
- Development of rural roads: CFAF 1.3 billion mobilized and a financial execution rate of 100 percent;
- Expansion of the operational capacities of entities that finance small and medium enterprises: CFAF 655 million mobilized and a financial execution rate of 100 percent;
- Expansion of the size of managed natural forests: CFAF 1 billion mobilized and a financial execution rate of 86.9 percent.

**62. Good governance:** Out of a total projected amount of CFAF 23.8 billion, CFAF 22.6 billion was mobilized and CFAF 16.4 billion disbursed, i.e. a financial execution rate of 72.4 percent. The breakdown by subprogram is as follows:

- National policy of communication for development (political governance): CFAF 5 billion mobilized and a financial execution rate of 93.6 percent;
- Improvement of the operational capacities of security services (political governance): CFAF 2.5 billion mobilized and a financial execution rate of 97.5 percent;
- Local governance (construction of governorships and further decentralization): CFAF 6 billion mobilized and a financial execution rate of 70.7 percent.

63. Good governance is a determining factor of poverty reduction and requires sustained attention. The decisions made by the government to develop a national policy of good governance will serve to clarify future actions and thereby strengthen implementation of this theme.

64. After one year of implementation of the PAP, the main lessons are as follows: **i)** The design of the tables of PIP results to be inserted in the PAP in coming years should be improved. The PIP programming completed within the PAP framework bases its estimates on broad categories; achieving the objectives under these categories should help reduce poverty in terms of the themes set forth in the PRSP. At the same time, the record of PIP results transmitted by the ministries is prepared by project, yet

the breakdown of project components does not always line up with the PAP estimates. There is thus an urgent need to find, in collaboration with the sectoral ministries, a practical formula for re-establishing coherence and consistency; **ii)** Consistency must also be established between the PIP as voted in the budget law and the PIP inserted into the PAP. Since the PIP appearing in the PAP and the budget law are essentially the same, the estimates should be reviewed and brought into line with the budget guidelines exercise, particularly the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Thus, in the PAP projections, it should be determined what the MTEF permits reaching as an objective, before placing any extra amount in a broader framework of additional resources to be sought according to precise and foreseeable sources.

## 2.2.2. Analysis of results by theme

### 2.2.2.1. Growth and equity

#### 2.2.2.1.1. Stability of the macroeconomic framework

65. **Economic growth:** Despite the difficult subregional political context and an international environment marked by the decline of cotton prices and the dollar and a dramatic increase in the price of a barrel of oil, in 2004 the Burkinabè economy continued the pattern of growth that began early in the last decade. Indeed, after the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased in real terms by 4.6 percent in 2002 and 8 percent in 2003, economic growth in 2004 came to 4.6 percent versus an objective of 6.2 percent, which corresponds to a 2.2 percent increase in per capita GDP. The slower growth in 2004 is due to the poor performance of the primary sector, which showed a growth rate of -3.3 percent versus 10.7 percent in 2003. The secondary sector showed a one-point gain in growth in 2004 compared to 2003. Growth of added value in this sector came to 10.2 percent versus 9.4 percent the preceding year. Finally, growth in the tertiary sector came to 8.1 percent, i.e. an improvement of 2.2 points compared to 2003.

Table 6: Evolution of sector growth during the period 2001-2004

YEAR	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
Primary sector (%)	15.0	2.4	10.8	-3.3
Agriculture (%)	32.2	1.0	15.5	-7.1
Livestock (%)	4.9	4.9	2.5	1.3
Fisheries-Hunting-Forestry (%)	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.5
Secondary sector (%)	0.4	14.1	9.5	10.2
Mining industries (%)	-87.7	64.2	1.1	11.7
Manufacturing industries (%)	3.7	14.5	10.6	10.6
Public buildings and works (%)	-0.5	8.3	6.0	9.1
Tertiary sector (%)	2.4	3.7	6.0	8.1
Transportation and telecommunications (%)	2.7	5.2	7.5	16.4
Commerce (%)	2.7	5.2	7.5	8
				11.2
Banking and insurance (%)	7.1	10.4	6.3	
Other services (%)	0.8	5.2	9.6	4.9
Nonmarket services (%)	2.7	0.7	2.6	9.4
PISB (%)	7.1	10.4	6.3	11.2
Domestic DTI and VAT (%)	5.6	1.7	0.6	17.2
GDP at market price (%)	6.8	4.6	8.0	4.6

Source: DGEP/MEDEV, IAP, December 2004

66. The poor performance of the primary sector is mainly due to the difficult circumstances of the 2004-2005 crop year, marked by a shortage of rainfall and a locust invasion in the northern part of the country. Grain output fell in fact by 19.4 percent as a result of the poor performance of the main grain crops such as millet (-20.8 percent), sorghum (-13.1 percent), and maize (-31.1 percent). The output of

off-season crops fell from 64,000 tons in 2003 to 27,000 tons in 2004, i.e. a decline of approximately 37 percent.

67. Cotton, the leading cash crop, showed an increase in output of 33.4 percent, reaching a total of 641,000 tons versus 480,000 tons in 2003.

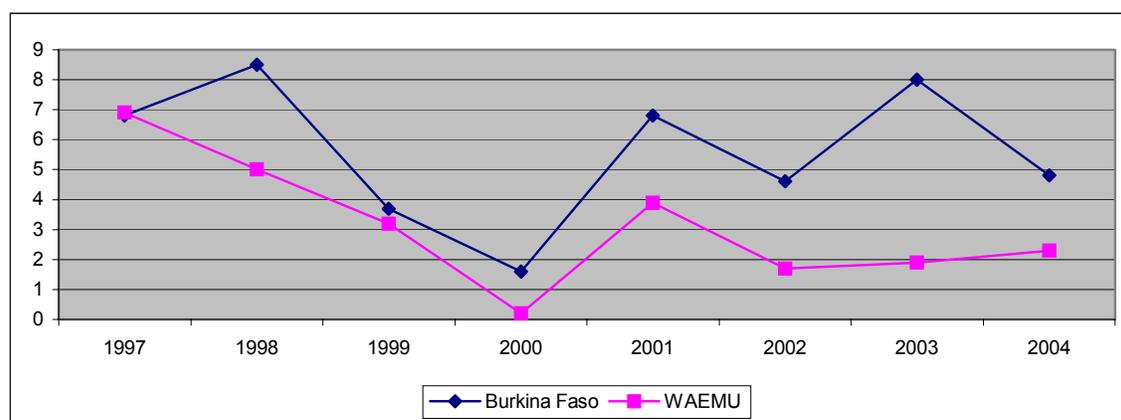
68. Growth in the secondary sector came to 10.2 percent versus 9.5 percent in 2003. The evolution of this sector has been influenced by manufacturing, the performance of which is closely tied to cotton production. The added value of manufacturing industries grew by 10.6 percent. This component accounted for 71 percent of the sector's total added value, versus 23 percent in the case of public buildings and works and 5.4 percent in the case of energy (electricity, gas, water). Despite having shown strong growth in 2004 (46.4 percent), the mining industries' contribution to this sector remained very low (0.5 percent).

69. The market tertiary sector registered growth of 8.1 percent in 2004, an increase over the result in 2003, which was 6.0 percent. This activity was supported by 18.7 percent growth of services in the areas of telecommunications, transportation, and services and 10.1 percent growth in commerce.

70. Over the period 1995-2004, in comparison with other WAEMU countries, Burkina Faso, with an average GDP growth rate of 6.1 percent at constant prices, registered a macroeconomic performance exceeding the average for the Union as a whole (3.1 percent).

71. The figure below clearly depicts the macroeconomic efforts made by Burkina Faso.

Figure 1: Evolution of the GDP growth rate at constant prices from 1997 to 2004 for Burkina Faso and WAEMU (UEMOA) as a whole



Source: DGEP/MEDEV

72. The sectoral contribution to GDP growth in 2004 was greater for the tertiary sector (3.2 percent), contrary to 2003 when the largest sectoral contribution was that of the primary sector (4.03 percent versus 2.41 percent for the secondary sector and 1.62 percent for the tertiary sector, yielding a GDP growth rate of 8 percent). In 2004, the contributions of the secondary and primary sectors were 1.8 percent and -1.3 percent respectively.

73. **Growth, disparity, and poverty reduction:** A look at the results of the surveys of household living conditions conducted in 1998 and 2003 shows that the Gini index remained identical between the two periods (0.46), reflecting the relative stability of disparities at the national level. In this context, the cumulative positive effects of the economic growth witnessed in 2003 (8 percent) and 2004 (4.8 percent) likely contributed to a reduction in the incidence of poverty.

Table 7: Evolution of poverty indicators

	2003	2004
	Actual	Estimated
<b>Poverty indicators</b>		
P0 - Total incidence of poverty	46.4	46.1
v/s INSD	<b>46.4</b>	
P0 – Incidence of rural poverty	50.4	50.7
v/s INSD	<b>52.3</b>	
P0 - Incidence of urban poverty	21.5	18.2
v/s INSD	<b>19.9</b>	
P1 – Depth of poverty	14.2	14.2
v/s INSD	<b>15.6</b>	
P2 – Severity of poverty	6.2	6.3
v/s INSD	<b>7.1</b>	
Poverty threshold	<b>82,672</b>	83,714

Source: PAMS extracts, DGEP/MEDEV, March 2005

74. The total incidence of poverty fell from 46.4 percent in 2003 to 46.1 percent in 2004, i.e. a 0.3-point reduction of poverty. This drop is due to a decline in the incidence of poverty in urban areas, from 21.5 percent in 2003 to 18.2 percent in 2004 (i.e. a 3.3-point reduction), since the incidence of poverty in rural areas showed a slight increase (50.4 percent in 2003 versus 50.7 percent in 2004).

75. **Consumer prices:** Inflation was held at a low level during 2004. In fact, expressed as an annual average, inflation came to –0.4 percent, versus 2.0 percent in 2003 and 2.3 percent in 2002. This rate remains below the maximum level of 3 percent set by the WAEMU convergence criteria. The drop in consumer prices in 2004 can be explained by the favorable 2003 crop year, which resulted in a 1.4 percent decline in the average price of grains.

76. **Government finance:** Current revenues grew by 14.6 percent in 2004 despite a business climate disrupted by the sociopolitical crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, an increase in oil prices, a weak dollar, and low cotton prices on the international market, a rainfall shortage, and a locust invasion.

77. Tax revenues totaled CFAF 317.9 billion (an increase of 17.7 percent), corresponding to 11.9 percent of current GDP, i.e. 1.4 points below the PRSP objective (13.3 percent of GDP). However, the collection efforts of the tax and customs departments led to a slight improvement in the tax/GDP ratio (10.6 percent and 10.9 percent respectively in 2002 and 2003). To meet the community standard (17 percent), Burkina Faso will need to make its tax policies more effective, especially as regards the informal sector which accounts for close to 30 percent of nominal GDP.

78. Current expenditures were less successfully controlled than during the two preceding years. In fact, they showed an increase of 13.6 percent versus 2.1 percent in 2003 and 12.5 percent in 2002. This situation is due to the combined effect of increases in spending on goods and services (15.5 percent) and transfers (21.1 percent). Spending on wages rose by 11.4 percent versus 7.7 percent in 2003. However, the ratio of wage bill to tax revenues fell slightly, from 41.1 percent in 2003 to 38.9 percent in 2004, compared to the community-wide objective of no more than 35 percent.

79. Overall, the ratio of current expenditures to nominal GDP was 11.0 percent, which reflects a degree of control considering the objective of no more than 12.2 percent set forth in connection with implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

80. Fiscal savings thus amounted to CFAF 49.9 billion in 2004, an increase of CFAF 8 billion over 2003 (CFAF 41.9 billion). This increase in fiscal savings served to strengthen the government's capacity to finance investments from its own resources.

81. The fiscal balance, based on commitments and grants, came to –CFAF 113.5 billion, versus –CFAF 72.9 billion in 2003, i.e. a decline of 55.7 percent. This deficit was equivalent to 4.2 percent of nominal GDP in 2004. The overall deficit based on cash and grants came to CFAF 108.2 billion and was financed to the tune of CFAF 116.6 billion by external resources and –CFAF 6.9 billion by internal financing.

82. **External trade:** As regards foreign accounts, FOB exports for 2004 reportedly came to CFAF 234.1 billion, while imports totaled CFAF 424.0 billion. The deficit in the trade balance thus came to CFAF 189.9 billion in 2004, versus CFAF 212.0 billion in 2003. This improvement may be explained by a larger increase in exports (25.7 percent) than in imports (6.5 percent).

83. The strong increase in exports is principally the result of a 36.2 percent increase for cotton in 2004 (+CFAF 43.4 billion). Livestock products, for their part, reportedly increased by just CFAF 2.6 billion. The rise in imports is attributable to the 18.0 percent increase for petroleum products (+CFAF 14.0 billion).

84. Current transfers without compensation came to CFAF 122.5 billion in 2003 and CFAF 104.3 billion in 2004, i.e. a decrease of CFAF 14.9 billion.

85. Thus, the current account showed a decline of 0.2 percent in 2004. The balances for 2003 and 2004 were –CFAF 213.4 billion and –CFAF 213.7 billion respectively. The overall balance came to –CFAF 2.4 billion in 2004 (versus CFAF 20.4 billion in 2003).

86. **Outstanding debt:** The provisional outstanding public debt at the end of December 2004 totaled CFAF 1,130.1 billion, of which 87.54 percent was in the form of external debt (CFAF 989.3 billion) and 12.45 percent consisted of internal debt (CFAF 140.81 billion). The composition of the external debt portfolio shows a preponderance of the multilateral debt component, which totaled CFAF 858.9 billion at the end of December 2004, versus CFAF 130.39 billion for bilateral external debt. Internal debt consisted of CFAF 61.22 billion in bank debt, CFAF 38.09 billion in nonbank debt, and CFAF 41.5 billion in Treasury notes and bonds, i.e. 43.47 percent, 27.05 percent, and 29.47 percent respectively of the total internal debt portfolio.

87. At the end of December 2004, the ratio of outstanding debt to Gross Domestic Product came to 41.43 percent, i.e. a debt ratio substantially the same as in 2003 and some 29 points below the ratio required by the convergence criteria of WAEMU, which is 70 percent. The ratio of external debt service to exports of goods and services stood at 21.03 percent at the end of 2004, versus 19.8 percent in 2003.

88. Analysis of the significant ratios of viability of the external debt at the end of 2004 shows that the sustainability of the external debt is far from certain, despite a high level of mobilization of the relief provided under the HIPC Initiative (approximately 90.74 percent). Indeed, the simulations performed on the basis of the debt relief agreements actually signed with creditors participating in the HIPC Initiative point to a VAN/EBS ratio of 225.9 percent, i.e. 76 points above the recommended norm (150 percent). The high level of the ratio is explained by the reliance on new borrowings (despite their high degree of concessionality) to finance poverty reduction projects and by weak exports, which show little diversification and are subject to outside shocks.

89. Efforts were made in 2004 to improve the quality of debt management. For example, the TORs relating to the audit of internal debt were finalized and a consulting firm was recruited. The study is expected to get under way in January 2005. In addition, after SYGADE became operational in December 2003, UNCTAD

provided technical support through two assistance missions, one in February 2004 to update the data base and one in September 2004 to train users for installation of the latest version of the software. Furthermore, the data base was updated at the end of December 2004 and debt statistics are now produced by software.

90. **Monetary position:** The monetary position at the end of December 2004 was characterized by a 1.5 percent reduction of net foreign assets, a 4.4 percent rise in domestic credit, and a 0.3 percent expansion of money stock.

91. The net foreign assets of monetary institutions totaled CFAF 163.8 billion at the end of December 2004, versus CFAF 166.2 billion at the end of December 2003, i.e. a decline of CFAF 2.4 billion, attributable to the drop in net foreign assets of the Central Bank, as the net foreign assets of deposit banks instead grew over the same period.

92. The net foreign assets of the Issuing Institution fell from CFAF 128.3 billion in December 2003 to CFAF 121.5 billion in December 2004, i.e. a decline of 5.4 percent (-CFAF 6.8 billion), due to a greater drop in foreign available funds than in foreign commitments. As for deposit banks, the position of their net foreign assets improved by CFAF 4.5 billion (+11.8 percent), mainly as a result of an increase in their holdings of foreign notes (+CFAF 2.0 billion) and other WAMU securities (+CFAF 5.5 billion).

93. Domestic credit totaled CFAF 385.3 billion in December 2004, an increase of 4.4 percent (+CFAF 16.1 billion) compared to the end of December 2003, when it stood at CFAF 369.2 billion. This growth is due to a 12.0 percent increase in credit to the economy, mitigated by an 88.0 percent improvement of the PNG.

94. The volume of outstanding credit to the economy increased by CFAF 41.0 billion, totaling CFAF 381.9 billion in December 2004 versus CFAF 340.9 billion in December 2003. This growth stems from the expansion of both seasonal credit and ordinary credit.

95. The PNG fell from CFAF 28.3 billion in December 2003 to CFAF 3.4 billion in December 2004, i.e. an improvement of CFAF 24.9 billion. This improvement is mainly due to the increase in government deposits to account on the books of the Central Bank, along with the substantial mobilization of external resources that occurred during six months of 2004.

96. The money stock totaled CFAF 509.4 billion at the end of December 2004, versus CFAF 507.9 billion at the end of December 2003, i.e. an increase of CFAF 1.5 billion. This growth is the result of a CFAF 32.3 billion increase in deposits, combined with a CFAF 30.8 billion decrease in fiduciary circulation.

#### *2.2.2.1.2. Status of convergence*

97. The Burkinabè government continues to make serious efforts in connection with implementation of the WAEMU convergence program. As in 2003, three of the four Level I criteria were met, as well as one of the four Level II criteria, as shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Position of WAEMU convergence criteria

Criteria	2002	2003	2004	Norm
<b>Level I criteria</b>				
Ratio of fiscal balance based on commitments, grants included, to nominal GDP	-3.7%	-1.7%	-0.5%	<b>Min 0</b>
Average annual inflation rate (IHPC)	2.3%	2%	-0.4%	<b>Max 3</b>
Ratio of total outstanding debt to nominal GDP	46.3%	44.4%	41.43%	<b>Max 70</b>
Non-accumulation of payment arrears (internal and external)	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Level II criteria</b>				
Ratio of wage bill to tax revenues	42.7%	41.5%	38.9%	<b>Max 35</b>
Ratio of public investments financed with own resources to tax revenues	37.4%	33.2%	31.4%	<b>Min 20</b>
Ratio of current external deficit excluding grants to nominal GDP	11.9%	11.6%	11%	<b>Max 5</b>
Tax/GDP ratio	10.6%	10.9%	11.9%	<b>Min 17</b>

Source: DGEP IAP scenario of January 2005

98. With respect to the Level I criteria, Burkina Faso has had good results regarding inflation (-0.4 percent versus the objective of a 3 percent maximum) and the debt ratio (41.4 percent versus the objective of a 70 percent maximum). No external payment arrears were posted at the end of 2004.

99. There is clearly a need to continue efforts to meet the Level II objectives. Indeed, the sole criterion met in 2004 is the ratio of public investments from own funds to tax revenues, which is about 31.4 percent, versus the objective of a 20 percent minimum. The ratio of wage bill to tax revenues showed a clear improvement in 2004 (38.9 percent) over 2003 (41.5 percent), but still fails to meet the community objective of 35 percent. Efforts should also be made to improve the ratio of current balance deficit excluding grants to nominal GDP (11.7 percent of GDP in 2004, versus the community objective of a 5 percent maximum). As for the tax/GDP ratio, the major efforts made to improve the collection of tax revenues led to an increase of more than one point in 2004 over 2003, although the estimated ratio for 2004 (11.9 percent) remains below the community objective of a 17 percent minimum.

100. Overall, Burkina Faso satisfied four convergence criteria, compared to one in the case of Guinea-Bissau, two in the case of Niger and Togo, and three in the case of Côte d'Ivoire. Benin, Mali, and Senegal satisfied four, five, and seven criteria respectively.

101. All the countries of the Union had inflation rates below 3 percent. The criterion relating to the ratio of investments from own resources to tax revenues was satisfied by five countries. The most difficult criteria for the countries of the Union to meet are those that relate to the tax/GDP ratio and the ratio of current external deficit excluding grants to nominal GDP; only Senegal met the first ratio, and only Côte d'Ivoire met the second (cf. Other annexes 2).

### 2.2.2.1.3. Competitiveness of the economy

102. **Public enterprise reform and state divestiture:** As of the end of 2004, under the program to privatize 59 enterprises, 27 have been transferred to the private sector (Hôtel Indépendance was taken back by Société Malienne de Promotion Hôtelière (SMPH)), six enterprises have been liquidated, 13 are in the process of being liquidated, ten are in the process of being privatized (ONATEL, SONABEL, SONABHY, S.E.H.S., CBMP, CENATRIN, International Airports of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, BUMIGEB, and CCVA), and three have been withdrawn from the program.

As for the assignment of stock reserved for the public, the situation has not changed since 2003 as a result of the unfavorable net asset and financial position of these enterprises.

103. To measure the impact of the privatizations in Burkina Faso, a study is planned to follow up on the 1991 study on the record of privatizations. To that end, competitive bidding for the recruitment of a consultant has been announced.

104. **Trade liberalization:** As part of the cooperation between the European Union and the ACP countries, the non-reciprocal preferential system of trade that prevailed under the Lomé agreements is going to be reorganized. The tariff preferences will be maintained through December 31, 2007. Then, beginning in 2008, they will be replaced by economic partnership agreements (EPAs).

105. The economic partnership agreements (EPAs) are intended to be a more comprehensive approach, designed not only to improve access to the community market but also to build the production, supply, and trade capacities of the ACP countries, as well as their ability to attract investors. The EPAs are based on four fundamental principles: i) a partnership involving economic rights and obligations; ii) economic integration as an effective way to join the world economy; iii) development in the sense that the EPAs should be integrated into the country's development policy and the support strategies of the European Union; and iv) the link with WTO, while simultaneously instituting, under WTO rules, more specific and more operational bilateral trade relations intended to reduce the impediments to trade between the ACP countries and the EU and establish greater integration between their economies.

106. All the ACP countries have the possibility of signing EPAs individually or as a group. However, it was decided that the negotiations will be conducted by region. The ECOWAS countries and Mauritania, following the example of the countries of Central and Southern Africa, decided to join together in signing the EPA. ECOWAS will be assisted in this process by WAEMU, but will remain the European Union's main partner in the negotiations. To measure the impact of the EPA on the national economies, all the ECOWAS countries have initiated a series of studies at the national and subregional levels.

107. In Burkina Faso, this impact study was conducted by the DCI international consulting firm and a workshop to release the study's results was held on October 14-15, 2004 in Ouagadougou with the financial and technical support of the EU. The final report of the study of the EPAs' impact on the economy of Burkina Faso is not yet available.

108. In August 2004, a road map was adopted for EPA negotiations between West Africa and the European Union, calling for a comprehensive approach to development: (i) deepen the regional integration process in West Africa, with a priority placed on the effectiveness of the free trade zone within ECOWAS and the establishment of the customs union in December 2007 (decision to expand the WAEMU common external tariff to all of ECOWAS); (ii) improve competitiveness: build capacities up to standard, with the objective of maximizing the dynamic benefits generated by the EPA and helping the countries of West Africa adjust their economies to the liberalization process. In particular, attention will be given to looking at ways to develop the capacities of offers; and (iii) prepare and conduct negotiations: thematic groups are now being formed at the ECOWAS level.

109. In addition, with respect to the Multilateral Trading System (MTS), in 2004 Burkina Faso successfully submitted its trade policy to the WTO trade policy review mechanism. This review had two objectives: strengthen transparency toward all members of WTO, and verify adherence to this organization's agreements.

110. In connection with building the capacities for an effective contribution to the Multilateral Trading System stemming from the WTO agreements, Burkina Faso will again benefit, starting in 2004, from a second phase (JITAP II) for a two-year period. Implementation of this program has served to: (i) strengthen the national unit charged with monitoring and coordinating implementation of the WTO agreements (CNSC/OMC); (ii) perform studies on sectoral export strategies, concerning products such as sesame, shea butter, cashew nuts, and peanuts; other studies are under way on the development of livestock products, leathers and hides, and by-products such as horns and hooves; (iii) create reference centers (DGC, ONAC, and very shortly in 2005 the University of Ouagadougou); (iv) equip the National Information Points: Fasonorm for standards, MEBF in 2005 for service, and the Directorate-General of Plant Protection and Processing for health and phytosanitary measures; and (v) create and equip a network of trainers.

111. **Hydrocarbons:** In 2004, the market continued to be dominated, as in 2003, by SHELL (34.48 percent), which did however record a slight decline in comparison to 2003. The market share of TOTAL went from 31.16 percent in 2003 to 31.92 percent in 2004. Among marketers, ECODIS continued to assert itself in 2004 with a market share of 4.64 percent, followed by PETROFA with a 2.82 percent market share.

112. Sales exceeded CFAF 110 billion in 2004, representing a 3.6 percent increase in volume and a 12 percent increase in value. In view of the evolution of petroleum product prices on the international market, several price structures were once again adopted countrywide in 2004, except for gas, the price of which remained constant at CFAF 320/kg during the entire period. In the cities of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, the frequency of price revisions was as follows:

Table 9: Frequency of price revisions for petroleum products in 2004

	Super	Gasoline	Oil	Diesel fuel	DDO	Mix	Gas
Ouaga	8	10	8	10	11	7	1
Bobo	10	10	9	10	11	7	1

Source: SONABHY

113. **Cotton industry liberalization:** Liberalization of the cotton sector has taken effect with the creation of FASO Coton company to manage the central region and the Gourma cotton company (SOCOMA) to manage the eastern region. In September 2004 in Bobo-Dioulasso, a memorandum of understanding was signed by the government, the cotton companies (SOFITEX, FASO Coton, and SOCOMA), and the National Union of Burkinabè Cotton Producers (UNPCB). The two new cotton companies have gone into operation in their respective regions (SOCOMA in the eastern region and FASO Coton in the central region) and each has had to negotiate with SOFITEX the specific conditions governing oversight and management of these regions.

114. The memorandum of understanding concerns management of the industry by private operators, essentially UNPCB and the three cotton companies, and monitoring of industry management by a government body, namely the permanent secretariat charged with monitoring the liberalized cotton industry, on behalf of the cotton sector reform monitoring committee. This body will have the task of ensuring compliance with the provisions of the memorandum of understanding. Starting with the 2004-2005 crop year, the cotton companies each possess, within their respective regions, exclusive operating rights for eight years, renewable for a period, and under conditions, to be set by the Burkinabè government.

115. In support of the cotton industry, a European Union-Africa Forum was held in Paris on July 5-6, 2004 for the purpose of establishing a partnership between the

European Union and Africa concerning cotton. A strategic framework for development of the cotton industry in Burkina Faso, prepared and approved by technical and financial partners from member countries of the European Union, was presented at the end of this forum, followed by the adoption of an action plan that will serve as a reference for implementation of the new partnership between the European Union and Africa concerning cotton.

116. On November 5, 2004, a workshop to release the results of this forum was held in Ouagadougou. This workshop reviewed the commitments related to implementation of the actions identified in the strategic framework for development of the cotton industry in Burkina Faso. At the end of this workshop, a committee was set up to monitor the strategic framework and the action plan. It has 15 members representing the government, cotton industry trade organizations, and technical and financial partners. The composition of this tripartite monitoring committee will be finalized with the appointment of members from each group of actors.

117. In connection with implementation of this strategy, a joint mission (European Commission, France, Germany, Netherlands, and World Bank) visited Bobo-Dioulasso and Fada N'Gourma on December 6-10, 2004 with a dual purpose: first, to have an exchange on the conditions for preparing an operational sector program, and second, to study the potential value of carrying out operations to build awareness and provide training on the use of market instruments for intra-annual management of price-related risks. In this regard, it should again be underscored that the massive subsidies given to cotton growers in the northern countries are at the root of the collapse of world prices and contrary to the spirit of the WTO agreements. The cotton sector initiative undertaken by certain African cotton producing countries is a triggering element of the protest movement that continues to intensify (see Box 1).

## Box 1: Poverty reduction: a cotton sector initiative

Cotton growing is a minor activity in the industrialized countries, but an essential activity in West and Central Africa and particularly in Burkina Faso, where cotton has advanced much more quickly than in the rest of the world. This expansion of cotton growing has served to reduce poverty in the Sahelian zone, where the opportunities to replace cotton with other crops are very limited. But the progress and the efforts made in recent decades are obliterated by the drop in world prices, aggravated by the subsidies that industrialized countries give to their cotton growers. In 2001-2002, these subsidies accounted for 80 percent of the value of world exports of cotton.

Given the scope of the disaster looming over them, four LDCs (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, and Mali) submitted a request in May 2003 entitled "Poverty reduction: a cotton sector initiative." The message was clear and can be summarized as follows: "Eliminate the cotton subsidies in the United States and the European Union. This will reduce the poverty of ten million Africans living on less than a dollar per person per day, and it will cost you nothing because the losses of your producers will be more than offset by the gains for your taxpayers." This message has been broadly disseminated, and the cotton sector initiative was the subject of a special plenary session on the first day of the Cancun conference in September 2003.

Two years after the request was submitted, it must be said that, despite the strategic choice in favor of dialogue with the industrialized countries responsible for massive subsidies for their cotton industries, and despite the flexibility of the cosponsoring countries and their allies who have agreed to conduct the negotiations within the broader framework of agriculture, nothing has changed for African cotton growers. They find themselves today in a situation even more critical than what they faced in 2001-2002, because the price of cotton expressed in CFAF is 13 percent lower in 2004-2005 than it was then. Thus, from \$250 million in 2001-2002, the losses of these countries have risen to \$400 million in 2004-2005. Such losses far exceed the capacities of West and Central African countries.

Cotton subsidies cost the European Union close to one billion dollars in 2001-2002 and they may cost one billion euros in 2004-2005 for cotton that the EU could have imported for less. Furthermore, subsidizing cotton production and then exporting the bulk of it at a loss might be in the interest of the 150 thousand people who live on cotton growing, but perhaps not in the interest of the 150 million American taxpayers who finance these subsidies. Cotton subsidies are in the interest of neither the European Union nor the United States, whereas their reduction, or better yet their elimination, would lift world prices and thereby increase the income of African growers, thus effectively helping to reduce poverty.

The Ouagadougou statement on the cotton issue in March 2005 reaffirmed a stong determination to reach a sustainable solution for the African cotton industry, taking into account: (i) the urgency of finding a solution to the crisis facing the African cotton industry; (ii) the need to set a time frame for reducing and totally eliminating the subsidies; (iii) urgent establishment of a rescue fund for cotton growers in order to avoid the disappearance of the cotton sector, which would lead to a human castastrophe of unprecedented scope for the millions of people who draw their subsistence from this sector; and (iv) ambitious, rapid, and specific treatment of the cotton issue.

Source: Ministry of Commerce, Enterprise Development, and Handicrafts

118. **Improving the business environment:** This is a central concern of the private sector development policy letter adopted by the government in November 2002. The letter will be made operational through an action plan, the development of which began in 2004. However, in terms of improving the business environment, two important actions taken in 2004 bear mention: i) strengthening of the dialogue between the government and the private sector; ii) strengthening of instruments to promote the private sector.

119. Government/private sector meeting: Since its inception in 2001, this meeting has been held on a regular basis. In July 2004, it again provided the opportunity for the government and private sector operators to have an exchange on the many problems facing the business community and potential solutions. On this occasion, trade and private enterprise organizations formulated, among other proposals, recommendations on:

- i) amending social security statutes to reflect the rise in the retirement age for private sector employees;
- ii) transferring the employers' apprenticeship tax (TPA) into a fund with tripartite management earmarked for vocational training;
- iii) instituting a receivership fund and setting damages related to labor disputes at reasonable levels;
- iv) reducing debit interest rates and diversifying enterprise financing mechanisms (housing bank, SME bank, risk capital, etc.);
- v) transferring the one-stop center to MEBF and changing it into a center that handles business formalities;
- vi) taking vigorous measures to fight fraud and corruption, and establishing a fund earmarked for this fight;
- vii) reducing factor costs and the tax/GDP ratio;
- viii) granting tax amnesty on adjustments made between 1999 and 2003;
- ix) deducting gifts granted by enterprises;
- x) enforcing the statutes pertaining to compulsory insurance and bringing the tax treatment of life insurance in line with the system followed in other member countries of WAEMU and the rest of the world;
- xi) fighting the official red tape as regards road transportation and creating a watchdog agency to detect unfair practices that affect the free movement of persons and goods.

120. Some of these recommendations have already begun to be implemented in 2004, reflecting the government's determination to establish an environment conducive to business prosperity. With respect to labor disputes and particularly the establishment of receivership funds, major advances have been made, leading to the adoption of Decree 04-426 PRES promulgating Law 031-2004/AN of September 10, 2004 establishing a receivership fund. The matter of the employers' apprenticeship tax (TPA) has been addressed since the 2002 budget law. In addition, the government budget now calls for a budget appropriation to promote in-service vocational training and apprenticeship programs. With respect to the issue of tax amnesty, the files of enterprises that were identified for tax adjustments have been reviewed case by case, with close to a 75 percent withdrawal of penalties for some. But such measures cannot be applied indiscriminately because they might constitute an incentive for tax fraud. All things considered, it is difficult at present to

reach a tax amnesty in view of the behavior of certain enterprises. As for official red tape and police harassment, appropriate measures are now being taken, including, for example, the radio system and the introduction of side-by-side checkpoints.

121. One important result of these annual meetings of consultation has been the government's availability to assist the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Handicrafts in bringing to fruition its plan to construct the International Bus Station of Bobo-Dioulasso, the cornerstone of which was laid by the head of the government in July 2004.

122. In addition, two noteworthy promotional activities were carried out in 2004 on behalf of the private sector, which involved organizing EMA-invest in Geneva in May 2004 and the Burkina Faso economic seminar in Canada in October 2004. These meetings enabled Burkinabè economic operators to form contracts with foreign investors.

123. **Strengthening instruments to promote the private sector:** Burkinabè economic operators possess four valuable capacity building and promotional tools: i) the one-stop center; ii) the Enterprise Center of Burkina Faso; iii) the Trade Point; and iv) Fasonorm.

124. **One-stop center:** In 2004, the time required to accomplish specific formalities related to starting an enterprise or engaging in business activities remained the same as in 2003, as indicated in the table below.

Table 10: Time needed to accomplish formalities (MCPEA)

FORMALITIES	2002	2003	2004
Trader's professional card	1 week	24 hours	24 hours
Authorization to engage in trade	3 months	15 days	15 days
Trade register	1 week	48 hours	48 hours
Opinion on statutes of newly forming companies	1 week	48 hours	48 hours
Certification of activities	72 hours	24 hours	24 hours
Prior import declaration	48 hours	On the spot	On the spot
Special import authorization	72 hours	24 hours	24 hours
Tobacco monopoly stamp	24 hours	On the spot	On the spot
Certificate of origin	24 hours	On the spot	On the spot
Authorization to set up industrial facilities	1 month	1 week	1 week
Investment code approval			
Processing the file	48 hours	48 hours	48 hours
Granting the approval	2 months	1 month	1 month
Start of activities statement	2 months	1 month	1 month

Source: One-stop center / MCPEA

125. Setting up the one-stop center has ultimately brought significant improvements by facilitating business matters. The workshop organized in early 2005 by the Ministry of Commerce, Enterprise Development, and Handicrafts, with the financial and technical support of the World Bank, revealed that the procedures for starting an enterprise in Burkina Faso remain encumbered with a number of flaws that make the impact of the actions of the one-stop center hard to perceive. These flaws involve at various levels the chain of inadequacy of human resources, the lack of material resources, the defective condition of available equipment, failure to delegate the power of signature to certain employees by their home agencies, and the reluctance of agencies to eliminate certain formalities. All these factors lead to

administrative red tape, prolong the procedures and the time taken to complete them, and amount to business constraints (see Box 2). In any event, the annual meeting of the government and the private sector in July 2004 recommended that the one-stop center be transformed and transferred to the Enterprise Center of Burkina Faso.

**Box 2: Starting an enterprise**

Indicator	Burkina Faso	Africa	OECD
Number of procedures	13	11	6
Time (days)	135(*)	63	25
Cost (% of per capita GDP)	152.8	225.2	8.0
Min. capital (% of per capita GDP)	498.6	254.1	44.1

*Source:* Doing business in 2005: stakes and baseline situation – Workshop on the business climate – Ouagadougou, January 31-February 2, 2005

(\*) The workshop revised this figure downward.

126. The advent of the Enterprise Office of Burkina Faso (MEBF) in September 2002 is a reflection of the government's determination to make available to private operators an instrument that builds their intervention capacity. Ever since MEBF's activities officially got under way in January 2004, it has gradually positioned itself within the institutional environment, while simultaneously creating the desired synergy with other support structures for the purpose of expanding the influence of the Burkinabè private sector. Thus, the Documentation Center of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Handicrafts of Burkina Faso has moved to MEBF to provide the assistance needed by operators in search of documentary information. In addition, the process of establishing the Enterprise Formalities Center (CEFORE) is already under way and should result in simplified procedures that will provide a framework conducive to business development in the country.

127. As of December 31, 2004, the Enterprise Office of Burkina Faso (MEBF) had 276 members, including 68 trade groups and associations and 208 private enterprises. The technical team was set in place in January 2004. Effective support from the World Bank, starting in late March 2004, enabled the Enterprise Center to become operational in July 2004. Since implementation of the shared-cost support fund (FSCP) and the program of support and advice, the following results have been achieved: 1,012 operators and developers have been met countrywide, 271 developers have been received and advised, 53 requests for financing have been approved for training and consulting activities, for a total amount of CFAF 398,241,172 with a contribution of CFAF 237,318,503. The FSCP contribution amounts to 60 percent of the total cost of the projects submitted. In addition, the support of the French Cooperation agency, provided through the Institutional Environment and Private Sector Development Support Project (EIDDEV), led to development of the Burkinabè private sector portal, which was launched on November 19, 2004. UNDP intervention, through its Program of Support in the Use of NICTs for Development, resulted in training in the use of Internet tools for 18 individuals from member enterprises and organizations of the Enterprise Office.

128. **Trade Point:** The year 2004 was used to promote the Trade Point of Burkina Faso. A media campaign was developed and implemented with the support of the Danish foreign aid agency in order to familiarize economic operators with the Trade Point. Informational campaigns on the Trade Point were organized in certain cities of Burkina Faso, enabling it to become better known in the regions and to collect useful information for its website, [www.tradepoint.bf](http://www.tradepoint.bf). This site is linked to the network of the

World Trade Point Federation, of which Burkina Faso has been a member of the Steering Committee since 2003, and it provides access to the common data base of all members of the federation. Since December 2003, the Trade Point of Burkina Faso has become a member of the Steering Committee of the World Trade Point Federation and technical director of the Bureau of the World Trade Point Federation. As such, the Trade Point of Burkina Faso has become a reference point in the trade point program.

129. The success of this instrument has reverberated throughout the subregion. Thus, for example, a Beninese team has visited to draw inspiration from the Burkina Faso experience. In addition, the Trade Point of Burkina Faso has been asked by the World Trade Point Federation to train the team of the Asmara Trade Point in Eritrea. The dissemination of business opportunities is a leading activity of Trade Point management inasmuch as its aim is to facilitate business relations. The DANIDA financing was used to spread such opportunities in the columns of the daily paper SIDWAYA and it thus allowed economic operators in different regions to learn about and capitalize on these opportunities.

130. In 2004, the Trade Point disseminated 628 business opportunities, versus 346 in 2003, i.e. an increase of 81.5 percent, and the number of websites created and accommodated grew from 2 in 2003 to 8 in 2004. In 2004, 257 requests for information involving trade statistics were processed, versus 126 in 2003. With respect to visits to the economic and trade documentation center of the Trade Point, 216 visitors were received in 2004, versus 152 in 2003. In 2003, the number of visitors to the website was 11,821, versus 9,718 in 2004. This drop was caused by technical problems attributable to ONATEL. The Trade Point's webspace received an average of 180 visitors per week in 2004, versus 180 in 2003.

