



**Global
Partnership**
for Effective Development
Co-operation

Country brief

Burkina Faso

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ODA	Official Development Assistance
AfDB	African Development Bank
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
RDC	Regional Dialogue Committees
SDC	Sectorial Dialogue Committees
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
DGDC	Directorate General for Development Cooperation
PD	Paris declaration
GCAE	Working Committee on Aid Effectiveness
HDI	Human Development Index
IHDI	Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NAPEA	National Action Plan for the Efficiency and Official Development Assistance
NAPEC	National Action Plan for the Efficiency of the Cooperation and Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PPP	Public Private Partnership
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
AGSDS	Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy
UNS	United Nations System
NTS	National Technical Secretariat
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union

A. Introduction and Purpose of the Brief

The official development assistance (ODA) constitutes an important source of financing politics and development programs in Burkina Faso. It is constantly rising since 2000, a year in which Burkina Faso adopted the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers PRSP and has been joined by technical and financial partners. During the past ten years, it went from 629 millions dollars US in 2004 to 1 148,14 millions dollars US in 2013.

Despite this rising tendency over the past years, the ODA has still not permitted to obtain the required impact in terms of qualitative improvement of the standard of living. Burkina Faso remains between the poorest countries. Indeed, in 2010, the level of poverty was estimated to be 43,9%. Thus the country occupies the 181rst classification over 187 countries according to the 2013 Human Development Index (HDI) published by UNDP.

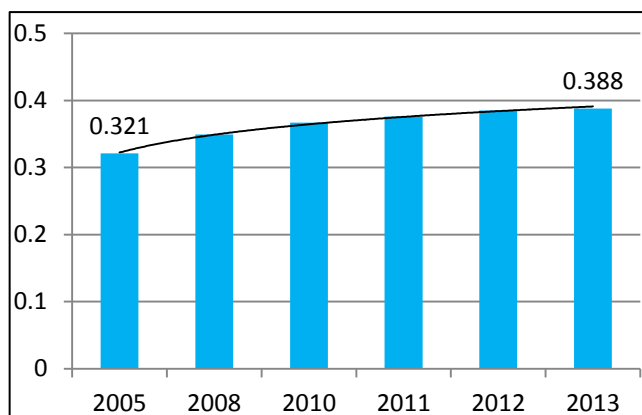
This situation brought Burkina Faso, like the other developing countries, to adhere to and monitor the different commitments taken by the International Community to increase aid effectiveness and effective development cooperation (Paris declaration, Accra Agenda for Action, Busan Partnership Agreement). These initiatives drove to the adoption of the action Plans (NAPEA and NAPEC) for their operationalization in Burkina Faso.

In addition, it splints to assure a better aid coordination through an annual elaboration of a report on the situation of it's cooperation with the TPF.

B. Country Context

Context of human development

Human Development Index (HDI) of Burkina Faso was estimated in 2013 to 0,388 (0,385 in 2012). The country occupies the 181rst world ranking over 187 countries classified. Its human development level is below the average of Sub Saharan Africa (0,502) and the world (0,702).



At this rate it takes 38,9 years for doubling This weakness is of the deficits notably in education.

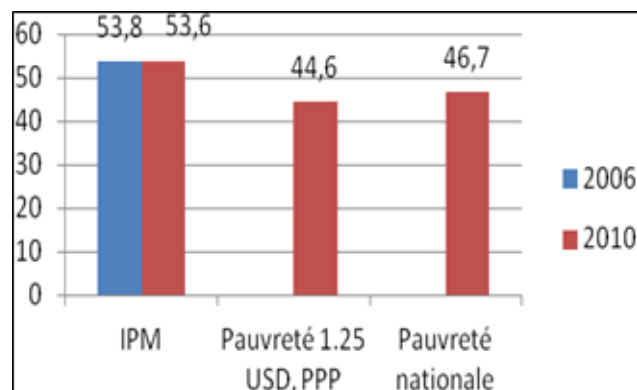
Burkina Faso is characterized by the existence of strong inequalities on life expectancy, education, and of incomes that hamper its development. Their taking into account reduces the level of human development by 35% that results in a value of 0,252 for the Inequality-adjusted HDI.