131. **Fasonorm:** In 2004, charged with helping ensure compliance with standards, Fasonorm carried out the following activities: (i) organized a workshop to identify the need for standards in the meat and livestock industry and set up the technical subcommittee for meat and livestock standardization; (ii) developed roughly one hundred draft standards for fruits and vegetables (45), fishery products (30), and building materials (30); (iii) validated roughly one hundred draft standards for the same sectors through the technical subcommittees set in place; (iv) participated in the general meeting of the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO), based in Kenya; and (v) in July 2004, organized a national workshop to validate draft statutes on standardization (bill and implementing statutes). These draft statutes are now in the administrative pipeline pending adoption.

132. The main activities carried out in order to promote quality consisted of organizing training sessions on the 2000 version of the ISO 9001 system of reference and on good practices in the areas of hygiene and manufacturing (BPH/BPF); providing support and advice to two enterprises to set up a quality management system in line with ISO 9000; celebrating World Standards Day; celebrating World Quality Day and helping organize National Quality Days; and organizing a national workshop on quality management and packaging issues for promoting oilseed exports from Burkina Faso.

133. **Reducing factor costs:** In 2004, the plans for the energy sector were to complete the financing for the interconnecting line between Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou, finalize the study on special electric power rates for industrial facilities, carry out the study on setting up an energy sector regulatory body, and adopt sector regulations.

134. Financing for the interconnecting line between Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou was indeed completed in 2004, in the amount of roughly CFAF 50 billion. In addition, bidding documents were renewed once the work was allotted,

and the process of signing agreements with donors to finance the project got under way. The government also adopted the restructuring of the electric power subsector in preparation for the privatization of SONABEL.

135. Study on special electric power rates: The study on special electric power rates for industrial facilities is still in progress because the consultants have encountered difficulties in obtaining information from manufacturers. The average increase of 10 percent in the price of electric power, starting with the billing for the month of October 2004, did not affect manufacturers or corporate subscribers (consumption of less than 50 kWh/month).

136. With respect to setting up a body to regulate the energy sector, a workshop to release the study was organized on November 29, 2004, followed by working sessions with the relevant Burkinabè actors. The statutes are now being reviewed by the Burkinabè side.

137. In 2004, the number of new towns slated for electrification was ten, and this goal was met. The number of subscribers increased from 226,025 in 2003 to 248,628 in 2004, i.e. an increase of 10 percent. Over the same period, the rate of electrification rose from 13 to 14 percent. In 2004, the number of expansions totaled 7,629. The number of new connections to SONABEL increased from 10,834 in 2003 to 26,837 in 2004. The number of electrified cities rose from 49 in 2003 to 59 in 2004.

138. The financial cost per kWh rose from CFAF 111.88 in 2003 to approximately CFAF 114.88 in 2004, i.e. an increase of 3 percent. The economic cost per kWh sold rose from CFAF 140.07 in 2003 to approximately CFAF 142.96 in 2004, i.e. an increase of 2 percent. This increase is due to the interruption in the supply of electricity on the northern grid of the interconnection with Côte d'Ivoire, resulting in surplus thermal production and thus extra consumption of fuel and oil. Over the same period, the average sale price per kWh rose from CFAF 109.79 in 2003 to approximately CFAF 113.73 in 2004, i.e. an increase of 4 percent, due to the average increase of 10 percent in the sale price per kWh implemented in October 2004.

Table 11: Cost per kWh (CFAF)

	12/31/2003	12/31/2004 (Preliminary figures)	Rate of change
Total operating costs excluding subsidies	47,817,231,060	54,301,987,057	14%
Fuel subsidy	12,048,000,000	13,275,000,000	10%
Total operating costs with subsidies	59,865,231,060	67,576,987,057	13%
Total operating income	46,922,114,767	53,758,801,657	15%
Sales of electricity in kWh	427,394,366	472,690,125	11%
Cost price per kWh			
Financial cost (kWh)	111.88	114.88	3%
Economic cost (kWh)	140.07	142.96	2%
Sale price kWh (including other revenues)			
Average sale price	109.79	113.73	4%

Source: DEPE/DPE SONABEL

139. **Telecommunications and postal service sector:** The Telecommunications Regulatory Board (ARTEL) approved ONATEL's 2004 price list. The price lists for CELTEL Burkina and TELECEL Faso have been sent for approval. During 2004, the following

activities were carried out in the telecommunications sector: (i) completion of the audit of termination costs on mobile networks, undertaken in March 2004 by Telecom Paris, and the audit of termination costs on the fixed network with Telecom Paris in July 2004; these studies provided ARTEL with the necessary elements for setting new interconnection rates and instituting controls on fixed telephone service rates; (ii) completion of two studies on leased lines, performed by a consulting firm and an independent consultant. These results will be used to control leased line rates and, if necessary, set new interconnection rates for ISPs. For ARTEL, the monitoring of obligations stemming from operators' terms and conditions has mainly involved oversight of obligations of territorial coverage by the operators' respective networks. In addition, in December 2004 ARTEL witnessed the start of implementation of the strategy of universal service.

140. ONATEL has continued to expand its fixed network by deploying a wireless local loop. In addition, the cost of a fixed local communication, which stood at CFAF 20 per minute in 2003, rose to CFAF 25 per minute in 2004, i.e. a 25 percent increase. The cost of a long-distance communication fell from CFAF 150 in 2003 to CFAF 100 in 2004, i.e. a 33 percent decline. For international communications, the cost also went down. The resulting expansion in the supply of services generated a total of some 80,000 subscribers as of December 31, 2004, thus making it possible to improve the fixed telecommunications density, which rose from 5.5 lines per 1,000 inhabitants in 2003 to 6.6 lines in 2004. ONATEL directly employed a workforce of 1,522 as of December 31, 2004, and 222 cities and towns had fixed telephone service.

141. Based on implementation of the network coverage and deployment component in accordance with the terms and conditions, during the course of 2004 TELMOB expanded its coverage to 28 towns. As of December 31, 2004, it had roughly 151,000 subscribers. Compared to the projection of 61 cities and 13 corridors to be covered, to date 43 cities and 13 corridors are actually covered by TELMOB. TELMOB tax-free mobile network rates were lower in 2004 than in 2003 for different types of communications: by 15 percent for intra-network communications, 20 percent for inter-network, 33 percent to fixed service locally, and 20 percent to fixed service internationally.

142. CELTEL Burkina also continued to expand its network in 2004 by adding coverage of 24 towns. Its total number of subscribers on December 31, 2004 was approximately 180,000. Of the 61 cities and 13 corridors to be covered, 53 cities and all 13 corridors were covered by this date. As a result of these efforts, only the rate for intra-network communications went down (by 14 percent), while the rates for other types of communications remained stable. In terms of direct employment, CELTEL had a workforce of 148 at the end of 2004.

143. Territorial coverage by the TELECEL Faso network, on the other hand, has run into major delays, with only partial execution of the obligations set forth in the terms and conditions, despite a recent expansion of the network to certain cities. As of December 31, 2004, the stated number of subscribers was 68,941. Of the 50 cities and 12 corridors to be covered, 31 cities are actually covered and one corridor is partially covered. In 2004, the rates for different types of communications went down on the TELECEL Faso network: by 16 percent for intra-network calls, by 12 percent for calls to fixed service locally, and by 21 percent for calls to fixed service internationally. There was no change in the rate for intra-network calls compared to 2003. In terms of direct employment, TELECEL Faso had a workforce of 83 as of December 31, 2004.

144. With respect to mobile telephone service as a whole, the efforts made by each of the three private operators (TELMOB, CELTEL Burkina, TELECEL Faso) have resulted in a substantial drop in the overall cost of such communications: by 6 percent for

intra-network calls, by 7 percent for inter-network calls and calls to fixed service locally, and by 14 percent for long-distance fixed service calls (see Table 12). The number of mobile telephones grew from 243,595 in 2003 to 399,981 in 2004, i.e. an increase of 64 percent. This growth has led to improved density of mobile telephone service, which has climbed to 3.3 mobile telephones per 100 inhabitants. As a result of mobile telephone service, the penetration rate of telecommunications services has undergone considerable improvement, increasing from 35,000 mobile subscribers in 2000 to 399,981 on December 31, 2004, i.e. 11.4 times as many customers. On December 31, 2004, CELTEL Burkina had the most subscribers, followed in order by TELMOB and TELECEL Faso.

Table 12: Evolution of rates for different communication services in the mobile telephone industry (CFAF)

Rates for different services	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change 2002-2003 (-)	Change 2003-2004 (-)
Rate for intra-network calls	174	174	155	146	11%	6%
Rate for inter-network calls	269	269	242	226	10%	7%
Rate for calls to fixed service locally	195	195	176	163	10%	7%
Rates for long-distance fixed service calls	283	283	227	195	20%	14%

Source: ARTEL

145. With respect to Internet access, the bandwidth of the international link increased from 22 Mbits/s in 2003 to 34 Mbits/s in 2004, i.e. an improvement of 54.54 percent. The number of cybercafés grew to 1,000 over the same period, and the number of Internet subscribers climbed to 15,000 in 2004.

146. SONAPOST, for its part, encompasses a network of 73 post offices, two of which were opened in 2004. The activities of these offices include the collection and distribution of sums of money, and they thus contribute in a major way to poverty reduction. An investment effort is needed to provide all provincial seats with at least one post office.

147. **In the transportation sector**, despite the persistence of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire and the instability of oil prices on the world market, the actions undertaken by the Ministry of Infrastructure, Transportation, and Housing to reduce input costs have produced satisfactory results, even though certain costs have gone up, when all is said and done, in reasonable proportions.

148. Road transport rates did not fluctuate significantly in 2004. The extra costs that arose when economic operators turned to new sources of supply because of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire persisted through 2004 (CFAF 250,000 for containers, CFAF 7,000 per metric ton for food products, and CFAF 7,750 per metric ton of rebar or tile).

149. Rail traffic activities continue to hinge on the sociopolitical situation in Côte d'Ivoire. The crisis that broke out in Côte d'Ivoire in September 2002 forced the company that operates the sole railroad running between Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire to suspend its activities until May 2003. International traffic, which did not resume until late September 2003 after the land borders with Côte d'Ivoire were reopened, continued in 2004, but statistical data are only available for the first half of the 2004 fiscal year.

150. Rail passenger service: With respect to passenger service, during 2003 the rail company developed transportation services for passengers in accordance with a special transportation plan adapted to the end-of-crisis situation in Côte d'Ivoire. During the first half of 2004, the company continued to operate on the basis of this

transportation resumption plan. The statistical data on passenger traffic during this six-month period are presented in the table below:

Table 13: Passenger traffic statistics from 2001 to the first six months of 2004

Category	2001	2002 (9 mos.)	2003	2004 (6 mos.)	Change/2001*
1 <sup>st</sup> class passengers	23,945			4	-99.97%
2 <sup>nd</sup> class passengers	375,556			116,565	-35.92%
Total passengers	399,501	320,618	63,283	116,569	-41.64%
Revenues in CFAF	3,823,825,000	3,266,000,000		289,171,000	-84.88%
Volume in VK	180,092,948			16,224,181	-82.18%
Supply in SKO	346,052,000			11,505,000	-93.35%
Revenue per SKO	11.05			29.06	162.99%
Occupancy rate	52.62%			98.7%	46.07%

Source: DEP MITH. \* The amount of change is calculated by dividing the 2001 figures by two and then comparing them to the statistics for the first six months of 2004.

151. Although the statistics for the first six months of 2004 cannot be readily compared to those for the preceding years, they do seem to indicate that passengers are slowly returning to rail transportation. This situation could be due to the efforts to place in service international passenger trains, which are used quite frequently by migrant workers of the subregion and their families.

152. Overall, based on six months of operations, passenger traffic fell by 41.64 percent compared to the same period in 2001, which can serve as a benchmark.

153. Rail freight service: International freight traffic headed to Burkina Faso began on September 18, 2003, i.e. one week after the land borders with Côte d'Ivoire were reopened on September 10, 2003. There is no comparison between the statistics on freight traffic for the first six months of 2004 and the statistics for the preceding years, as shown in the table below:

Table 14: Freight traffic statistics for the first six months of 2004

Category	2001	2002 (9 mos.)	2003	2004 (6 mos.)	Change/2001*
Cl hydrocarbons	409,748	349,065		0	-
BF hydrocarbons	51,149	53,198	16,167	60,336	137.10%
Clinker	17,793	0	17,615	0	-100%
Cement	84,246	104,135	24,805	78,864	87.22%
Containers	94,352	59,577	118	9,863	- 79.09%
Grains	161,462	125,681	26,896	39,055	- 51.62%
Fertilizers	37,730	46,072	38,419	15,227	- 19.28%
Cotton	23,494	25,574	19,944	12,276	4.50%
Live animals	34,297	29,206	14,450	18,963	10.58%
Miscellaneous	101,994	77,160	21,265	58,991	15.68%
Total (tons)	1,016,264	869,668	179,679	293,875	- 42.17%
Revenues (CFAF)	20,322,494,000	18,104,800,000	4,154,168,000	7,258,868,000	-28.56%
Volume (TK)	698,915,000	605,699,000	128,794,000	250,575,000	-28.30%
TK (CFAF)	29.08	29.89			%

Source: DEP MITH. \* The amount of change is calculated by dividing the 2001 figures by two and then comparing them to the statistics for the first six months of 2004.

154. All freight traffic during the first six months of 2004, with the exception of hydrocarbons headed to Burkina Faso, cement, cotton, live animals, and miscellaneous freight, shows a negative change in relation to the same period of 2001, taken as a benchmark. Overall, based on six months of operations, freight traffic – which is the rail company's preferred type of traffic – fell by 42.17 percent in comparison to its best showing, which was in 2001. The figures seem to indicate an improvement in the level of activity in 2004 compared to 2003, following a return of confidence on the part of the rail company's clients regarding rail transport after operations were interrupted by the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire; however, the events that occurred in the meantime in early November 2004 could affect this trend.

155. Air transportation in 2004 saw a decline in aircraft movements but an increase in both passengers and freight at the international airports of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. Aircraft movements in Ouagadougou fell from 10,487 in 2003 to 9,786 in 2004, i.e. a drop of 6.7 percent, and in Bobo-Dioulasso from 2,760 in 2003 to 2,244 in 2004, i.e. a drop of 18.7 percent. The number of passengers (Arrivals+Departures) at Ouagadougou Airport grew from 218,049 in 2003 to 243,750 in 2004, i.e. an increase of 11.8 percent, versus 14 percent growth in world traffic. In Bobo-Dioulasso, the number of passengers was 19,512 in 2003 and 18,933 in 2004, i.e. a drop of 3 percent. Lastly, there was a substantial increase in freight, from 4,604 tons in 2003 to 6,511 tons in 2004, i.e. 41.4 percent growth at Ouagadougou Airport. The same trend was observed at Bobo-Dioulasso Airport, where total freight rose from 60 tons in 2003 to 79 tons in 2004, i.e. an increase of 31.7 percent.

156. Most of the companies operating in the airport zones of Burkina Faso raised passenger fares substantially for certain destinations (cf. Table 15).

Table 15: Africa/Europe air fares net of taxes in 2004 (CFAF)

FARES/YEAR  DESTINATION	2003		2004		CHANGE IN FULL FARE 2004/2003 %
	Full fare	Excursion	Full fare	Excursion	
<b>AFRICA</b>					
Abidjan	171,800	120,300	186,100	159,500	8
Bamako	160,000	130,000	166,400	136,400	4
Cotonou	216,400	152,200	226,000	160,900	5
Lomé	189,400	132,600	197,000	140,200	4
Dakar	360,000	300,000	374,400	314,200	4
Niamey	153,400	107,500	159,600	113,700	4
<b>EUROPE</b>					
France					
Air France	1,102,600	790,000	1,343,700	988,500	21
Air Burkina	-	-	800,000	414,000	
As of Nov. 17, 2004					

Source: DGACM/MITH

157. For long-haul charter flights between Burkina Faso and France, fares ranged between CFAF 304,000 and CFAF 344,000 and thus bore little resemblance to fares for regular flights, which went from CFAF 583,300 all the way up to CFAF 1,422,100.

158. To address the transportation sector situation as described above, the Ministry of Infrastructure, Transportation, and Housing undertook a number of actions in 2004:

159. With respect to the road transportation industry, under the Second Transportation Sector Program (PST-2), government capacities were strengthened by acquiring means of transportation and training staff in road safety. In addition to government officials, several private actors in the subsector received training in business management. In order to organize these actors and improve their competitiveness, a framework law for the transportation sector is now being developed. And lastly, studies on establishing a data base, on impediments to traffic flow, and on the development of a road safety policy are now at the preparation stage and will be carried out in 2005.

160. In the areas of air transportation and meteorology, the Ministry of Transportation carried out the following actions: i) as part of PST-2 implementation, government capacities were strengthened by acquiring and placing in service a self-contained generator, and efforts were deployed to monitor the studies conducted in relation to privatization of the Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso airports; ii) with respect to improving the safety of Burkina Faso airports, training was provided to some one thousand Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso airport stakeholders, government officials, airline company employees, and freight operators; and iii) in terms of

providing support for production, on the one hand, and continuing to equip and bring up to standard the national network of meteorology, in support of the SAAGA operation, on the other hand, efforts were deployed to monitor fruit and vegetable export campaigns involving air transportation.

161. Finally, to improve service to Burkina Faso, negotiations have been initiated over bilateral agreements on air transportation with the Central African Republic, the Kingdom of Morocco, and China.

162. In the area of rail transportation, the Ministry's activities have experienced a slowdown or even a freeze due to the persistence of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, although SITARAIL operations have picked up slightly. Officials from Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso and SITARAIL representatives have engaged in discussions, which led to the signing of Amendment 3 to the concession with the goal of easing the negative effects of the crisis on the financial situation of the concession-holder and ensuring the viability of the concession.

#### 2.2.2.1.4. Support for productive sectors

163. Taking into account the new configuration of the revised version of the PRSP, this section is especially relevant to Theme 3 concerning job and other income-generating opportunities.

164. **Small-scale mining:** In 2004, efforts to promote small-scale mining produced major results by the end of the PRECAGEME project. To improve small-scale mining operations, five project components were planned: (i) strengthen the entities responsible for promoting small-scale mining, evaluate the intervention capacity and human and material resources of certain support structures, propose guidelines for organizing internal procedures, and develop and institute programs and conduct inspections at small-scale mining sites; (ii) conduct a baseline socioeconomic, geological, and environmental assessment at selected small-scale mining sites; (iii) conduct an awareness-raising and educational campaign on health, environmental, and security issues; (iv) strengthen the financing mechanisms for small-scale mining operations; and (v) conduct studies and trials and promote the use of locally manufactured equipment.

165. **Strengthen responsible entities:** Entities such as the Directorate of Small-Scale Mining Operations (**DEMPEC**), the Burkinabè Precious Metals Board (**CBMP**), the Bureau of Mines and Geology of Burkina Faso (**BUMIGEB**), and the Inspectorate-General of Mining and Energy Activities (**IGAME**) were assessed. In addition, a plan was proposed for the decentralization of **DEMPEC** in four regions of Burkina Faso (West, Sahel, North, and East). Field trips were carried out and training on inspections was provided at ten small-scale mining sites for 17 agents from various entities.

166. **Socioeconomic and geological assessment:** Ten sites were assessed and a report was prepared on environmental, socioeconomic, health, hygiene, and security conditions at these ten sites. In addition, improvements were proposed.

167. **Awareness-raising and educational campaign:** More than 45,000 gold washers were reached by the awareness-raising campaign, compared to a projected total of 7,000. In particular, they were made aware of the value of wearing masks to protect against dust, as well as the issue of condom use as confirmed by increased condom sales by traders. In addition, a decline in the use of amphetamines was observed.

168. **Strengthen financing mechanisms:** This involved awareness-raising at several organizations that bring in a portion of national savings; training of more than 150 persons, versus a projected 60 or so; submission of 30 projects to the Economic

Development Commission (CDE); and CDE financing of eight projects for further studies.

169. **Promote the use of locally manufactured equipment:** The actions undertaken in this area helped boost the gold recovery rate to more than 80 percent, versus 35 percent with traditional methods; increase more than seven-fold the quantity of ore processed each day; reduce production costs from CFAF 105 to CFAF 33 per kilogram; and improve water management and treatment in a humid environment with no chemical products. This component generated the following results: growing demand at facilities in Burkina Faso and abroad; women's involvement at certain sites in taking responsibility for managing day-care centers; higher income for gold washers; a reduction in channels of fraud; a reduction in water requirements; protection of the environment from dust, acids, and used batteries; an increase in the number of small-scale mining authorizations granted; an increase in the business volume of equipment manufacturers; and a reduction in childhood respiratory diseases.

170. By the end of the project, despite some difficulties, many positive results were achieved in terms of improvements to small-scale mining. These include: a new awareness on the part of gold washers at targeted sites concerning their health, hygiene, and safety conditions and environmental protection; the construction and testing of equipment prototypes; drinking water at seven sites and public latrines at six sites, along with day-care centers; and an awareness-raising campaign on the dangers of mercury at 11 sites. Gold output fell from 247 kg in 2003 to 230 kg in 2004, i.e. a 6.8 percent drop in production. From 2002 to 2004, the total output of gold was 667 kg, i.e. an average output of 222.33 kg of gold per year. In 2004, the number of jobs created came to 130,000, versus 110,000 in 2003. From 2002 to 2004, the total number of jobs was reportedly 340,000. The number of authorizations fell from 33 in 2002 to 16 in 2004, i.e. a decline of 51.51 percent, and over this period the revenues generated by traditional and semi-mechanized small-scale mining operations fell from CFAF 260 million to CFAF 237 million, i.e. also a decline of 8.84 percent. From 2002 to 2004, the total volume of revenues generated reportedly came to CFAF 697 million, i.e. an annual average of CFAF 232.33 million.

Table 16: Traditional and semi-mechanized small-scale mining operations

ITEM	YEAR			
	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
Gold output (kg/year)	190	247	230	667
Number of jobs	100,000	110,000	130,000	340,000
Number of authorizations	21	33	16	70
Revenues generated (CFAF million)	200	260	237	697

Source: DEP of the Ministry of Mining, Quarries, and Energy

171. **Tourism:** To promote the tourism industry as a true engine of economic growth, the government made the strategic decision to focus on the development of ecotourism and agrotourism.

172. To strengthen the synergy between culture and tourism, there was true collaboration in 2004 among the different entities charged with managing the country's cultural and touristic heritage. This collaboration resulted in the compilation of a joint inventory of this heritage by the Touristic Heritage Directorate.

173. In addition, as part of the effort to promote cooperation among all public and private actors, a national forum on tourism was held on March 15-17, 2004, at which a critical analysis of obstacles to sector development was performed. In addition, audio-visual equipment was installed during 2004, the first international tourism and hotel industry trade fair was organized, and tourist guides to the regions of Burkina Faso were developed.

174. With respect to the development of cultural and tourist infrastructure, camps were constructed at Koro, Sindou, and Pobe Mengao at a cost of CFAF 20.9 million, 27 million, and 18.5 million respectively, by tapping a tourism development fund. Other cultural infrastructure was also built, including the entrance hall of the national museum at a cost of CFAF 84 million and the FESPACO office complex at a cost of CFAF 154.916 million.

175. To improve air service by seeking out new charter airline companies and to promote "Sea-to-Sahel" packages, cooperation is necessary between the department responsible for transportation policy and the department in charge of tourism.

176. To highlight the country's ecological heritage through the management of protected areas, the construction of tourist camps, and the creation of specialized tours, substantial infrastructure was either built or improved: 3,203 km of roads in protected wildlife areas, 15 aprons, 11 ponds, 4 dikes, 142 salinas, 2 watchtowers, and 4 observation posts. In addition, 27 wildlife and hunting areas were monitored during 2004.

177. To support and organize the sector's economic operators, four training topics were developed for 58 hunting area concession-holders. Eleven concession management plans were reviewed, and technical aids were produced to assist concession-holders. Some concession-holders were able to attend, along with government officials, the international tourism trade fair Vison Country Show of France.

## **2.2.2.2. Basic social services and social protection**

### *2.2.2.2.1. Education*

178. The policy in the basic education sector is built around the Ten-Year Basic Education Development Plan (PDDEB) and the education policy letter adopted in 1999 and 2001, respectively. The main objectives sought by the Government in these two documents are to: (i) increase the supply of basic education and promote literacy; (ii) improve the quality, relevance, and effectiveness of basic education; and (iii) develop the capacities for guiding, managing, and assessing the structures of the MEBA. In quantitative terms, the aim is to achieve an enrollment ratio of 70 percent and a literacy rate of 40 percent by the end of the PDDEB implementation period.

179. In 2004, the intermediate objectives for education were to increase access (gross enrollment ratio of 56 percent and acceptance rate of 72 percent), improve quality (completion rate of 28.84 percent), and strengthen the management capacities of the system.

### 2.2.2.2.1.1.. Basic education supply and the promotion of literacy

180. **Increase in the supply of basic education:** The aim for 2004 was to accelerate implementation of the program for constructing school infrastructures. This desire was to be reflected in: (i) the construction and outfitting of approximately 3,252 new classrooms, 25 percent of which are intended to supplement the infrastructure of existing schools (about 795 classrooms); (ii) replacement or refurbishing and outfitting of about 350 classrooms in poor condition; and (iii) carrying out small-scale works through community-level subprojects. Taking the supplementary initiatives brings the total of new classrooms to 3,252, as shown in the table which follows.

Table 17: Projected infrastructures by financing source

Stakeholders	Number of complexes	Number of classrooms
1. State/HIPC	178	534
2. Pooled effort (WB, Canada, Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark)	421	1,263
3. Private management	35	105
4. Grassroots communities	450	1,350
Total	1,084	3,252

Note: A complex includes three (3) classrooms, teacher housing, latrine, etc.

181. The implementation status of this program varies widely depending on the principal stakeholder. For the state, 73 complexes, representing 219 classrooms and 339 housing units, were called for under the 2003-2004 action plan and were completed in 2004; 105 complexes, corresponding to 315 classrooms under the 2004-2005 action plan, as well as 292 housing units and 105 latrines, were started in 2004. Under the pooled effort, the 421 complexes are allocated between the 2003-2004 action plan (129 complexes) and the 2004-2005 action plan (292 complexes). At the end of the first quarter of 2005, 151 complexes had been completed, 198 were nearing completion, and 72 more had been just started. None of the school infrastructures under private management could be completed. Finally, as regards the community-level complexes, under the responsibility of the parents' associations (APEs) in accordance with simplified procurement procedures, information is insufficient to permit a clear assessment.

182. Be that as it may, the cumulative effects of the current and previous programs are the availability of 2.15 times more facilities. Indeed, at the start of the 2004/2005 school year, there were 2,821 classrooms available for primary education as compared to 1,313 in 2003/2004. This increase is permitting the gradual replacement, area by area, of classrooms in thatch structures. The situation in respect of classrooms in thatch structures has improved, as their number fell from 639 classrooms in July 2003 to 407 in May 2004. These temporary structures were built to meet demand pending the construction of true classrooms using permanent materials.

183. The implementation of school construction in 2004 was subject to multiple constraints associated not only with the ongoing management of worksites, but also with procurement procedures and making available the various financing options (national budget, HIPC, and external), as well as the change in architectural plans made after many contracts had already been awarded. Furthermore, the thorny issue of the elimination of the BPE as of December 31, 2004 and the transfer of its functions to the DAF and the DEP did nothing to promote a good working environment among the components of the MEBA.

184. Alternative solutions have been envisaged in order to address these problems. They include in particular the involvement of military engineers in performing works at sites experiencing difficulties and located in isolated areas, and the involvement of the MITH as delegated construction supervisor. The latter possibility emerged from interministerial discussions held following the delays experienced in deliveries of classrooms. As regards the multiplicity of standard plans used since the implementation of the PDDEB and the impact of plan changes on building the complexes during the year, two alternative solutions have been envisaged. These are (i) to conduct a prior study that will take stock of the status of the various existing standard plans and formulate proposals on new standard plans, and (ii) to launch an architectural competition aimed at selecting a standard plan.

185. **The education map:** Preparation of the education map was completed in 2004 with the location of all educational infrastructures in the 45 provinces and 352 departments. Over 7,000 schools are adjacent to their villages, and monographs have been prepared. This map constitutes an extremely important tool in the educational infrastructure planning, programming, and monitoring process.

186. **Results obtained:** Analysis of the various results from the flash survey shows a clear expansion in access to primary education in 2004. New registrations increased from 271,920 in 2003 to 294,218 in 2004, of which 159,162 were boys and 135,056 girls. This brought the ratio of girls to boys to 0.85 overall, and even to unity in some regions. In addition, the gross admission rate rose from 65.95 percent in 2003 to 69.7 percent in 2004, at 74.2 percent for boys and 65.0 percent for girls. The gross enrollment ratio rose from 52.20 percent in 2003 to 57.2 percent in 2004. The results for boys and for girls are 62.7 percent and 51.5 percent, respectively.

187. It bears noting that these data are from the flash survey conducted by the DEP two months after the start of each new school year. This survey on enrollment, schools, and teachers, is reduced in scale, and covered only the 265 inspectorates. Hence, the figures obtained from this survey differ from those produced on the statistics day, in that the enrollments do not cover the entire country and are not yet stabilized, as the schools continue to accept registrations after the survey. Moreover, the figures do not allow for a more disaggregated and pinpoint analysis taking gender and the spatial dimension into account.

188. The successes recorded in these results are the outgrowth of the measures taken in recent years by the MEBA authorities. These include the assumption of tuition costs for girls by the state, the social mobilization effort in favor of education for girls, the free distribution of textbooks and school supplies, and the mandatory registration of all children who come to the schools (even if all spaces are filled). In addition, in some regions, the NGOs and parents' associations, through their activities in the field (school canteens, provision of school supplies and textbooks, support for mothers' participation in income-generating activities, etc.) contributed substantially to the achievement of these results.

189. Also worthy of note, among other measures, are the recruitment of 3,450 teachers in 2004 and implementation of the transfer of teacher recruitment and assignment to the Regional Directorate (DREBA) level, although recruitment to date has continued to be carried out centrally. However, this aspect should be effectively implemented with the decentralization.

190. **Promotion of literacy and of nonformal basic education:** Openings of CPAF centers increased by 20 percent in 2003/2004. There is a slowdown in the rate of growth, however, as there was an annual increase of 69 percent in 2002/2003.

191. These centers cover all training levels: AI, FCB, FTS, A3F, and CST. The number of facilitators and supervisors simply follows the number of CPAFs, with a ratio of one facilitator per center and one supervisor for every five centers.

Table 17: Overview of achievements for the component on access to nonformal education

Academic campaign	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004
<b>Centers (CPAFs)</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>7,790</b>	<b>9,385</b>
Facilitators	4,601	7,790	9,385
Supervisors	921	1,558	1,877

Source: Quarterly report on PDDEB implementation (February 2005).

192. **Special education for children who have dropped out of or not attended school:** The number of students registered at the Centers for Nonformal Basic Education (CEBNFs), at all levels taken together, is 2,581 in 2003/2004 as compared to 2,051 in 2002/2003 and 2,062 in 2001/2002.

193. There were 52 CEBNFs operational in 2003/2004, while 67 centers were open in 2004/2005, of which 15 are new (14 under the TREAT project and 1 under the PPOKK).

194. A remediation plan has been prepared for the CEBNFs in order to address their operational shortcomings, in particular their use at less than capacity. The approach is currently undergoing revision.

195. **Results:** There was an increase in the number of participants in nonformal education in 2004. The results, including those from FONAEF, are 182,323 enrollees in Basic Literacy Training (AI) as compared to 154,481 in 2003, yielding an increase of 27,842 (growth rate of 18 percent). Despite this growth, however, the forecast level of 213,980 was not achieved. The same trends were noted as regards Supplementary Basic Education (FCB), with 65,929 enrollees in 2004 (against a forecast of 90,098), an increase from 49,529 enrollees in 2003, yielding an increase of 16,400 (growth rate of 33.11 percent). The growth of registration numbers for the 20 priority provinces is low, despite the targeted and exceptional measures taken in favor of these provinces. The various results are as follows: for AI, 88,136 enrollees in 2004 as against 77,110 in 2003; for FCB, 33,262 enrollees in 2004 as against 29,123 in 2003. This situation is attributable not only to the failure to cover the action plans of the so-called emerging operators (neither by the FONAEF nor by the community-level subprojects), but also to the high levels of educational wastage: 41.75 percent in 2003 and 37.18 percent in 2004 for AI; 31.75 percent in 2003 and 27.53 percent in 2004 for FCB. Participation by women is continuing to grow in terms of enrollment. The number of women registered in AI increased from 84,523 in 2003 to 99,273 in 2004. However, there is a slight drop in terms of the percentage of total enrollees (54.71 percent in 2003, dropping slightly to 54.45 percent in 2004), and a shortfall of 5.55 percentage points from the forecast level (60 percent of enrollees). In the 20 priority provinces, this shortfall is 7.67 percentage points despite the increase in the proportion of female enrollment observed (52.33 percent in 2004 as compared to 51.61 percent in 2003).

196. Growth was also registered for Targeted Technical Training (FTS), which increased from 134 centers for 2,307 learners in 2003 to 221 centers for 6,155 learners in 2004, or an additional 3,848 learners. The number of centers for basic French training increased from 11 in 2003 to 57 in 2004, with enrollment of 1,386 (including 512 women).

197. FONAEF made a significant contribution in 2004; from 91 operators in 2003, it increased its financing to cover 175 operators in 2004, working in 43 provinces. In respect of AI, this contribution made it possible to open 1,793 centers in 2004 as against 1,789 in 2003. Enrollment increased from 31,639 in 2003 to 55,280 in 2004, a

growth rate of 74.72 percent. For FCB, there were 22,022 enrollees in 2004 as against just 7,863 in 2003.

198. In general, for both formal and nonformal education, there is a trend toward parity between girls and boys or between men and women. In formal education, the parity ratio rose in succession from 0.7315 in 2002 to 0.732 in 2003 and 0.8470 in 2004. In nonformal education, while the participation of women has ratcheted up and down, the parity ratio is always greater than 0.50. To illustrate, in 2002 there were 61,198 women enrollees out of a total of 106,640, for a parity ratio of 0.5739. In 2003, these figures were 84,523 women out of a total of 154,481, for a parity ratio of 0.5471. Finally, in 2004, there were 99,273 women enrollees out of a total of 162,323, yielding a parity ratio of 0.5445.

#### 2.2.2.2.1.2 Improved quality and efficiency of basic education

199. **Nonformal education:** Analysis of the situation shown by the flash survey results yields the following provisional findings: (i) a rising promotion rate: 86.27 percent in 2004 as compared to 79.23 in 2003, significantly exceeding forecasts; (ii) a sharply higher CEP success rate, which rose from 70 percent in 2003 to 73.73 percent in 2004, although with disparities between the CEB, DPEBA, and DREBA; (iii) a grade repetition rate down by about 4 percentage points (12.26 percent in 2004 as against 16.25 percent in 2003); (iv) a significantly lower dropout rate than in the preceding year (5.2 percent in 2004 as against 14 percent in 2003); and (v) a sharply higher completion rate, which rose from 24.6 percent in 2003 to 31.34 percent in 2004.

200. Turning to pedagogical innovations, in particular in the satellite schools, performance in respect of the CEP success rate is also noteworthy. Accordingly, of the 1,031 candidates presented, 658 passed, a success rate of 63.82 percent. Of the 361 girls who were candidates, 206 passed this exam, a success rate of 57.06 percent.

201. The positive trend of the quality indicators is explained by the constant and sustained efforts of all stakeholders in basic education (the Government and its partners), in particular through the following activities:

- Normal functioning of the Pedagogical Leadership Groups (GAPs), with financial support from the PDDEB;
- The intensification and broad use of promising activities such as practice tests (*examens blancs*) which provide an incentive for students, individual improvement plans (PAIs), and collective improvement plans (PACs), have continued;
- Incentive and peer emulation measures, such as: (i) the decoration of meritorious participants or educational structures which stand out for their high performance; and (ii) various awards for primary school excellence to honor meritorious teachers and students;
- Greater commitment on the part of the education stakeholders (especially the APEs and AMEs) and the political, administrative, traditional, and religious authorities in favor of education;
- Promising quality innovations, such as the bilingual schools which are gaining ground daily;
- The ever greater emergence of dynamic solidarity within the educational community;

- Free distribution of minimum school bags to all students at the CP1 level;
- Payment of tuition for girls;
- Timely distribution of instructional materials;
- Providing schools with food supplies has enabled students from 1,888 schools to benefit under the CRS and 1,513 to benefit under the state subsidy for areas not covered by the CRS;
- In the school health and nutrition area, the activities of certain NGOs, such as FDC, HKI, and CRS, have continued and contributed significantly to the improved outturns;
- Setting a target for the CEP success rate in advance (at 73.80 percent) was an incentive factor;
- Opening new CEBs contributed to improving hands-on supervision of teaching staff and to reducing the distances that examination candidates have to travel by adding new testing centers;
- The effective startup of the social mobilization activities, which allowed more intensive involvement of the education partners in improving the living and working conditions of teachers and pupils.

202. **Curriculum reform** has a role to play in improving the quality of basic education. The review of curricula, initially scheduled for January 2004, did not ultimately begin until June 2004 with the arrival of the Canadian consultant, who worked from June 16 to July 2, 2004 with DRDP managers on preparing and planning curriculum renewal activities through end-December 2004. In addition, two studies, one on increasing learning time and the other on reorganizing the primary education cycle into subcycles, were carried out by a consultant from February to April 2004. These studies were reviewed at a workshop held May 4, 2004 which recommended further efforts along the same lines.

203. **Nonformal education:** The number of learners evaluated for the basic literacy program (AI) in 2004 was 153,667, as compared to 131,045 in 2003, a gain of 22,622 (rate of increase 17.26 percent). Women evaluated numbered 86,185 (56.09 percent of enrollees), as against 73,382 in 2003, a gain of 12,803 (rate of increase 17.45 percent). For Supplementary Basic Training (FCB), the number of learners evaluated was 56,328 in 2004 as against 41,222 in 2003, for an increase of 15,106 (rate of increase 36.65 percent).

204. Women evaluated in 2004 numbered 29,791 (52.89 percent of enrollees), as against 21,302 in 2003, yielding an increase of 8,489 (rate of increase 39.85 percent). The number of learners assessed as literate increased from 33,802 in 2003 to 47,780 in 2004, an increase of 13,978 (rate of increase 41.5 percent). Women completing literacy training in 2004 numbered 24,504 (51.29 percent) as against 16,080 in 2003, an increase of 8,424 (rate of increase 52.39 percent).

Table 18: Overview of achievements in respect of the quality component of nonformal education

	Campaign year
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Performance indicator	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>1. Number of learners evaluated in AI</b>	<b>102,940</b>	<b>88,483</b>	<b>131,045</b>	<b>153,667</b>
1a. Number of learners evaluated in 20pp	52,448	50,188	66,492	76,184
1b. Number of women evaluated	59,404	52,111	73,382	86,185
1c. Percentage of women evaluated	57.71%	58.89%	56%	56.09%
<b>2. Number of learners evaluated in FCB</b>	<b>30,318</b>	<b>25,789</b>	<b>41,222</b>	<b>56,328</b>
2a. Number of learners evaluated in 20pp	14,086	11,750	24,139	28,514
2b. Number of women evaluated	15,054	12,125	21,302	29,791
2c. Percentage of women evaluated	49.65%	47.02%	51.68%	52.89%
<b>3. Number deemed literate</b>	<b>23,362</b>	<b>20,743</b>	<b>33,802</b>	<b>47,780</b>
3a. Number of learners deemed literate in 20pp	11,056	9,441	19,810	24,258
3b. Number of women deemed literate	11,097	9,723	16,080	24,504
3c. Percentage of women deemed literate	47.50%	46.87%	47.57%	51.29%
<b>4. Literacy rate</b>	<b>28.96%</b>	<b>30.01%</b>	<b>31.11%</b>	<b>32.25%</b>

Source: Quarterly report on PDDEB implementation (February 2005).