The gender inequality index was estimated 0,607 in 2013 (0,609 in 2012). It is the outcome of the slow progress in three essential dimensions of the human development connected to the gender dimension as:

- i. The health of reproduction: Rates of maternal mortality, 300 deaths for a hundred thousand alive births, is high; 115 alive births for 1000 teenagers (15-19 years old)
- ii. Autonomy: the parliament counts barely 15% of women; barely 0,9% of women older than 25 years old and that have a secondary level of education or superior, against 3,2% of men.
- iii. Labour market: 77,1% of women of 15 years old and are economically active, against 90,1% of men.

On the basis of the data of 2010, the multidimensional poverty rate (H) is estimated 84%.

The severity of poverty (A) is strong: it indicates that on average, a poor Burkinabe suffers of privations in 61,3% of the indicators connected to the educational constituents (duration of education, school life expectancy) of the health (infant mortality, nutrition) and of decent life (cooking fuels, water, sanitation, energy, ground and ownership of property),



The poverty rate (H) pondered by the severity of poverty (H) gives to Burkina Faso a (IPM = H x A) of 0,508.

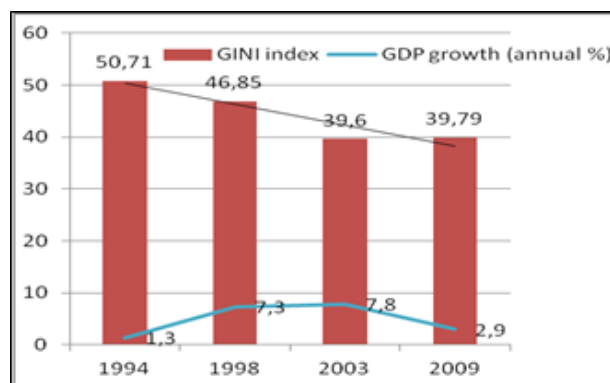
The deficits of education contribute with 39% to the IPM, health 22,5%; the deficits of decent, healthy living conditions brings 38,5%.

Levels of poverty and unequal income distribution

The incidence of monetary poverty is massive (48,6% in 2003, 46,7% in 2009). It is concomitant with a significant growth of the GDP of 5,2% estimated in the period 2000-2009.

However, there is a negative correlation between the economic growth and the income inequalities, as measured by the Gini coefficient. The economic growth observed between 1994 and 2003 has indeed been associated to a drop in the values of Gini index.

The decline in economic growth from 2003 to 2009 has been associated to a upswing of inequalities.



Context of economic development

In 2013, the level of the current GDP settled at 12,24 billions of dollars against 11,02 in 2012. In real term, the GDP growth is estimated at 6,6% (9%: 2012; 5%: 2011 ; 8,4% : 2010). This deceleration of the growth's rhythm of the economic activity is the result of the slowdown in output of gold, due in part to the technical problems (drop in content), to the impacts of the falling global commodity (FMI, 2014) and the rains failure that reduced the cereal production.

All the sector have participated to the observed economic expansion. The secondary sector has known a stronger growth with 8,2% (5,1 in 2012) followed by the tertiary sector 6,6% (5,1% in 2012) and finally the primary sector 3,3% (17,2% in 2012).

In 2013, Burkinabe's Economy represented 11% (13% in 2012) of the countries' Economy of the WAEMU.

Macroeconomics performances have been registered during the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) that covered the period 2000-2010.

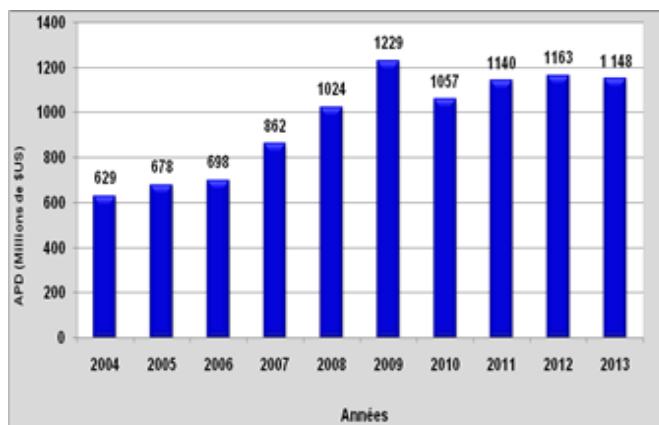
At the end of program accomplishment of the PRSP and to consolidate the benefits, the AGSDS has been adopted the 29th of December 2010 for the period 2011 – 2015 and constitutes the new system of the economic and social development of the country.