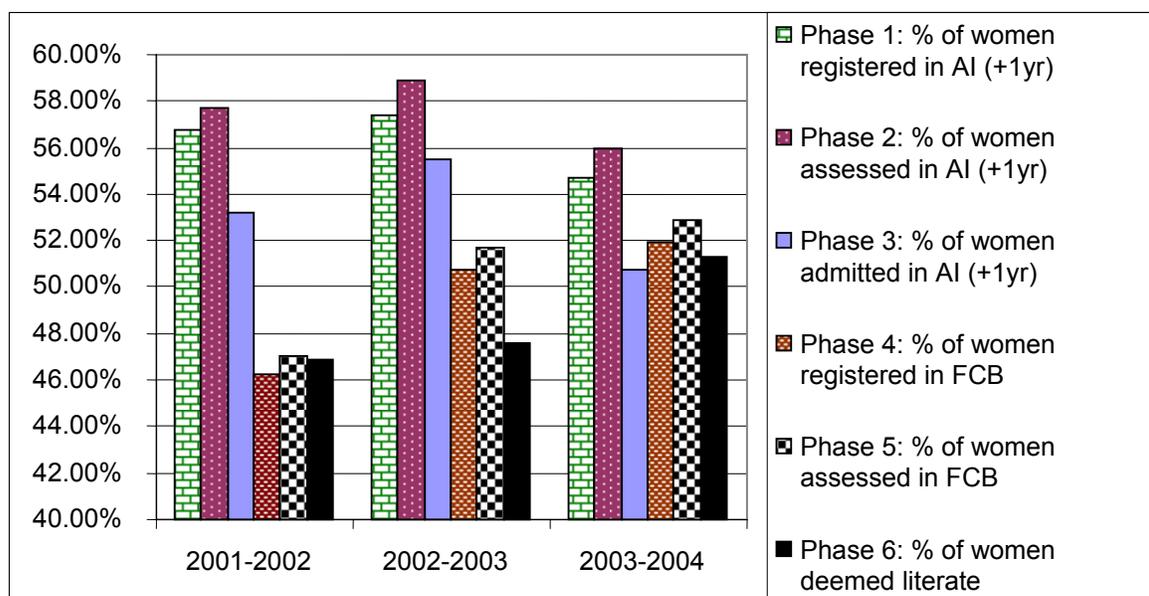
205. As regards the **20 priority provinces** specifically: The number of learners evaluated for the basic literacy program (AI) in 2004 was 76,184, as compared to 66,492 in 2003, yielding an increase of 9,692 (rate of increase 14.58 percent). Women evaluated in the 20 priority provinces numbered 41,383 (54.32 percent of enrollees), as against 34,915 in 2003, a gain of 6,468 (rate of increase 18.52 percent). For the FCB, the number of learners evaluated was 28,514, as compared to 24,139 in 2003, yielding an increase of 4,375 (rate of increase 18.12 percent). Women evaluated numbered 14,062 (49.91 percent of enrollees), as against 12,048 in 2003, yielding an increase of 2,014 (rate of increase 16.72 percent). The number of learners assessed as literate increased from 19,810 in 2003 to 24,258 in 2004, up by 4,448 (rate of increase 22.45 percent). Women successfully completing literacy in 2004 training numbered 11,380 as against 9,441 in 2003, an increase of 1,939 (rate of increase 20.54 percent).

206. However, the wastage rates remain extremely high (37.18 percent for AI and 27.53 percent for FCB), for which reason consideration should be given to supporting/assisting so-called emerging operators in order to enhance their performance.

207. **The participation of women in literacy training** has been increasing steadily over the past two years. There are a number of cases in point: first, women outnumber men in both AI and FCB as regards registering and testing. As a consequence, more women than men fail to pass the AI and FCB tests. In point of fact, most of the wastage in terms of participation by women occurs between those assessed in AI (phase 2) and those admitted to AI (phase 3). Women also have a lower rate of transition from AI into FCB, although this latter observation tends not to show up for campaign year 2003/2004. These observations point to the fact that it is not enough to enroll women in massive numbers, as they must also be prepared better so that they can pass the examinations as well as men. The time demands of household chores and other small daily tasks which are carried out more by women

than men may nonetheless constitute an explanatory factor for this higher failure rate among women.

Chart 2: Comparison of women's participation in the six phases of literacy training



Source: Quarterly report on PDDEB implementation (February 2005).

208. With respect to hours of training required, the effective number of learning hours in AI was increased from 300 to 350, and the total for FCB from 240 to 300, resulting in a total of 650 hours for the basic training cycle.

209. In 2004, the MEBA began the process of designing urban curricula, which has been programmed in 2 phases: an initial phase carried out in January examined the curricula for the first and second years. The second phase, focused on the third and fourth years, was finalized in July 2004. These new curricula, the AENF specifications, and the editorial policy were validated by the national forum on literacy training held in December 2004. In addition, the remediation plan was drawn up and will be validated shortly. A documentary database on the CEBNFs has been available since 2003. A skills inventory was also developed and will be made available to users with the next campaign year.

210. In addition, the second national forum on literacy training in December 2004 served as a forum for concertation in which all literacy training stakeholders were called upon to consider how best to provide operational responses to the questions posed as regards expanding literacy. Upon conclusion of the work of this second forum, one resolution and 16 recommendations were formulated. They reflect the major concerns of the literacy training and nonformal education sector.

211. Certain specific measures may explain the good performance in literacy training. These include in particular the reproduction and availability of printed certification forms for participants, the development of the communications strategy for promoting the AENF, the production of post-literacy training documents (brochure on shea cultivation), and the free distribution of foodstuffs at the literacy training center.

212. Nevertheless, a few problems did arise in the course of implementing literacy training activities. These included:

- The lack of qualification of the staff in charge of AENF in the DPEBAs, DREBAs, and some CEBs (newly opened ones);
- The absence of logistical resources for monitoring and evaluation of literacy training activities;
- Chronic shortage of basic documentation and post-literacy training documents;
- Operators' use of unqualified facilitators owing to insufficient monitoring and rigor at the DPEBA level;
- The lack of participation by DPEBA stakeholders in facilitator recruitment, awareness efforts, and negotiation;
- Extremely precarious learning conditions (lack of lighting and adequate infrastructures).

*2.2.2.2.1.3. 4.4.1 Strengthening of steering and financial management capacities*

213. **Strengthening of steering capacity:** Although significant progress has been made in strengthening the institutional capacities of the system, much remains to be done in order for the MEBA to reach optimal productivity. The programmed changes such as those relating to decentralization and the mission letters have not been implemented, and the efforts to decentralize the MEBA need to be supported by those of the Administration as a whole.

214. In respect of steering, performance-based planning has been initiated at the MEBA with the implementation of the PDDEB. A table of performance-based PDDEB management indicators has been developed and planning tools made available to the provinces. The education map has been finalized and numerous data gathering tools are nearing completion. The flash survey yielded the first indications of trends in formal education during the 2004/2005 campaign year.

215. However, the unwieldiness of the administration, planning, and monitoring system affects the performance of the institutional system. The former splitting of financial management—DAF/BPE—makes the actual transfer of the BPE to the DAF less feasible in the short term. In addition, the DEP has not yet developed the basic capacities required to assume responsibility for the duties incumbent on it as regards PDDEB planning, in particular because of many overlaps between directorates and the institutional and organizational shortcomings affecting the system as a whole. The clear definition of the roles and accountability of each stakeholder for its performance continues to be an issue for which there is no real solution in the offing.

216. **Financial management:** Given the priority nature of the education sector, it is among those which mobilize sizable amounts of resources. In 2004, the budget forecasts for covering current and capital expenditure come to CFAF 119.69 billion. The state budget, including HIPC resources, contributes 48.61 percent of this amount. The bilateral and multilateral partners account for almost 14.2 percent. Pooled resources represent 25.8 percent. Others contribute 5.62 percent, and the financing to be sought represents only 5.8 percent.

Table 19: Budget forecasts by financing source (in billions of CFA francs)

Activity	Pooled	State	HIPC	**Bilateral and multilateral	Other	Financing to be sought	Total
<b>1. Improving access to basic education</b>	<b>17.14</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>16.34</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>55.02</b>
1.1 Construction/refurbishing of primary schools	15.72	4.97	5.65	15.96	4.22	4.07	50.58
1.2. Education of girls	0.35	-	-	-	0.24	-	0.59
1.3. Adult literacy training programs	1.04	0.40	0.35	0.38	0.15	1.36	3.68
1.4. Education for targeted needs	0.03	-	-	-	0.13	-	0.16
<b>2. Improving the quality of basic education</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>15.63</b>
2.1 Curriculum reform	0.34	-	-	-	-	0.66	1.01
2.2. Vocational training and refresher training	0.11	1.39	-	-	-	0.29	1.78
2.3 Educational materials	4.78	-	0.81	0.11	-	-	5.70
2.4 Nutrition, health, and AIDS	1.56	2.29	0.57	-	1.93	-	6.35
2.5 Projects on school quality	0.29	-	-	-	0.02	0.09	0.40
2.6 Assessment of knowledge gained	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	0.33
2.7 Preschool education	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.05
<b>3. Improving management and capacity building</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>40.29</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>49.05</b>
3.1 Studies on organization and methods	0.46	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.47
3.2 Systems development	0.19	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.19
3.3 Training	0.73	-	-	0.14	0.03	0.24	1.14
3.4 Upgrading of physical resources	0.39	0.08	0.12	0.17	-	0.08	0.85
3.5 Capacity building by unit	4.48	40.21	1.35	0.22	-	0.13	46.39
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>*30.84</b>	<b>49.34</b>	<b>8.85</b>	<b>16.98</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>119.69</b>
<i>Share in percent</i>	<i>25.77</i>	<i>41.22</i>	<i>7.39</i>	<i>14.19</i>	<i>5.62</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>100</i>

Source: Quarterly report on PDDEB implementation (February 2005).

\*including the carryover of the residual from the 2003 action plan: CFAF 9.42 billion.

\*\* IsDB, Japanese cooperation, AfDB.

"Other" brings together UNICEF, the NGOs, and the Associations involved in the basic education sector.

217. In general, program implementation was characterized by delays in the availability of financial resources from the state budget (March 2004), the HIPC, and from the pool, which hampered timely starting of the activities. In any event, more domestic resources were put to use than external resources.

218. In respect of the state budget, while the Action Plan for 2004 forecast was CFAF 49.34 billion, only CFAF 47.1 billion was mobilized. Expenditures effectively made came to CFAF 39.27 billion, yielding an implementation rate of 83.41 percent. The "Improving Management and Capacity Building" component, which accounts for about 82 percent of the forecasts, had an implementation rate of 84 percent.

219. Of the special resources from the HIPC Initiative, with 2004 allocations of CFAF 8.85 billion, CFAF 7.64 billion was utilized, yielding an implementation rate of 86.33 percent. It bears noting that almost 76 percent of these resources was devoted to school infrastructures under the auspices of the Faso Baara Agency, in an amount of CFAF 6.77 billion.

220. For the resources from the pool, the Action Plan for 2004 forecast a budget allocation of CFAF 21.4 billion. This amount should be increased by the CFAF 9.4 billion constituting the residual financing from the Action Plan for 2003. Total financing in 2004 thus amounted to CFAF 30.8 billion. The implementation rate for these resources was no higher than 22 percent. The implementation rate for the "Access" component was only 18 percent.

Table 20: Pool implementation status (in billions of CFA francs)

Component	Forecast	Completed	Implementation rate
Improving access	18.75	3.37	18%
Improving quality	7.44	0.82	11%
Capacity building	4.65	2.46	52.8%

<b>Total</b>	<b>30.84</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>21.6%</b>
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*Source: Quarterly report on PDDEB implementation (February 2005).*

#### 2.2.2.2.2. Health

221. In the revised Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), eight objectives were set with a view to improving access to health services by the poor: (i) increase national health coverage; (ii) improve the quality and use of health services; (iii) strengthen efforts to combat transmissible and nontransmissible disease; (iv) develop human resources in the health field; (v) improve the financial accessibility of health services by the people; (vi) increase the financing of the health sector; (vii) strengthen the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Health; and (viii) reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS by means of an appropriate strategy. These objectives will be achieved through the activities delineated in the PNDS, the implementation of which yielded the results set forth below by specific objective:

##### 2.2.2.2.2.1 Increase health coverage

222. With a view to making health facilities accessible to people in the most remote areas, 324 new infrastructures were built in 2004.

- 28 dispensaries and 46 maternity care centers were transformed into CSPSs; 27 MEG warehouses, 71 housing units, and 51 boreholes were constructed;
- 1 CMA (Boussé) was constructed and 2 CMAs (sector 15 and sector 22 of Bobo) are nearing completion;
- 21 complete CSPSs have also been constructed;
- The national blood transfusion center in Ouagadougou and the regional blood transfusion center in Bobo-Dioulasso were built.

**Table 21: Completion of health infrastructures in 2004**

Designation	2004						Total
	State budget	HIPC	PRSS project	Chinese project	PPOKK project	Luxembourg project	
CMA's			02		01		03
CSPSs			12	09			21
Dispensaries	09	19					28
Maternity centers	09	37					46
Housing units	25	46					71
MEG warehouses	11	16					27
Boreholes	30	21					51
Latrines	18	57					75
Blood transfusion centers						02	02
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>324</b>

*Source: DAF and DEP/MS*

223. In addition, many infrastructures were refurbished or strengthened:

- The CHNYO, the CHNSS, and 4 CHRs (Gaoua, Dori, Koudougou, and Dédougou) were strengthened;
- The CHRs of Kaya and Banfora are under construction;
- 12 CSPSs and 6 CMAs have been refurbished;
- Construction is under way on 5 office premises for the ECDs and 2 for the DRSS (Kaya and Fada).

224. Accordingly, the theoretical average coverage radius for CSPSs was reduced from 9.07 km in 2002 to 8.68 km in 2003. However, some shortcomings in coordination were observed between the various health infrastructure construction efforts of the DAF, DEP, and DGIEM. In the field, some partners such as the National Land Management Program (PNGT) are failing to observe construction standards or the healthcare map, perpetuating the existence of incomplete infrastructures. Hence, from 2001 to 2004, the number of free-standing dispensaries declined from 135 to 101 while the number of free-standing maternal care centers rose from 15 to 44.

225. The number of functional health districts increased from 21 (or 40 percent) in 2003 to 33 (or 60 percent) in 2004. In 2004, 17 physicians received management training and 14 were trained in essential surgery. Physician training in district management in 2004 was conducted in a single session per year instead of the two that were planned; this meant that the target of training 30 doctors was not met.

226. Grassroots activities to increase health coverage were not overlooked: the training of COGES members in the management of health facility activities, including grassroots training, has been provided by the ECDs as can be verified in the action plans of the health districts.

227. Collaboration with traditional practitioners, who have received training aimed at improving the quality of their services, has been enhanced.

#### *2.2.2.2.2. Improve the quality and use of healthcare services*

228. The number of new contacts per capita remained stable between 2003 and 2004 (0.32 and 0.33) and was characterized by pronounced disparities between regions, ranging from 0.15 in the Sahel health region to 0.67 in the Center. The persistence of this low level of service use is attributable to the population's limited purchasing power and traditional sociocultural practices, among other factors.

229. The percentage of MEG warehouses in which there was no interruption in the supply of the 10 essential generic drugs increased from 77 percent in 2003 to 90 percent in 2004. Certainly, this is a positive development, but efforts must still be made to achieve a 100 percent rate.

230. A national quality assurance program has been prepared and disseminated. Nursing care standards have all been written and are currently being disseminated.

231. The Diagnostic Therapeutics Guides (GDTs) for the priority first-level disorders have been revised. A "training the trainers" effort on the use of the guide has been conducted; however, the latest joint field survey indicated that the revised GDTs have not been disseminated to all health facilities and not all personnel are trained in their use.

232. The hospital protocols for pediatrics have been validated, and other protocols will be by end-2005.

233. Oversight of the teams at the Health and Social Promotion Centers (CSPs) by the District Supervision Teams (ECDs) is insufficient and poorly targeted as regards the quality of services in general and curative services in particular.

*2.2.2.2.3 Strengthen efforts to combat transmissible and nontransmissible diseases*

234. Noteworthy as regards the efforts to combat transmissible and nontransmissible diseases are:

- A significant improvement in a number of impact indicators, such as: the infant mortality rate which dropped from 105 per 1,000 (EDS 1998) to 81 per 1,000 (EDS 2003); the infant and child mortality rate, which fell from 219 per 1,000 (EDS 1998) to 184 per 1,000 (EDS 2003); and the child mortality rate, which registered 111 per 1,000 (EDS 2003). In contrast, the incidence of underweight deteriorated, rising from 34 percent (EDS 1998) to 38 percent (EDS 2003).
- The increase in the rate of medically assisted childbirths from 30.52 percent in 2003 to 36.50 percent in 2004 is still low;
- In the context of improving nutrition, dominated by chronic malnutrition reflected in a high incidence of protein/energy shortages among children under the age of 5 and in deficiency diseases (anemia, vitamin A deficiency, iodine deficiency, etc.) among children and women, the efforts initiated in 2003 have been continued, basically in the form of preventive and curative measures.

In the case of the preventive and curative actions to combat micronutrient deficiencies, coverage was national. This means that all health districts, through the Regional Health Directorates, received over 3,500,000 vitamin A capsules and about 1,600,000 lipiodol capsules.

Vitamin A coverage for children of ages 6-59 months was 102 percent in May and 101 percent in November.

With regard to iron/folate and ferrous fumarate, intended for pregnant women and nursing mothers and for children under age 5, respectively, the quantities were 35,200,000 iron/folate tablets and 150,200 ferrous fumarate vials, respectively.

With respect to the efforts to combat protein/energy malnutrition and energy deficiencies among pregnant women and nursing mothers, the Ministry of Health, in partnership with the World Food Program, has provided 12 health districts with over 1,000,000 food rations and approximately 2,500 tons of foodstuffs, consisting primarily of cereal grains, legumes, and vegetable oils.

In addition, around 10,000 persons infected and affected by HIV/AIDS received ongoing support with foodstuffs in the context of a pilot study.

- Release of the compendium of data assembled by the Technical Secretariat of the PNDS monitoring committee reveals an increase in the number of Caesarian deliveries in the hospitals from 2,813 in 2003 to 3,214 in 2004.

235. In furtherance of the effort to combat transmissible and nontransmissible diseases, two key strategies have been adopted: (i) continuing to combat disease; and (ii) ongoing epidemiological surveillance.

236. The strategy for combating disease through the development of a package of care approaches is based on the following programs: (i) the expanded vaccination program; (ii) the integrated approach program for childhood diseases (PCIME); and (iii) the mother-to-child HIV transmission prevention program.

237. The Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) has made it possible to significantly broaden vaccine coverage, although not all the objectives for antigens were met in 2004: noteworthy are the vaccine coverage ratios for DTC3 (up from 78.30 percent in 2003 to 88.39 percent in 2004), measles-VAR (up from 71.08 percent in 2003 to 78.34 percent in 2004), and yellow fever-VAA (up from 66.32 percent in 2003 to 76.02 percent in 2004), and BCG rose (up from 86.32 percent in 2003 to 110.95 percent in 2004) (see the annexed table of indicators). In addition, the six different national vaccination days made it possible to administer the poliomyelitis/measles vaccines and vitamin A to the vast majority of children up to age 5. For the polio vaccine, the six days led to the following results: February (107.65 percent), March (109.59 percent), May (109.49 percent), October (104.03 percent), November (105.05 percent), December (96.27 percent). The JNMs, in conjunction with the JNVs in May and November, made it possible to distribute vitamin A as follows: May (102.23 percent), November (100.55 percent). The same approach was used for measles, with a rate of 102.33 percent in December.

Table 22: Vaccination coverage

Indicator/year	2003	2004	
	actuals	objectives	actuals
Vaccination rate by antigen			
BCG	86.32 %	91 %	110.5%
DTC3	78.30 %	80 %	88.39%
Measles (VAR)	71.08 %	80 %	78.34%
Yellow fever (VAA)	66.32 %	80 %	76.02%

238. *Tuberculosis*: In 2004, the specialized structures for combating this disease, in particular the National Anti-Tuberculosis Center (CNLAT) and the regional centers, continued to administer care free of charge to patients and provide screening advice.

239. At the PNLAT, the main activities are focused around strengthening support for IEC activities in the health districts, supporting the supervision of health personnel, financial support for health districts, financing for the training of two district physicians in tuberculosis in Cotonou, training of 42 new district physicians in combating tuberculosis, training of 60 staff responsible for caring for tuberculosis patients, and the procurement of drugs, material, consumable supplies, reagents, and equipment. The major partners of the PNLAT are: the WHO, the Netherlands, and the French Cooperation agency.

240. The other centers worked on introducing the DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course) method, a system for advice/screening and HIV/tuberculosis coinfection, and on psychosocial care and efforts to find those lost to follow-up. The financing of these centers is provided by the state.

241. All these interventions made it possible to reduce the number of cases, which fell from 2,041 in 2003 to 1,912 in 2004.

242. *Dracunculosis or "guinea worm"*: In May 2004, the health ministers of the 12 countries where dracunculosis occurs met in Geneva to discuss an action program for eradicating this disease by 2009. With a view to achieving this objective, the Government strengthened its actions to combat the disease by detecting all existing

cases of guinea worm and isolating them in the known endemic localities. The ill persons benefited from hospitalization in the admission wards within 24 hours of the emergence of the worm. All the cases received were reported once information was obtained. Coverage with filters has been assured in all the endemic villages before the transmission period, and the effective use of these filters by the target population groups has been monitored on an ongoing basis. The village volunteers in the endemic villages received training and refresher courses in the proper use of these tools. Finally, ten new boreholes were drilled in 10 endemic villages and the eligible ponds were treated on time.

243. The cost of carrying out these activities is estimated at US\$648,740 financed by the state and its development partners: US\$141,326 by the state, US\$78,781.7 by the WHO, US\$166,844 by UNICEF, US\$250,199.152 by the Carter Center (the Global 2000 NGO), and US\$11,589.17 by HDI (Health Development International). These efforts made it possible to reduce the number of cases, which fell from 203 in 2003 to 60 in 2004.

**Table 23: Necessary financial resources allocated to combating the guinea worm in 2004**

<b>Partner</b>	<b>Amount (in U.S. dollars)</b>	<b>CFA franc equivalent</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>	166,844	83,422,000
<b>WHO</b>	78,781.7	39,390,850
<b>Global 2000</b>	250,199.152	125,099,576
<b>HDI</b>	11,589.17	5,794,585
<b>State</b>	141,326	70,663,000
<b>Total</b>	648,740	324,370,011

Source: National program for eradication of the guinea worm/Diseases Control Directorate (DLM).

244. *Leprosy:* For the past several years, the national program to combat leprosy has had financial problems that have impeded its implementation. The resources lined up fall short of actual requirements. In 2004, some partners were unable to honor their financial commitments owing to budgetary constraints. For its part, the Raoul Follereau Foundation released only CFAF 9 million out of a forecast amount of CFAF 35 million. The state has contributed by furnishing essential drugs valued at CFAF 10 million.

245. Of the 10 activities programmed for 2004, only four were carried out, namely: (i) half-yearly supervision of 12 of the 13 health regions; (ii) half-yearly supervision of 49 of the 55 health districts; (iii) conduct of the campaign to eliminate leprosy in the Southwest health region (Gaoua); and (iv) resupply of the various health structures with leprosy posters, support materials, and drugs.

246. The number of new cases screened in 2004 was 1,100 (of which 1,036 were in treatment at year's end), as compared to 843 new cases in 2003. This increase is explained by the fact that a campaign to eliminate leprosy was conducted in 2004 in the Southwest health region, making it possible to identify more than 400 new cases, 161 of which were in the Gaoua district.

247. *Promotion of women through reproductive health:* In 2004, the reproductive health program was unable to carry out all planned activities owing to the shortage of financing which resulted from budgetary constraints on the part of certain donors. The activities carried out in their entirety in 2004 include:

- Reproduction of the validated document on the Motherhood at Less Risk (MMR) strategy;
- Organization of a meeting of the technical committee on MMR strategy concertation;

- Training of 6 staff members of the reference centers of the Regional Health Directorates (DRSs) of the Sahel, East Central, and East, on emergency neonatal obstetrical care (SONU).
- Preparation of a submission for the Motherhood at Less Risk strategy;
- Conduct of three supervision visits in the CMAs and CHRs on MMR interventions;
- Holding of a validation meeting on the conceptual framework document for the reference/counterreference/evacuation system; and
- Launch of the Initiative for Maternal Mortality Program Assessment (IMMPACT) programs, part of a research project on maternal mortality in Burkina Faso and Ghana (for the Africa area) over a 7-year period (2002-2009).

248. *Promotion of child health:* The Integrated Childhood Disease Management (PCIME) and the national program for Prevention of Mother-to-Child HIV Transmission (PTME) are two of the most important activities relating to the promotion of child health.

249. The "Integrated Child Disease Management" (PCIME) program is aimed primarily at contributing to reducing morbidity and mortality among children under age 5 by improving the quality of the care made available to such children at the first level health facilities and by improving family and community practices.

250. A number of activities were carried out in this connection in 2004:

- The third training program for service providers at the pilot sites, and the first decentralized training in Barsalogo;
- Analysis of the potential for introducing the PCIME in vocational schools;
- Analysis of the status of and planning for the community-level PCIME in a district of Tenkodogo;
- Participation in a workshop for finalizing the algorithms for the case management of malaria cases using the PCIME approach;
- Participation in the review of the program to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MCT/HIV);
- Participation in the intercountry meeting of Francophone countries' PCIME focal points;
- Organization of World Breastfeeding Week (SMAM) on the topic "Exclusive Breastfeeding, the Gold Standard: Safe, Sound, Sustainable," launched at Pô in Nahouri province on August 3, 2004;
- Organization of training to build the skills of service providers at PTME sites in "advice on breastfeeding, child nutrition, and HIV;"
- Participation in training on the planning and implementation of the community-level component of the PCIME;
- Organization of the implementation review on the initial phase of the PCIME;
- Support for the training of service providers in the health districts of Manga, Séguénéaga, and sector 22 of Bobo on the PCIME;
- Organization of the national orientation workshop on the community-level PCIME;
- Preparation of a national strategic plan for extending the PCIME to Burkina Faso;
- Support for the organization and conduct of the first national course (11 days) on the PCIME in the Central African Republic.

251. The "Prevention of Mother-to-Child HIV Transmission" (PTME) program, which began in three health districts in 2000, covered 14 health districts in 2004, and preparations are being made to expand it to several others. It is now beginning its expansion phase, for which purpose a program review was conducted in July 2004. This review made it possible to take stock of the situation at the midpoint and identify

approaches to improve the integration of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MCT/HIV) into the cluster of activities of health facilities.

252. Implementation of the PTME in 2004 enabled fourteen health districts to offer MCT/HIV services to pregnant women in a number of the health facilities in their areas of responsibility.

253. MCT/HIV implementation is at different levels at the various sites. The data analyzed are from eight health districts that could provide results of the basis of data collection supports put in place by the national coordinating office.

254. From January to September 2004, 30,369 pregnant women had prenatal consultations for the first time in health facilities offering MCT/HIV services. Among these, 29,171, or 96.06 percent, took part in group counseling on HIV/AIDS and MCT prevention. The number of pregnant women receiving pretest counseling and serological screening for HIV, respectively, was 14,620 (or 48.14 percent) and 11,594 (or 38.18 percent) of the women seen in prenatal consultations for the first time. In terms of the women who received pretest counseling, the screening participation rate was 79.30 percent.

255. Of the women who participated in the screening, HIV seroprevalence was 9.05 percent.

**Table 24: Overview of screening data from eight health districts**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
New prenatal consultations	30,369	
Participation in group counseling	29,171	96.06
Participation in pretest counseling	14,620	48.14
Participation in screening	11,594	38.17
Results provided (post test)	8,850	76.33
Women who are HIV positive	801	9.05
Partners of pregnant women tracked	417	4.71
Serodiscordant couples	21	12.21

Source: PTME/DSF program.

256. *Combating malaria:* The 2001-2005 strategic plan for combating malaria is in its fourth year of implementation. The general objectives are to: (i) reduce mortality from malaria by 15 percent by end-2005; and (ii) reduce the lethality from malaria by 15 percent by end-2005. The efforts initiated have made it possible to build up stocks of 2,000,000 therapeutic units, to provide the CMAs with emergency antimalarial drugs, and provide 80 percent of the reference health structures with emergency antimalarial drugs. Support materials and directives on covering the treatment of malaria have been reproduced and disseminated within the community, and those on the treatment of serious malaria have been revised. Three hundred public service and parastatal health personnel and two hundred private sector health personnel have received training and refresher courses on dealing with malaria. Fifty-five ECDs, as well as establishment medical commissions from the 9 CHRs and CHUs received support in implementing their action plans. One hundred sites for treating mosquito nets have been set up. To combat the mosquitoes, 100,000 untreated mosquito nets, 2,000 liters of insecticides, and 30,000 treatment kits have been purchased. Pretreated mosquito netting with a long service life (3,000,000 for two years) have been provided, packaged, and distributed under the regional brand name SERENA.

Finally, the health structures have received support in the regular collection of data on the morbidity and mortality attributed to malaria.

257. *Combating epidemics:* In the area of combating epidemics, the 2001-2005 strategic plan for responding to epidemics is updated each year. In 2004, Burkina Faso was confronted by several epidemics, especially involving meningitis and yellow fever.

258. The strategy for **epidemiological surveillance** in 2004 revolved around six axes of intervention with the support of selected donors, especially the WHO, the United Nations Foundation (UNF), and UNICEF. These are:

- Strengthened epidemiological surveillance;
- Strengthened laboratory activities;
- Vaccination in the event of an epidemic;
- Case management of potentially epidemic diseases;
- Awareness training and social mobilization with regard to potentially epidemic diseases; and
- Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of activities.

259. In addition, a youth health program has been finalized. Its implementation will contribute to promoting health among specific groups.

#### *2.2.2.2.4. Increase in human resources devoted to health*

260. The percentage of CSPs which have the minimum personnel required (at least three staff) is 76.80 percent according to the DEP's statistical yearbook for 2003.

261. The staffing situation is characterized by quality shortfalls, especially the shortage of specialists in the hospitals and a disparity between the urban and rural areas: a large majority of healthcare personnel is relatively concentrated in the urban centers.

262. The state budget and HIPC resources made it possible to hire 864 staff in 2004, with all categories taken together, as compared to 877 and 806 in 2003 and 2002, respectively. To enable the more remote health facilities to observe staffing standards, about 90 percent of the personnel recruited were assigned to first level health facilities.

263. In addition, to motivate staff and to maintain the quality level, 253 staff members in all categories taken together passed professional examinations and are continuing coursework at the health school in 2004. The same number was also admitted in 2003.

264. Also, 38 physicians participated in specialized training programs as compared to 22 in 2003 and 36 in 2002.

Table 25: Newly recruited health personnel

Staff recruited (all categories taken together)	2002	2003	2004
State budget	641	680	670
HIPC resources	160	119	194
New measures (state budget)	05	78	00
Total	806	877	864

Source: DRH/MS.

265. A national policy document has been prepared to address the human resource management problem and is currently being adopted. A human resource development plan is being developed. Software for the computerized management of human resources has been procured, and the Human Resources Directorate is currently being networked; a personnel census is planned with a view to populating the database. Finally, an action plan for motivating human resources has been prepared.

#### 2.2.2.2.5. Improvement in financial accessibility of healthcare services

266. Measures aimed at enhancing the efficiency of healthcare services and promoting risk-sharing mechanisms have been taken in order to improve the financial accessibility of healthcare services. These are:

- Providing health facilities with Therapeutic Diagnostics Guides (GDTs) in order to rationalize prescription practices;
- Automatic shifting to the nonurban level of the price reductions brought about by CAMEG and other supply structures;
- Elimination of charges for some preventive care (prenatal care and vaccinations);
- Acceptance of emergency cases without prepayment;
- Mechanisms for the case management of indigents at health facilities are under examination.

267. Oversight and regular supervision are necessary to ensure that all health facilities apply these measures. The latest joint field survey indicated that not all staff have been trained in the use of the revised GDTs, and the provision of some preventive care without charge (chloroquine, iron, and folic acid for pregnant women) has not been implemented in all health facilities.

268. As regards the acceptance of emergency cases without prepayment, effective application of the measure faces organizational problems; moreover, there are some problems with the disparities between admission modalities, which range from 100 percent reimbursement of fees at the Yalgodo Ouédraogo University Hospital Center (CHUYO) to a lump-sum charge in other hospitals, regardless of the quantities and cost of the drugs used. Whatever modality is applied, there are difficulties in respect of cost recovery because the users of hospital services often equate admission without prepayment with cost-free services.

There are additional local initiatives and experiences, such as the development of mutual health associations and other risk-sharing mechanisms, which are also aimed at improving the public's financial access to health services.

#### *2.2.2.2.6. Increase the financing of the health sector*

269. The share of the health budget in the overall state budget increased from 7.19 percent in 2003 to 7.44 percent in 2004. In response to the undertakings of ECOWAS Heads of State made in 2001 at the AIDS/HIV summit in Abuja, the share of the health budget in the overall state budget should reach 15 percent by 2010.

270. A study on the rates of charge for the services of health professionals and hospitalizations is currently in progress.

271. The study on PNDP financing procedures is nearing completion, and the consultant will present the results of his work to the members of the Monitoring Committee in March 2005.

#### *2.2.2.2.7. Strengthen the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Health*

272. The joint field surveys of 2004 revealed that the concertation frameworks are in place and functional at all levels of the health system.

273. To enhance the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Health, the following activities were carried out in 2004:

- Strengthening of intersectoral collaboration by organizing partnership days bringing together the Ministry of Health and the NGOs/Associations involved in the health area (November 29, 2003) and the Ministry of Health and the promoters of the private health establishments (June 5, 2004);
- Creation of an interministerial study committee focusing on multisectoral health problems (June 2004).

#### *2.2.2.2.8. Functioning of the institutional framework for monitoring*

274. **Joint field surveys:** In the context of monitoring PNDP implementation, the 2004 activities program of the Monitoring Committee calls for joint monitoring and evaluation of PNDP activities. To this end, joint missions made up of senior staff from the Ministry of Health and other ministerial departments, as well as representatives of the development partners, conduct field visits. The joint surveys were conducted between March 9 and 13, 2004 and November 22 and 27, 2004, and covered 8 health regions selected in accordance with the following criteria:

- One (1) health region including an urban district;
- Four (4) health regions including a district surrounding a CHR;
- Three (3) health regions including a district surrounding a CMA.

275. The general objective of these joint surveys is to take stock in the field of the implementation status and results of the PNDP. The specific objectives assigned to these joint missions were to:

- Monitor the implementation of health activities in the districts, using appropriate supports (observation and maintenance guides, data collection tools, etc.);
- Reach consensual observations on the activities carried out in the districts;
- Identify the factors/obstacles limiting achievement of PNDP objectives; and
- Make recommendations aimed at successful PNDP implementation.

276. The eight regional directorates selected by consensus were:

1. Regional Health Directorate of Hauts Bassins: health districts of sector 15, Bobo and Orodara;

2. Regional Health Directorate of the North: CHR of Ouahigouya and CMA of Titao;
3. Regional Health Directorate of the East: CHR of Fada and CMA of Pama;
4. Regional Health Directorate of the Center South: CMA of Pô and CMA of Manga;
5. Regional Health Directorate of the Central Plateau: health districts of Ziniaré and Boussé;
6. Regional Health Directorate of the Sahel: health districts of Dori and Gorom;
7. Regional Health Directorate of the Cascades: health districts of Banfora and Sindou;
8. Regional Health Directorate of the Southwest: health districts of Diébougou and Batié.

277. Eight joint teams were established, one for each axis. These teams, with 6 to 8 members each, were made up of partners and representatives of the other ministerial sectors.

278. In the field, each team paid a courtesy call on the provincial authorities (High Commissioner) before holding working sessions with senior health officials (DRSs, ECDs) and visiting the health facilities scheduled for the purpose. After each visit to a health facility, the teams held meetings to exchange views with the stakeholders in the field: the staff of the health facilities and COGESs.

279. In each district and each health district, the teams held feedback sessions at the ECDs and the CTRS of the administrative center of the health region.

280. These visits and discussions enabled the various missions to learn the implementation status of the PNDS, evaluate successes, identify bottlenecks, and formulate recommendations on the proper operation of the PNDS.

281. **Meetings of the various sectoral and topic-focused commissions:** The various commissions met throughout 2004 to examine the topics assigned to them. Accordingly:

- **The “sectoral approach and monitoring indicators” commission** met on various issues during 2004, in particular the preparation of terms of reference and monitoring guidelines for the study on the financing modalities of the PNDS, the preparation and conduct of the two joint field surveys, and the drafting and adoption of the various reports on these surveys.
- **The human resource development commission:** The commission's work focused on developing the terms of reference for the plan of actions implementing the study on the motivation of health personnel, the adoption of the recommendations from this study, and its action plan.
- **The decentralization commission:** This commission worked primarily on the adoption of the districts' health development plans.

#### 2.2.2.2.3. Combating HIV/AIDS

282. For combating HIV/AIDS, the Government has identified priorities for the 2004-2006 period as regards: (i) strengthening the decentralized and participatory multisectoral approach to fighting HIV/AIDS; (ii) promoting voluntary and anonymous screening; (iii) the assumption of case management of PLHIVs; (iv) improvement in the economic and social management of individuals infected and affected by HIV/AIDS; and (v) inclusion of an anti-HIV/AIDS component in all development projects and programs.

283. In implementing these priorities, its efforts have been focused in particular on improving the financial and geographic accessibility of treatment through the

implementation of specific projects and programs: the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria for ARV subsidization, extension of the program to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PTME), the ESTHER project for inter-hospital partnership, the World Bank Initiative for Access to ARVs, the WHO/OPEC Initiative, and actions with other partners (NGOs, associations, private sector).

284. Prevention efforts are also being made with a view to reducing the population's risks of HIV/AIDS infection through public awareness and information campaigns. To this end, the Government has initiated actions to build the technical capacities and skills of the various stakeholders.

285. In addition, special attention has been devoted to building the capacity for case management of the ill, in particular through the health facilities and the involvement of associations that have medical personnel.

286. These efforts made it possible to reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence. The population and health survey indicates a seroprevalence rate of 1.8 percent (3.7 percent in urban areas and 1.3 percent in rural areas). The results of the same survey also showed that the rate of infection is virtually the same among women (1.8 percent) as among men (1.9 percent). Seroprevalence by sentinel site among women in prenatal consultations yields a prevalence rate of 2.7 percent for the same year (SP/CNLS-IST).

287. An assessment of the actions taken to combat HIV/AIDS and STIs was presented at the fourth session of the CNLS-IST held on December 21, 2004 in Ouagadougou.

288. The aims of this session were to: (i) inform CNLS-IST members of developments as regards the HIV/AIDS epidemic and STIs worldwide and in Burkina Faso; (ii) have exchanges on the intervention strategies developed at the sectoral level; (iii) present Council members with the results of the actions taken since the third session; and (iv) define the outlook for development and implementation of the 2005 National Multisectoral Plan.

289. Six recommendations were adopted at the third CNLS-IST session in December 2003. They were to be implemented by the CNLS-IST Permanent Secretariat during 2004. In addition, the orientations defined by the Council made it possible to prepare the 2004 PNM, which was adopted in February 2004.

#### *2.2.2.2.3.1. Implementation of the recommendations from the third CNLS-IST Session*

290. In view of the problems encountered with implementing activities and the need to better define the strategic approaches for combating HIV/AIDS, the Council's third session imparted important orientations and adopted a number of recommendations to be implemented during 2004. The partners formulated recommendations as well.

291. **The Council's recommendations:** Of the six recommendations formulated by the Council, three have been implemented in their entirety and the other three in part, owing to the fact that the processes involved are to be carried out over the medium term and beyond.

292. **Coordination of actions to combat HIV/AIDS at the decentralized and community levels:** At the decentralized level, the actions were focused on continuing and consolidating experiences with village-level microprojects, in particular through experimentation with private advisory support to strengthen coordination as well as monitoring and evaluation. Periodic meetings were organized in 13 provinces. Private service providers were recruited to build the capacities of decentralized structures through training and skills transfers. These actions were financed by the World Bank. In addition, 32 provinces engaged in

actions aimed at strengthening the establishment of decentralized CNLS-IST structures with financial support from the Republic of China. Finally, a concertation meeting with the chairpersons of the provincial Committees to combat AIDS, organized by the SP/CNLS-IST, made it possible to assess progress to date with the coordination and implementation of activities in each problem and to explain the implementation manual for the decentralization process.

293. At the community level, PAMAC's preparation of the map of structures associated with combating AIDS shed light on the coordination efforts made through the creation of community-level coordination structures at all levels.

294. The process of involving the ministries, institutions, and enterprises was also continued through advocacy and advisory support meetings organized by the SP/CNLS-IST. This advocacy has been continued in order to strengthen the experiences of some NGOs and projects at the decentralized level. The process includes the national workshop on incorporating an anti-HIV/AIDS component in development projects and programs, which was held on February 26-28, 2004 with financial support from the UNDP and Danish cooperation. The aim of this workshop was to enhance understanding of the link that exists between human development and HIV/AIDS and the inclusion of an HIV/AIDS prevention component in development projects and programs.

**295. Strengthening the participation of technical and financial partners in the mobilization and coordination of actions.** Noteworthy developments include the holding of three bimonthly exchange meetings with the UNAIDS Technical Working Group (TWG), participation in the quarterly meetings of the Expanded Group of Technical Partners, and the organization by the SP/CNLS-IST of a meeting to institutionalize the Technical and Financial Partners Group to Combat HIV/AIDS.

296. A first meeting of the Technical and Financial Partners Group was organized on February 18, 2004 to make initial contacts and hold exchanges on the group's mandates and operations. The second meeting planned for July 2004 could not be held.

297. However, it bears noting that the financial partners involved in combating HIV/AIDS have continued and augmented their support for the implementation of the 2004 PNM. Five agreements were signed with, respectively, the African Development Bank, the Kingdom of Belgium, the World Bank's TAP, the Kingdom of Denmark, and the French Republic.

298. The establishment of concerted coordination of United Nations activities was planned through the preparation of a UNDAF report as the agreed frame of reference for all intervention programs relating to combating HIV/AIDS and STIs and to poverty reduction.

**299. Improved financial and geographic accessibility of ARVs.** A tracking of prices carried out by CAMEG reveals a continuing, steady decline in the cost of ARVs in 2004. Moreover, the implementation of multiple initiatives (Global Fund, TAP, Brazilian grant, TAN-ALIZ) has made it possible to subsidize the cost of ARVs at CFAF 5,000 and biological follow-up at CFAF 3,000 and to provide treatment free-of-charge to indigent disease victims. These actions made it possible to increase the number of affected individuals receiving ARV treatment in 27 health dispensary facilities, with the exception of those in Saint Camille, Banfora, and ASS where the number declined. All told, 3,288 patients were enrolled in 2004 as compared to 2,381 in 2003, and 2,698 were receiving ARV treatment as against 1,514 in 2003. Of the 2,698 patients receiving treatment, 2,617 (approximately 97 percent), including 117 children, were covered by various case management initiatives.

300. Twenty-three health structures manage cases through the health facilities and four do so in associated structures. Among the total, seven new health structures were involved in 2004, four of them outside Ouagadougou.

**301. Refinement of the operational system for monitoring and evaluation.** The monitoring and evaluation system was finalized and operationalized in 2004 through: (i) establishment of the operational mechanism for monitoring and evaluation; (ii) the preparation and dissemination of the monitoring and evaluation manual; (iii) implementation of the guidelines on the monitoring and evaluation system; and (iv) introduction of the computerized database by means of software installation, training of reference group members, and the recruitment of the data manager.

**302. Drafting of a communications strategy on combating HIV/AIDS and STIs.** The Council's communication plan, prepared in 2002, was implemented in part in 2004 through the launch of the website on November 22, 2004, the dissemination of the half-yearly information bulletin on surveillance of the epidemic, the dissemination of the quarterly information review of the SP/CNLS-IST, the publication of print articles and preparation of radio broadcasts, the establishment of the Journalists' Network to Combat HIV/AIDS, the field inspection visits on message dissemination conducted by the SP/CNLS-IST, and the preparation of terms of reference for developing the integrated communications strategy taking account of an adaptation of the IEC/CCC strategy currently being formulated.

**303. Strengthened prevention efforts to reduce the vulnerability of youth.** The actions aimed at reducing the vulnerability of youth to HIV/AIDS were continued and strengthened in 2004 with support from the technical and financial partners. These actions are included in the activities of the community-level sector and some ministries.

304. At the ministry level, the actions concerned: (i) the finalization of curricula, preparation of an instructional guide, and the design of an information brief on HIV/AIDS and STIs; (ii) the training of 350 educational supervisors emerging from the ENSK, 72 young supervisors, and 96 parents in parent-child communications techniques, as well as 422 school directors from the 211 Basic Education Centers (CEBs), 300 facilitators from Professional Centers for Formal Literacy Training (CPEFS), and 359 religious leaders in CCC/STI/HIV/AIDS; (iii) the conduct of 120 educational discussion groups and the creation of a listening center for youth in Zandoma; (iv) promotional campaigns for youth on female and male condoms; (v) a voluntary screening campaign in the schools and universities; (vi) the writing and validation of the consultation report on youth and HIV, presented at the World AIDS Conference in Bangkok; and (vii) targeted interventions with 111,000 students and nonstudents and pregnant women aged 15-24 in the cities of Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, Kaya, and Ouahigouya.

305. At the community level, large-scale public awareness campaigns have been conducted with the traditional and religious communities: active chastity promotion efforts and programs for girls no longer living with their families, the operation of an education and advisory center in the East region, the preparation of teaching curricula in the primary schools of the Koya and Ouahigouya dioceses, training for teachers and members of Parents' Associations, and educational activities with youth in churches, mosques, and temples throughout the national territory.

**306. Recommendations of the technical and financial partners:** All the recommendations made by the technical and financial partners have been fulfilled. These are:

**307. Implementation of the plan to strengthen the SP/CNLS-IST.** Implementation of the institutional support program for building SP/CNLS-IST capacities for the 2004-2005

period began with the establishment of the steering committee for that program (Decision No. 2004-018/PRES/CNLS-IST of September 7, 2004). The financing requirement for this program totals CFAF 3.35 billion, including CFAF 2.09 billion in 2004 and CFAF 1.26 billion in 2005. A concertation meeting of partners held on March 26, 2004 gave them the opportunity to announce their contributions.

**308. Mid-term review of the 2002-2005 CLS.** The review process began in January 2004 with the validation of the terms of reference prepared in November 2003. The review was conducted by means of sectoral studies carried out from November 2003 to October 2004, and the report was validated in November 2004. Completion of this review necessitated the establishment of a multipartner steering committee and a technical committee formed by it (Order No. 2004-0003/PRES/CSNLS-IST of February 6, 2004).

**309. Need to prioritize preventive actions from a multisectoral perspective and to strengthen overall case management actions.** Prevention and case management activities are at the core of combating HIV/AIDS and STIs. The action plans of all the intervention sectors basically cover Axes I, III, and IV of the Strategic Framework, it being understood that medical case management is reserved exclusively for the health sector and the associated structures and NGOs.

**310. More dynamic coordination of interventions by the technical and financial partners.** One noteworthy development is the regular holding of the periodic meetings of the GTEs and GTTs as frameworks for information exchange and harmonization of the various partners' approaches.

*2.2.2.2.3.2. Implementation of the 2004 National Multisectoral Plan (PNM)*

311. The PNM defines the various interventions relating to combating HIV/AIDS and STIs. It is drawn up and implemented annually. The 2004 PNM is aimed at consolidating the gains of 2003 and meeting the challenges of combating HIV/AIDS and STIs in 2004.

312. The financing of the 2004 PNM was obtained through the implementation of the projects and programs developed or the targeted support obtained on the basis of special requests to the technical and financial partners.

313. In 2004, the resources mobilized (CFAF 16.04 billion) exceeded the level projected in the Strategic Framework (CFAF 15,104,005,422). This is because of the advocacy efforts to mobilize resources following the donor roundtable on HIV/AIDS and the involvement of new partners (Global Fund, bilateral and multilateral partners).

**Table 26: Financial execution of the 2004 PNM (in billions of CFA francs)**

Sector of intervention	Programmed amount of 2001-2005 CSLS	Amount mobilized 2004 (1)	Amount executed 2004 (2)	Implementation rate (2)/(1)
Ministerial	8.15	6.73	5.28	78.45%
Private	0.24	00	00	0.0%
Community-level	4.42	6.51	5.10	78.34%
Decentralized	0.78	1.73	1.37	79.19%
Coordination structure	1.51	1.07	0.90	84.11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.10</b>	<b>16.04</b>	<b>12.65</b>	<b>78.87%</b>

Source: CNLS/IST.

314. However, the overall implementation rate in terms of the amount mobilized is only 78.87 percent owing to the low level of disbursement of the announced resources, despite the fact that the agreements had been signed with the Government. The problems persist owing to the unwieldiness of some of the

procedures of the multilateral and bilateral partners, resulting in the late startup of programmed activities.

315. In general, the implementation of the 2004 PNM was characterized by intensification of the activities to combat HIV/AIDS and STIs in all sectors of intervention. A detailed overview of PNM implementation is provided below in the form of a listing of performance by sector. :

- (i) Strengthened prevention and voluntary screening promotion activities.
- (ii) Strengthened medical case management of PLHIVs through improved access to ARVs thanks to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, the MAP, private initiatives, and NGOs.
- (iii) Strengthened coordination activities through improvements in the technical and operational capacities of the coordination structures.
- (iv) The conduct of studies (EDS IV, National accounts on HIV/AIDS in Burkina Faso for 2003).
- (v) Strengthening of CVDs by increasing the number of centers and organizing campaigns.
- (vi) Preparation of the monitoring and evaluation manual for the implementation of activities to combat HIV/AIDS and STIs.
- (vii) Completion of the mid-term review of the 2001-2005 Strategic Framework for Combating HIV/AIDS.
- (viii) Strengthening the involvement of projects and programs in combating HIV/AIDS and STIs.

#### *2.2.2.2.3.3. Implementation of the 2001-2005 CSLS activities by sector of intervention*

316. Five sectors of intervention to combat HIV/AIDS and STIs have been identified. These are:

317. **The ministerial sector.** This sector includes the health subsector and a subsector for other ministerial departments. For the health subsector, actions have been focused primarily on broadening and consolidating medical case management, on the one hand, and fleshing out the surveillance system for the epidemic on the other.

318. As regards prevention of the epidemic, the PTME program to prevent MCT was extended to four new health districts in 2004, thus increasing the number of those applying the program to the current eight. In all these districts combined, 35 health facilities have incorporated MCT/HIV services in their minimum package of activities.

319. From January to September 2004, at all sites taken together, 21,048 pregnant women had prenatal consultations for the first time in health facilities offering MCT/HIV services.

320. In accordance with Council orientations, 18 ministries prepared and implemented action plans in 2004, as compared to 17 ministries in 2003 and 11 in 2002. Furthermore, the number of ministries and institutions involved and that have Ministerial Committees to combat AIDS and STIs increased from 23 ministries in 2003 to 26 ministries and two institutions in 2004.

321. As compared to a forecast of CFAF 1,188,396,254, expenditures actually made came to CFAF 926,264,935, yielding an implementation rate of 77.94 percent, a considerable improvement over the 2003 level.

322. The community-level sectors are represented by the associations, the NGOs, and the grassroots organizations (religious groups and traditional organizations). The activities of the sector primarily involved:

- (i) Prevention of the transmission of STIs and HIV/AIDS to the population and target groups involved 110,000 persons, 40 percent of whom were men and 60 percent women. Some 14,000 youths received training in avoiding at-risk behavior.
- (ii) Counseling on voluntary screening, which made it possible to establish four new centers in 2004 at the national level (reaching about 63,000 youth), in particular in the school and university environments (21,551 persons reached as against a projection of 15,000).
- (iii) Case management of individuals infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, with about 13,000 infected individuals benefiting from support from the partners, and 70,000 orphans and vulnerable children covered as well as their host families.
- (iv) Enhanced capacities of associated structures.

323. Against a forecast of CFAF 5.3 billion, the sector mobilized CFAF 6.5 billion, yielding a mobilization rate of 122.6 percent. This performance is explained by the sustained support of partners, in particular the NGOs, in carrying out remarkable projects in the field.

324. **The private sector (enterprises and corporations).** All in all, there are few enterprises that have action plans. The situation in the sector did show some change from 2003, however. Indeed, 18 enterprises, as compared to 12 in 2003, have Enterprise Anti-AIDS and STI Committees (CELSs). Twelve enterprises have developed action plans following an analysis of the HIV/AIDS situation and the response to it. Of these twelve, nine have implemented their action plans. It should further be noted that seven enterprises have engaged in prevention and care management activities without using the strategic planning processes.

325. While the forecast for resource mobilization from the technical and financial partners was for CFAF 88.5 million, no resources were forthcoming. However, efforts were made by enterprises to make it possible to carry out the various activities. Noteworthy in this regard is the financial support from ONATEL, in the amount of CFAF 60 million, for implementing its action plan, and from SONABEL, in the form of a 1 percent levy on the wages of its 1,500 employees in all categories.

326. This situation is explained by the poor financial situation of some enterprises, difficulties with the mobilization of resources from partners, the lack of dynamism of CELS members, and the insufficient advocacy of the senior managers of enterprises to trigger their commitment to financing action plans.

327. **The decentralized sector (provinces).** The change in the number of structures put in place during 2004 is quite significant. In addition to the 45 Provincial Committees to Combat AIDS and STIs (CPLSs) established in 2003, 25 new Departmental Committees to Combat AIDS and STIs (CDLSs), 13 Commune-level Committees to Combat AIDS and STIs (CCLSs), 79 Sectoral Communal Committees to Combat AIDS and STIs (CSCLSs), and 2,057 Village-level Committees to combat AIDS and STIs (CVLSs) were established in 2004.

328. Actions were oriented primarily toward public awareness and education campaigns, the promotion of condom use, community management of the cases of infected and affected persons, the case management of orphans, income-generating activities, etc.

329. The multisectoral approach was continued and strengthened in the 13 provinces targeted by the PA-PMLS with financial support from the World Bank. The pilot experiment in Gaoua was broadened to 32 provinces which had action plans, with support from the Republic of China. The implementation of community-level microprojects in 11 provinces was made possible through the financial support of the African Development Bank.

330. **In the coordination sector**, efforts in 2004 were basically focused on the introduction of an operational system for the monitoring and evaluation of interventions and the preparation of a support program for capacity building at the SP/CNLS-IST, which provided coordination and monitoring of their implementation.

331. **In terms of the outlook**, 2005 will be devoted to preparing the second Strategic Framework for Combating HIV/AIDS and STIs for the 2006-2010 period. This document, the preparation of which will involve all stakeholders in the fight against HIV/AIDS and STIs, will be subject to validation during a special session of the Council planned for the purpose in June 2005. Upon completion of this process, a donor roundtable will be organized to mobilize additional resources. In addition, in 2006 it is planned to begin several projects with support from the technical and financial partners.

#### 2.2.2.2.4. Safe drinking water and sanitation

332. **Restatement of objectives:** In respect of access to safe drinking water in 2004, the objectives were to: (i) develop a logical framework for the framework program on the reform of the management and maintenance system for water supply infrastructure in rural and semi-urban areas; (ii) seek financing for carrying out the national rural and semi-urban water supply project; (iii) seek financing for the review of the national sanitation strategy; (iv) develop a sanitation plan for four secondary population centers; (v) prepare the 2004-2008 strategic plan of ONEA for the urban areas; and (vi) drill 1,000 boreholes, build 12 simplified water supply systems (AEPs), and rehabilitate 500 boreholes.

333. **Achievements:** The logical framework of the framework program on the reform of the management and maintenance system for water supply infrastructure in rural and semi-urban areas was developed two years ago. It was financed by the AFD. As regards carrying out the national rural and semi-urban water supply project and the review of the national sanitation strategy, financing was provided under the Phase 2 of the Danish Support Program for the Water and Sanitation Sector (PADSEA II), for which the financing agreement was signed on November 5, 2004. Strategic sanitation plans have been developed for four secondary population centers, together with a 2004-2008 strategic plan for the ONEA. For water supply points, the objectives for drilling boreholes were largely met (1,542 completed as compared to a forecast of 1,000), except in the case of the mini-AEPs (seven completed instead of the projected 12). In contrast, the rehabilitation work fell short of expectations (394 boreholes rehabilitated as compared to the projection of 500).

Table 27: Status of 2004 AEP program execution

Designation	Forecast	Actual	Completion rate
Drilling of boreholes	1,000	1,542	154.2%
Construction of mini-AEPs	12	07	58%
Rehabilitation of boreholes	500	394	78.8%
Strategic sanitation plans for four secondary population centers	04	04	100 %

Preparation of the 2004-2008 strategic plan for the ONEA	01	01	100 %
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Source: DGAEP.

334. In terms of impact, the various efforts completed contributed to improving the supply of safe drinking water and access to basic sanitation infrastructures. For example:

- Proper supply of safe drinking water to 590,000 additional persons in rural and semi-urban areas;
- An increase in the urban water supply coverage rate from 80 percent to 82 percent; and
- A coverage rate for improved sanitation up by 5 percentage points (from 40 percent to 45 percent) in Ouagadougou and the same amount in Bobo (from 20 percent to 25 percent).

Table 28: Monitoring indicators for safe drinking water

Designation	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Forecast	Actual
Number of provinces with at least 50 percent coverage	11	6	4	4	4	4
50%<No. of prov.<75%	20	20	21	21	10	21
Number of provinces with greater than 75 percent coverage	14	19	20	20	31	20
Secondary centers equipped	5	0	10	30	40	7
Outage rate of human-powered pumps	25%	25%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Access to safe drinking water (creation of new water supply points)	1,034	817	737	600	1,000	1,542

Source: DGAEP.

335. **The outlook** for 2005 includes the conduct of a national inventory of drinking water supply points so as to have a "starting point" for developing a national framework program for rural and semi-urban areas in the context of achieving the MDGs; the review of the national sanitation strategy; implementation of the action plan for the public-private partnership (PPP) in the area of urban water supply; implementation of the 2004-2008 strategic plan of ONEA as regards the supply of safe drinking water and access to sanitation infrastructures in the urban centers; and continuation of the major projects and programs pertaining to the supply of safe drinking water and sanitation in rural and urban areas.

#### 2.2.2.2.5. Living conditions

##### 2.2.2.2.5.1 Housing and city planning

336. In the sub-sector of Housing and City Planning, action has occurred in the areas of regulation, urban space management, housing, and construction.

337. **City planning:** In order to regulate and harmonize urban interventions, a city planning and construction code was drawn up. The draft, submitted to a validation workshop attended by Ministry officials, will be submitted to the Government and National Assembly in 2005 for approval. In addition to completion of the Urban Development Master Plan (SDAU) for the towns of Gourcy, Solenzo, and Ziniaré begun in 2003, plans for Pouytenga, Toma, and Réo were drawn up in 2004, bringing to 35 the number of *communes* with an SDAU. The Department continued its policy of parcellization, making lots available to the population. Eighteen operations were

carried out in 2004, bringing the number of parcellized towns to 268 out of the country's 350 main *département*-level towns. In Ouagadougou, within the framework of bilateral cooperation with the Netherlands, we drew up a Master Plan for Development of the Greater Ouagadougou Area (*Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement du Grand-Ouaga, SDAGO*).

338. Measures taken to implement this Plan have made it possible to:

- build satellite housing developments, including Sector 19 in 2004, with the provision of nearly 1,178 serviced parcels;
- develop a program aimed at creating Housing Centers that promote the housing construction trades and assist young school dropouts.

339. Operations aimed at readying parcels for sale have resulted in the acquisition of 3,645 parcels, out of a target of 4,000, in Ouagadougou, Ouahigouya, Sapaga, and Garango, and the installation of over 40 km of sewers and gutters. They will be made available to the population for further development.

#### 2.2.2.2.5.2 Improvement of living conditions

340. **In housing**, the Department's efforts have essentially dealt with:

- support for the activities of private real estate developers (e.g., AZIMMO, SOCOGIB, BTM) through facilitation of access to sites for housing construction;
- the process of establishing the Housing Bank (*Banque de l'Habitat*) through contacts with development partners with a view to obtaining their technical and financial support;
- continuation of the Department's policy regarding decent low-cost housing. The Housing Bank will be extremely helpful in this regard;
- completion of the second tranche of construction of 20 dwellings, out of a program of 185 begun in 2003;
- completion of Terms of Reference (TOR) for actual preparation in 2005 of a national urban development and housing strategy.

341. In addition, within the context of support to other government agencies and entities, the Department of Infrastructure, Transportation and Housing served as contracting authority for the following construction projects:

- National heroes' memorial in Ouagadougou, in 2000;
- Administrative office building for the MAHRH in Ouagadougou, in 2000;
- Administrative R+5 office building begun in 2002;
- Offices of the Directorate of Pharmaceutical Services, begun in 2003;
- Headquarters of FESPACO in 2004; and
- House of Representatives (*Hôtel des députés*).

342. In terms of promoting local construction materials, the Ministry of Infrastructures continued its research on local materials in 2004 in collaboration with the University of Ouagadougou. In this connection, the purchase of an X-ray diffractometer for the Locomat project would be helpful for further study of the Burkina Faso's clays.

343. **Cartography**: the following activities took place in 2004: (i) continuation of top-priority cartography with a 37-sheet aerial photographic study and production of 18 maps; (ii) completion of plans for the cities of Ouagadougou and Bobodioulasso

(maps currently available at IGB (*Institut géographique du Burkina*) sales outlets; and (iii) steps to secure funding for the purchase of an aerial photography aircraft, the lack of which is a serious hindrance to national cartographic activity and map production.

344. **Improvement of living conditions:** Activities in 2004 in this area mainly dealt with: (i) rainwater drainage and sanitation; this consisted of the completion of works involved in developing areas along the Zogona Canal, i.e., installation of public lighting and social, educational and athletic facilities, at a total cost of CFAF 490 million, and continuation of work to equip the Wemtenga Canal at a total cost of CFAF 4.078 billion, for which the execution rate was 85 percent. The following are to be completed by March 2005: (ii) waste management, including works related to improvement of the waste management system and completion of supplemental works on authorized landfill sites at a cost of about CFAF 1.150 billion; (iii) road rehabilitation in Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, and medium-sized cities, begun in 2003 and continued in 2004. Road rehabilitation (i.e. paving) work in Ouagadougou (11.4 km) was completed and similar work is underway in Bobo-Dioulasso (7.4 km) and will end in April 2005 for a total cost of about CFAF 9.720 billion. These works achieved an execution rate of over 77 percent. All of these activities were financed by IDA under the Third Urban Project (PACVU).

345. In the area of *commune*-level facilities, the German cooperation agency KfW injected over CFAF 3.350 million during 2004 into the construction of social and commercial facilities affecting about 30 urban *communes* (townships.)

346. In the five medium-sized towns of Ouahigouya, Kaya, Koudougou, Dédougou, and Banfora, 15 km of streets are being paved at a total cost of CFAF 1.7 billion funded by the Republic of China. Works, which began in 2004, will continue through 2005.

#### 2.2.2.6. *Social protections and promotion of women*

347. **Social protection:** The Government has demonstrated a willingness to address the problems of the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups in its poverty reduction efforts. This willingness manifested itself in 2001 through the creation of a Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity, the main mandate of which is to promote national cohesion by fostering a spirit of solidarity and by proposing mechanisms in which the Government, the development partners, and civil society can play complementary roles. Activities occurring in 2004 are described below.

348. In the area of early childhood education, 9,311 children were enrolled in, and regularly attended, the various day-care centers (*garderies populaires*) located in the 13 regions. For their operation, these centers received subsidies in the form of foodstuffs, playground equipment, and pharmaceutical products. In order to clarify its vision for the management of this subsector, the Government approved a national policy paper on integrated early childhood development, as well as new legal texts regulating the establishment and operation of structures intended to accommodate this segment of the population.

349. In addition, efforts in the area of at-risk children were successful in resolving 335 child custody cases, 286 child support cases, and 36 missing children cases. The protection and defense of these children entailed 1,071 counseling sessions and 3,152 home visits.

350. Regarding the improvement of the living and educational conditions of pupils registered as socially disadvantaged, 10,987 pupils in academic difficulty were recorded; 152 sponsors identified; 1,271 pupils monitored in their studies; 1,081 pupils placed in primary and secondary establishments; 9,500 orphans and/or at-risk

children were enrolled in school; and 5,024 disadvantaged school-age children were provided with school supplies and materials. Concerning the orphans and at-risk children, it should be noted that the strategic framework for provision of services to them was validated.

351. In connection with the promotion of children's rights, the provincial Children's Parliaments were helped to carry out their activities through the organization of 26 workshops. Information and outreach activities on the topic of children's rights were carried out. Thus, 204 educational talks, 62 film/debate forums, 32 radio broadcasts, and 16 lectures were held. In addition, the Parliament drew up and approved its 2004-2005 action plan and held its second session in December 2004.

352. In addition, "*Priorite Enfant*" (Focus on Children) magazine, of which 3,000 copies were produced, made a modest contribution to the protection and promotion of children's rights in 2004.

353. Outreach efforts targeting children and young people in particularly difficult circumstances (ECPD) are being pursued in both 'open' and 'closed' environments. In an open environment, of 890 ECPD identified: 555 received socio-educational counseling; 87 were placed in apprenticeships with craftspeople; 180 received psychotherapy and 130 underwent psychological assessment; 1,282 counseling sessions occurred; 123 socio-cultural and athletic counseling sessions were organized; 5,430 baths were provided; 521 instances of primary health care were provided; 358 ECPD received clothing; 90 literacy training sessions were organized; 6,420 meal tickets were distributed; and 120 child/family reunifications were achieved.

354. As for outreach organized in a closed environment, the special education center (*Centre d'Education Spécialisée et de Formation de Gampèla*, CESF) at Gampela and the children's center in Orodara (*Maison de l'enfance André Dupont de Orodara*, MEADO) provided services in 2004 to 277 ECPD. The activities of these two centers are organized around four themes, i.e., socialization, school enrollment, vocational training, and production in the areas of livestock and market gardening.

355. In addition, efforts to combat child trafficking continued to be needed in 2004 due to the persistence of the phenomenon. Indeed, 394 victimized children were intercepted, mainly by the Regional Directorates for Social Welfare and National Solidarity of the Est and Hauts-Bassins regions, and were taken into care. The combined efforts of the police and the various regional social welfare directorates uncovered five trafficking networks, four of which were dismantled with the arrest of 41 traffickers (16 tried and convicted, 10 remanded for trial, 6 currently on trial, and 9 not yet tried). Outreach activities related to the phenomenon involved 114 informational talks; 36 film showings; 69 working meetings with watch committees (*Comités de Vigilance et de Surveillance*, CVS); and 13 deterrent patrols. These activities affected 700,000 people.

356. As for activities involved in caring for the victims of child trafficking, the following occurred: 62 children placed in training workshops were monitored; 160 children were placed; and 51 counseling sessions took place. In order to step up anti-trafficking efforts at the regional level, a cooperation agreement was signed between Mali and Burkina regarding trans-border trafficking.

357. In the area of promotion of income-generating activities, the main activities accomplished are the following: obtention of funds for 23 associations; development of 24 micro-projects; 60 follow-up visits to girls trained in Sourou province; 40 family helpers trained and placed in families; 20 female weavers re-trained; 46 girls in difficult circumstances provided with pre-vocational training; and 200 girls trained in home economics. In addition, 493 girls trained at the girls' production and training

center were provided with production kits, with each receiving a revolving fund of CFAF 270,000.

358. In terms of improvement of maternal and child health through efforts to combat harmful traditional practices, the main activities were the following: 569 talks and 53 film showings on the subject of female genital mutilation (FMG); 14 radio broadcasts; 31 theater presentations; 2 workshops organized on FMG; 500 deterrent and outreach patrols conducted. In addition, 55 physicians of the CM and Health Districts were trained in techniques for surgical repair of excision-related injuries; 18 members of the provincial FMG-prevention committees (*Comités Provinciaux de Lutte contre la Pratique de l'Excision*, CPLPE) were trained in document-management techniques.

359. In order to promote a spirit of solidarity within the populace, over 690 people received support in the form of foodstuffs and articles of prime necessity.

360. In the area of prevention and management of natural disasters, 889 catastrophic events (fires, floods, damage caused by animals) were reported: 53 resulted in investigatory visits; 70 tons of cereal grains, 15 bales of used clothing, 1,723 sleeping mats and 698 blankets were delivered to 13 provinces affected by the events; 38 requests for assistance were investigated; and 31 talks on disaster prevention were organized.

361. Concerning the socio-economic reinsertion of returnees, some interventions were developed. These included in particular the continued registration of returnees, 6,266 of whom were recorded, and implementation of the plan for support for socio-economic reinsertion of returnees. Eight of the 10 programs were implemented to various degrees; all recorded returnees were brought back to their place of origin. In addition, 164 returnee-monitoring visits were conducted. In the first quarter of 2004, 17,189 repatriated school children received school supplies valued at CFAF 25 million.

362. Several interventions on behalf of handicapped persons were undertaken: 29 associations received support for the development of micro-projects; 112 handicapped school children were identified and dealt with; 410 handicapped identification cards were issued; 34 tricycle wheelchairs were purchased; 600 tires were distributed; 41 activity follow-up visits were conducted; 68 home visits conducted; the International Day of Disabled Persons was celebrated in Bobo-Dioulasso; 10 motorized tricycle wheelchairs and 220 tricycle wheelchairs were purchased at a cost of CFAF 40 million. Assistance for mobility and autonomy resulted in the construction of access ramps to the Ministry and the provision of 500 scooters valued at CFAF 309 million intended for handicapped school children in 15 provinces.

363. The concerns of the aged were addressed to a certain extent. The following should be noted: the registration of 150 elderly persons; the organization of 37 working meetings with associations for the aged; the conduct of 255 support/counseling sessions; and the celebration of the National Day of Disabled Persons. On that occasion, the national council for the aged received CFAF 10 million derived from contributions made during the month of solidarity.

364. Regarding needy and socially excluded persons: 14 instances of social exclusion were recorded; 17 talks were delivered on the subject of social exclusion; 57 home visits were conducted for the benefit of the socially excluded; 175 indigent persons were registered; 16 residents of the homeless shelter (*Cours de Solidarité*) were reintegrated into their families; 111 beneficiaries received foodstuffs and articles of prime necessity; and 5 micro-projects involving 10 associations of

disadvantaged persons received subsidies totaling CFAF 10 million. In addition, two houses were constructed for the benefit of needy families in Ouagadougou.

365. Planned activities include the Government's finalization, during 2005, of the Burkina Faso Social Protection Strategy Paper.

366. **Promotion of Women:** the Government has begun a series of interventions on behalf of women with a view to improving their socio-economic status.

367. Thus, nine Women's Centers have been built and equipped in various provinces. In order to afford women access to safe water, 18 boreholes were dug and equipped.

368. Moreover, in order to foster the establishment of women's associations and to broaden their initiatives on behalf of women's economic development, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, through the national shea nut project, has provided women's groups and associations with technologies to enable the various groups and associations to process shea nut butter easily and efficiently. Along the same lines, some women's groups and associations have received equipment that will facilitate domestic chores (grain mills and dehullers), and also enable women to engage in income-generating activities (e.g., motorized pumps, looms, sewing machines.)

369. In addition, in the context of developing women's human resources and enhancing their skills, a series of training operations was organized for several women. This involved training in the areas of micro-project development and monitoring, lobbying techniques, maintenance of boreholes and village hydraulics, fabric dyeing, and production of shea nut butter.

370. In the area of expanding the role of women in environmental management and improving living standards, about 400 women received training and outreach on the following topics: environmental management and waste recycling, sustainable management of non-wood forest products and the promotion of community-level micro-enterprises, development of micro-projects on anti-desertification, and tree nursery techniques. Officials of the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and some opinion leaders have also received training in incorporating of gender issues into development projects and programs.

371. In the area of institution building, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women drew up its policy paper on the promotion of women, which was approved in September 2004 by the Council of Ministers. This action was accompanied by the development and start-up of the website entitled "*Femmes Leaders*" (Women Leaders).

372. With a view to enhancing the attention paid to gender issues in projects and programs, the Government developed in 2004 a manual that sets out an approach to integrating gender issues into the design, implementation, and monitoring of Burkina Faso's development policies, programs, and projects. This manual, which is proposed as a guidance tool for the use of all development actors, is to be reviewed in the light of the National Gender Policy currently under development.

### **2.2.2.3. Employment opportunities and income-generating activities**

373. During 2004, in the context of implementing the PRSP and expanding job opportunities and income-generating activities for the poor, various measures were planned in several areas, including support to productive sectors, capacity building, and institutional reforms in the rural sector.

### 2.2.2.3.1. Agricultural subsector: expansion of plant production

374. In the area of cropping, certain goals were set in 2004. The most important of these have to do with accelerating the implementation of action plans for production streams; coordinating phytosanitary treatments against pests; increasing farm productivity through the dissemination of technological innovations in crop production; continued improvement in the management of soil fertility and agricultural mechanization; greater income diversification for producers; professionalization of those involved in the sector; and support to their organizations.

375. In order to reach these goals, certain activities were carried out in 2004, with the results, in terms of crop production, described below.

**376. Accelerated implementation of action plans for production streams:** in 2004, one production stream action plan was initiated, i.e., the cereals action plan, which commenced activity in June with the establishment of the management unit, and the development and implementation of the program start-up budget covering the period from August-December 2004.

377. In this connection, development of the action plan for fruits and vegetables ended in September 2004, and its operationalization resulted, in addition to the fruit terminal which is expected to facilitate the marketing of fruits and vegetables, in the creation on November 18, 2004 of the produce marketing concern *Société Burkinabé des Fruits et Légumes* (SOBFEL), in accordance with a recommendation emerging from the 8<sup>th</sup> National Farmers' Day in December 2003. The establishment of SOBFEL is expected to restart this production stream by helping to better organize actors involved in it.

**378. Coordination of phytosanitary treatments against pests:** Plant crops received phytosanitary treatments. In connection with coordination of the treatment, a number of products were approved for use in Burkina Faso. Treatment products entering the country are subject to inspection. In 2004, controls were stepped up and about 769,097 tons of products were inspected prior to importation, 12 types of generic pesticides were inspected at the borders, an effort that involved 11,080 liters and 120 tons of substances. In order to make the products more readily available, the sale of pesticides was decentralized to the Regional Directorates and surveillance and prevention mechanisms were put in place.

**379. Greater farm productivity:** innovative plant production technologies were disseminated with the establishment of 494 rural demonstration plots for maize (Massongo variety), rice (FKR 19 variety), cowpeas (kvx varieties), soybeans, and *mucuna pruriens* (an edible-seed and cover crop.)

**380. Management of soil fertility and mechanization:** In order to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural activity, there is a need to restore soil fertility, prevent desertification, and improve water management. In this connection, continued implementation of the "200,000 manure pits" operation, which began in 2003, resulted in the creation of 240,746 manure pits during 2004, for an execution rate of 120 percent, with fertilizer production estimated at 1,203,730 tons, i.e., enough to fertilize about 240,746 ha of crops. In 2005, the goal is to create 500,000 manure pits.

381. Soil restoration was accompanied by mechanization of agricultural activity. Producers were given agricultural equipment, including plows, carts, pedal-operated pumps, motorized pumps, and tractors, enabling them to increase their productivity. Soil restoration and mechanization efforts are being supported through the Integrated Soil Fertility Action Plan (PAGIFS) and the Agricultural Mechanization Action Plan (PAMA). These various interventions have yielded the following results:

- Greater farm productivity leading to greater quantities produced and, in turn, improved agricultural incomes;
- Increased equipment of farms and improved soil fertility, which permit shorter fallow periods, greater productivity and larger crops, as a result of several interventions under PAMA and PAGIFS;
- Protection, via phytosanitary treatment, of about 24,865 ha of cropped and fallow lands against locusts, and reduced crop losses;
- Perceptible improvement in market garden crops due to support/counseling on market gardening perimeters;
- Mastery of production techniques due to producer's adoption of technical and technological innovations;
- Contribution to the effective reinsertion of returnees from Cote d'Ivoire as a result of the implementation of micro-projects financed under the PNDSA II enabling returnees to engage in income-generating activities.

382. Small-scale village irrigation: objectives for 2004 included:

- Oversight and implementation of 3,051.5 ha of rudimentary lowlands development;
- Construction of 92 market garden wells, 151 manually-operated boreholes, 8 water retention basins, and 9 traditional water storage ponds (*boullis*);
- Support/advisory services to actors involved in small-scale irrigation, particularly in the form of an outreach/information campaign and 13 training sessions in each agricultural region; organization of 4 inter-regional study trips and 13 intra-regional exchange visits; and development of training and information materials in French and in national languages;
- Monitoring/evaluation of activities and interventions through the deployment of at least one monitoring/supervision mission to each agricultural region; the gathering and processing of statistical data; a survey on the increase in producers' incomes and technology adoption;
- Additional production totaling 44,823 tons of agricultural produce on 9,744 ha distributed among 818 sites;
- Provision of inputs and agricultural equipment to small-scale irrigated producers, and particularly the purchase of 217.064 tons of maize and cowpea seed, 160,500 tree seedlings, 1,827.25 tons of fertilizer, 3,450 liters of pesticides, 240 motorized pumps, 5,168 pedal-operated pumps, 45 motorized tillers, 14,386 miscellaneous irrigation-related items and accessories;
- Development of the national strategy for sustainable development of irrigated agriculture.

383. An interim implementation strategy has been defined in order to guide the conduct and implementation of all planned interventions and activities, the results of which are set out in the following table.

Table 29 Small-scale irrigation objectives: implementation status

Activity	Forecast	Actual	Implementation rate	Remarks
Lowlands development (ha)	3 051.5	2 445.5	80.14%	
<b>Completion of water control works</b>				
Water retention basins (unit)	8	4	50%	Service provider is behind schedule in works implementation
Manual boreholes (unit)	200	200	100%	
<b>Support/advisory services to actors</b>				
National workshop	0	2		Over 50,000 producers were affected, including at least 14,000 women  380 participants, 25% of whom were women  10,301 agents and producers trained, 19% of whom were women  143 participants, including 19 women
Regional workshops	13	13	100%	
Lectures/discussions	0	4		
Training	13 sessions	13 sessions	100%	
Study trips/visits	4	4	100%	
Intra-regional visits	13	13	100%	
Production of informational, outreach and training materials	1	8	800%	
<b>Monitoring/ evaluation of interventions</b>				
Monitoring/evaluation mission	13	13	100%	Monitoring/evaluation sheets  1 report
Monitoring/evaluation tools	2	6	300%	
Report preparation	1	1	100%	
<b>Physical implementation</b>				The low execution rate is due to problems associated with the (purely voluntary) introduction of the MAHRH/FCPB protocol for regulating input supplies to producers and for planning.
Sites	818	742	90.7%	
Surface areas (ha)	9 744	6 337	65.03%	
Production (tons)	45 832	24 042	52.45%	
<b>Mobilization of inputs and agricultural equipment</b>				
Purchase of inputs and equipment for 2003-2004				Service provider responsible for fertilizer supply is behind schedule in execution of his contract
Seed	214	217	101.4%	
Tree seedlings	160,500	160,500	100%	
Fertilizer	2,950	961	32.5%	

Activity	Forecast	Actual	Implementation rate	Remarks
Pesticides	4,450	3,450	77.52%	
Motorized pumps	240	240	100%	
Pedal-operated pumps	5,238	5,168	98.66%	
Rototillers	43	43	100%	
Irrigation accessories/equipment	48,900	41,040	83.92%	
Miscellaneous equipment	5,000	5,002	100.04%	
<b>Development of national strategy for sustainable development of irrigated agriculture</b>	1	1	100%	National strategy paper on sustainable development of irrigated agriculture has been completed and approved by Government

Source: PPIV

384. In addition, the PPIV has carried out accompanying measures, including support for the construction of live hedges, embankments, and irrigated perimeters. Indeed, 248,874 linear meters of defensive live hedges were installed in the course of the 2003/2004 cropping season.

385. Small-scale irrigation helps not only to improve food security by boosting dry-season production, but also to create many rural jobs. During the 2003/2004 season, over 31,685 workers found employment involving dry-season production. In addition, it has eased the reinsertion of returnees from Côte d'Ivoire via the financing of 657 micro-projects involving dry-season plant production valued at CFAF 1,001,217,426. In sum, it generated an additional 24,000 tons of food crop production valued at CFAF 2.151 billion.