The implementation of the AGSDS in the period 2011 – 2013 allowed to attend economic growth rates of 5% in 2011; 9% in 2012; and 6,8% in 2013. Despite these significant levels, the erratic nature of the economic growth reveals the vulnerability's persistence of burkinabe's productive system to external shocks and to a certain extent the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the sectorial and regional politics.

Effectiveness of development co-operation

Burkina Faso is strongly dependent on ODA.

Along the last ten (10) years, the ODA has registered, a rising trend, going from 629,00 millions of dollars US in 2004 to 1.148,14 millions of dollars in 2013.



The Average annual volume over the period is at 962.80 million US dollars reflecting the good cooperation between the country and its technical and financial partners (TFP).

The analysis of ODA on the current GDP shows that this ratio has been on average of 11,55% during 2009-2013. Whereas the ratio of ODA per habitant, was 70,62 dollars US during the same period.

In 2013, the weight of ODA represent 9,91% of the GDP, declining of 1,09 points of percentage compared to the one of 2012. Whereas the ODA per habitant, registered a decline of 3,02 dollars US passing from 69,30 dollars US in 2012 to 66,28 dollars US in 2013.

The ODA in 2013 is characterized by a predominance:

- of the multilateral support (50,70%) compared to the bilateral support and the contribution of the NGOs.
- of donations (89,74%) compared to the loans.
- of the support project (69,08%) compared to the other types of assistance.

C. Development cooperation and partnership framework

Development planning

Adopted in December 2010, The Strategy of Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SAGSD) is the actual system of economic and social development of the country. It integrates development policy frameworks together, being long, medium or short term, or being global, sectorial, thematic or local. The SAGSD draws the strategic orientations that accompany Burkina Faso's development ambition, define the development objectives and decline from the five-year cycles.

Its first cycle, that covers the period 2011-2015, aims at realizing a strong economic growth, sustained and qualitative, that will generate multiplying effects on the enhancement level of the revenues, the population's quality of life and keenly aware of the respect for the principles of sustainable development.

Thanks to AGSDS, the country is providing strong leadership on the politics and strategies of development: which is essential for the long-term success of the development partnerships. It allows possible alignments of the cooperation programs on own monitoring system, priorities and development politics of the country.

Aid coordination

In Burkina Faso, the authorities recognize that all the actors have a different role, but are complementary in the aim's realization of the development. The inclusion is therefore essential in the partnership for the development that needs to be coordinated.

The coordination of aid is based on 3 measures, an internal plan of the administration, a plan of the coordination of the Technical and Financial Partners and other mixed combination.

➤ **The internal Organization system**

➤ **The internal organization set up by the government to coordinate the development cooperation** is composed of:

- The Presidency of Faso for the definition of general orientations
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation for the negotiations questions, signature and on the management of the international cooperation agreements
- The Ministry of Economics and Finances for the definition of the development's politics and priorities, the negotiation, mobilisation and the country-management of ODA
- The technical ministries for what concerns the specific and sectorial aspects.

➤ **The coordination scheme set up by the technical and financial partners (TFP)**

The Troïka is a team of three representatives of the partners having the rank of Head of mission or the cooperation established in 2009 and having a Technical Secretariat. It contains a multilateral representative, a bilateral and one from the UNS.

The mandate is annual and lasts from the 1st of July of the year N until the 30 June of the year N+1. Its president is the spokespersons of the partners of the government. From July 2013 to June 2014, Troïka's office was composed of the AfDB (President), of the UNDP and of Canada.