386. Plans for the 2004/2005 dry-season campaign, which will emphasize intensification and diversification based on selected micro-projects, include: 17,800 ha of surface planted, of which 7,437 ha to maize, 1,371 ha to cowpeas, 654 ha to cassava, 5,100 ha to vegetables, 2,700 ha to fruit and 580 ha to other crops (e.g. watermelon, sweet potato, groundnut, etc.). Production is expected to be on the order of 29,748 tons of maize, 654 tons of cowpeas, 51,000 tons of vegetables, 94,500 tons of fruit and about 1,740 tons of other crops, for a total of 177,000 additional tons of food crops. Thus, this production will help enhance food security and generate substantial revenues for producers.

387. **Food security:** 2004 saw various types of activity, of which the following should be mentioned: **(i)** the approval in July 2004 by the Council of Ministers of the food security action plan and information system (*Plan d'Actions du Système d'Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire, PA/SISA*), which aims to render the national food security strategy (*Stratégie Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire, SNSA*) operational. To this end, an efficient and sustainable mechanism for the prevention and management of food crises of economic origin will be put in place and strengthened through improvements to the technical, organizational, institutional, financial and legal underpinnings of the food security information system; **(ii)** reconstitution of national food security stocks (*Stock National de Sécurité Alimentaire, SNSA*) to a level of 25,448 tons, i.e. nearly 73 percent of the volume generally agreed necessary to avert potential food crises.

388. The ongoing agricultural survey of a sample of 706 villages throughout the country revealed final cereals production of about 2,901,973 tons. Compared to the previous season, this represents an annual decrease of 19 percent. This drop relative to 2003 is due to the cumulative effects of the drought and the locust problem.

389. According to provincial estimates, three provinces are in dire straits in terms of food supply. Relative to the preceding 2003/2004 cropping season, cereals production in these provinces has declined precipitously: -90 percent in Oudalan, -61 percent in Soum and -56 percent in Séno.

390. Compared to the average for the last three cropping seasons (i.e. 2001-2003), production has also declined: -86 in l'Oudalan, -55 percent in Soum and -37 percent in Séno. In these provinces, the household food situation is very precarious due to the lack of pasturage and water; this is forcing stockraisers to undertake the seasonal southward moving of their herds much too early.

391. Despite this situation, there is nevertheless a national cereals surplus estimated at 435,013 tons, i.e., nearly 18 percent of the population's consumption requirement. However, this cereals surplus is explained by the large share of end-of-season cereals stocks held by producers. Of the 45 provinces:

- 17 have high rates of consumption coverage, sometimes 120 percent or more;
- 12 are in a situation of equilibrium with coverage rates ranging from 90 – 120 percent;
- 16 have coverage rates below 90 percent. These are the provinces of: Oudalan, Kadiogo, Séno, Soum, Kourwéogo, Ganzourgou, Boulkiemdé, Oubritenga, Bam, Komandjari, Nahouri, Kouritenga, Boulgou, Zondoma, Zoundwéogo, and Poni.

392. In order to determine the impact of locust invasions, a special survey conducted by the statistical arm of the Directorate-General of Agricultural Forecasts and Statistics (DGPSA), in collaboration with technical and administrative entities in the affected provinces (i.e., (Oudalan, Séno, Soum, Sanmatenga, Namentenga, Yagha, Lorum and Gnagna) to evaluate the impact of locusts on crops, counted 491,056 persons living in 24,582 compounds (*concessions*) who had lost some or all of their crops due to locust damage. Thus, eight provinces, 25 *départements*, and 241 localities were affected by locust invasions. In total, locusts caused cereal production losses estimated at 60,000 tons.

393. In order to address the locust problem, the Government has taken urgent measures to sedentarize populations by improving food availability and accessibility, and especially by stabilizing cereals prices on provincial markets most severely affected by locusts, such as Soum, Oudalan, and Séno. As early as October 19, 2004, 500 tons of food from the intervention stock were distributed free of charge to disadvantaged groups in these provinces. Depending on trends in cereals prices in the field, 6,500 tons are to be sold at concessional prices to residents of the locust-affected provinces.

394. In order to ensure that the various actors have periodic access to information on food security, the MAHRH has begun to publish food security information bulletins under the auspices of the DGPSA. These bulletins combine data obtained from about a dozen sources (government agencies, technical and financial partners, NGOs, etc.) in order to inform the public of the food situation in Burkina Faso. To date, two bulletins have been issued: Bulletin No. 1 deals with the locust situation and its impact on production, and with the efforts of the government and development partners, while Bulletin No. 2 reports tentative figures from the 2004/2005 cropping

season and describes measures taken by the Government and NGOs to mitigate the negative effects of the poor cropping season and the locust invasion. This bulletin has been well received by several partners, who have indicated a willingness to help fund its regular publication.

395. In 2005, operations aimed at ensuring food availability on provincial markets affected by locust problems are slated to continue.

396. Interventions will also focus on actual implementation of the aforementioned PA/SISA. A donors' roundtable is planned in order to mobilize the necessary funds.

397. In order to better coordinate the activities of the National Food Security Council in 2005, all of the Council's agencies will be operationalized in order to ensure that our country's food security mechanisms have effective tools for reaching our goals in this area. A food security information center will be established to facilitate integrated analyses and decision-making.

398. An early warning mechanism has been set up to warn of new locust invasions. It will be operational during the 2005/2006 cropping season.

399. Surveys will be conducted, including the national survey on the fruit and vegetable production stream, which will provide the baseline data needed to re-energize that subsector.

400. The Government is currently preparing a general agricultural census intended to provide detailed structural data on the agricultural sector, in order to permit appropriate guidance of the various strategies and programs in the sector.

401. The Government will launch the formulation of the Special National Program for Food Security (PSNSA). This national program is expected to capitalize on the results obtained under the two successive phases of the PSSA in terms of developing a sustainable strategy and preparing programs to increase production and productivity of agricultural production systems. The terms of reference for program formulation have been drawn up and the recruitment of consultants is under way.

#### *2.2.2.3.2. Water subsector*

##### *2.2.2.3.2.1. Integrated management of water resources*

402. The aim is to strengthen the national institutional framework for integrated water resource management and subregional cooperation in the management of shared river basins; to adapt the country's legislative and legal framework for integrated water resource management; to collect, process and disseminate data on surface and underground water supplies; and to conduct an inventory of modern water points in the Centre-Est, Boucle du Mohoun and Nord regions.

403. Regarding integrated management of water resources, the main accomplishments have had to do with the establishment of local, national and regional structures in order to better manage water resources. To this end, the Government has created the legally mandated National Water Council (CNE). This council is operational and is holding regular meetings, three of which occurred in 2004.

404. In the legislative area, 10 draft enabling decrees of the Framework Law pertaining to water management have been drawn up, and six have been approved by the Council of Ministers.

405. Publications were issued reporting on the status of large water retention structures, and providing annual hydrometric and piezometric data.

406. Within the various consultative frameworks, definite improvement has been observed in terms of participatory and collaborative management of water resources.

407. **Plans for 2005** include the following priority interventions:

- Within the context of management of the Nakanbé watershed, which represents 29.5 percent of the territory and accounts for 40 percent of Burkina's population, the Water Department will, with support from local water committees, set up management structures and a regulatory mechanism for the creation and operation of water agencies.
- In terms of regulatory texts, the Ministry of Water will develop and obtain approval of texts instituting a financial contribution for water (fees for hydraulic installations), and of the text setting out general statutes applicable to watershed management agencies in Burkina Faso.
- Finally, in 2005 a national water information system (*Système National d'Information sur l'Eau*, SNI/Eau) will be established, and will enhance the gathering, processing, dissemination and exploitation of data and information of a scientific, technical, environmental and socio-economic nature needed to properly manage water and to plan sustainable exploitation of water supplies.

#### 2.2.2.3.2.2. Agricultural hydraulics

408. The objectives for 2004 were focused on: the start-up of the AfDB-funded project involving sustainable small dams (*Projet de mise en valeur durable des petits barrages*); a second phase of the PEBASO; construction of two dams financed by the Liptako Gourma Development Authority (ALG) Phase 3; rehabilitation of 2 dam sites; construction of 36 productive boreholes; and identification of sites under the IDB-financed small dams project (*Projet de développement agricole en aval des petits barrages de l'Est*).

409. The tally of accomplishments indicates that several works have begun, including the rehabilitation of dams at Mogtédou, Louda, Lorgho and Zanré under the small dams project (*Projet Petits Barrages*, PPB) for a total cost of CFAF 764,027,036, and construction of 56 boreholes at a cost of CFAF 391,164,180.

410. Other water retention works were also begun: construction of the Lalgaye and Salogo dams at a cost of CFAF 1,208,589,000; construction of supplemental works on the dams at Gourcy, Bangléongo and Lou for a total of CFAF 2,070,900 000; construction of the Tuiré, Séboum, Rollo, Mou, Namsiguia and Samba dams under the water storage pond and small irrigation project (*Projet Boulis et Petite Irrigation Villageoise*) for a total of CFAF 1,639,570,635.

411. Finally, contracts were finalized for construction of the dam with water retention capacity of 100 million m<sup>3</sup>. A total of 868 ha were developed, and work on the dam at Soum (Boulkiémdé province) was verified.

#### 2.2.2.3.3. Animal resources subsector

412. The livestock sector ranks second, after agriculture, in terms of the value of products exported. It accounts for over 12 percent of gross domestic product (GDP).

413. During 2004, objectives were determined according to the aforementioned strategy components. Chief among them were the following:

1. Establishment of a secure basis for pastoral activities:
  - ✓ Improve natural resource management.

2. Improvement of livestock productivity:
  - ✓ Improve animal health;
  - ✓ Promote stockraising farms;
  - ✓ Help producers to improve livestock feeding practices;
  - ✓ Strengthen traditional poultry raising.
3. Improvement of competitiveness of animal products and market access:
  - ✓ Strengthen/improve commercial infrastructures;
  - ✓ Strengthen/improve the equipment of processing units;
  - ✓ Promote the marketing of animal products;
  - ✓ Improve the quality of animal products;
  - ✓ Intensify border controls.
4. Professionalization of actors:
  - ✓ Disseminate available animal production techniques.

414. In order to attain these objectives, priority interventions were carried out: these measures related mainly to pastoral zone development; improvement of fodder availability; enhancement of the performance qualities of livestock breeds; and improvement of animal health.

#### *2.2.2.3.3.1. Establishment of a secure basis for pastoral activities*

415. Three elements have contributed to the attainment of this objective: an improved legislative and regulatory framework pertaining to pastoralism; support for development of grazing areas; and support for organization of transhumance and conflict prevention and management.

416. **Improved legislative and regulatory framework for pastoralism:** The MRA disseminated the Framework Law on Pastoralism (LORP) by the following means:

- copying (2<sup>nd</sup> printing) and distribution of 300 copies of the French version of the law;
- translation of the law into national languages (Mooré, Dioula and Fulfuldé) and production of 2,000 copies;
- organization of regional and provincial workshops to distribute the text of the law to authorities, public servants, producers, etc.

417. The Department continued its efforts to strengthen the regulatory framework through the development of 13 draft enabling texts for the LORP. Five of these drafts are in the administrative circuit for approval by the Council of Ministers.

418. **Support for development of pastoral areas:** this was reflected in continued development of former pastoral zones (Gadéghin, Mankarga V7, Saho and Kabonga). In 2004, development of new zones was also started, particularly in Guiaro and Toéni. All of these zones now have village land management plans (PGT).

419. The discrepancy regarding the outlining of grazing zones (15 out of a planned total of 111) is due to the length of the negotiation process among the actors involved (i.e. traditional, administrative and technical authorities and producers), the outcome of which is uncertain. Nonetheless, in 2004 development work on new grazing areas began in the Guiaro, Gassaney, Tapoa-Boopo Toéni, Saho and Yarkanré zones. Some of them now have a village land management plan (PGT).

420. Regarding the marking of livestock trails (396 km out of a planned total of 1,130 km), problems included a lack of funding, delays in procurement, as well as the lengthy negotiation process involved in identifying the trails.

421. Finally, regarding vaccination yards, one should note, in addition to the above-cited reasons, the shortcomings of the firms to which contracts were awarded.

Table 30: Main accomplishments in pastoral zone development

	Pastoral zones defined	Grazing areas defined	Pastoral zones marked off	Livestock trails marked (km)	Vaccination yards
Forecast	13	111	1	1,130	105
Actual	15	15	1	396	45
Discrepancy	+2	-96	0	-734	-60
Implementation rate	115%	14%	100%	35%	43%

Source: DEP/MRA

422. **Support for organization of transhumance:** In 2004, some important meetings were held to seek solutions to transhumance issues. The most important of these meetings were the following:

- BOAD mission to Ouagadougou concerning the inclusion, under the PICOFA project, of transhumance corridor development in Burkina's Est region;
- Mission to Benin to regulate transhumance within the Parc W/Niger River area under the ECOPAS project;
- Study/exchange trip for technicians and producers of countries in the central transhumance corridor (i.e., Burkina, Ghana, Togo);
- Meeting in Ouagadougou of Ministers of Livestock of CEDEAO member countries on transhumance issues.

423. The preceding table shows the main activities undertaken in support of transhumance. Of a planned total of 1,500 national transhumance certificates (CNT) and 1,500 international transhumance certificates (CIT), 489 CNT (i.e. 33 percent) and 2,162 CIT (i.e. 144 percent) were issued to herders. The 2,300 copies of the LORP distributed consisted of 300 copies in French, 500 in Mooré, 500 in Dioula and 1,000 in Fulfuldé.

Table 31: Main interventions in support of transhumance

	CITs issues	CNTs issued	Copies of LORP distributed
Forecast	1 500	1 500	5 000
Actual	2 162	489	2 300
Discrepancy	+662	-1011	-2700
Implementation rate	144%	33%	46%

Source: DEP/MRA

424. Despite ongoing outreach efforts, producers remain hesitant to use the CNTs (only 33 percent of the forecast quantity was issued.) The food crisis resulting from poor rainfall and locust invasions, which is also affecting neighboring countries, is believed to be the main cause of the great increase in transhumance from other countries to (or transiting through) Burkina Faso.

425. **Conflict prevention and management:** Disputes concerning natural resource use in general are still an important issue: 473 of these conflicts were recorded, of which 3 were deemed serious. These were the conflicts in Sidéradoukou (Comoé province), Diabo (Gourma province) and Pô (Nahouri province). The Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization is seeking solutions in collaboration with the MRA.

426. Where less serious conflicts are concerned, the conflict management committees created at the Government's initiative (of which 147 are operational) have succeeded in bringing about amicable resolution in 354 cases.

#### 2.2.2.3.3.2. Improved livestock productivity

427. The quest for satisfactory livestock productivity has been a central focus of the Ministry's activities. To this end, steps have been taken to ensure animal food security; to improve livestock feeding practices, genetic quality and health; and to improve poultry raising.

428. **Fodder security and improved livestock feeding practices:** These were central concerns of the Government in 2004. The 2004/2005 cropping season was characterized by poor rainfall and locust problems in the northern part of the country; these had a negative impact on fodder supplies. In response to this crisis, the Government financed an emergency fodder security plan (PUSAB), now underway at a cost of CFAF 750 million. This plan also aimed to help producers fulfill their commitment, made in Kaya, to constitute a reserve of 1.5 million 10-kilogram bales of hay. This commitment was met, with 1,109,189 bales produced, not counting crop residues.

429. Apart from these two dominant activities during the year, the Government took steps to help provide producers with equipment for fodder cutting, processing and transportation: 674 scythes, 497 balers, 1,086 sickles, 27 carts and 24 straw choppers.

430. In addition, in order to ensure continuous fodder availability, producers were provided with fodder seed for the production of high-quality feed: 4,422 kg of cowpea, 16,127 kg of maize; 7,012 kg of sorghum.

Table 32: Breakdown of fodder seed distribution

	<b>Cowpea</b>	<b>Maize</b>	<b>Sorghum</b>
Forecast	3,500	16,000	7,000
Actual	4,422	16,127	7,012
Discrepancy	+922	+127	+12
Implementation rate	126%	101%	100%

Source: DEP/MRA

431. The surpluses relative to forecasts (positive discrepancies) are due to support from certain NGOs and projects, as well as to the great willingness of producers to plant these fodder crops.

432. In addition, the Government facilitated producers' access to agro-industrial by-products through the purchase and distribution of 3,448 tons of miscellaneous feed (e.g. chaff, cake).

433. Finally, to facilitate livestock watering, 27 boreholes, 11 ponds, 5 dams and 49 wells were built.

Table 33: Hydraulic infrastructures constructed in pastoral zones

	<b>Boreholes</b>	<b>Ponds</b>	<b>Dams</b>	<b>Wells</b>
Forecast	<b>122</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>136</b>
Actual	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>49</b>
Discrepancy	<b>-95</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-87</b>
Implementation rate	22%	24%	33%	36%

Source: DEP/MRA

434. The discrepancies are due to inadequate funding, procurement delays, and poor performance on the part of some firms.

435. Genetic improvement during 2004 focused on four areas:

- Design of a program of genetic improvement: terms of reference for the baseline study are ready, and a consulting firm will soon be recruited;
- Cross-breeding: producer groups were established in several zones and made aware of this selection;
- artificial insemination of about 100 cows;
- dissemination of high-performance breeds: 1,039 head of cattle (Azawack, Gir, Girolando), 236 sheep of the *Bali bali* breed, 185 'Large White' pigs, and 2,111 hens of various breeds.

436. This distribution activity was supported by the purebred livestock breeding stations at Loumbila, Kikidéni, and Samandéni (for cattle) and Banakélédaga (for pigs).

Table 34: Purebred livestock placed on farms

	<b>Cattle (cows &amp; bulls)</b>	<b>Sheep (rams)</b>	<b>Goats (boucs)</b>	<b>Pigs (sows &amp; verrats)</b>	<b>Poultry</b>	<b>Artificial insemination</b>
Forecast	<b>630</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,080</b>
Actual	<b>1,039</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>120</b>
Discrepancy	<b>+409</b>	<b>-244</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-695</b>	<b>+311</b>	<b>-960</b>
Implementation rate	165%	41%	0%	21%	117%	11%

Source: DEP/MRA

437. The positive discrepancy in the cattle category is due to the stockraisers' enthusiasm for high-performance breeds as well as to the financial assistance received from some projects and NGOs for their purchase.

438. The negative discrepancy relative to artificial insemination forecasts is due to a mechanical failure of the devices used to obtain and store livestock semen.

439. The health status of the herd was marked by the emergence in November 2004 of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Kadigo province, and more specifically in the city of Ouagadougou. Steps were taken to contain this outbreak, which poses a serious short- and medium-term threat to pig raising. Those involved in these activities (e.g. breeders, butchers, livestock personnel) were educated about risky behaviors, some pig farms were checked and disinfected, and epidemiological surveillance was stepped up.

440. Annual vaccination campaigns continued against Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Newcastle disease and rabies, and measures were successfully taken against pasteurellosis, symptomatic anthrax and bovine sleeping sickness.

441. For the same reasons, the results obtained with Newcastle disease and parasites remain poor.

Table 35: Prevention of the main diseases (vaccination)

	<b>Forecast</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Discrepancy</b>	<b>Imp. rate</b>
Contagious Bovine Peripneumonia (CBPP)	2,500,000	1,538,699	-961,301	61.5%
Bovine pasteurellosis	800,000	882,994	+82,994	110%
Ovine pasteurellosis	498,000	195,496	-302,504	39%
Rabies	20,000	18,010	-1,990	90%
Symptomatic anthrax	900,000	592,438	-307,562	66%
Newcastle disease	6,000,000	2,542,143	-3,457,857	42%
Sleeping sickness of livestock	822,000	636,106	-185,894	77%
Deparasitization	850,000	449,776	-400,224	53%

Source: DEP/MRA

442. All negative discrepancies are essentially due to the poor grazing season, which caused herds to set out earlier than usual on their annual transhumance, as well as to the stockraisers' inability to pay to have their animals vaccinated. Veterinary products and services are still expensive for stockraisers.

443. Apart from these activities, accomplishments for 2004 include the training and re-training of 468 Volunteer Village Vaccinators (VVs); training and re-training of employees of active surveillance posts; training of two others in pathology identification; rinderpest surveillance through the collection and analysis of 13,192 blood samples from cattle, small ruminants and wildlife; clinical surveillance with over 421,629 animals examined; issuance of 65 import permits for veterinary drugs; and inspection visits.

444. **Poultry raising:** interventions in this area are not always commensurate with expectations for this very widespread activity, the importance of which is undeniable in terms of poverty reduction. Accomplishments include the following: training and re-training of over 460 VVs; placement of over 2,000 purebred specimens on farms; and start-up of the village poultry raising project.

445. Promotion of guinea fowl raising, measures to combat Newcastle disease, and the deparasitization of poultry require a much greater reciprocal commitment on the part of producers and the Ministry if good results are to be obtained.

446. **Veterinary public health:** the country's oversight infrastructures have been enhanced. These include: four veterinary posts, including one at the airport in Ouagadougou and 45 vaccination yards.

447. In the legislative and regulatory area, texts have been proposed to reorganize the legal framework pertaining to public health.

448. Eighteen veterinary border posts were established by ministerial order. The entry into service of all these posts is expected to complete the national territorial public health surveillance apparatus, which is critical in an environment of subregional integration in which free movement is a recognized right of the inhabitants of the West African community.

#### 2.2.2.3.3.3. *Competitiveness of animal products and market access*

449. **Trade-related accomplishments and infrastructural improvements:** these were essentially financed out of HIPC resources. Accomplishments include: construction of one slaughterhouse, 60 slaughtering yards, two livestock markets, a butchering facility, etc. Other processing units received various types of equipment in order to increase labor productivity and product quality, which are essential to their competitiveness. These include: mini-dairies (10), leather-working/shoe-making/tanning workshops (5), beef and pork butchering (1).

Table 36: Commercial infrastructures built

Category	Forecast	Actual	Discrepancy	Implementation rate
Slaughterhouses	8	1	-7	13%
Slaughtering yards	63	60	-3	95%
Livestock markets	28	2	-26	7%
Butchering facilities	5	1	-4	20%
Mini-dairies	10	2	-8	20%
Leatherworking/shoemaking/tanning workshops	5	2	-3	40%
Glassmaking	0	2	2	-
Food production unit	5	0	-5	0%
Input warehouses	26	0	-26	0%

Source: DEP/MRA

450. The poor performance in terms of infrastructure installation is due to both procurement difficulties and inadequate funding.

451. In this same category, the Government played a leading role in setting up a managerial structure, i.e. the operating company and asset management company, for the refrigerated slaughterhouse in Ouagadougou (AFO).

452. **Production support:** In support of income-generating activities, the Government helped finance livestock fattening projects at a cost of over CFAF 300 million (HIPC funding), helped implement the livestock diversification component of the special fodder security program by establishing 278 production units, and helped implement the program of socio-economic reinsertion of returnees from Côte d'Ivoire. In this connection, 520 returnees from 58 organizations received financial support valued cumulatively at about CFAF 209 million (funded out of PNDSA II) in four regions.

453. **Improvement in quality of animal products:** In addition to the construction of infrastructures intended to boost the quality of animal products (e.g. milk, meat, etc.), the MRA embarked in 2004 on a process aimed at defining product quality standards.

454. A technical committee for animal product standardization was put in place to handle all issues related to quality standards. A milk hygiene and quality test was conducted with five periurban farms, and resulted in the establishment of a hygiene protocol. A manual on proper dairy processing practices was also produced and widely distributed during 2005.

#### 2.2.2.3.3.4. Professionalization of actors

455. The MRA lent its support and expertise to the professionalization of actors through training aimed at producers and ministerial staff; dissemination of techniques and technologies; institutional support to producers' organizations; support for the operations of the CRAs; and cooperation with various actors.

456. In all, over 7,700 producers received new knowledge to enhance their technical capacity to produce. Demonstration sessions and ASVEs gave over 40,000 producers an opportunity to experiment with various stockraising techniques.

457. **Outlook for 2005:** The Government's efforts will continue as follows:

- Establishment of a solid basis for pastoral activities through continued development of pastoral zones and creation of new herding and grazing areas;
- Improvement of livestock productivity through finalization of the genetic improvement policy, introduction of improved breeds to rural stockraising operations, improvement of animal health service coverage (6,000,000 fowl, 2,000,000 cattle to be vaccinated against CBPP, etc.), eradication of the Newcastle disease outbreak, etc.;
- Improvement of competitiveness and market access through construction of new commercial infrastructures (livestock markets at Yendéré, Botou, and Matiakodli; slaughterhouses/slaughter yards); rehabilitation of aging infrastructures; development of new quality standards for animal products;
- Professionalization of actors through support for creation of fodder manufacturing units at Tenkodogo, Fada N'gourma, Dori, and Solenzo; support for establishment of private veterinary practices and zoo technicians; support for installation of new modern farms, training and information dissemination to producers through producers' organizations (OPEs);
- Strengthening of the institutional framework through better provision of material and human resources to relevant departments, development of a training plan for MRA personnel, strengthening of SIRA through implementation of the national livestock survey (*Enquête Nationale Suivi du Troupeau*, ENST, etc.).

#### 2.2.2.3.4. Fisheries subsector

458. For 2004, the main objectives were the following:

- Increase the catch by 500 tons through the promotion of fishing in new bodies of water, stocking of bodies of water in order to boost their productivity, and making fishing equipment more widely available;
- Increase availability of fish fry through resumption of the operations of former production centers (hatcheries), and the construction of new centers;
- Promote private investment in aquaculture;
- Operationalize policy regarding co-management of fisheries resources by the large fishing enterprises through establishment of an enabling institutional and regulatory environment;
- Improve employment and income levels in rural areas.

459. Efforts to develop fisheries and aquaculture have resulted in continuous improvement in the quantity and quality of fisheries output.

460. During 2004, implementation continued on five fisheries development programs: "Increasing the Fish Catch", "Promotion of Aquaculture", "Participatory and Responsible Fisheries Management", "Valorization of Fisheries Products", and "Capacity building in the Fisheries Subsector".

461. The program dealing with "Increasing the Fish Catch" involved the introduction of hatcheries into various dam reservoirs, the stocking of the new Yakouta dam reservoir with 10,000 fry, and the creation of a fishing equipment center in Ouagadougou.

462. Exploitation of fish resources in the aforementioned dam reservoirs during 2004 generated additional national fish production of 600 tons valued at CFAF 360 million.

463. The main accomplishments of the aquaculture promotion program were the rehabilitation and strengthening of production infrastructures at the Bazèga fish farm, the main goal of which was to boost its annual fry production from 300,000 to 1,000,000. During the October – December 2004 period, which marked the end of the rehabilitation work, this fish farm produced 150,000 fry.

464. In addition to rehabilitation work, construction also began on fish farms in various provinces in the country. Taken together, these fish hatcheries will enable the country to produce 3,000,000 fry annually by the end of 2005.

465. In order to promote fish production, an aquaculture farm was created downstream of the Ziga dam for the benefit of populations living along the river. Starting in the second year of production, it will produce 75 tons of fish per year.

466. A fish-farming project in Bagré, financed by the Republic of China, was established and will produce 320 tons of fish per year, thereby reducing fish imports.

467. Under the “Valorization of Fish Products” program, the main vehicle for program implementation is the Fisheries Supply and Distribution Center (CADIPP). In keeping with project objectives, a fisheries equipment center was created.

468. Under the “Participatory and Responsible Management of Fisheries Resources” program, the main accomplishments consisted of the establishment of conditions conducive to the implementation of the policy concerning co-management on the part of large fisheries enterprises.

469. All interventions undertaken in 2004 had positive impacts in social welfare and economic terms, as well as in terms of the management of fish resources.

470. Social benefits mainly included improved nutrition of the population thanks to increased fish production, improved quality of fish products in large centers of consumption such as Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, improved working conditions for fisherman, and reduced dependency upon fish dealers due to the creation of the fisheries equipment center.

471. In economic terms, the impact is reflected in increased incomes and employment in rural areas. Thus, the development of fishing in the Ziga and Toécé dam reservoirs has enabled 600 people to engage in fish production and marketing activities, which are a source of income. Furthermore, over 1,000 temporary jobs have been created in connection with construction work on fish farm infrastructures at Ziga, the three fish hatcheries, the pilot aquaculture farm at Ziga and the fish-farming project at Bagré.

472. Outlook for 2005: efforts will continue to increase fisheries production, to implement co-management by the large fishing enterprises, to enhance the capacities of various groups of actors in the subsector; to create jobs; to improve fish products on the national market; and to make fry and other fisheries inputs more widely available.

#### *2.2.2.3.5. Forestry and wildlife resource subsector*

473. In the area of forestry and wildlife, objectives pertain to sustainable management of forest and faunic resources, and anti-desertification efforts.

474. **Management of forestry resources:** operational programs of the National Forestry Policy were developed and are in the process of being validated. These include the National Rural Forestry Program, the National Forest Management Program, the National Wildlife and Nature Preserve Management Program, and the strategy and action program for the protection of elephants in Burkina Faso.

475. In order to better evaluate the contribution of the forestry sector to the national economy, a study of the subsector was commissioned, and its results were validated at a workshop in December 2004.

476. In terms of projects, the Gum Arabic Project was resurrected and is currently involved in outreach to producers with a view to actual start-up of production by 2006. To this end, a national coordination committee has been set up to develop the gum and resin production stream.

477. In order to improve management of forest resources, the Government has established Forest Management Associations (GGFs) in managed forests.

478. In order to facilitate all of that, enabling texts for the Forestry Code have been drawn up; a total of 19 texts have been processed by an internal commission. Six of these texts deal with forests, seven with fauna, and six with fisheries. Of the 19 texts examined, 11 have been finalized. Of the 11 finalized texts, five have been approved and signed into law.

479. In terms of impact, the texts approved or in the approval process will define the role of each actor and procedures for management of forestry resources.

480. **Management of wildlife resources:** 27 wildlife and hunting reserves have been monitored by the Ministry; 22 of them have already been ceded to private operators and two to associations. Sixty village-level wildlife management committees have been set up.

481. In 2004, 3,203 km of tracks, 15 slabs, 11 ponds, 4 dikes, 142 salt licks, and 2 viewing platforms were constructed in fauna and hunting reserves for the benefit of tourism, which is an important source of hard currency for the country.

482. In order to better determine the extent of wildlife assets, three walking inventories were conducted in the Est, Centre-Sud, and Boucle du Mouhoun regions; the corresponding report is anticipated in 2005.

483. Regarding wildlife, the decision to cede hunting zones to private concessionaires resulted in frank collaboration between the concessionaires and the Ministry of Environment, at both the central and regional levels. This collaboration is now focused on the shared goal of boosting tourism and stepping up anti-poaching efforts.

484. **Forestry research:** important activities are being carried out by the National Tree Seed Centre (CNSF). Thus, 11,067 kg of seed samples of six plant species have been harvested; the ISSAC project, which involves improvement of the agroforestry seed supply system in African countries (Burkina Faso, Uganda, Malawi) has been put in place; comparative pre-processing tests have been conducted, followed by germination tests on 13 species in the laboratory and in nurseries; the germination capacity of market garden seeds and the 10-year storage viability of seeds of 16 species were evaluated; and a seed orchard is now being established.

485. The results obtained by forestry research have made it possible to identify high-quality seed and the optimal seed preservation and germination conditions required for the production of high-performance seedlings that produce more robust and productive trees.

#### 2.2.2.3.6. *Environmental subsector*

486. Objectives for 2004 included anti-desertification efforts, pollution control, regulation, and monitoring of regulation in the area of biosecurity.

487. In the area of environmental protection, and particularly regarding desertification prevention, actions have focused on the development of a program of partnership against land degradation, under negotiation with the GEF since 2004. This partnership program is part of the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (PAN/LCD) and of the Environment and Sustainable Development Program (PEDD), which was validated in December 2004.

488. Interventions continued with the approval of the operational implementation plan for the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (PAN/LCD); the training of 1,043 nurserymen in seedling production techniques with 990 functional nurseries; mechanical rehabilitation of 1,467.18 ha of degraded land in six sites; planting of 4,956,668 seedlings over 6,382.78 ha; creation of 94 village forests covering 20,145 ha and 113 departmental forests covering 57,418 ha; construction of firebreaks on 52 sites covering 788 ha; and outreach aimed at 105,305 producers.

489. For better monitoring of environmental activities, the MECV produced a technical brief on the Environmental Management Plan (PGE) for the use of projects and programs that were subjected to environmental impact assessments, and studied nearly 40 project environmental impact dossiers.

490. As an accompaniment to the Francophone Summit held in Ouagadougou in November 2004, two international meetings for the promotion of environmental assessments were held.

491. During 2004, three training sessions on Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) were organized for actors involved in development projects and an outreach/information session for about 100 actors from the political realm, civil society, the private sector, and public administration.

492. For the benefit of basic and secondary education, the MECV approved a National Environmental Education Action Plan for Sustainable Development (NEEAPSD), which affects the entire population through its various components at both formal and informal levels.

493. In its efforts to combat pollution, the Government has ratified the Kyoto Protocol on reduction of greenhouse gases, thereby bringing itself into alignment with international agreements in this area.

494. Two international training workshops were also organized: one on the adaptation of the less-developed countries (LDCs) to climate change, and the other concerning hubs for information exchange on biodiversity.

495. Within the framework of biosecurity regulation, a decree setting out national rules on the security of biotechnology, which also governs the area of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs), was approved on June 18, 2004.

496. A national environmental policy is under development. It will incorporate issues associated with environmental management and improvement of living conditions.

497. In terms of impact, interventions carried out under the environmental component resulted in the recuperation of 6,382.78 ha of degraded lands to render them fit for agriculture, by means of a deep plowing technique using the 'Delphine' plow, to create 57,418 ha of forest in various regions and protect 788 ha of forests from brushfires. These interventions, which preserve the natural resources used by the population for its food, medicinal, and income-generating needs, contribute directly to the improvement of their living conditions.

498. The approval of regulatory texts with regard to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) resulted in the examination of 40 project EIAs and in the

establishment of a water analysis laboratory, which is critically important for reducing the incidence of water-borne diseases.

#### 2.2.2.3.7. Capacity building

499. Capacity building is one of the pillars of the professionalization of actors.

500. During 2004, many training sessions occurred, including training in phytosanitary treatments for market garden crops, locust control, product processing for marketing, extension techniques, use of rice dehulling and threshing equipment, and maize processing equipment.

501. In total, 1,714 farmer's organizations benefited from support and accompanying services and from capacity building in the development, selection, and implementation of their micro-projects.

502. Training was provided in order to intensify rice production and diversify agricultural production in general.

503. In the interest of broader dissemination of Law N°014/99/AN dated April 15, 1999 and its enabling texts, 46,000 copies and 8,000 brochures were produced in the French, Mooré, Dioula, and Fulfuldé languages and distributed to all actors involved in the rural milieu: 35,000 out of 40,000 farmers' organizations had received copies of the text of the law by December 31, 2004.

504. In terms of impact, the assimilation of the content of these legislative documents on the part of farmers' organizations has led to a general enhancement of their technical capacities in the area of organization and management of their structures; improved formulation and implementation of their micro-projects; assumption of responsibility by producers; participation by the professional agricultural community in the definition of agricultural policy; and an increase in the number of farmers' organizations officially recognized under the aforementioned law.

505. During 2004, the Ministry of Livestock provided over 7,700 producers with new production knowledge and techniques. Demonstration sessions and meetings for extension farmers (ASVEs) gave over 40,000 producers an opportunity to practice various stockraising techniques.

506. In the wildlife sub-sector, four training themes were developed for the 58 concessionaires of hunting areas and 11 concession management plans were revised.

507. Also noteworthy in 2004 was the attendance of concessionaires at an international tourism fair in France along with representatives of the public administration.

508. Regarding professional training, modalities were developed for training and for the issuance of diplomas by the national forestry school (*Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts*), as were a rehabilitation program and an investment plan.

#### 2.2.2.3.8. Institutional reform in the rural sector

509. **Studies of institutional reorganization of MAHRH:** The second phase of the study, which dealt with the organization schema of the ministry, was completed; a results presentation workshop took place in December 2004.

510. **Reform of the cotton sector:** The sector has been liberalized; the two new companies recruited were set up in their respective zones (SOCOMA in the Est region and Faso Coton in the Centre) in September 2004.

511. In order to complete the process, the Government signed on September 3, 2004 a memorandum of understanding setting out specifications applicable to the Government and actors involved in the cotton production stream (i.e., producers and cotton companies.)

512. In order to ensure adherence to the specification clauses, the Government appointed in 2004 a Permanent Secretary for Monitoring of the Liberalized Cotton Production Stream (SP/SFCL).

513. With the advent of the two new companies, the management committee in charge of the production stream was expanded from 12 members to 14 during the transition period that is expected to end by December 2005 with the establishment of an Inter-Professional Association.

514. **Coordination of agricultural sector policies.** Given the importance of the rural development strategy (RDS) document for the period through 2015, which was approved in 2003, workshops were organized in 12 of the country's 13 regions in order to foster widespread familiarity with, and acceptance of, the document by the regionalized Departments, local collectivities, professional organizations, NGOs, and private operators, all of whom are the on-site actors expected to help implement it. The workshop for the Centre region, which is to be attended by representatives of the central administration, apex producers' and farmers' organizations and technical/financial partners, will take place during 2005.

515. The overall objective was to enable the various field-level actors to acquire knowledge and ownership of this strategy and to help broaden their roles in its implementation.

516. Dissemination continued with the translation of a summary of the RDS into 12 national languages, with an initial print run of 12,000 copies that are to be distributed in 2005 to all regions.

517. A study was conducted to establish monitoring/evaluation mechanisms in order to improve the monitoring and evaluation of activities in the field.

518. In parallel with development of the RDS, the sectoral strategies of the rural development departments are being revised. In this connection, the Ministry of Livestock has reviewed the PAPISE with a view to harmonizing it with the RDS.

519. Within the framework of the new sectoral policy themes, two programs (PAFASP and PADAB II) are being formulated, the first with World Bank financing and the second with funding from the Danish Cooperation agency.

520. These two programs include components dealing with production stream development, private sector promotion, decentralized rural development, and institutional support.

521. Establishment of regional chambers of agriculture: The establishment of Regional Chambers of Agriculture (CRA) reflects the desire of the Government and rural actors to assign responsibility to the main parties involved, i.e. the producers, and to strengthen the agricultural profession.

522. The process begun in 1998 and re-started in 2002 came to a conclusion in 2004 with the official establishment of the CRAs. (See annex on CRAs.)

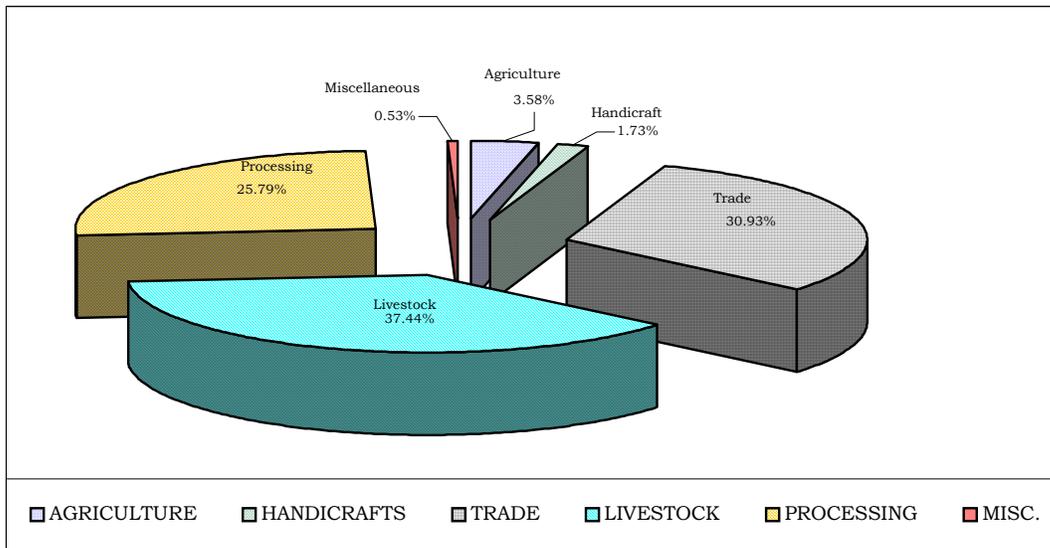
#### *2.2.2.3.9. Increase and diversification of rural incomes: improved credit access*

523. The possession of monetary income can help reduce poverty. Access to credit is therefore crucial to the extent that it improves farmers' incomes.

524. In order to diversify women's income sources, in 2004 nearly CFAF 2,268,697,475 was granted in the form of credits to 54,920 beneficiaries throughout the country.

525. The main sectors covered by the credits include agriculture, livestock, handicrafts, agricultural product processing, etc.

Graph 3: Main sectors covered by credits



Source: FAARF

526. Within the context of off-season cropping activities, nearly 368 microprojects involving 8,000 head-of-household returnees (i.e. a total of about 140,000 affected people) were financed at a total cost of CFAF 720 million.

527. Farmers' organizations also received funding in the amount of CFAF 1.515 billion.

528. Youth and women's organizations (involving about 450 young men and young women) received CFAF 200 million from credit unions for nearly 280 projects.

529. In order to assist rice producers, the Government granted them a revolving fund of CFAF 80 million.

530. In the animal resource subsector, and in order to support income-generating activities, the department:

- helped finance livestock fattening projects valued at over CFAF 300 million;
- helped implement the livestock diversification component of the Special Fodder Security Program through the establishment of 278 production units;
- helped implement the program for socio-economic reinsertion of returnees from Côte d'Ivoire. In this connection, 520 returnees from 58 organizations in four regions received funding totaling about CFAF 209 million.

531. In order to render animal products more competitive and facilitate their access to markets, commercial infrastructures and equipment were put in place.

532. Among the completed infrastructures were one slaughterhouse, 60 slaughtering yards, two livestock markets, one butchering facility, etc.

533. In the equipment category, processing units such as mini-dairies, 10 leather-working/shoemaking/leather tanning units, five butchering units, and one pork butchering facility received miscellaneous equipment intended to bolster their labor productivity and the quality of their products. (Cf. Table 37.)

534. In the area of forest and wildlife management, numerous small letters of understanding were signed at the regional level in connection with efforts to support producers.

535. In 2004, forest management associations (GGFs) in the Boucle du Mohoun region, and specifically in the Balé and Mouhoun provinces, received support under the RPTES project for their installation in the classified forests of those provinces, as well as other benefits, including a 50 percent subsidy on the purchase price of farming equipment (e.g. carts, Kenyan beehives, etc.).

#### *2.2.2.3.10. Employment and professional training*

536. In the area of employment promotion through the financing of micro-projects and enterprises, the activities of the various agencies continued in 2004 in the manner described below.

537. The informal sector support fund (FASI) financed 1,244 micro-projects for a total of CFAF 570,175,000 (compared to 1,063 micro-projects financed in 2003) with a recovery rate of 90.6 percent. Of the 1,244 micro- projects, 378 were submitted by women, who received CFAF 180,885,000 of the CFAF 570,175,000 in funds. A total of 340 new jobs were created and 3,192 jobs consolidated. In response to growing demand on the part of enterprises and promoters, the fund established branch offices in the provinces in order to bring funding closer to the promoters. The FASI therefore now covers 44 provinces and is represented in 15 provincial capitals. Regarding the spatial distribution of resources, it should be pointed out that the Centre region alone received about 37 percent of credits, compared to the Sahel region's 0.7 percent.

538. The employment promotion fund (FAPE) helped to create and consolidate 100 micro-enterprises in the areas of agro-pastoralism, trade, and service provision; this resulted in the creation of 200 jobs, i.e. 100 more than planned. Resources disbursed for 2004 totaled CFAF 128 million in direct loans and CFAF 169 million in pre-financing. This made it possible to pre-finance 30 promoters (compared to a forecast of 25), and to create or consolidate 300 jobs. Moreover, the FAPE, in the context of the regionalization of its services, opened agencies in Bobo-Dioulasso, Ouahigouya, Kaya, and Koupéla, and is covering 30 provinces with its financing of promoters.

539. Funding of the National Program for the Rehabilitation of Laid-Off Workers (PNART-D) in 2004 generated 101 permanent jobs (compared to a forecast of 60) and 283 temporary jobs (initial forecast: 200). This funding involved 49 projects totaling CFAF 170,775,000. In addition, HIPC resources for 2003 financed 11 projects totaling CFAF 55,320,000, thus generating 14 permanent and 27 temporary jobs.

540. The restructuring of the national employment agency (ANPE) led to the approval of texts and statutes in November 2004. In the area of employment promotion, the agency registered 8,091 new job seekers and handled 741 offers of employment. About 235 promoters and 671 job seekers received advise/counseling. Regarding the creation of an advisory/counseling network for promoters and job seekers, preliminary consultative meetings resulted in a diagnostic of the advisory/counseling system available to promoters and job seekers, an inventory of associations and agencies dealing with the problem of unemployment, and of job-creating cooperatives. In addition, within the context of recruiting and training staff for training agencies and job-promotion programs, the ANPE itself did some hiring, particularly of computer programmers, office workers, and trainers.

541. Regarding an expansion of the supply of professional training and apprenticeships, the rehabilitation and equipment of regional offices at Ziniaré,

Gaoua, and Manga resumed, for a total of CFAF 762 million. Contracts were awarded.

542. Regarding initial training of young people, in-service training of workers, and skills upgrades for craftspeople, about 595 young people were trained and 176 craftspeople upgraded their skills. The rehabilitated regional offices have an insufficient supply of trainers and work materials.

543. Steps are currently being taken to create a mechanism for developing professional training and apprenticeships. These include the standardization of the apprenticeship system by means of draft specifications applicable to private professional training centers, and the development of instructional content of apprenticeship programs for 8 trades.

544. On the subject of employment, Burkina Faso hosted the African Union Summit on September 8-9, 2004. The meeting's main objective was to place employment at the center of economic and social policies aimed at poverty reduction. At the conclusion of this meeting, the Heads of State and of Government approved three documents: the Declaration of Heads of State and of Government on Employment and Poverty Reduction; the Action Plan for Employment Promotion and Poverty Reduction; and the Monitoring Mechanisms for Implementation, Oversight, and Evaluation of Decisions of the Summit.

545. This session was preceded by four meetings:

- The meeting of African Ministers of Finance on August 2-3, 2004, the goal of which was to promote a successful Summit by providing the Heads of State and of Government with proposals and recommendations for promoting employment and reducing poverty;
- The Social Partners' and Civil Society Forum on September 3-4, 2004;
- The meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives (COREP) to examine and amend draft documents to be submitted to the Heads of State and of Government;
- The Executive Council of the African Union on September 5-6, 2004, to amend draft Summit documents, i.e. the Declaration of Heads of State and of Government; the Action Plan; and the follow-up mechanism for implementation, oversight, and evaluation of decisions of the Summit.

546. The plan for 2005 is to establish a national entity responsible for monitoring implementation of the Summit's recommendations at the national level and for revising the framework strategy document for employment promotion in Burkina Faso.

547. The Government, with the support of its partners, will also conduct a series of studies in 2005 to examine employment issues and poverty reduction in greater depth. This will be the World Bank-financed study of Burkina Faso's employment strategy. Its purpose is to identify the causes and gauge the impact of the poor performance of the country's employment sector, with particular focus on the links between macroeconomic policy, growth, job creation, and poverty reduction. This study will be supplemented by a series of studies financed by German Technical Cooperation. With GTZ support, the Government will also establish a program to enhance the statistical capacities of the National Observatory for Employment and Professional Training (ONEF) through the creation of a database on the employment market in Burkina Faso and the development of a technical manual on the collection of employment data. Finally, the monitoring and evaluation capacities of the Directorate of Studies and Planning within the Ministry of Labor, Youth, and Employment will be strengthened. Within this framework, planned activities include the development of a monitoring/evaluation manual and a study of the impact of existing employment programs.

### 2.2.2.3.11. Improving accessibility

548. In order to support growth in the production zones and accompany programs aimed at expanding employment and income-generating opportunities for the poor, the Department has implemented the National Rural Transportation Strategy, which is supported by the IDA-financed Transport Sector Project (TSP).

549. In terms of rural transportation, and in order to better define measures to promote intermediate means of transportation, an IDA-financed baseline study was launched in 2004 under the TSP. As of December 31, the consultant has been selected, and a contract is being negotiated.

550. In addition, the Ministry, with assistance from the African Development Bank (AfDB), will issue a bidding invitation for the purchase of intermediate means of transportation (IMT) for rural women's associations. Finally, with the same partner, the Department has begun construction of 45 provincial rural roads offices in order to support the decentralization process.

551. With assistance from the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) civil engineering technicians were trained and will be posted to the provinces to operate the provincial branch offices.

552. Regarding rural roads, activities undertaken by the Ministry during 2004 include the following: (i) road studies: completion of implementation studies of about 1,000 km, under IDB funding, for which works are to begin in the second half of 2005; the technical implementation study of 243 km of rural roads with HIPC 2004 funds; implementation study of 27 km of roads to be built using labor-intensive methods under KfW funding; study preparation and works oversight for 300 km of feeder roads, 250 km of cotton evacuation roads with IDA funding; (ii) rural road works: construction of 190.7 km of rural roads in six provinces and of six drainage installations in Koulpélogo province under HIPC 2003 funding; rehabilitation and maintenance of 324.9 km of rural roads in seven provinces under HIPC 2003 financing; completion of construction of 21 km of rural roads using labor-intensive methods under KfW financing, and completion of construction of 230 km of rural roads using HIPC 2002 funds; continued construction work on 43.66 km of rural roads in Léraba province; preparation of initial rehabilitation works on 181 km of rural roads with HIPC 2004 funds; rehabilitation work on the Zabré-Zoaga road (26.2 km), which is about to begin, and on 1,000 km of rural roads with IDB funding, which is also slated to begin in 2005; ongoing maintenance of 414 km of rural roads under SOFITEX financing.

553. In 2004, 157.8 km of *commune*-level and rural roads and bridging structures were built using labor-intensive methods under KfW financing totaling CFAF 1,425 million, of which 285 million is for local manpower. A rural roads program funded by the Swiss Cooperation agency and covering three provinces in the Est region, i.e. Gnagna, Gourma, and Tapoa, was completed. Switzerland's financing contribution for the 2004-2007 phase totals CFAF 2.115 billion, of which CFAF 1.269 billion is intended for the construction of 200 km of rural roads distributed as follows: 105 km in Gourma, 80 km in Gnagna and 15 km in Tapoa. Works will take place between October 2004 and September 2007.

554. With the AfDB, efforts are underway to construct 865 km of cotton evacuation roads under HIPC 2004 funding. Contracts valued at CFAF 616,755,137 have been awarded, out of a total funding allocation of CFAF 1,058,640,000. These contracts are for studies of 243 km of rural roads and rehabilitation work on 53 km of rural roads, and the opening of 181 km of rural roads. These works and studies are scheduled to begin in 2005.

555. Thus, HIPC funds for the 2000-2004 period funded interventions involving 1,622.7 km of roads (1,235.07 km constructed and 387.9 km maintained) for an overall cost of CFAF 8,990,229,326.

Table 37: Implementation status of rural roads, 2000-2004

ACCOUNT	AMOUNT COMMITTED	PROVINCES COVERED	KM OF ROADS CONSTRUCTED	ROADS/TECHNICAL STUDIES
HIPC 2000	1,772,961,704	04	266	447
HIPC 2001	2,062,110,149	07	246	471
HIPC 2002	2,098,917,473	12	275	-
HIPC 2003	1,997,600,000	10	190.07 (c) and 324.9 (m)	150
*HIPC 2004	1,058,640,000	45	63 (m) and 258 (c)	243
TOTALS	8,990,229,326	44	1,235.07 (c) and 388 (m)	1,311

Source: DEP/MITH

\*The 2004 HIPC program will be carried out entirely during 2005.

c = construction or rehabilitation                      m = maintenance

Remaining funds were assigned to counterpart financing under the Transportation Sector Project.

556. With regard to road infrastructures, the Ministry's activities in 2004 dealt with ongoing maintenance, periodic maintenance, and rehabilitation of earthen roads, paving of major trunk roads, and studies.

557. Ongoing road maintenance involved a linear total of 12,697 km – i.e. 10,705 km of earthen roads and 1,992 km of paved roads – at a total cost of CFAF 7.750 billion.

558. Periodic maintenance works and rehabilitation of earthen roads involved 804 km, begun in July 2004 under AfDB financing for a total of CFAF 10,327 billion, completion of rehabilitation work on 823 km under FED financing for a total cost of CFAF 25 billion, and work on 546 km under AfDB financing at a global cost of CFAF 12.790 billion, the latter begun in July 2004. In addition, procurement continued for IDA-funded work on 500 km of earthen roads and 200 km of feeder roads serving *département*-level main towns.

559. The strengthening of the major cross-border trunk roads is a major concern of the Department of Infrastructure, given the heavy regional traffic using the national road network. In this connection, 2004 saw the signing of a contract for works and oversight of supplemental reinforcement work on national highway no. 4 from Ouagadougou to Koupéla, with funding under the 9<sup>th</sup> FED totaling about CFAF 18 billion.

560. Paving work on major trunk roads involved the completion of work under the initial contract for the 231.6-km long stretch linking Pâ, Dano, Djipologo, Diébougou, Gaoua, Kampti and the border with Côte d'Ivoire, for a total of CFAF 31.343 billion, and works on the Ouagadougou-Nazinon segment (65 km) and the Saponé spur (6 km) for a total of CFAF 80.4 billion; continued work on the segments linking Nazinon and Léo with the border with Ghana, for a total of about CFAF 14.5 billion, and the segment linking Bobo-Dioulasso and Dindéresso (15 km) for a total cost of CFAF 2.996 billion; commencement of works on the Bobo-Dioulasso-Dédougou (176 km,

CFAF 22.290 billion total) and Kaya-Dori (170 km, CFAF 19.5 billion total) roads. It should be pointed out that paving work is being funded by Burkina Faso, the Arab Fund and regional funds.

561. Road studies have been conducted on the enhancement of the Sakoinsé-Bobo road (292 km) under FED financing; periodic maintenance of the Yako-Ouahigouya, Ouagadougou-Kaya, Fada-Pama-Benin border roads and Kompienga spur; the Piéga-Niger border road; paving of the Yéguéresso-Diébougou-Léo road and Hamélé spur, and of the Yako-Tougan-Niassan and Koudougou-Dédougou roads; preparatory work (i.e. consultant selection) for technical rehabilitation studies of 1,350 km and periodic maintenance on 1,475 km of earthen roads under IDA funding.

Table 38: Road infrastructure: Financial and physical implementation results as of December 31, 2004 (CFAF billion)

PROJECT	FORECAST	ACTUAL	DURATION (months)	IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
				Financial %	Physical %
Ongoing maintenance	7.75	7.75	12	100	50
Construction of 1,000 km of earthen roads	5	6.89	12	138	138
Marking of road network	0.183	0	12	0	0
Periodic maintenance, earthen roads (AfDB)	3	1.3	12	44	15
Rehabilitation of earthen roads (AfDB)	3	1.38	12	46	10
Pâ-Dano-Cote d'Ivoire border road	2.77	2.84	12	103	103
Nazinon-Léo-Ghana border road	5.95	3.29	12	55	75
Bobo-Dédougou	8.07	4.27	12	53	53
Bobo-Dindéresso	1.39	0.84	12	60	95
TOTAL	37.12	28.60	-	77	78

Source: DEP/MITH

562. **Railroad infrastructures:** Due to the continuing crisis in Cote d'Ivoire, activities in this area have been confined to monitoring of railway assets in Burkina, overseeing implementation of the concession arrangement, and to activities associated with the diversification of railway corridors with neighboring countries such as Ghana, Niger, and Benin (i.e. Ouaga-Pô-Koumassi-Boankra and AfricaRail lines). For the construction of the first of the aforementioned lines, other contacts are being made with ACDI with a view to financing the pre-feasibility study, and a joint Burkina Faso-Ghana request has been submitted to the African Development Bank (AfDB). Other steps have been initiated with India for purposes of extending the Ouagadougou-Tambao rail line.

563. **Airport infrastructures:** At the Ouagadougou airport, the Government has taken steps to enhance safety and security: (i) security equipment, which has also been provided to the airport at Bobo-Dioulasso (X-ray scanners and metal detection gates); (ii) construction of an aircraft parking apron to increase the airport's traffic capacity; (iii) studies concerning expansion of the arrival and departure terminals; (iv) activities associated with the physical displacement of the international airport at Ouagadougou (e.g. finalization of the first phase of the economic and financial study, which resulted in the production of a location plan and preliminary design, etc.; commencement of the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase in 2004; continuation of technical studies, which achieved an implementation rate of 40 percent; preparation of bidding documents for recruitment of consultants for planned 2005 studies pertaining to access roads, environmental impact and population relocation).

564. **Rural electrification:** In 2004, the electrification development fund (FDE) became operational. The entire staff of the Fund was put in place. In order to establish the financial endowment of the Fund, a funding agreement for about CFAF 3,742,681,520 was signed with the Danish Cooperation agency. Four localities have thus far been electrified in 2004. Bidding invitations were launched for electrification of 11 new localities and for a study of the electrification of 15 more localities.

565. **Other measures to improve accessibility:** (i) improved radio access: with the resumption of operation of the 100 kW short-wave transmitter, the national territory now has at least 90 percent coverage. The regionalization of 'Radio Rurale' continued with the construction and equipment of the regional directorate (in Dori) of *Radio Rurale du Sahel*; (ii) improved television access: implementation of the project to expand and enhance television coverage continued with the construction and equipment of 12 new television broadcast centers, and establishment of subscriptions to, and satellite broadcasting of, programs of *Radio Télévision du Burkina* (RTB); (iii) improved access to print media: in 2004, the publishing company *Éditions Sidwaya* purchased and began to operate a new printing facility, a 6<sup>th</sup> issue of the four-color print daily appeared, and new regional news rubrics were inaugurated.

#### 2.2.2.4. Promotion of good governance

566. The purpose of this chapter is to describe the main activities carried out in 2004 in furtherance of good governance. It covers four components: political governance, administrative governance, economic governance and local governance.

##### 2.2.2.4.1. Political governance

567. Political governance, which concerns matters associated with the various powers and consultative or mediating institutions, continued to be characterized in 2004 by preparations for the next election cycle, by the reform of the judicial and human rights sector, and by efforts to enhance public safety.

568. Within the framework of preparations for the next elections, electoral lists were revised and voter rolls were computerized. The latter, at a cost of about CFAF 2.6 billion, apart from the transparency it is expected to contribute to the various contests, will provide a general roster of voters at all levels (region, province, *département*, *commune* and polling station) and will also make it possible to print voter registration cards automatically for each polling station on the basis of the rosters.

569. In general, in the sectors of justice and human rights, particular emphasis was placed on enabling target groups, and women in particular, to exercise their rights, particularly through an appropriate prison policy and measures to promote the specific categorial rights of women and children with, in particular, the establishment of children's courts in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso and the installation of children's magistrates.

570. In other sectors, measures include the establishment of the regulatory framework governing community-level policing, significant progress in administrative regionalization, the completion of the reform of public procurement, and the promotion of budgetary support.

##### 2.2.2.4.1.1. Judicial reform

571. In the area of judicial reform, 2004 was marked by a public expenditure review in the judicial sector. Apart from this evaluation of the sector, the year 2004 saw

continued implementation of the National Judicial Reform Action Plan for 2002-2006 (PANRJ) for which the Steering Committee established in May 2004 held two meetings in June and November. A mid-term status report on the PANRJ has been prepared and will soon be submitted to the Monitoring/Evaluation Committee.

572. This portion of the report summarizes activities carried out during 2004 in the judicial sector, taking into account the three specific objectives of the PANRJ, namely: i) strengthen institutions that contribute to the functioning of the judicial system; ii) expand access to the judicial system; and iii) enhance the efficiency of the judicial system. These three themes will be supplemented with a synthesis of the overall sector review.

**573. Strengthening of institutions that contribute to the functioning of the judicial system.** Apart from the establishment, during the last session of the Superior Council of the Magistrature, of a commission charged with investigating instances of corruption committed in the jurisdictions, and continued inspections at the jurisdictional level, texts were enacted in order to improve the functioning of the judicial system. These include:

- Approval of Decree n° 2004-201/PRES promulgating Law n°2004-007/AN dated April 6, 2004 pertaining to the administration of work in the public interest in Burkina Faso;
- Approval of Decree n°2004-423/PRES promulgating Law n°028-2004/AN dated September 8, 2004 pertaining to the modification of Law n°010/93/ADP dated May 17, 1993 concerning the organization of the judicial system in Burkina Faso;
- Approval of Decree n°04-424/PRES promulgating Law n°029-2004/AN dated September 9, 2004 concerning the creation of district courts (*tribunaux de grande instance*) in Bogandé, Boromo, Kongoussi, Léo, Manga, Yako and Ziniaré;
- Approval of Decree n°04-426/PRES promulgating Law n°031-2004/an dated September 10, 2004 concerning the creation of an escrow fund for dealing with labor disputes.

574. Finally, in connection with continued enhancement of judicial personnel in 2004, magistrates and prison guards were appointed and judicial staff was hired for the district courts at Bogandé, Diapaga, Kongoussi, Manga, Tougan, and Ziniaré.

**575. Improving access to the judicial system.** Physical accessibility was improved through continued construction/refurbishment work and outreach efforts directed at the population. In 2004, a documentary film was produced, a brochure on various legal and judicial topics was published, a judicial map was drawn up, and courts at the *département* level were strengthened.

576. In 2004, measures to enhance the process of regionalizing the judicial system resulted in the completion of construction work on the courthouses and detention/correctional facilities at Bogandé and Ziniaré; completion of the refurbishment/extension work on the district courthouse and detention/correctional facility at Dédougou.

577. In order to give litigants greater familiarity with the judicial system, the Government has undertaken information and outreach campaigns on judicial topics through seminars aimed at journalists, organizations of civil society and judiciary police officers, as well as through support to organizations of civil society working in the area of justice and human rights.

578. The documentary film has been completed. This film, which is to be shown twice on national television, deals with a number of questions related to the PANRJ and the functioning of Burkina's judicial system. Regarding the functioning of the justice system in particular, the main problems discussed include the slowness of the judicial process, independence of the judiciary, relationships within the judicial hierarchy, the role of *département*- and *arrondissement*-level courts in the judicial organizational scheme, their functions and problems, and the functions of the higher courts in the wake of the splitting of the former Supreme Court.

579. A judicial map is being drawn up: terms of reference (TOR) for the study have been developed, as has a regulation regarding short-listing. Four consultants have been identified.

580. In order to re-energize *département*-level courts, and thereby bring the judicial system closer to those it serves, a study was conducted to determine the rural population's degree of familiarity with, and perception and utilization of, local courts. A workshop to validate the study results was held in December and the results will be used to carry out supportive activities to strengthen these grassroots-level jurisdictions.

581. **Enhancement of judicial system efficiency** has consisted of training (initial and on-the-job) and documentation through the provision of law books to the District Courts and the establishment of a judicial database.

582. Apart from the initial preparation of magistrates-in-training and newly-recruited civil servants (e.g. chief bailiffs, bailiffs, court clerks and recorders), the program reform begun in 2003 continued in 2004 and resulted in an overall increase in the training hours of magistrates, chief bailiffs, etc. In total, the reforms carried out during 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 represent a 260-hour increase in overall hours. In terms of in-service training, several training sessions were held for participants in, and users of, the judicial system as well as for partner institutions.

583. Documentation activities included, among other things, the provision of law books and furniture for libraries in eight District Courts. Significant progress was also made in the creation of a legal database. The two most important database rubrics (legislation and case law) have been fully developed. The third rubric of the database was structured and a draft data access page has been developed. The database is fully functional in the areas of legislation and case law. This represents about 80 percent of the functions of the database.

584. Apart from the foregoing, activity in this category has to do with correctional policies, which mainly involves making the conditions of detention more humane. This means improving hygiene conditions and the physical environment, reinsertion activities, the promotion of alternative sentencing, and the management of detention.

585. Detainees' hygiene conditions and physical environment were improved through the installation of six water towers in detention/correctional facilities, refurbishment of the detention facility at Banfora and improvement of the physical environment of its inmates.

586. Since one objective of the correctional policy is to establish separate quarters for each of the three detainee categories, i.e. adult males, minors and women, the separate women's quarters at the detention/correctional center at Ouahigouya were 90 percent completed in 2004, and quarters for minors were installed in Banfora, Dédougou and Gaoua.

587. Regarding reinsertion activities, a site was identified for construction of the metal- and wood-working workshop at the correctional facility in Ouagadougou. Construction work began in December 2004.

588. In the area of alternative sentencing, the institution of community service work, which was to have occurred in 2004 under a planned subsidized contract between PADEG, which is supporting the initiative, and Penal Reform International (PRI), did not take place. However, the organization and coordination of the first phase, dealing mainly with the actors involved in community-service work, were assigned to the Directorate for Prison Administration and Social Reinsertion (DAPRS).

589. Finally, in order to improve the management of detention, social workers already in post were trained and legal assistance services continued in seven detention/correctional centers. Following an evaluation of these seven legal assistants working in the correctional establishments, their contracts were renewed through July 2005.

590. **Public expenditure review in the judicial sector.** The study highlights several instances of progress in this sector over the past few years. The following should be mentioned:

- The legal framework underwent some changes, including: i) a revision of the law on judicial organization, which takes into account the introduction of jurisdiction for minors; ii) the creation of new jurisdictions; iii) a revision of the Code of Penal Procedure; iv) development of a draft law instituting alternative sentencing in lieu of imprisonment;
- Emphasis was placed on the creation of new judicial infrastructures in order to bring the system closer to the litigants it serves;
- The capacities of judicial personnel have improved since 2001, due to the recruitment and training, each year since 2001, of 30 magistrates, 5 chief bailiffs, 12 bailiffs, 8 court clerks and secretaries, and 145 prison guards. In-service training of this personnel was instituted in order to improve their performance.
- over 80 percent of jurisdictions were provided with vehicles, and they continue to receive office furnishings and supplies.

591. Despite the significant progress made, the efficacy of the judicial system is still hampered by various constraints such as lack of human resources, inadequate material and logistical means, technical problems in works execution, etc. All of these factors result in low levels of expenditure execution.

592. Apart from these accomplishments, the study points out numerous weaknesses that need to be corrected. Indeed, in most of our jurisdictions, intake procedures are non-existent or, at best, poorly organized. The same is true of the level of expenditure devoted to judicial functions (e.g. the Ministry and higher courts), which totaled a paltry CFAF 217 per capita in 2003, compared to CFAF 448 in Mali and CFAF 784 in Senegal.

593. Over the past ten years, no major change in resource distribution between operations and investments has been observed. Indeed, over the 1996 – 2003 period, operating expenditures accounted for 73 percent, compared to 27 percent for investment expenditures.

594. At the financing level especially, it can be seen that the budgeting system in the judicial sector establishes no linkage between expressed needs and specific objectives to be achieved, although it does have a medium-term strategy (i.e. the

National Judicial Reform Action Plan (PANRJ). Two lessons can be derived from the judicial budgeting process, in connection with approval of programming instruments:

- The judicial sector had no program budget during the period under review until 2003. It was therefore not possible to forecast with certainty the resources that the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) would allocate to the sector.
- The sector lacks a mechanism for adjusting initial objectives on the basis of attribution of the MTEF's sectoral funding envelope.

595. In sum, although progress is undeniable and has made a significant contribution to the attainment of PANRJ goals, the immensity of the task remaining constitutes a major challenge requiring:

- An accommodation of budgetary regionalization through the development of separate budgets for each jurisdiction, the institution of the practice of credit delegation, and the appointment of persons responsible for authorizing advances;
- Continued staff capacity building and specialization on the part of magistrates, and training of the personnel of *département*- and *arrondissement*-level courts;
- Continuation of infrastructural construction programs;
- Regularly scheduled civil, commercial, social, administrative and correctional hearings, as well as regular provision of non-courtroom, or grassroots, hearing opportunities within the jurisdiction of each District Court;
- An increase in the number of non-courtroom hearings, which provide both a framework in which litigants can interface with the justice system and a forum for disseminating information and outreach about judicial procedure;
- Strengthening of *département*- and *arrondissement*-level courts (e.g., training, documentation, compensation of members, design of tools used to monitor court activity);
- Creation of a legal aide fund to enable the poor to gain access to the system.

596. The study also highlighted the weakness of sectoral monitoring indicators and recommends that the system of statistical data be strengthened. To this end, the following are recommended: rigorous monitoring of periodic reporting forms by the General Inspectorate for Judicial Services; targeting of monitoring indicators (with a view to greater precision regarding the reference and the mode of reporting); and the strengthening of hierarchical oversight through close monitoring of dossiers. This is all the more important since it will make it possible to better assess implementation of various PANRJ themes over the 2002-2006 period.

597. Based on recommendations emerging from the study, a timetable for implementation of the measures began to be implemented in 2004, along with development of the program budget for 2004 and the three-year program for the 2004-2006 period.

#### 2.2.2.4.1.2. Promotion of human rights

598. Apart from ongoing activities in outreach, information and promotion of human rights, three major events occurred in 2004: the creation of an Interministerial Committee on Human Rights, the celebration of a national citizenship observance week, and the establishment of two human rights information and documentation centers.

599. In order to facilitate interministerial consultations on specifically human rights-related dossiers and issues, and to foster the introduction of human rights topics into the national educational system, the Council of Ministers created an Interministerial Commission on Human Rights and Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law. It became necessary to establish this committee in order to fulfill monitoring requirements associated with our international commitments in the areas of human rights and humanitarian law, due to the overlapping nature of these two subject areas and the implementation requirements of the Action Plan for Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

600. The National Citizenship Week occurred in December and was marked by information and outreach activities concerning citizenship and the rights and responsibilities of citizens. It helped to promote responsible citizenship. For young people in particular, the goal was to instill a sense of responsibility and a desire to make a contribution to the development effort by emphasizing the link between civic responsibility and development.

601. In the context of the media campaign to heighten awareness of the judicial system, several themes were the subject of print media discussion, with particular emphasis on the promotion of categorial rights. Since 2003, six operational programs have been approved for implementation of the Action and Orientation Plan for Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. Although not all of these operational programs have yet been implemented due to a shortage of funds, the one dealing with the consolidation and strengthening of categorial rights (and particularly those of women, children and the handicapped) has begun to be implemented through intensive information, training, and outreach efforts undertaken with human rights associations and with the Network of Journalists Specialized in Judicial Information Processing (REJJI). The operational program on non-formal human rights education also began to be implemented in 2004, with the organization of two mobile cinema tours to promote human rights in the provinces. Thus, 10 percent (i.e. 4 out of 39) of the themes selected during the campaign conducted in 2004 deal specifically with women and children. These include forced child labor, violence against women, child trafficking, and acknowledgment of paternity. In addition, several press activities (through newspapers, radio, the satirical 'Vis-à-Vis' television program) dealt with women's inheritance rights.

602. The two human rights information and documentation centers opened in Bobo-Dioulasso and in Tenkogogo in June and November 2004, respectively. These two centers are thus added to the one in Ouagadougou that opened in 2003, and mark the beginning of a process aimed at bringing the Ministry for the Promotion of Human Rights closer to the citizenry. In the absence of regional offices of the Department, the opening of these human rights information and documentation centers is a good way to provide citizens with information and outreach on human rights. The Ministry for the Promotion of Human Rights therefore plans to open such centers in at least the main towns of Burkina Faso's 13 regions, pending the eventual regionalization of its departments.

603. In parallel with these activities, the Ministry for the Promotion of Human Rights has received from the Royal Danish Embassy a program of support for capacity

building and for the start-up of its communication efforts. This Danish support program enabled the Ministry in 2004 to purchase equipment (including vehicles, computer equipment, copying and audiovisual equipment), to train about a dozen employees in various areas, and to conduct numerous communication activities (e.g. television and radio broadcasts, visits to the provinces, radio and television announcements, insertion of newspaper articles, etc.).

604. The National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH), which was created in November 2001 and had some start-up problems, has become more functional and operational. With assistance from the Government budget, it acquired headquarters in Ouagadougou and made its first equipment purchases. It also initiated human rights training for its members and embarked upon various communication efforts through communiqués and press conferences that raised its public visibility. During 2004, the Commission submitted to the PADEG's Fund for the State of Law a project aimed at its own capacity-building and promotion of human rights, which received a favorable response.

#### 2.2.2.4.1.3. Support for civil society and promotion of the State of Law

605. During 2004, the activities of civil society organizations were expanded and strengthened in the area of human rights. Several associations and NGOs involved in promoting human rights were created or received certificates of acknowledgment from the Ministry of Justice and Civil Liberties. Existing organizations have initiated numerous information, training, and outreach activities in the area of human rights. The Ministry for the Promotion of Human Rights has been solicited on a regular basis by organizations of civil society for funding, technical support, or sponsorship. Thus, during 2004, the Ministry provided various types of assistance to 49 associations and NGOs involved in the promotion of human rights. The funding support amounts to nearly CFAF 10 million. Technical support consisted of providing resource persons to facilitate lectures, seminars and other workshops, or to conduct various studies. Over twenty associations asked to be entered into the Ministry's roster of human rights associations and NGOs, thereby strengthening the partnership between civil society organizations and the Department of Human Rights. In addition, the Ministry organized three information and outreach seminars on human rights and citizenship for the benefit of the heads and members of civil society organizations. Over one hundred heads and members of civil society organizations received such training.

606. In 2004, the Fund for Promotion of the State of Law (FAED) issued two requests for funding proposals aimed at enhancing the capacities of target groups (institutions and associations) to design and implement projects conducive to further democratization.

607. As a result of the two requests for proposals, 25 percent of the projects dealt with either women or children, thereby reflecting the desire of the Government and its partners to make categorial rights a major theme in its poverty reduction policy.

Table 39: FAED support and promotion of categorial rights

	Total projects financed	No. of projects dealing specifically w/ women and children	% projects dealing specifically with women and children
Request for proposals #1	16	4	25%
Request for proposals #2	20	5	25%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25%</b>

Source: FAED, Annual Report N°1

608. The themes that received support will help increase the participation of women in the process of democratization and in public affairs.

609. Of the 36 projects receiving FAED funds, over 86 percent are conducted by organizations of civil society. They are valued at over CFAF 1.59 billion, a sum awarded to expand the participation of institutions, civil society, and the media in the democratic process.

**Table 40: Proportion of civil society organizations receiving FAED funds**

	Beneficiaries	Total funding (CFAF millions)
Request for proposals #1	16	773.15
<i>of which % civil society orgs.</i>	<b>88</b>	<b>91</b>
Request for proposals #2	20	818.15
<i>of which % civil society orgs.</i>	<b>85</b>	<b>88</b>
TOTAL	36	1,591.30
<i>of which % civil society orgs.</i>	<b>86</b>	<b>90</b>

*Source:* FAED, Annual Report N°1

610. This financial support will definitely enhance the interventions of civil society, an important actor in the democratic process that receives 90 percent of FAED funds.

#### 2.2.2.4.1.4. Improvement of public security

611. Since poverty reduction depends upon a peaceful and safe environment, efforts in 2004 focused on the establishment of the regulatory framework applicable to local community policing and on boosting the efficacy of internal police forces in order to enhance security.

612. Watch patrols of high-crime areas were organized, and this reduced the number of armed assaults and certain acts of delinquency. Recorded instances of armed assault stood at 963 in 2003 and declined to 284 in 2004.

613. In order to establish a partnership between security services and the population within the framework of the local policing initiative, two draft decrees – one setting out the local policing plan of action for 2005-2009 and the other creating local safety committees – are being prepared.

614. In order to enhance the efficacy and efficiency of internal security forces, the Police International Technical Cooperation Service (SCTIP) has organized judicial police training for 240 judicial police officers drawn from the police force and *gendarmerie*, and is helping to enhance the operational capabilities of the officers.

615. In addition, legal texts comprising the judicial arsenal required for the operation of security forces were approved. These include decrees on the maintenance of order, regulations concerning general conduct of civil servants employed by the national police, and the definition of the uniforms, rank insignias, and equipment of personnel belonging to the national police.

#### 2.2.2.4.2. Administrative governance

616. This area covers the system of public intervention whereby policies are designed, implemented, and evaluated by the administrative apparatus. In 2004, two topics were treated: i.e., the modernization of the public administration and Government reform.

#### *2.2.2.4.2.1. Modernization of the public administration*

617. The main activities were the completion and expansion of the Integrated State Personnel and Salary Management System (SIGASPE) and implementation of overall reform of the public administration.

618. Regarding SIGASPE, some modules were improved and employees trained in their use, while others are being improved. Within the context of its expansion to other ministerial departments, the Human Resource Directorate (DRH) modules were developed but have not yet been installed in the ministries. Staff was recruited to support this transfer and higher-capacity equipment was purchased for the MFPRE and the DRH. In order to ensure ongoing maintenance of SIGASPE, a joint MFB/MFPRE committee was created to prepare an action plan for the system's revision. This committee was set up after the workshop on the performance of SIGASPE.

619. Regarding implementation of REGAP, efforts to implement the performance evaluation system are expected to continue. Indeed, although the system is already operational at DGTCP, it could not be disseminated generally during 2004 because all of its provisions, e.g., the performance contract between the employee and his supervisor, are not yet in place.

#### *2.2.2.4.2.2. Continuation of Government reform*

620. In a quest for greater efficiency in Government institutions and administrations, in order to optimize their impact and efficacy in promoting sustainable development, and successfully combat poverty, work began on a national regionalization strategy. A draft of the strategy paper intended to accompany the implementation of the regionalization is available and is expected to be submitted for validation and approval.

621. With the same goal in mind, preparation of the document on the national policy on good governance is being handled directly by the Government, which already has a draft policy that has been conveyed to the technical and financial partners for comments and changes. This document has evolved from an approach plan to a policy on good governance.

#### *2.2.2.4.3. Economic governance*

622. In 2004, the two components related to the orientation and impetus of development and to the operational or current management of the economy were the definition of a societal vision through 2025 and continued implementation of the PRGB.

##### *2.2.2.4.3.1 Strategic guidance of the economy and stimulus for development*

623. Once the global and thematic scenarios had been formulated within the context of the national prospective study "Burkina 2025", efforts in 2004 focused on further developing the chosen vision, i.e. on the Project dealing with societal development through the year 2025. Based on this vision, strategic policy themes were developed.

624. Completion of this exercise in 2005 should result in the Government's endorsement of the vision, a meeting of the outlook and planning council (*Conseil national de la prospective et de la planification stratégique*, CNPPS) and the creation of a trend-watching unit (*cellule de veille prospective*.)

#### 2.2.2.4.3.2. Continued implementation of the PRGB

625. The two components of the 2004 action plan (improved management of public expenditures and improvement of revenue recovery) can be organized around reforms aimed at budget development, budget execution, and enhanced oversight.

##### 2.2.2.4.3.2.1. Reform of budget development

626. **Improving the quality and transparency of the Budget Law.** Efforts in this area in 2004 had to do with finalizing the integrated project bank, improving the approach used to handle the volume of external financing within the Budget Law, enhancing the clarity of joint interministerial expenditures, and improving budget programming.

627. **Improved budget programming.** In order to achieve this, a decision was made to finalize the integrated project bank, incorporate all external funding allotments into the 2005 Budget Law, conduct an overall review of the Public Expenditure Review (PER) exercise, prepare a procedures manual for the MTEF exercise, and provide a breakdown of water, electricity and telephone expenditures in the 2005 Budget Law.

628. A draft BIP has been available since March 2004 and the database administrator has been trained to use ACCESS software. Future activities will involve the recruitment of a consultant to finalize the database.

629. Regarding the insertion of external funding into the 2005 budget, the inventory of projects and programs is being drawn up by the DGCOOP. In addition, at the time of the negotiation of the PIP, particular emphasis was placed on inventorying all projects, including those that were 'mature' and those that had not yet begun. The global review of the RDP exercise was conducted under the auspices of the World Bank and was the subject of a reporting workshop in November 2004.

630. Activities planned under the MTEF exercise, however, were not carried out as a result of a cautious attitude and a desire to first extract the lessons from the 2005-2007 MTEF exercises and sectoral MTEFs now underway in the education and health sectors.

Finally, expenditures for water, electricity, and telephone, while still broken down, still remain grouped as joint interministerial expenditures (DCIMs) within the 2005 Budget Law, although they are broken down according to the schema used for fuel expenses. A study appears to be needed to determine the accompanying measures necessary to manage this type of expenditure.