➤ **The mixed coordination schemes**

The scheme followed and evaluated by the AGSDS, the round tables on the mobilization of the resources, the mixed commissions of cooperation as well as the bilateral consultations and the portfolio reviews are the principal plans of mixed coordination

➤ **The method for monitoring and evaluating the AGSDS**

The institutional method for monitoring and evaluating the SAGSD is the coordination mechanism and the supervision of its implementation. It includes:

- The organs charged of the animation of the systems of dialogue between the different actors of development : (i) the Council of Ministers, (ii) the National Steering Committee of the SAGSD, (iii) The National Technical Secretariat of the SAGSD (UNS/SAGSD), (iv) the

new Sectoral Dialogue Committees (SDC) and (v) Regional Dialogue Committees (RDC) and,

- The bodies that constitute the dialogue committees: (i) the annual review of the AGSDS, (ii) the sectorial reviews and (iii) the regional reviews :

An annual dialogue of high level takes place regularly. It is the meeting of Government and private sector, government and civil society organisations, government and local government and finally, Government and technical and financial partners.

The meeting between the Government and the technical and financial partners forms the framework of the Government to present to the Partners organised around the Troika its political choices and solicit its participation in the implementation of its programs of development. This plan is an evaluation platform of the engagements taken in the system of the cooperation's efficiency of the development. The conference will bring together exclusively the Heads of diplomatic missions.

➤ Round table for the mobilization of resources

To ensure the partners' participation in the implementation of the SAGSD, the Government has organised from the 1st to the 3rd of February 2012 an international conference for its financing. At the end of the conference, the TFPs have committed 973,15 billion CFA.

To monitor the implementation of commitments and recommendations taken during this conference, three (03) sectorial round tables were held during 2013 with the technical assistance of the DGCOOP. The synthesis offered by these round tables follows as:

Summaries of the three Round Tables that took place in 2013 in billions of CFA)

Date	Concerned Structures	Object	Amonuts needed (A)	Amonuts announced (B)	Rate (B/A in %)
26/03/2013	Ministry of Health	Round table to finance 2013-2015 of PNDS 2011-2020.	1 368,23	643,97	47,1
04/04/2013	ONEA	Meeting for the financing of the second phase for the Projet Ziga	103,02	106	102,9
13/06/2013	MATS	Round table to finance SNEC	34,52	13,02	37,70
TOTAL			1 505,77	762,99	50,67

Source: DGCOOP, avril 2014

All these meetings allowed to obtain funding announcements of 762,99 billions of FCA against 1 505,77 billions of FCF needed, so a rate of 50,67%.

✓ The joint cooperation committees

The different joint cooperation committees generally have as aim, not only to evaluate the implementation's status of the previous sessions' recommendations but also and mainly to reflect on the reinforcement mechanisms or the consolidation of the cooperation between the two countries and eventually to finalise and sign the sectorial agreements of the cooperation linked with the evolution of the sustainable development issues.

In this system, Burkina Faso had in 2013, several meetings with countries friends through different joint cooperation committees. We can note:

- The 3rd session of Burkina Faso's/Niger's Joint Cooperation Committee

- The 3rd Conference of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty (FCT) Burkina Faso Republic
- The 11th session of Burkina Faso's – Ghana's Joint Cooperation Committee
- Meeting of the committee designed to monitor the 4th session of the Joint Cooperation Committee Burkina Faso – Kingdom of Morocco
- Meeting of the committee designed to monitor the 9th session of the Joint Cooperation Committee Burkina Faso's – Republic's of China (Taiwan)
- Meeting of the committee designed to monitor the 2nd session of the Joint Cooperation Committee Burkina Faso – Brazil

✓ **The bilateral consultations**

The major bilateral consultations held in 2013 are (i) bilateral consultations between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Burkina Faso; The bilateral consultations between Japan and Burkina Faso; the joint review BAD-BM-FIDA.