631. **Promotion of budgetary support.** The quest for greater financing of the poverty reduction strategy, and to compensate for gaps due to the differing modalities and procedures of each partner, has motivated the establishment of a framework to organize budget support. This framework is expected to improve the predictability of disbursements and their alignment with the budget cycle. This General Framework of Budgetary Support for implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper in Burkina Faso (CGAB/CSLP) sets out the broad principles and modalities of budgetary assistance and is expected to result in the signing of an agreement in early 2005.

632. **Coordination of sectoral policies.** In connection with the implementation of a mechanism for sectoral policy coordination, TORs have been prepared for the organization of a national seminar on sectoral policies and for preparation of a manual on sectoral policy development.

#### 2.2.2.4.3.2.2. Reform of budget execution

**633. Improvement and application of legal framework for budget management.**

With reference to community-wide provisions, the scope of the Government Flow of Funds Table (TOFE), thus far limited to the operations of the central administration, must be broadened.

634. As of late 2004, production of a WAEMU TOFE is still in the planning stages, since the data-gathering process for quarterly TOFE preparation requires more time from a practical standpoint. The deployment of the integrated accounting software for local communities (CICL) should facilitate the generation of data on their financial operations.

**635. Improved monitoring of budget execution and of adherence to end-of-year reporting obligations.**

Since the 2003 budget year, efforts have been ongoing to ensure adherence to end-of-fiscal-year obligations. Thus, in an effort to increase transparency in oversight of public procurement, a procurement audit for budget years 2001 and 2002 was commissioned by the Government with funding from the European Commission; a draft report is available. The final report on HIPC-funded public procurement is now available. A workshop to validate its recommendations is scheduled for the first quarter of 2005.

636. In addition, the final budget execution law (*loi de règlement*) for 2002 was approved by the National Assembly and the draft for 2003 has been submitted to the Assembly in accordance with community-wide requirements.

**637. Improved management of specific expenditures.** The goal was to optimize debt management and to organize the General Assembly of project heads. Regarding the latter point, the National General Assembly of project heads was held in November after the regional assemblies.

638. Regarding debt management, TORs for the internal debt audit have been finalized and the study is to begin during the first weeks of 2005. Subsequent to the deployment of SYGADE in December 2003, UNCTAD likewise provided technical assistance in March and October 2004 for a revision of SYGADE. The new version of the software is now available and updating is ongoing. The software has not yet been perfectly mastered, however, and it will also be necessary to recruit a database administrator.

**639. Reform of public procurement.** In a quest for efficiency in public purchasing, a Decree setting out general regulations for concession and leasing contracts has been approved by the Council of Ministers. Approval of this decree now gives Burkina Faso a complete set of regulatory mechanisms governing public procurement. This decree covers concession contracts, as well as delegated public utility management contracts, leasing contracts, public ownership/private management contracts, and operator licensing arrangements.

640. A national committee charged with coordinating and monitoring public procurement reform (CNCS) was also established in 2004. The CNCS is a permanent entity with a permanent role consisting of oversight of enforcement of public procurement regulations and supervision of all reforms deemed necessary. The dossier concerning the reorganization of the DCMP has been submitted to this Committee for comment.

**641. Monitoring of Government property.** In connection with monitoring of public assets, the system of stock accounting is not yet in place as of 2004. The purchase of related management software is underway, however, although the training of agents in procedures and stock accounting software is still ongoing. On this latter point in particular, TORs for recruitment of a consultant are already available.

642. **Improvement of revenue recovery.** For 2004, a priority action plan was approved by the Steering Committee at its January 2004 meeting, a special point being the incorporation of the revenue component, which had not been adequately taken into account in the coordination of activities under the PRGB.

643. The inventory and registration of enterprises through continuous updating of tax rolls and the reintroduction of taxpayer ID files (IFUs) have not yet occurred. Exchanges of experience among WAEMU countries did take place, however, in 2004 in order to foster a methodology ensuring proper exploitation of data collected.

644. The transfer to the DGI of management of the simplified individual income tax and of informal sector contributions was made official in December 2004 in a decree issued by the Council of Ministers. This transfer is expected to improve the management of human and material resources as well as the relationship between the tax administration and taxpayers. For the CSI in particular, the transfer will be postponed to enable the DGI to fulfill some organizational requirements, particularly regarding the regionalization of departments, the reintroduction of the IFU, and the registration of taxpayers.

645. **Continued regionalization of the budget.** The experience with budgetary regionalization was evaluated with a view to expanding it. This evaluation is expected to consolidate the accomplishments of the regionalization process, especially through recommendations aimed at increasing its efficacy. The recommendations include: expansion of the credit delegation procedure to all ministries and institutions, broader consultation among the various actors involved in the process, and notification to users once budgetary regionalization becomes a reality.

646. Following the accomplishments at Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouahigouya in 2003, greater regionalization of the expenditure authorization function resulted in the deployment of human and material resources to Tenkodogo, Kaya, and Koudougou in April 2004. Progressive expansion will reach five new regions in 2005 and two more in 2006.

#### *2.2.2.4.3.2.3. Reforms aimed at strengthening oversight*

647. **Strengthening of budgetary management controls.** In order to increase the staffing of oversight bodies, two new advisers were appointed and installed, and four managers were assigned to serve as assistants in the Audit Court. This brings the number of employees to 19, of the 45 needed.

648. TORs have been developed for the collaborative framework governing ex-post oversight entities. This important combination of the Audit Court, IGE, HACCLC, IGF, technical departmental inspectorates and the General Inspectorate of the Treasury will create synergies in the area of ex-post controls and, based on prevailing laws, in the application of recommendations emerging from controls.

649. Concerning oversight of the ethical appropriateness of expenditures, an order was approved in August 2004 setting out modalities for verifying such correctness. Services rendered were verified physically and were the subject of reports.

650. It was not possible to finalize and disseminate all guidelines and procedures manuals pertaining to financial controls. For the DCCF audit, TORs have been prepared, as has the text of the request for expressions of interest.

651. **Anti-corruption efforts.** Progress has been made in formulating a national anti-corruption policy. Indeed, a study on this topic was validated during 2004 and

provided the Government with a draft policy paper on national anti-corruption efforts.

652. Based on the status of corruption in Burkina Faso described in the 2004 report prepared by the Government authority responsible for coordinating the anti-corruption campaign, it would appear that the Government's anti-corruption efforts need to be strengthened, since the phenomenon does indeed exist and is on the increase. During 2004, it is undeniable that, even through the Government and civil society have made efforts to stem the problem, there remains a perception that it has not diminished and that it is even becoming flagrant in some situations.

#### 2.2.2.4.4. Local governance

653. Local governance is a term covering matters associated with decentralization, administrative regionalization and the process of participatory development.

##### 2.2.2.4.4.1. Continued decentralization

654. In 2004, there was an acceleration of activities related to the implementation of TODs pertaining to the transfer of authority and resources and the revision of the legislative and regulatory framework.

655. In preparation for the transfer of authority and resources to the *commune* level, a collaborative workshop on the subject was held in 2004. This meeting analyzed the set of general issues associated with the transfer of authority and resources to local collectivities in such areas as education, health, culture, youth and sport. Enabling texts to permit the actual transfer of authority and resources are now being refined so that they can be approved by the Government.

656. The strategy for implementing decentralization has caused the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD) to reformulate the laws on the subject. This reformulation has been aimed at reaching the entire population through the dynamics of community life, and at linking decentralization with local development policies, and particularly the LP/DRD and PDR, through their creation of village development committees (CVDs).

657. The strategic framework document on decentralization (CSMOD) had already been validated by an interministerial committee, but had then undergone several revisions due to successive changes in the laws on decentralization (2003 and 2004). The latest version, incorporating changes to the general code of territorial collectivities, is available at the MATD. It is awaiting validation by the interministerial and thematic committees of the Commission on Governance, Institutional Reform and Decentralization prior to its approval by the Government.

658. In accordance with the wish of the Constitutional Council, draft laws on decentralization were validated at a workshop in order to harmonize them with the constitution and with all laws pertaining to decentralization. This work resulted in the preparation of a general code of territorial collectivities in Burkina Faso, which was approved by the National Assembly at its December 2004 session.

##### 2.2.2.4.4.2. Implementation of administrative regionalization

659. Local governance requires not only an actual sharing and transfer of powers, but also a realization of the required correlations between regionalization and decentralization. Thus, in addition to the ongoing development, by the Government, of the aforementioned national regionalization strategy, 2004 was also the year in which regions were developed as regionalized entities. The regions became

administrative reality with the appointment and installation of governors in the country's 13 administrative regions.

660. In addition, and in order to accompany this ongoing regionalization, an administrative census was conducted during the second quarter of 2004 in order to update data on the country's demographic, social and economic characteristics and to create administrative documents such as birth certificates and the new national identity card.

#### *2.2.2.4.4.3. Participatory development process*

661. In order to establish the rural *communes*, an operation aimed at defining their borders was initiated. This operation, which is to result in the creation of 302 rural *communes*, was carried out in a participatory manner involving traditional and religious leaders, local producers' organizations, and representatives of civil society. It is expected not only to help define more clearly the geographic scope of each *commune*, and therefore the territorial purview of municipal authority, but also (and especially) to better oversee land assets and ensure greater clarity in the area of property assets and economic potential.

662. Other activities associated with local governance, such as the CICAL software for integrated accounting of local collectivities, were finalized, and successful tests were conducted at various pilot sites (Ouahigouya, Koudougou, and Fada N'Gourma).

#### *2.2.2.4.5. Capacity building and promotion of NICTs*

663. Promotion of NICTs and capacity-building are overall concerns that need to be addressed holistically across all sectors and with all actors. This type of medium-term approach does not exclude sectoral and collaborative approaches, especially in the public sector, especially since decentralization is strengthened as new capacity-building needs emerge. Many initiatives are underway in this area. In addition to these initiatives, the Government began in 2004 to develop a program of administrative strengthening (PRCA) with assistance from the World Bank. This program, which is overseen by the Prime Minister, involves five ministerial departments, (Ministries of Economy and Development, Finance and Budget, Territorial Administration and Decentralization, and Basic Education and Health.) The PRCA emphasizes four areas of intervention:

- Streamlining of administrative structures and procedures;
- Support for policy formulation and monitoring/evaluation capacities;
- Support for regionalization and improvement of human resource management;
- Support for regionalization and for improvement of public expenditure management.

664. The Government also approved in November 2004 a strategy for operationalizing the National Information and Communications Infrastructure Development Plan (PDINIC). This strategy was developed in a participatory manner with assistance from the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program. Its ambition is to help build a modern society that simplifies life for its citizens and enterprises, strengthens capacities, and improves governance and competitiveness. For purposes of its implementation, this strategy provides for six sectoral steering committees that will be specialized entities belonging to the sectoral PRSP monitoring committees:

- National 'e-government' Steering Committee;

- National 'e-education' steering committee;
- National 'e-health' Steering Committee;
- National 'e-services for rural development' Steering Committee;
- National 'e-commerce' Steering Committee;
- National Steering Committee responsible for 'creating an environment conducive to the mobilization of the potential of NICTs and the development of e-employment, including legal and regulatory framework, basic infrastructures, local expertise, and PNCD.'

## **2.3. Monitoring/evaluation strategy**

### **2.3.1. Institutional mechanism**

665. The institutional mechanism for monitoring PRSP implementation, created by Decree N° 2003-560/PRES/PM/MEDEV dated October 29, 2003, consists essentially of three levels: the Ministerial Steering and Monitoring Committee (CMOS); sectoral and thematic commissions (CST); and agencies decentralized to the Framework of Regional Consultation for Development (CCRD).

666. Apart from the CCRDs, the other levels became operational. The Ministerial Steering and Monitoring Committee (CMOS) chaired by the Head of Government, held its first session on June 18, 2004. It introduced a major innovation with the approval of the PRSP implementation principles. These principles assign to the PRSP monitoring process certain objectives and results that are to be achieved. On this basis, specific tasks were defined, as well as terms of reference for the sectoral and thematic commissions. The guiding principles were widely disseminated.

667. Despite the exceptional character of the year 2004, the second half of which was marked by some very important events (Summit of the African Union on Employment and Poverty, Francophone Summit, etc.), the sectoral and thematic commissions, expanded to include the technical and financial partners, were called upon to help produce the PRSP implementation report covering activities in 2003. However, it is important to take appropriate measures to ensure that the sectoral and thematic commissions are the actual initiators of sectoral reports, with the STC-PDES assuming the role of technical secretariat responsible for synthesis.

### **2.3.2. Outcome assessment tools and the issue of indicators**

668. Progress in poverty reduction will be measured by means of a consensus-based matrix of indicators. The minimum list consists of 28 indicators, of which 23 cover the ten dimensions of human poverty, and five refer to sectoral performance in order to take into account the various activity sectors contributing to synergy and efficiency.

669. The main issue with these indicators is the weak capacity of the various administrations to gather information on them. To this end, the Government developed in 2004 a national statistical project (*Projet de développement du système statistique national*, PDSSN) and is receiving funding support for its implementation. The National Observatory of Poverty and Sustainable Human Development within the INSD remains a key tool. It has been greatly expanded, on an experimental basis, to the North (Ouahigouya) and Centre-Est with UNDP funding. It should also be pointed out that Burkina Faso is a participant in a monitoring and evaluation support project (*Projet régional d'appui aux cadres nationaux de Suivi/Evaluation des stratégies de réduction de la pauvreté*, PARSEP) launched in 2004 with funding from the Canadian Cooperation agency. All of these initiatives will

help boost the capacities of the various national structures in terms of monitoring/evaluation of the PRSP.

670. It should be highlighted that, with the requirements posed by the new PRSP review schedule, the various entities must redouble their efforts and receive adequate accompaniment. With PRSP report preparation now occurring in April of Year T for Year T-1, according to the schedule set out in the PRSP framework guidelines, the updating calendar for the various indicators will take these reporting intervals into account. Those involved in the monitoring system will ensure the availability of statistical data on the current year by March of the following year, at the latest, whatever the data source may be. However, some indicators would be the subject of reports at infra-annual intervals so that their trends could be discussed at periodic meetings of the various sectoral and thematic meetings. Within this framework, there are two probable sources of data: statistical surveys and administrative sources (i.e. by-products of the administration.) Statistical surveys supply data for 66.7 percent of the indicators used for PRSP monitoring; hence the need to establish a timetable for the availability of data from these statistical operations so that field-level data-gathering can begin in a timely manner, thereby ensuring that deadlines set by the guiding PRSP principles are met. As for administrative sources, data will be gathered throughout the year, and processed and analyzed for purposes of supplying information for indicators in the relevant areas.

**671. Implementation status of indicators in 2004:** 2004 was devoted to finalization of the revised strategic framework covering the 2004 -2006 period, which was approved by the Government in October 2004. In addition, a matrix of monitoring indicators appended to the PRSP was adopted by consensus and with the participation of the technical and financial partners, civil society and the government. However, this matrix was not accompanied by statistical operations to provide data for 2004 indicators following approval of the revised PRSP. This is why the Questionnaire on Basic Welfare Indicators (QUIBB), which had been expected to supply over 50 percent of monitoring indicators, could not be carried out in 2004.

672. The status of implementation of the subject-based statistical timetable indicates that, in the areas of education, health, and macroeconomics, data from administrative sources has been updated for purposes of providing monitoring indicators in these areas. (See Table n° \_\_ in annex.) Other data exists, but it is being processed by the relevant authorities in the statistical system in order to finalize the production of monitoring indicators in their respective areas.

### III. MAIN LESSONS AND OUTLOOK

#### 3.1. Main lessons

673. The Government's approval in October 2004 of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and its Priority Action Program (PAP 2004-2006) endows the programs with legal status. It is the primary tool for coordination of all interventions and of public aid to development. The type of partnership existing between the Government and the various actors under the PRSP makes the latter a powerful lobbying tool for resource mobilization. It is the basis of budgetary support agreed upon with certain bilateral and multilateral partners, and its associated review mechanisms help to harmonize the procedures of the technical and financial partners (TFPs).

674. Government involvement in the coordination of PRSP implementation enhances the latter's status as a framework for ensuring the coherence of sectoral policies. However, its assimilation remains considerably limited by the weak capacities within the Administration and, more generally, by the lack of a real communication strategy regarding the PRSP.

675. **In the area of growth and equity**, Burkina's economy is experiencing erratic growth. After an exceptional recovery in 2003, i.e. 8 percent in real terms, economic growth slowed in 2004, settling at 4.8 percent of real GDP. Economic growth, which is still highly dependent upon agriculture and rainfall, is still extensive and resource-intensive. Although public finances are displaying a positive trend, the tax ratio, at 10.9 percent in 2004, is still one of the lowest in the WAEMU zone. The Government has continued its policy of disengagement from productive sectors and economic liberalization in order to boost competitiveness. The business climate is improving and gaining energy with the development of such tools as the Burkina Faso Enterprise Office, the escrow fund, the Trade Point website, the FASONORM standardization agency, and the Single Window center. However, the competitiveness of Burkina's economy is still hampered by high factor costs despite definite improvement in some areas, such as telecommunications. Finally, it is important to point out that, regarding support for productive sectors, the Government's recovery policy has become more focused in agriculture, mining, and tourism.

676. **Regarding basic social services and social protections**, social indicators are still on an upward trend. In education, the gross enrollment rate rose another five points this year to 57.13 percent, compared to 52.2 percent the preceding year. The admission rate went from 64.8 percent in 2003 to 72.01 percent in 2004, and gender disparities have lessened, with girl/boy ratios ranging from 0.85:1 to 1:1 depending on the region. The main advance noted in 2004 is the completion of the educational map, an essential tool for programming and infrastructure monitoring, as well as for correcting regional disparities. In informal education, participation in literacy programs is definitely trending upward, although attrition rates remain high, thereby compromising the literacy rate, which was only 32.25 percent in 2004, compared to 31.11 percent in 2003.

677. In the area of health, it should be noted that health service coverage is gradually improving. The theoretical service radius of primary health care centers (CSPSs) has been reduced to 8 km. The proportion of functional health districts reached 60 percent in 2004, compared to 40 percent in 2003. Service quality is not improving significantly, as indicated by the number of new contacts per capita,

which remained stationary between 2003 and 2004 (0.32 and 0.33, respectively), with great regional disparities ranging from 0.15 in the Sahel health region to 0.67 in the Centre. The persistence of this low level of service utilization is thought to be due, among other things, to the population's limited purchasing power and sociocultural habits. However, the proportion of drug warehouses (MEGs) that did not experience any shortages of the 10 essential generics went from 77 percent in 2003 to 90 percent in 2004. This is certainly a positive trend, but more effort is still needed to achieve a rate of 100 percent. In addition, progress in certain health statistics reflects the impact of the conscientious disease-fighting policy in 2004: vaccination coverage rates rose for DTC3 (78.30 percent in 2003 to 88.39 percent in 2004), mumps/measles (71.08 percent in 2003 to 78.34 percent in 2004), yellow fever/VAA (66.32 percent in 2003 to 76.02 percent in 2004), and BCG (86.32 percent in 2003 to 110.95 percent in 2004).

678. In the specific area of HIV/AIDS prevention, political commitment is still at the highest level. There has been significant observable progress supported by initiatives (World Fund, THP, Brazilian grant, TAN-ALIZ, etc.) aimed at improving the financial and geographic accessibility of antiretroviral drugs. Despite some statements to the contrary, the pandemic is still a major concern in Burkina Faso. It is worrisome and is increasingly limiting production capacity.

679. In other areas, such as safe water and improvement of living conditions, important measures have been taken to make potable water and sanitation available. Social protections and women's issues are still in need of coherent intervention.

680. **In the area of expanding job opportunities and income-generating activities,** the promotion of small-scale village irrigation has helped reduce agricultural vulnerability and has put Burkina Faso on the path to food security. However, the locust invasion in 2004 and the time required to respond to it are indicative of a need to strengthen mechanisms in this area.

681. **In the area of promotion of good governance,** 2004 was characterized by important inventions aimed at strengthening judicial institutions and promoting human rights and public safety, all of which help to improve political governance in the country. Administrative governance is reflected in continued governmental reform and in the development of a national policy on good governance. In the realm of economic governance, strategic guidance tools were improved, with the completion of the 'Burkina 2025' prospective study. Operational and current management of the economy is a reality throughout the country due to the well-coordinated implementation of the national plan to improve budgetary management and the PAP for the 2004-2006 PRSP. In terms of local governance, completion of the institutional framework, with installation of regional governors, augurs well for continued decentralization.

682. The political commitment to the institutional mechanism for PRSP monitoring has led to such innovations as the creation of guidelines for PRSP implementation. By clarifying the role of the commissions, these principles have enabled them to hold productive meetings. The broadening of the commissions to include the technical and financial partners has also been well received. The regional aspect of the mechanism must still prove itself in actual practice.

## 3.2. Outlook for 2005-2007

### 3.2.1. Macroeconomic outlook

683. Over the 2005-2007 period, Burkina's economy will develop in a relatively unfavorable international and subregional environment. Despite these external constraints, the country's economic growth may be 4.7 percent in real terms in 2005, 5.5 percent in 2006, and 6.5 percent in 2007. These projections are based on the combined influence of: **i)** a probable increase in cotton production in the cotton-growing areas under the control of the three companies (SOFITEX, Faso Coton and SOCOMA) due to improved organization of the production stream and new investments; **ii)** continued implementation and strengthening of the small village-level irrigation program; and **iii)** the re-establishment and persistence of adequate rainfall. All of the foregoing are expected to energize the sector.

684. **Primary sector:** Growth objectives rely mainly on the anticipated dynamism of the primary sector, and particularly of the liberalized cotton sector and small-scale irrigation, to boost agricultural production and diversify agricultural exports. Particular emphasis will be placed on ensuring producers' (and especially women's) access to agricultural inputs, and on developing economic infrastructures in response to the demands of marketing. The Government is also counting on the growth sectors, e.g. production streams with strong externalities such as livestock on the hoof, gold, hides and leathers, mining, construction and public works, to stimulate the economy.

685. Cotton production in 2005 is expected to total 665,000 tons, compared to 641,000 tons in 2004, an increase of 3.8 percent. This projection includes production from the cotton-growing zones of SOFITEX and that of the two new zones. From 2006 to 2007, this annual rate is expected to remain at 6.6 percent. This anticipated production increase is ascribed to a stabilization of the producer price. Cotton exports are expected to increase in volume from 21.6 percent in 2005, to 25.7 percent in 2006 and 26.6 percent in 2007.

686. Regarding cereals, an average annual production increase of 3.4 percent was hypothesized for 2006 and 2007 based on an expectation of good rainfall and continuation of the small village irrigation program. Production is believed to have increased by 3.2 percent in 2005. Prices, after a 5 percent increase in 2005 due to the poor harvests in 2004, are expected to rise by 2.5 percent in 2006 and by 2.5 percent in 2007. For other food products, such as cowpea and bambara nut (*voandzou*), growth is projected to be 3.5 percent in 2005 and 5 percent from 2006 onward.

687. The share of the primary sector in GDP is expected to drop by at least one GDP percentage point on average over the period, from 37.6 percent in 2005 to 37.2 percent in 2006 and 36.7 percent in 2007. Its average contribution to growth is expected to stabilize at 1.6 GDP percentage points over the period, as shown in Table 1 below.

688. **Secondary sector:** The share of the secondary sector in GDP is projected to stabilize at 19.7 percent over the 2005-2007. This sector is expected to grow at a rate of 6.7 percent in 2005, 6.6 percent in 2006, and 5.0 percent in 2007, mainly due to manufacturing. Although the growth rate of extractive industries is still high (averaging 16.8 percent), its share of added value in the sector is still low (averaging 0.6 percent). In modern public works, the growth rate is expected to be 7.2 percent per year. The total contribution of the secondary sector to growth is expected to grow from 1.2 GDP percentage points in 2005 to 1.2 points in 2006 and 10.9 points in 2007 with the impetus of manufacturing industries and modern public works. Its contribution is still smaller, however, than that of the primary sector.

689. **Tertiary sector:** This sector is expected to experience growth of 5.2 percent in 2005, 5.4 percent in 2006, and 7.8 percent in 2007. This growth is believed to be attributable to commercial as well as to non-commercial services. Its share in GDP is projected to go from 42.8 percent in 2005 to 43.6 percent in 2007. It is this sector that is expected to contribute most to economic growth, going from 2.1 GDP percentage points to 2.2 points in 2006 and 3.1 points in 2007, mainly with the impetus of the subsectors of transportation, telecommunications, and trade.

Table 41: Projected sectoral contributions to GDP growth, 2005-2007

Years	2003	2004	2 005	2 006	2 007
<b>PRIMARY SECTOER</b>	<b>4.03%</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
Agriculture	2.29%	-1.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Livestock	1.06%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Fisheries, hunting, forestry	0.68%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>SECONDARY SECTOR</b>	<b>1.62%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
Extractive industries	0.00%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Manufacturing	1.27%	1.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Electricity, gas, water	0.11%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Modern public works	0.24%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%
<b>TERTIARY SECTOR</b>	<b>2.41%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>COMMERCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>2.00%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
Transportation and telecommunications	0.50%	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Trade	0.56%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Banking and insurance	0.12%	0.2%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Other commercial services	0.82%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
<b>NON-COMMERCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>0.41%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
DTI and domestic VAT	0.04%	1.0%	-0.32%	0.61%	0.01%
P.I.S.B	-0.07%	-0.1%	0.18%	-0.02%	-0.02%
<b>GDP (market price)</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
<b>Inflation rate</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

Source: DGEP/MEDEV, June 2004

690. **Impact of growth on poverty reduction:** The average estimated growth level of 5.6 percent in the period 2005-2007 should result in a drop in the total incidence of poverty, which should decrease from 46.4 percent in 2003 to 43.7 percent in 2005 and 43.3 percent in 2007. Overall, both urban and rural areas will benefit from this improvement in living conditions. The incidence of rural poverty should fall from 50.4 percent in 2003 to 48.1 percent in 2007, representing a reduction of 2 points in five years. The incidence of urban poverty should decrease from 21.5 percent in 2003 to 16.6 percent in 2007, representing a 4.5-point reduction.

691. Besides commercial farmers, whose income should grow about 5 percent on average in the period 2005-2007 owing to the increase in cotton production and the stabilization of producer prices at CFA 175, only the categories of skilled private entrepreneurs and individuals in the non-commercial sector will show a significant improvement in their standard of living, with an average rise in income of 5.5 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively. The income of public-sector workers, corrected for inflation, will actually decline in 2005 (-0.1 percent), stabilizing at an average of 0.7 percent in the period 2006-2007. The income of food-crop producers, after falling by 0.2 percent in 2004 as a result of the good growing season of 2003, which depressed prices, should grow by 3.5 percent in 2005 because of the rise in grain prices, stabilizing at 0.2 percent on average in 2006-2007. The income of farm workers should rise by an average of 0.8 percent in the period 2006-2007 following the increase in the income of food-crop and commercial producers.

Table 43: Basic scenario 2004: Projection of poverty indicators, 2005-2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Actual	Estimation	Proj	Proj.	Proj.
<b>B. Poverty indicators 1/</b>					
P0 - Total incidence of poverty	46.4	46.0	43.7	43.7	43.3
See: INSD	<b>46.4</b>				
P0 – Incidence of rural poverty	50.4	50.6	48.1	48.5	48.1
See: INSD	<b>52.3</b>				
P0 - Incidence of urban poverty	21.5	18.0	17.9	16.6	16.6
See: INSD	<b>19.9</b>				
P1 – Depth of poverty	14.2	14.2	13.3	13.3	13.2
See: INSD	<b>15.6</b>				
P2 – Severity of poverty	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.2
See: INSD	<b>7.1</b>				
<b>D. Income growth rate by socio-economic group (in%) 4/</b>					
Public sector employees (UG-2, 4.1%, 1.3%, 14.1%)		1.3%	-0.1%	0.6%	0.8%
Independent food producers (RP-5, 65.3%, 73.1%, 50.2%)		0.2%	3.5%	-0.1%	0.5%
Independent farmers: cotton (RP-6, 16.8%, 14.1%, 37.8%)		3.0%	6.2%	3.6%	5.3%
Paid rural family workers (RPX-7, 0.6%, 0.4%, 29.3%)		0.6%	1.3%	0.5%	0.8%
Non-tradable formal-sector workers (UP-8, 1.0%, 0.2%, 10.0%)		24.0%	-2.1%	14.7%	3.9%
Non-tradable, unskilled formal-sector workers (UP-9, 1.9%, 1.9%, 42.9%)		4.6%	0.8%	5.8%	-3.5%
Independent urban (UP-12, 5.6%, 4.4%, 35.2%)		24.3%	4.1%	5.2%	6.3%
Unpaid rural family workers (UPX-16, 1.1%, 1.4%, 58.3%)		-1.5%	-1.9%	-1.3%	-3.3%
Inactive (young, elderly, disabled, etc.) –rural (RN-17, 3.6%, 3.2%, 39.7%) 5/		0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%

Source: DGEP/DPAM, March 2005

692. The drop in grain production in 2004 and the increase in prices in the transport and electricity sector will put inflationary pressure on the general price level. Thus, an inflation rate of 3.1 percent is expected in 2005, 3.6 percent in 2006, and 2.1 percent in 2007.

### 3.2.2. Some policy elements and measurements by category

#### 3.2.2.1. Growth and equity

693. **Maintenance of a stable macroeconomic framework:** The stability of this framework will rest on:

1. **Strengthening budget management:** During the period 2005-2007, the budget management improvement plan will have to be implemented more effectively. In the quest for more effective public expenditure, the middle-term framework will be the best tool for channeling more resources to priority sectors. Considerable attention will be given to setting up sectoral MTEFs, especially in the priority ministries. Accordingly, the experience of the ministries of health and basic education will be continued and extended to other ministries. With the aim of improving the recovery of tax and customs receipts, the Government intends to take the following steps: (i) complete the transfers of competencies; (ii) continue the modernization of tax

administration, especially by putting in place a unique financial identifier, ensuring the operation of the Directorate-General of Large Enterprises (DGE), computerizing the DGI, creating a network between customs offices, and completing the project on the computerized receipts circuit. In particular, the DGE will conduct an audit of the VAT of at least 60 enterprises under its jurisdiction; (iii) redouble efforts to combat fraud and tax evasion. A special unit to monitor the final destination of duty-free imports under the public investment program will be set up by the end of 2005. The year 2005 will also witness the preparation and adoption of a sectoral policy, action plan, and sectoral MTEFs on a triennial basis by the Ministry of Finances and the Budget.

2. Effectiveness of public investments: Government policy in this area will focus on improving the impact of public investments, which should be reflected by a better formulation and selection of public investment projects. The projects selected should take into account efforts towards growth, job creation, and poverty reduction. The Government will take steps to focus on employment in its public investment programs with the aim of helping to raise incomes and reduce poverty.

**694. Improving competitiveness and reducing factor costs:** In this respect, efforts will concentrate on:

1. **Liberalization and privatization/dialog** with the private sector: for the period 2005-2007, the Government will implement the key targets of intervention contained in the development policy letter on the private sector; in particular, it will (i) pursue State withdrawal from production sectors by implementing a privatization program for 10 enterprises (SONABEL, SONABHY, CBMP, CENATRIN, Hôtel Silmandé, BUMIGEB, CCVA, ONATEL, Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso airports) with the exception of ONEA, on which the Government will defer a decision. These privatization measures should allow the private sector to fully play a role in increasing supply at competitive prices; (ii) strengthen the role of the private sector in implementing the PRSP by preparing contracts of State/private sector objectives.
2. As for telecommunications, since the calls for prequalified bids for the privatization of ONATEL were unsuccessful, the Government has decided, for the year 2005, to negotiate a new contract with the Investment Bank (first quarter), re-launch the invitation to express interest in the privatization of the company, and update the tender dossier (third quarter). The tender dossier is expected to be sent to prequalified bidders for the first quarter of 2006, and the process will be completed by the end of the second quarter of 2006.
3. With regard to the privatization of SONABEL, the option of restructuring the electricity subsector was chosen in March 2004. The terms of reference of the Investment Bank were approved by the World Bank in December 2004. The bids for the auditing of accounts for 2002, 2003, and 2004 were received on February 2, 2005, and expressions of interest were received on February 23, 2005. The process will continue during 2005 with the finalization of prequalification dossiers for the tariff study, the technical audit, and the inventory of the company's assets. The work of evaluating the company and preparing the tender dossier will begin in the fourth quarter of 2005 and will be finalized during the last quarter of 2006.
4. In the energy sector, generally speaking, the Government's efforts will mainly focus on:
  - Implementing a strategy to reform the energy sector, in particular by setting up a body to regulate the electricity subsector, adopting a legal and

- regulatory framework for the electricity and hydrocarbon subsectors, and preparing and adopting a national electrification plan;
- Setting up an interconnection line between Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou;
  - Financing electrification projects through the electricity development fund;
  - Electrification of 10 rural localities each year;
  - Revision of Act 060/98/AN to further liberalize the electricity sector.
5. In the hydrocarbon sector, the Government will continue to implement an automatic adjustment mechanism for prices at the pump based on import and distribution costs and will promote the installation of gasoline pumps in rural areas where they currently do not exist. As for the privatization of SONABHY, bids for the auditing of accounts for the years 2002, 2003, and 2004 were received on February 2, 2005. The Government will finalize the terms of reference for the recruitment of a consultant to evaluate and implement the strategy and issue the invitation to show interest.

**695. Promotion of regional integration:** In addition to its adoption of the Letter of Intent on a Policy for Sustainable Human Development, the Government plans to adopt a letter of intent on international trade development policy by 2006. This letter of intent will help Burkina Faso set up a mechanism to allow for trade development through, for example, the establishment of facilities such as a free zone for companies that produce export products.

**696. Development of rural areas and support for production sectors:** actions will consist of:

1. Support for the effective functioning of regional chambers of agriculture and farmers' occupational organizations, to help these groups organize meetings for the first three years of their operation, strengthen their capacities, and obtain stand-by credits and equipment for their members. The opening up of capital in SOFITEX to producers' organizations and private operators (Faso Coton and SOCOMA) is currently taking place. The establishment of a new inter-professional association in the cotton sector including new gins and other operations in the sector will take place by the end of 2005. A follow-up mechanism will be set up to ensure respect for the provisions of the terms of reference. Lastly, the Government will conduct a study on the options for the future of the cotton sector after the transition period from now until 2006.
2. The promotion of microfinance will be reflected in the development of a financial system adapted to the monetary and nonmonetary situation of producers in rural areas that are most severely affected by the precariousness of their means of production. In this framework, a national micro-finance strategy will be adopted by the Government, and incentives will be studied to encourage the establishment of decentralized financial institutions.

### **3.2.2.2. Basic social services and social welfare**

**697. Education:** measures to be taken in the period 2005-2007 will be aimed at the following:

1. Basic education:
  - Preparation and adoption of regulations concerning compulsory and free basic education pursuant to the Education Act;

- Expansion and experimentation with respect to the regionalization of recruitment;
- Continued experimentation with bilingual education;
- Pursuit of the educational subsidy policy in the 20 provinces having the lowest enrollment (distribution of school textbooks and supplies and cafeteria food);
- Promotion of endogenous cafeterias in schools that do not have State-supported cafeterias;
- Continued application of the regulation exempting parents of female pupils from parent association dues;
- Institutional auditing of MEBA ;
- Stringent follow-up of programs to build infrastructure and provide school equipment;
- Regionalization of recruitment of teachers;
- Design of a coherent, effective communication strategy with regard to education.

2. Other areas of education:

- Increased access to general, technical, and vocational secondary education and to higher education;
- Improvement in the quality of education;
- Promotion of the right to education and the quest for greater equality of access (reduction of the education gap between girls and boys, between rural and urban areas, and between pupils with different socioeconomic status);
- Improvement of the quality and relevance of schools and apprenticeships to adapt their content to the country's economic development needs;
- Increased university enrollment capacity and strengthening of teacher training;
- Reinforcement of private initiatives;
- Strengthening of management capacities in the Ministry of Secondary Education, Higher Education, and Scientific Research.

698. **Health and control of HIV/AIDS:** various measures and actions will focus on:

1. Increasing national health coverage by developing health infrastructure and equipment, setting up health districts, developing grass-roots services, and strengthening cooperation with the private and traditional health sectors in supplying health care. The objective is to increase the percentage of the population living within 10 km of a health center from 60 percent in 2003 to more than 85 percent in 2007;
2. Improving the quality and use of health services by enforcing rules and standards of quality care at each level, enhancing the availability of essential, high-quality drugs, reinforcing health support and promotion activities, and promoting risk-sharing mechanisms in the area of health (including health insurance cooperatives);
3. Preparation of the second strategic framework against HIV/AIDS and STDs for the period 2006-2010.

699. **Drinking water and sanitation:** essential activities will include:

1. Rehabilitating 500 existing water supply points and equipping secondary centers with simplified piping systems for drinking water (50 AEPs per year);
2. A national inventory of drinking water supply points in order to achieve a "zero-point" state;
3. Review of the national sanitation strategy;
4. Implementation of an action plan for public/private partnership (PPP);
5. Implementation of the ONEA strategic plan.

700. **Housing:** actions planned in the housing sector from the institutional, regulatory, and implementation points of view include the following:

1. Preparation of an urbanization and building code;
2. Establishment of urban management guidelines in capitals of provinces and departments having a certain level of development;
3. Establishment of a housing bank;
4. Preparation and implementation of an urban sanitation plan and development of a sanitation culture among the people.

701. **Social welfare:** the main activities will deal with:

1. Finalization of a national social welfare plan;
2. Promotion of solidarity and protection of specific groups by the strengthening of solidarity arrangements, protection and socioeconomic promotion of specific groups, and development of mechanisms for incorporating displaced persons;
3. Organization of emergency assistance and rehabilitation.

### **3.2.2.3. Opportunities for employment and income-generating activities**

702. **Mitigating job vulnerability:** the following actions are planned:

1. Planting 17,800 ha of crops, including 7,437 ha of maize, 1,371 ha of cowpeas, 654 ha of cassava, 5,100 ha of vegetables, 2,700 ha of fruits, and 580 ha of other crops;
2. Boosting food security by introducing a mechanism for monitoring and preventing locust invasions;
3. Organizing a roundtable for sponsors of the plan of action for the food security information system (PA-SISA);
4. Setting up a national water information system;
5. Protection of grazing activities.

703. **Opening of access to the territory:** activities aimed at implementing the sectoral transport program (PST2) will include the following:

1. At the level of road infrastructure, regular maintenance (13,092 km of roads in the network organized in 2005), periodic maintenance of unpaved roads whose current state requires this type of operation (804 km in 2005), reinforcement of paved roads that can no longer support the current level of

traffic (250 km in 2005), rehabilitation of unpaved roads (504 km in 2005), paving of 350 km of roads in 2005, and marking of 100 percent of the road network.

2. At the level of road transport services, adoption, in 2006, of a framework law on the transport sector to redefine conditions for entry into the road transport industry;
3. At the level of road safety, development of a national road safety policy and strengthening of the capacities of the two principal institutions in this field (DGTTM and CONASER);

704. **Women and development:** the preparation of a national gender promotion strategy remains a source of concern. The process should begin in 2005.

705. **Promotion of employment and occupational training:** activities will focus on:

1. Setting up a national structure to implement the recommendations of the summit meeting;
2. Specific studies on the problems of employment and poverty reduction;
3. Implementation of a program to strengthen the statistical capacity of the observatory of employment and occupational training.

#### 3.2.2.4. Governance

706. **Governance policy:** actions will mainly focus on:

1. Consolidating the rule of law, as follows:
  - Organizing presidential elections in 2005;
  - Organizing municipal elections in 2006;
  - Introducing the new structures created in the CES while putting in place a training program for its members;
  - Strengthening the National Assembly's capacities to enable it to participate in the consolidation of democracy and the rule of law;
  - Consolidating the status of opposition parties, giving them more prerogatives and initiatives in the work of the parliamentary commissions;
  - Providing the Higher Council on Communications with appropriate resources (audio-visual equipment, documentation center, etc.);
  - Strengthening the capacities of the office of the Burkina Faso mediator to enhance its effectiveness.
2. Strengthening justice by:
  - Pursuing efforts to improve coverage throughout the country in jurisdictions with a shortage of human and financial resources, in particular through the building of infrastructure, recruitment of judges, and logistical support;
  - Promoting freedom and autonomy among judges, particularly those responsible for ruling on infractions relating to civil liberties or corruption;
  - Training revenue court judges with regard to audits, financial control, and the use of new information and communications technologies;
  - Strengthening the prerogatives of State inspectors;

- Simplifying laws and improving the ability of the poor to access the justice system, through public information and awareness campaigns concerning the available procedures and institutions.
3. Promoting human rights by:
    - Improving human rights education;
    - Strengthening the legal framework for human rights;
    - Adapting national legislation to the provisions of international treaties and agreements regularly ratified by Burkina Faso;
    - Promoting, protecting, and consolidating civil and political rights, so as to protect these rights and promote a culture of peace, tolerance, and respect for human rights;
    - Promoting, protecting, and consolidating economic, social, and cultural rights to extend them to the greatest possible number of citizens of both genders;
    - Promoting and protecting rights in certain categories, such as the rights of women, children (campaign against all forms of exploitation of children, promotion of the child's right to education), the disabled, and other vulnerable and disadvantaged categories.
  4. The campaign against insecurity should result in increased capacities for intervention by the security forces and the strengthening of local police forces.
  5. Capacity building of civil society: this will mean creating better conditions for civil society organizations to strengthen their capacities for management, defense, and leadership, together with their technical skills, and to increase the resources of grass-roots organizations to enable them to participate more effectively in poverty reduction and the control of HIV/AIDS.

707. **Administrative governance:** As far as future actions are concerned, the Government will first focus on the smooth functioning of the SIGASPE mechanism at the central level, with the gradual inclusion of human resources directorates and the more effective incorporation of decentralized bodies into the process. At the same time, the Government will take steps to bring administrative offices closer to users. In this connection, it will do the following:

- Prepare regulations on the organization of specific jobs in the various ministries;
- Implement the new evaluation system;
- Follow up and maintain SIGASPE, with particular emphasis on the training of maintenance specialists;
- Prepare an action plan for consolidating and extending SIGASPE to sectoral ministries and decentralizing personnel management;
- Ensure accessibility to government through the use of NICTs;
- Adopt a legal framework for decentralization of government services;
- Strengthen the human resources of local communities (transfer conditions, social security system);
- Set up a mechanism for prevention and settlement of administrative litigation (inventory of fixtures, draft laws on the establishment of an office for the prevention and settlement of administrative litigation);

- Promote further actions to make all stakeholders aware of the imperatives and content of the comprehensive reform of public administration, and publicize all relevant laws.

708. **Economic governance:** The Government will ensure the achievement of the following results: enhancement of the management of government resources by fighting corruption; reinforcement of the budgetary process; and improvement of public procurement procedures. In the context of fighting corruption, a new law was adopted, and the Government plans to prepare and implement enabling regulations.

709. Coordination of official development assistance is a precondition for strengthening technical and financial partnerships. In the coming years, the Government plans to pursue the following actions:

- Harmonization of development assistance with the priorities defined in the PRSP;
- Synchronization of the fiscal calendar with the disbursement of funds;
- Joint assessment missions;
- Establishment of an agreed framework of reforms, development priorities, assistance modalities, and indicators of progress.

710. **Local governance:** The Government will finalize the strategic framework for implementing decentralization in order to support the establishment of the timetable as defined in the general code of local authorities adopted by the National Assembly in December, as follows:

- Powers will be transferred to local communes, together with the resources required for their implementation, by December 31, 2005, at the latest;
- Powers will be transferred to the regions, together with the resources required for their implementation, by December 31, 2011;
- Further recruitment of staff for the transferred services will be organized on the basis of division among local governments by December 31, 2005.

711. To attain these objectives, a plan of priority actions has been established, whose main points are as follows:

- Establishment of a system to transfer resources and powers to local urban governments will be completed in the health and basic education sectors by the end of 2005;
- Activities related to the delimitation of rural communes will be completed by the end of 2005.

712. The introduction of a software program entitled "Integrated accounts for local governments" should promote the prompt transfer of resources by the end of 2005. Many enabling laws have been drawn up. These primarily include the following:

- Decree on the powers of the governor, high commissioner, prefect and village delegate;
- Decree on the organization of the governor's office;
- Decree on the establishment, composition, and powers of the regional advisory council on development.

## Communication and follow-up/evaluation strategy

713. **Communication strategy:** The Government adopted a national development communication policy in 2001 as a framework for communication strategies to be implemented at the sectoral level. Pursuant to this policy, the Government, with the technical and financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), initiated the process of preparing a PRSP communication strategy. The project will be finalized in 2005 in cooperation with professionals in the field.

714. **Follow-up/evaluation strategy:** During the period 2005-2007, the Government will begin to improve the functioning of the relevant institutional mechanism. In this context, the framework of consultation with development partners will be in operation by 2005. Steps will also be taken to convene the regional development advisory boards to discuss the finalized regional strategic frameworks.

715. Follow-up of poverty remains an essential concern of the Government. Therefore, in addition to strengthening the Poverty Analysis Macroeconomic Simulator (PAMS), regular surveys will be conducted to collect data on the various indicators.

716. Thus, the first QUIBB survey, whose objective is to collect information on the previous year, will be conducted in 2005. The EDS IV (Fourth Social Development Survey) and comprehensive surveys will be done in 2008, and the results will be released in March 2009. The general population and housing census will take place in December 2006, and preliminary results will be released in June 2007. In addition, the general agricultural census will be conducted in mid-2006, and the results will be released in mid-2007. The annual agricultural surveys will take place in the year "N," and their data will be released in March of the year "N + 1." The same is true for the data provided by administrative sources.

Table 44: Statistical calendar

Statistical operations	Year				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
QUIBB Survey	July	July	July		
Comprehensive Survey					March
EDS IV					March
General population census			June		
Annual agricultural survey (EPA)	March	March	March	March	March
Data collection from administrative sources	March	March	March	March	March
General agricultural census	May	April	April		



# Annexes

Annex 1: Statistical calendar for preparation of 2005 implementation report

Dimension / Sector	Indicator	Responsible body	Periodicity	Probable data sources	Release date
Revenues	1. Grain self-sufficiency of farming households	Directorate-General for Agricultural Forecasts and Statistics (DGPSA)	annual	Annual agricultural survey (EPA)	March 2006
	2. Per capita grain production of farming households	DGPSA	annual	EPA	March 2006
Education	3. Gross primary school enrollment rate <i>Girls</i>	DEP/MEBA	annual	Annual survey DEP-MEBA	March 2006
	4. Gross first grade enrollment rate <i>Girls</i>	DEP/MEBA	annual	Annual survey DEP-MEBA	March 2006
	5. Primary school completion rate <i>Girls</i>	DEP/MEBA	annual	Annual survey DEP-MEBA	March 2006
	6. Adult literacy rate	INSD in collaboration with DEP/MEBA,	annual	Household survey QUIBB	March 2006
Health	7. Immunization coverage rate BCG DTCP3 Measles Yellow fever	DEP/Health in collaboration with EPI	annual	Expanded program on immunization (EPI) and INSD demographic projections	March 2006
	8. Rate of attended childbirths	INSD in collaboration with DEP/Health	annual	DEP/Health	March 2006
	9. Infant/child mortality rate	INSD in collaboration with DEP/Health	annual	DEP/Health	March 2006
	10. Rate of seroprevalence of HIV/AIDS infection	DEP/Health in collaboration with SP-CNLS-IST	annual	Collection based on SP/CNLS-IST sentinel sites	March 2006
Nutrition	11. Proportion of low birth weight newborns	DEP/Health	annual	Routine collection DEP-Health	March 2006
	12. Prevalence of underweight children under the age of 5	DEP/Health	annual	Household survey QUIBB	March 2006
Water and sanitation	13. Coverage rate of safe drinking water	INSD in collaboration with DEP/MAHRH and Directorate-General of Water Supply	annual	Household survey QUIBB	March 2006
	14. Percentage of households with access to functional latrines	INSD in collaboration with ONEA/Health Service	annual	Household survey QUIBB	March 2006
Jobs and employment	15. Unemployment rate	INSD in collaboration with DEP/Employment and National Observatory of Employment and Training (ONEF)	annual	Household survey QUIBB	March 2006
	16. Percentage of employed persons in casual labor or piecework –	INSD in collaboration with DEP/Employment and National Observatory of Employment and Training	annual	Household survey QUIBB	March 2006

	precarious employment	(ONEF)			
Living conditions	<b>17.</b> Electrification rate	INSD	annual	Household survey QUIBB	March 2006
	<b>18.</b> Percentage of households using improved cooking ranges	DEP/Environment and living conditions	annual	Household survey QUIBB	March 2006
	<b>19.</b> Percentage of households with different flooring and roofing materials	INSD	annual	Household survey QUIBB	March 2006
Access to productive assets	<b>20.</b> Percentage of households using animal-drawn cultivation	INSD in collaboration with DGPSA	annual	EPA survey	March 2006
	<b>21.</b> Percentage of households with agricultural machinery	INSD in collaboration with DGPSA	annual	EPA survey	March 2006
	<b>22.</b> Rate of access to credit	INSD in collaboration with le FAARF et FARGA	annual	Household survey QUIBB	March 2006
Access to markets	<b>23.</b> Travel time (in minutes) to nearest market infrastructures (food production, public transportation)	INSD avec DEP Transport	annual	Household survey QUIBB	March 2006
Peace and social inclusion	<b>24.</b> Labor force participation rate by gender	INSD in collaboration with SE – Good governance and civil society	annual	Household survey QUIBB	March 2006

Macro-economic and fiscal	<b>25.</b> Real GDP growth	INSD in collaboration with DPAM	annual	National accounts and IAP projection	March 2006
	<b>26.</b> Average annual inflation rate	INSD in collaboration with DPAM	annual	INSD surveys using HIPC methodology	March 2006
	<b>27.</b> Basic fiscal balance as percentage of GDP	SP-PPF	annual	Data from TOFE, national accounts	March 2006
Private sector and competitiveness	<b>28.</b> Contribution of exports to gross domestic product	INSD	annual	National accounts	March 2006
Good governance	<b>29.</b> Proportion of local authority expenditure compared to central government expenditure	SP-PPF in collaboration with DEP/MATD	annual	Fiscal data	March 2006

## PRSP follow-up indicators

PRSP Annex 1: Implementation status of 2004 statistical calendar

Dimension	Indicator	2002	2003	2004		Observations
		Results	Results	Target	Level	
Revenues	Grain self-sufficiency of farming households	63%				Not provided by DGPSA
	Per capita grain production of farming households	291	319			Not provided by DGPSA
Education	Gross primary school enrollment rate	47.5%	52.2%	56%	57.2%	Provisional results in 2004 (RP) <sup>o</sup>
	<i>Girls</i>	41.5%	46.3%	48.3%	51.5%	
	Gross first grade enrollment rate	52.9%	65.95%	71.09%	77.7	Provisional results in 2004 (RP) <sup>o</sup>
	<i>Girls</i>	45.5	61.5%	64.74%	73.1	
	Primary school completion rate	29.7%	31.3%	28.84%	32.8%	Provisional results in 2004 (RP) <sup>o</sup>
	<i>Girls</i>	25.7%	27.3%-	24.48%	28.8%	Provisional results in 2004 (RP) <sup>o</sup>
Adult literacy rate	31.11%	32.25%	----			
Health	Immunization coverage rate					Ministry of Health
	BCG	90.35%	86.32%	91%	110.95%	“
	DTC3	69.10%	78.3%	80%	88.39%	“
	Measles	64.10%	71.08%	80%	78.34%	«
	Yellow fever	61.34%	66.32%	80%	76.02%	«
	Rate of attended childbirths	35.9%	30.52%	45%	43.68%	Ministry of Health
	Infant/child mortality rate		184%	----		Indicator provided by EDS in 2003. Indicator for 2004 not yet available
Rate of seroprevalence of HIV/AIDS infection	4.2%	1.9%	2.7%	1.8%	Sentinel sites	
Nutrition	Proportion of low birth weight newborns		26.36%		14.06%	Ministry of Health
	Proportion of underweight children under the age of 5	----	38%	Less than 40%	38%	Indicator provided by EDS in 2003.
Water/sanitation	Coverage rate of safe drinking water Rural and semi-urban		85%	88%	80%	MAHRH
	Urban			75%		
	Percentage of households with access to functional latrines	----	33.3%	35%		No data
Employment/ labor	Unemployment rate					No data
	Percentage of employed persons in casual labor or piecework – precarious employment					No data
Living conditions	Electrification rate	10%	12.5%	13.5%	14%	
	Percentage of households using improved cooking ranges					No data
	Percentage of households with different flooring and roofing materials					No data
Access to productive assets	Percentage of households practicing animal-drawn cultivation					No data
	Percentage of households with agricultural machinery	56.3%	55.1%		55.1%	DGPSA
	Rate of access to credit					No data

Dimension	Indicator	2002	2003	2004		Observations
		Results	Results	Target	Level	
Access to markets	Travel time (in minutes) to closest market infrastructures (food production, public transportation)					No data
Peace and social inclusion	Labor force participation rate by gender					No data

Macroeconomic and fiscal	Real GDP growth	4.6%	8.0%	6.0%	4.8%	DPAM/INSD
	Average annual inflation rate	2.3%	2.0%	-0.5%	-0.4	INSD
	Basic fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP	-3.7%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-2.1%	TOFE
Private sector and competitiveness	Contribution of exports to Gross Domestic Product	8.9%	9%	9.2%	10%	DPAM/INSD
Good governance	Proportion of local authority expenditure compared to central government expenditure	1.87%				No data

## PAP follow-up indicators

PAP Annex 1: Follow-up indicators of poverty: macroeconomic performance and competitiveness

Sector	Indicator	2002		2003	2004		Observations
		I.	Results	Results	Target	Level	
Macroeconomic and fiscal	Real GDP growth		4.6%	8.0%	6.0%	4.8%	This negative outcome compared to the 2004 target could be explained by the regional crisis, poor growing season, and locust threat, which resulted in a primary-sector drop of 2.8%.
	Average annual inflation rate		2.3%	2.0%	-0.5%	-0.4	Higher oil prices
	Basic fiscal balance as percentage of GDP		-3.7%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-2.1%	
Private sector and competitiveness	Contribution of exports to Gross Domestic Product		8.9%	9%	9.2%	10%	Contribution at current prices (IAP)

PAP Annex 2: Follow-up indicators of poverty: additional sectoral indicators

Sector	Indicator	2002	2003	2004		ii.	Level of disaggregation	Observations
		Results	Results	Target	Level			
Health, nutrition, and demography	Percentage of PRSP meeting personnel standards	76.6%	78%	80%		Region, health district		No data
	Shortage of essential and generic drugs	2.90%	Less than 5%	Less than 5%	Less than 5%	Region, health district		
	Proportion of AIDS patients under ARV treatment	3%		35%	7.1%	Region, health district		
Employment and occupational training	Number of jobs created by funded projects		780	900	1,030	Region, Province		
	Number of beneficiaries of occupational training and apprenticeships, including technical training		740 in 2003		595	Region, Province		419 trained apprentices and 176 trained artisans
Agriculture, livestock, and fisheries	Rate of coverage of grain production	114.3%	127.7%		106.5%	Region, Province		Grain production acc. to IAP
	Growth rate of agricultural production			5%	15.5%	"		To be verified (IAP)
	Rate of vaccination against Newcastle disease		22%	24%	16%			Drop in number of persons vaccinated. Review calculation basis in view of new ENEC II figures
	Rate of coverage against contagious bovine pleuropneumonia		39.3%	58%	60%			Review calculation basis in view of new ENEC II figures

Sector	Indicator	2002	2003	2004		II.	Level of disaggregation	Observations
		Results	Results	Target	Level			
Environment, drinking water, sanitation, and energy	Rate of access to water points in rural areas							No data (drinking water service for more than 800,000 additional persons in 2004)
	Available stock of forestry resources				257,260,660			
Private sector and economic competitiveness	Taxation rate	10.6%	10.9%	11.4%	11.9%	--		
	Industrial Production Index (IPI)					--		
Macroeconomics, budget, living conditions, and SHD	Domestic and external payment arrears	0	0	0	0	--		
Good governance (economic, democratic, local)	Ratio of expenditures audited by post-hoc administrative control					--		
	Rate of budget execution in priority ministries		69%	75%		--		
	Rate of participation of women in parliament and decision-making bodies					--		
	Increase in number of reasoned decisions					--		

PAP Annex 3 : Other macroeconomic and sectoral indicators

III. FOCUS 1: ACCELERATE GROWTH BASED ON EQUITY						
Indicator	Source	Past situation	2004		Observations	
			Target	Level		
<b>Poverty</b>						
•Incidence of overall poverty	INSD	46.4% en 2003	41%		Unavailable	
•Incidence of urban poverty	INSD	19.9% en 2003	15%		Unavailable	
•Incidence of rural poverty	INSD	52.3% en 2003	48%		Unavailable	
<b>Support for production sectors</b>						
•Annual increase in cowpea production	SP/CPSA	17.3% in 1998-2003	7%	3.5%		
•Annual increase in cotton/grain production	SP/CPSA	8.3% in 1998-2003	6.6%	17.1%	IAP	
•Increase in Arabic gum production	SP/CPSA		5%		Production has not yet begun. Current phase: organization of producers	
•Annual increase in agricultural exports	MCPEA	13.3% in 1998-2003	15-30%	86.2%	IAP, balance of payments and export price index	
•Annual increase in livestock exports	MCPEA	7%	7%	6.7%	IAP	
•Annual increase in gold exports	DG/Mines	770 tons in 2003	1 metric ton	1.125 tons	To be verified ( IAP)	

FOCUS 2 : ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES AND SOCIAL WELFARE					
Indicator	Source	Past situation	2004		Observations
			Target	Level	
<b>Increasing budget allocations to social sectors</b>					
•Education (as % of total public expenditure)		13.8% in 2003	12.7%	14.7%	To be verified RP 2004
•Health (incl. HIV/AIDS) (as % of total public expenditure)	SP/PPF	11.8% in 2003	15.5%	11%	To be verified RP 2004
• HIV/AIDS (as % of total public expenditure)	SP/PPF		2.3%		No data
<b>Improving access to educational services</b>					
•Gross primary school enrollment ratio in 20 priority provinces	DEP/MEBA	37.6% in 2003	38%	42.7%	RP 2004
- Girls		32% in 2003	34%	37.3%	RP 2004
•Gross first grade admission rate in 20 priority provinces	DEP/MEBA	52.4% in 2003	38%	56.3%	RP 2004
- Girls		48.5% in 2003	34%	51.64%	RP 2004
• Secondary school enrollment rate	MESSRS	13.6% in 2003	15.6%	14.19%	RP 2004
- Girls		10.99% in 2003	12.44%	11.59%	RP 2004
<b>Improving access to health services</b>					
•Percentage of population living within 10 km of a health center	EDS – 1998	60%	Plus de 60%	87%	
	M. Health				
•Rate of coverage in CPN2	EDS – 1998	54.1% in 2002 and 70.87% in 2003	70%		Indicator provided by EDS in 2003. 2004 indicator not yet released
•Percentage of functional CSPS acc. to personnel standards	DEP/SANTE	76.6% in 2002	80.0%		No data
<b>Improving access to drinking water</b>					
•Number of provinces having over 75% coverage		10 in 1999	35	37	
Number of new drillings		737 in 2002	1732	1328	
<b>Strengthening social protection for the poor</b>					
•Percentage of children in functioning and monitored rehabilitation centers	DEP/MASSN		50%	44.3%	
•Number of children trained		800 in 1998	plus 20%	800	
•Number of children reintegrated	DGSN	1,432 in 2003	2,032	2,285	
•Percentage of persons aware of or implementing the Individual and Family Code	CAP Survey	17% in 1998	40%		No data
•Number of vulnerable persons covered by the State budget	DGSN	225.045 in 2003	236.300	365.918	

FOCUS 3 : EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES					
Indicator	Source	Past situation	2004		Observations
			Target	Level	
<b>Decreasing vulnerability of agriculture</b>					
Land recovered (ha/year)	SP/CPSA	7,273 ha in 2000-01	30,000	31,226 ha	
•Number of hydroagricultural development projects (ha/year)	SP/CPSA	66,504 ha in 2000-01	1,000	1,360 ha	Works and projects (9) in execution
•Number of manure pits built/year	SP/CPSA	52,454 in 2000-01 and 207,000 in 2003	150,000	240,000	
<b>Increasing diversification of livestock production</b>					
•Rate of vaccination against Newcastle disease	DEP/MRA	22% in 2003	24%	16%	Drop in number of persons vaccinated. Review calculation basis in view of new ENEC II figures

**FOCUS 3 : EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES**

Indicator	Source	Past situation	2004		Observations
			Target	Level	
• Rate of coverage against contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	SP/CPSA	39.3% in 2003	57.85%	60%	Review calculation basis in view of new ENEC II figures
•Number of poultry vaccinated		5 500 000 in 2003	6 000 000	4 000 000	Drop in number vaccinated
• Number of poultry		24,499,286 in 2003 (31,007,000 in 2003).	25,234,265	31,627,000	Review calculation basis in view of new ENEC II figures
<b>Increasing diversification of aquaculture production</b>					
•Increase in aquaculture production (tons/year)	SP/CPSA		12,500	9,500	
•Alevin production/year	SP/CPSA				In 2004, at least 4 alevin production centers and more than 68 aquaculture basins
<b>Environment and combating desertification</b>					
•Increase in managed forestry areas for production of wood energy/year	DEP/MECV SP/CPSA	170,000 ha	15%	227,418 ha	Targets = to manage 120,000 ha of forestry areas per year: 57,418 ha in 2004
<b>Improving living and working conditions for rural women</b>					
•Number of women receiving micro-credits	FAARF	61,000 in 2003	56,000	54,920	
•Total microcredits granted to women	FAARF	2.5 billion in 2003	2,517	2,269	
<b>Promotion of employment and occupational training</b>					
•Number of jobs created by funded projects	DEP/Employment	780 in 2003	900	1,030	
•Number of projects to be funded by FAPE		132 in 2003	150	100	
•Amount of funding by FAPE		469 million in 2003	545 million	297 million	
•Number of projects funded by FASI		1,063 in 2003		1,244	
•Amount of funding by FASI				570.2 million	
• Permanent jobs created – FASI				340	
• Temporary jobs created - FASI					
• Permanent jobs created – PNDAR-TD		39 in 2003	60	115	
• Temporary jobs created – PNDAR-TD		212 in 2003	200	375	
<b>Opening up of rural areas</b>					
•Number of km of departmental roads built	DG/Roads	1,207 km of rural roads in 2000-2002	150	0	200 km to be built (administrative delays)
•Number of km of roads built to transport cotton	DG/Roads	850 km in 1998-2000	100	0	250 km currently being studied
•Other rural roads built (in km)	DG/Roads	962 km of rural roads in 2000-2003	500	433	
•Number of km of maintained departmental roads	DG/Roads		4,300	4,300	Network classified
•Number of km of maintained roads to transport cotton	DG/Roads	1,110.5 km in 2000-2003	1,670	546	Lack of funding
•Other maintained roads	DG/Roads	325 km in 2003	2,350	433	Lack of funding and administrative delays
•Number of schools equipped with lighting systems, by province	DG/Energy	125 departmental capitals using solar energy in 2000-2001	90	0	Slow negotiations with the Kingdom of Spain. Financing not received; discussions continue.
•Number of health centers equipped with lighting systems, by province			90	0	Slow negotiations with the Kingdom of Spain. Financing not received; discussions continue.
•Number of recreational centers equipped with lighting systems, by province			90	0	Slow negotiations with the Kingdom of Spain. Financing not received; discussions continue.

**FOCUS 3 : EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES**

Indicator	Source	Past situation	2004		Observations
			Target	Level	
•Number of departmental capitals equipped with telephones in rural areas	ONATEL	187 to end of 2003	20	17	Funding problems
•Number of provincial capitals equipped with calling centers	Pet T		15	0	Project not yet launched
•Rate of radio coverage	Ministry of Information	80% in 2003	85%	90%	
•Rate of television coverage	Ministry of Information	70% in 2003	80%	70%	Despite progress in increasing television coverage, the equipment began to function only in early 2005

FOCUS 4: PROMOTING GOOD GOVERNANCE					
Indicator	Source	Past situation	2004		Observations
			Target	Level	
<b>Promoting administrative governance</b>					
Existence of a national strategy for State reform	DEP/MFRE				
•Existence of an updated SIGASPE database	Directorate of State Personnel/IMFRE			In progress	Annual report 2004, PRGB
•Existence of an action plan for expansion of SIGASPE to sectoral ministries and decentralization of personnel management	Accounting Office /MFB			In progress	Annual report 2004, PRGB
<b>Promoting political governance</b>					
•Reducing armed attacks	DEP/Security	963 cases	50%	284 cases	
•Scope of action of security services	"	60 Km in 2002	40 Km	Null	
•Number of civil society organizations that have received training in protection of human rights	MPDH	9 in 2003	10	40	
•Number of new courts created	DEP/Justice	11 in 2003	5	6	
•Number of inhabitants per judge	DEP/Justice	1/50,000 in 2003	1/45,000	1/46,000	Recruitment of 30 judges
•Number of judges recruited	DRH/Justice	235 in 2003	30	30	
<b>Strengthening local governance</b>					
•Number of rural communes set up	DGCL				No data
•Number of governor's offices set up	DGD		13	13	
•Number of elected persons trained	DGCL	1,092 in 2003	1,092		No data
•Number of contracts signed	DGAT-DLR	DGAT-DLR			Studies in progress
•Number of agreements signed with private bodies	DGAT-DLR	DGAT-DLR			To be determined after studies
•Number of contracts signed with public bodies	DGAT-DLR	DGAT-DLR		To be determined	Planned for 2006
<b>Strengthening economic governance</b>					
•Number of public markets audited	SP/PPF		12	10	
•Rate of absorption of external resources	DPSSI-MEDEV	74.13% in 2003	75%		No data

## Other indicators

## Other annexes 1: Evolution of sectoral indicators from 2000 to 2003 in the telecommunications sector

Indicator	Year				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of landlines	53,217	58,036	61,908	66,639	80,000
Number of mobile telephones	25,500	76,184	113,088	243,595	399,941
Number of towns and localities with land lines	152	173	187	191	208
Private calling centers	1,437	2,393	3,885	5,446	
Number of Internet subscribers	3,190	3,121	3,823	8,700	15,000
Number of direct jobs	1,272	1,514	1,466	1,522	
Landline density	0.45	0.49	0.52	0.55	0.66
Mobile telephone density	0.21	0.63	1.47	2.05	3.33
Landline and mobile telephone density	0.66	1.12	1.99	2.60	3.99

Source: Ministry of Post and Telecommunications.

## Other annexes 2: Regional chambers of agriculture (CRAs)

### 1. What is a "regional chamber of agriculture"?

A chamber of agriculture is a development tool for the use of farmers.

Chambers of agriculture are public, occupation-based institutions having legal personality and autonomous management:

- Public institutions, because they have a public service mission to protect the public interest in the agricultural sector;
- Occupation-based, because they are headed and managed by agricultural professionals.

### 2. Basic principles

Chambers of agriculture are:

- **Decentralized:** i.e. set up at the local level (village) near producers. Chambers of agriculture are also established at the regional level. There are 13 CRAs in Burkina Faso;
- **Representative:** CRAs are representative of agricultural diversity, based on the principle of universality. Thus, all the various branches (agriculture, fisheries, livestock, forestry) and producers (members of farmers' organizations (OPs) and non-members of Ops) are represented;
- **Professionals:** CRAs are composed of and managed solely by elected representatives of the agricultural profession;
- **Autonomous:** CRAs use their powers of decision-making, guidance, and management without any outside influence.

### 3. Regional chambers of agriculture represent all the producers in their region.

All farmers, both members and non-members of OPs, in the region;

All farmers belong to a CRA. The following sectors elect their representatives:

- Agriculture
- Livestock
- Fisheries
- Forestry (flora and fauna)

If all sectors are not present in a village, the largest sectors will elect four representatives from their village.

### 4. Who is considered a farmer?

A farmer is any person who is engaged in agriculture (crop production, livestock-raising, fishing, or forestry) as a primary activity and receives more than half of his or her income from agricultural production. .

Other officials, business people, or retirees who are not primarily engaged in agriculture are not considered farmers, whatever the amount of land they may cultivate or head of livestock they may possess.

### 5. What are the qualifications for participating in elections and being elected?

- Must actually be a farmer
- Must be engaged in agriculture as a primary activity
- Must be at least 18 years old
- Must be morally upright
- Must not have been sued, and must enjoy all his or her civil and mental rights.

## 6. Electoral process

- **Village level:** election of 4 representatives from agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and forestry. If any of these sectors is not present in the village, the largest sectors will elect the four village representatives; at least one of these must be a woman.
- **Departmental level:** The four village representatives constitute the departmental consular assembly; this assembly will elect six representatives by secret ballot, at least one of whom must be a woman, for the province.
- **Provincial level:** The six representatives of each department will meet and constitute the provincial consular assembly; this provincial consular assembly will elect seven representatives by secret ballot to constitute, at the regional level, the college of farmers elected from the village.
- **Regional level:**
  - The seven representatives from each province will meet and constitute the college of farmers elected (in their individual capacity) from the village.
  - The group of presidents of the OPs of the provinces composing the region will meet and elect the OPA college, representing 20 percent of the farmers elected from the village.
  - The group of women elected in the provinces composing the region will meet and elect the college of women, representing 20 percent of those elected from the village.

## 7. Organization of CRAs

Each regional chamber of agriculture shall have the following organs:

- Consular Assembly: composed of all elected and associate members. Members of consular assemblies will be elected for a five-year term, which may be renewed once;
- Executive Board: composed of five members;
- General Secretariat.

The CRA may also be established under the jurisdiction of one or more technical commissions.

## 8. Resources of CRAs

The resources of CRAs shall be composed of the following:

- Public funds (**national budget for five years**);
- Deduction of fiscal, parafiscal, and promotional taxes;
- Products generated by services offered by regional chambers of agriculture;
- Subsidies, grants, legacies, etc.

## 9. Missions and roles of regional chambers of agriculture

Three essential missions:

### 1. Representation and consultation mission

The CRA represents the agricultural profession in all its diversity wherever agricultural trades are practiced. Decrees relating to CRAs require them to hold ongoing consultations with all farmers, without distinction. As part of this mission, CRAs may also "call on" government authorities and other stakeholders to listen to their concerns. This type of action may be taken at the initiative of each CRA.

### 2. Information and training mission

#### - **In terms of information, the CRA should:**

- Publicize the missions and roles of CRAs to their members;
- Identify and meet information needs;
- Provide members of CRAs and partners with operational information they can use to conduct their activities.

#### - **In terms of training, the CRA should:**

- Publicize the role of CRAs and that of elected professionals;
- Enable farmers to develop their knowledge and know-how and adapt to technical and economic change;
- Prepare the elected members so that their interventions will be targeted to the basic missions of CRAs, in conformity with their rules.

### 3. Mission of promotion and support for the development projects of farmers and their organizations

- Encourage the planning and implementation of development projects;
- Analyze the feasibility of these projects and facilitate their implementation, follow-up, and evaluation;
- Give farmers priority in decision-making;
- Promote and support producers' organizations.

Other annexes 3: The 13 regional chambers of agriculture

Regional chamber of agriculture	No. of provinces concerned	College of farmers elected from village	OPA college (20% of college of those elected from village)	College of women (20 % of college of those elected from village)	Total Consular Assembly of the CRA
Cascades	2	14	3	3	20
Centre	1	14	3	3	20
Centre-Est	3	21	4	4	29
Centre-Nord	3	21	4	4	29
Centre-Ouest	4	28	6	6	40
Centre-Sud	3	21	4	4	29
Est	5	35	7	7	49
Hauts-Bassins	3	21	4	4	29
Mouhoun	6	42	8	8	58
Nord	4	28	6	6	40
Plateau Central	3	21	4	4	29
Sahel	4	28	6	6	40
Sud-Ouest	4	28	6	6	40

Other annexes 4: Evolution of rates in the mobile telephone market in the period 2001-2004, tax exempt, for pre-paid telecommunication services

Type of rate		2001/2002	2002/2003	Variation 2002-2003	2003/2004	Variation 2003-2004
TELECEL	In-network rate	175	136	-22%	158	+16%
	Roaming charges	250	240	-4%	240	0%
	Local incoming calls	187	163	-13%	182	+12%
	Inter-city incoming calls	317	268	-15%	212	-21%
CELTEL	In-network rate	178	168	-6%	144	-14%
	Roaming charges	252	237	-6%	237	0%
	Local incoming calls	186	186	0%	186	0%
	Inter-city incoming calls	319	212	-34%	212	0%
TELECOM B	In-network rate	169	160	-5%	135.6	-15%
	Roaming charges	305	250	-18%	200	-20%
	Local incoming calls	212	180	-15%	120	-33%
	Inter-city incoming calls	212	200	-6%	160	-20%

Other annexes 2: Progress in achieving WAEMU convergence criteria in 2004

CONVERGENCE CRITERIA		PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING CRITERIA IN 2004 BY STATE AND PERFORMANCES IN 2002 AND 2003										No. of countries meeting criteria		
		Benin	Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	Guinea Bissau	Mali	Niger	Senegal	Togo	2004	2003	2002		
1	Primary budget balance/nominal GDP (standard >=0)	-0.7	-0.5	0.2	-5.7	-0.3	-1.7	1.1	1.0	3	4	4		
2	Average annual inflation rate (standard <=3%)	0.9	-0.4	1.5	0.9	-3.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	8	5	1		
3	Total outstanding debt/nominal GDP (standard <=70%)	45.6	41.4	76.9	364.9	70.0	78.4	50.5	103.2	4	2	2		
4	Non-accumulation of payment arrears	0	0	509.6	13.0	0	3.2	0	59.6	4	5	4		
4.1	Domestic payment arrears	0	0	38.9	0	0	3.2	0	12.5	5	5	5		
4.2	External payment arrears	0	0	470.7	13.0	0	0	0	47.1	5	5	4		
5	Government payroll/tax receipts (standard = 35%)	37.4	38.9	45.3	133.2	31.8	35.8	30.4	36.6	2	3	3		
6	Invest. financed from domestic resources/tax receipts (standard >=20%)	20.7	31.4	9.0	15.1	23.5	30.7	29.3	8.5	5	4	3		
7	Current external position excluding grants/nominal GDP (standard >= -5%)	-6.9	-11.0	2.0	-19.4	-7.1	-10.1	-8.4	-13.2	1	1	1		
8	Tax ratio (standard >=17%)	14.1	11.9	15.2	7.6	15.2	11.1	18.4	13.6	1	1	1		
Number of criteria met by country	2004	4	4	3	1	5	2	7	2					
	2003	5	4	1	1	6	3	7	3					
	2002	5	4	1	0	3	2	6	1					

Source: DGTCP/CNPE

The shaded areas indicate that the standard criteria are met.

Other annexes 6: Status of privatization program for each enterprise as of end December 2004

<b>Enterprise</b>	<b>Current status</b>
	<b>Administrative liquidations</b>
SONACIB	The signing of an agreement between the State and the Association of African Actors, Producers, and Directors is in progress.
CGP	The following actions are in progress: sale by the liquidator of residual materials; title search, on behalf of CGP, for the lot on which the Ouagadougou warehouse is located; and liquidation closure.
	<b>Currently being privatized</b>
ONATEL	The company has been evaluated, and a privatization strategy has been defined. The strategy was modified following the failure of prequalified bidders to submit bids.
SONABEL	A diagnostic study of the electricity subsector was conducted, and in March 2004, the Government decided to restructure the subsector. Currently, a complementary audit is being planned, which will examine the accounts for fiscal years 2002, 2003, and 2004. TORs have been prepared for the recruitment of the Investment Bank to implement the privatization strategy.
SONABHY	A diagnostic study of the hydrocarbon subsector was conducted. The findings of this study led the Government to decide, in April 2004, to restructure the subsector. The accounts for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 were audited, and the final reports were filed on September 22, 2004. A complementary audit is planned, which will examine the accounts for fiscal years 2002, 2003, and 2004.
SEHS	The company was evaluated, and a privatization strategy was also defined, but the call for bids from potential buyers has been unsuccessful so far.
CBMP	A diagnostic study was conducted, and its conclusions were adopted by the Council of Ministers on July 21, 2004.
CENATRIN	Adoption of a privatization strategy is in progress.
AIRPORTS (OUAGA and BOBO)	A feasibility study of the project to privatize the airports was conducted by a consultancy firm. A complementary study was done to update the economic and financial data in the report.
BUMIGEB	The process had been suspended in 2003 and was resumed in September 2004. An invitation to express interest in the recruitment of a consultant to evaluate and define a privatization strategy was launched on November 2, 2004.
CCVA	Launching of an invitation to bid on October 19, 2004, for the recruitment of a consultant to evaluate the enterprise and define the privatization strategy.
ONEA	Data were collected on the company and a consultation was held between the Privatization Commission and the Board of Directors of the company to launch the process.

Other annexes 7: Summary table of activities of the Burkina Faso Enterprise Office as of December 31, 2004

Category	Unit	Quantity
<u>Functioning of bodies</u>		
Number of members as of January 1, 2004	U	159
Number of new members	U	117
Total number of members		276
• Associations	U	68
• Enterprises	U	208
<u>Donors and technical and financial partners</u>		
Number of donors (2004)	U	5
Number of partners identified		22
Number of agreements signed		4
<u>Personnel</u>		
Number of permanent staff	Men	8
<u>Advisory assistance</u>		
Number of towns covered by MEBF	U	11
Number of operators and promoters found	Men	1,012
Number of promoters accepted	U	271
<u>FSCP</u>		
Number of applications processed and accepted	U	53
Projected budget 2004	CFAF	550,000,000
Budget execution	CFAF	30,761,000
Financial commitments	CFAF	206,556,870
Contribution from beneficiaries (including commitments)	CFAF	160,922,669
Contribution from beneficiaries disbursed	CFAF	27,667,933
Persons trained under FSCP	Men	521
<u>Financial management</u>		
Projected budget 2004	CFAF	1,252,508,451
Budget execution	CFAF	284,632,229
External position	CFAF	97,473,618
Own resources	CFAF	52,804,130

Source: Annual report of MEBF.

Other annexes 8: Education indicators

Area	Indicator	2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual*
Fiscal management	1. Share of budget allocated to MEBA/own resources		11.19%	14.46%	14.7%	14%			
	2. MEBA budget execution								
	- Total		96.38%	100%	107%	>85%			
	- Decentralized structures		99.29%	100%	66.6%	>85%			
Access	3. Gross first grade enrollment rate								
	- Total	42	40.3	47	52.9	49	65.95	67.97	72.01
	- Girls	36.2	34.7	38	45.4	46	61.48	64.87	67.52
	- 20 provinces with lowest enrollments	32	30	33	43.2	42	52.43	57.58	57.25
	Girls	27	25	29	35.7	39	48.52	54.50	56.73
	4. New primary school admissions (number)	191,630	184,167	214,855	212,874	234,292	271,920	316,672	304 075
	5. Gross school enrollment rate								
	- Total	45	43.40	48	47.5	52	52.20	56.00	57.13
	- Girls	38	37.2	41	41.0	46	46.27	50.48	51.56
	- 20 provinces with lowest enrollments	31	28.5	33	32.9	38	37.62	40.36	
	Girls	26	22.70	29	26.7	34	32.04	35.01	
Quality	6. Repetition rate								
	Primary (CP)	11	12.7	9	9.7	7	8.99	8.05	
	Elementary (CE)	14	16.9	12	14.3	10	14.01	13.36	
	Middle school (CM1)	16	27.9	14	16	12	24.70	23.07	
	7. Respect for ratio of one book/two pupils								
	- Math	0.5	0.45	0.7	0.43	0.8	0.219	0.5	
	- French	0.7	0.49	0.8	0.44	0.9	0.325	0.5	
	8. Literacy								
	- Newly literate	56,635	64,373	61,166	76,763	66,059			
	- 20 provinces with lowest enrollment	28,930	34,645	31,823	41,859	35,005			
Females	14,632	16,974	17,559	20,487	21,071				
- Literacy rate	30.01		31.11		32.25				
9. Average cost of primary enrollment		4,418		4,660					
Infrastructure	10. Increase in number of classes		19,252		20,251		23,330		

\* Provisional

Sources: DEP/MEBA