✓ **National Days of agreement Government – NGO and development associations**

The activities of coordination and efficiency of the aid achieved in 2013 brought : i) follow-up to the commitments and recommendations adopted during the General Round Table for the financing of the AGSDS through the three (03) sectorial round tables, ii) signatures of forty four (44) bilateral agreements and conventions with TFPs; iii) the preparation and publishing of the RDC 2012; iv) elaboration of the project of the national action plan for the efficiency and cooperation of the development ; v) the organization of the 6th review FEC accompanied with the production of the Memorandum of economical and financial politics, vi) the organization of National Days of Dialogue Government – NGO/ Development associations.

➤ **Relationships on the development's cooperation as an instrument of accountability and transparency**

Every year since 2000, the Directorate General of the Cooperation of the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs, elaborates the Development Cooperation Report for Burkina Faso. This report registers the aid flows for the development received from the country of its technical and financial partners, including the non-governmental organisations. It is an instrument of dialogue between the public administration, the donor countries, the private sector and the civil society organizations including NGOs. Published every year, it favours the development's accountability and transparency for the benefit of the civilians.

D. Progress in Effective Development Cooperation

➤ **Results of the 2013 Busan monitoring survey**

To measure progresses in efficiency of the official development assistance, the Government committed itself to participate to the enquiries of Busan's engagements.

The first survey conducted in 2013 allowed to fix the reference level of the progress indicators until 2015. The results of the survey show that the targets have been reached for two (2) indicators on six (6), measured with data collected in Burkina Faso. It's the indicator that brings to mutual accountability strengthened by iterative reviews and by the equality's indicator between women and men and the empowerment of women.

The 5a indicator that designates annual predictability improved significantly from 2010's level Declaration of Paris and passed from 75% to 88%. This situation is mainly due to the high quality of the dialogue between the Government and TFPs. However much still remains to be done both

from the Government's side and from the TFPs to improve the levels of the indicators including the one linked to the quality of the cooperation.

Reference level and targets:

	Indicators	References 2010 DP	Results 2013 Busan	Target 2015 Busan
1	The development cooperation focuses on the results achieved that correspond to the priorities in the developing countries.	C	NR	B or A
5a	The development cooperation is more predictable (annually)	75%	88,11%	94%
5b	The development cooperation is more predictable (annually) (in a medium term)	75%	61,1%	81%
6	The aid is registered in the budgets presented to Parliament	84%	82,23%	91%
7	The mutual accountability is strengthened by the by means of inclusive examinations	No	ues	Yes
8	Equality women - men and the empowerment of women.	-NR	Yes	Yes
9b	Use of countries' public financial management systems and of procurement procedures	53% and 60%	50,2%	75%

Source: DGCOOP, results enquiry Busan, October 2013

The second on-going enquiry is related to the calendar year 2014. The results will allow to measure what progress has been made in implementing the engagement's measures since 2013. The results will be available the end of November 2014.

E. Development Effectiveness Agenda

Burkina Faso adopted in June 2014 a National Action Plan for effective in development cooperation. (NAPED) after an inclusive and iterative process, that lasted all 2013.

The NAPED, that covers the period 2014-2016, is based on common principles and complementary actions of Busan's global partnership for effective development, of government's strategic and priority actions, of civil society, of the private sector and of the TFPs. NAPED aims to implement Burkina Faso's agenda of effectiveness of development.

This plan has five (5) strategic Axis¹ in line with the Busan Partnership agreement, It is a question of strengthening the ownership of development priorities (axis1); Promote in the direction of development outcomes. (axis2) ; Implementing better and more effective partnerships and much more open to development programming. (axis3) ; promote mutual accountability and transparency (axis4) and reinforce the efficiency of civil society's contribution and private sector (axis5).

Axis 1: Strengthening the ownership of development priorities

This axis should play an executive role in the oversight of the development in which the orientations are chosen by the AGSDS and efficiently use the aid flux for the financing of national priorities.

¹ These axis are of Busan, except the fifth one which has been kept in the role of civil society and private sector in the implementation of AGSDS

The focus will be enhanced on capacities for a better articulation between national, sectorial and sub-sectorial strategies with the budget, the budget program and the medium-term expenditure of the projects and sectorial programs that aim to provide these strategies. This strengthening also concerns the financial, material and human capacities of the actors involved in development, implementation and the system of development strategies. framework (MDEF) and a better formulation and implementation .

The challenge therefore will be to develop new sectorial policies or reposition sectorial policies in-line with the preparation sectors in the planning process.

Axis 2: Promote in the direction of development outcomes.

Managing for results means managing and implementing aid in a way that focuses on the desired results and uses information to improve decision-making is the aim (or the challenge) of this axis . Investments and supported efforts in Development Cooperation provisions setting have to produce long-lasting impact on poverty and inequalities reduction, sustainable development as well as a consolidation of the capacities by the alignment on national ownerships.

Axis 3: Implementing better and more effective partnerships and much more open to development programming.

This axis aims the achievement of agreed development goals given the diversity and complementarity of the actor's roles. Bearing in mind and recognising that partners have a major importance to produce beneficial effects on terms of successful conduct in the process of development, the Government reaffirm its commitment to develop strong and dynamic partnership with all the actors.

Hence, it will ensure compliance with the decision and the commitments taken in common decision, aiming to reinforce south-south Cooperation and the triangular cooperation, adapting them to national priorities; promote partnership with regional and sub-regional organisations ; promote and look for alternative sources of financing the development, notably Public Private Partnership (PPP) and the financial products innovating (tax on carbon emissions, aviation fuel tax, tax on arms exports, taxes on air tickets) , the need to hold quarterly meetings MEF-Troïka and the policy dialogues First Minister with the technical and financial partners.

Axis 4: Promote mutual accountability and transparency

This axis aims to issue a final performance target and to make the cooperation's information for the development available and the other resources connected, in order to make them more accessible.

This would make it necessary to establish an assessment and evaluation mechanism of the performances from a more focused choice of implementation, results and impact indicators

Axis 5: Reinforce the efficiency of civil society's contribution and private sector

This axis aims to create favourable conditions for a better civil society and private sector involvement in the dynamic process of development.

In this way, the implementation of sector development strategy of the public-private partnership will need to deal with the important investments born from the commitment to create poles for growth, support the process of decentralization and also to provide quality services.

F. The Global Partnership and its contribution to the development effectiveness agenda at country level

The Partnership Agreement of Busan advocates the inclusion of new actors as Civil Society and the private Sector operates on the basis of shared principles and differentials commitments, allowed Burkina Faso to elaborate a consensual Action Plan and to explore other financial sources through private sector after the meeting in April 2014 of a forum on private investment in Singapore.

A Directorate for the Promotion of The Public-Private Partnership was set up in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

For what concerns the implication of the Civil Society, the Global Partnership reinforced the Government's position. For the country, the civil society, including the NGOs are technical partners capable of helping in the public choices and reinforce the development process and make it more qualitative.

Within the General Directorate for Development Cooperation, the promotion and partnership with the NGOs directorate has been set up. In addition, the NGOs are involved in monitoring the elaboration but also the implementation of global as well as sectorial development strategies, and this is, since the first generation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy until the Accelerated Growth and sustainable Development Strategy.

Thanks to society's Organisations, national and sectorial development strategies, better approaches the population, notably the more vulnerable, including women and ensures long lasting progresses of development, inclusive and keen of the environment's quality and preservation.

The Government committed itself in 2013 to follow Busan's indicators as encouraged by the Global Partnership. For this reason, each year a multidisciplinary team made of members coming from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, from the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and from the UNDP national office, draws up a report. Two enquiries were carried out from the country (2013 and 2014). This process thus allowed to measure the progresses made in the development's efficiency and mainly to make recommendations to the cooperation providers as well as to the Government, for a better cooperation for the development services.

In the MDGs agenda, the country hopes to have a more realistic and workable inclusive dialogue, where every development actor keeps its commitments for a better world without poverty where everyone will eat when they are hungry. The Global Partnership will be able to help the donor's entities to better decentralize they engagements taken at a global level, and transform them into practical help for the receiving country.

G. Conclusions and recommendations

The ownership of development priorities and results oriented.

Burkina Faso has development policies and strategies on which technical and financial partners build upon their cooperation strategies for the country. The strategy for Accelerated Growth and sustainable development is the national strategy through which derive other sectorial policies and strategies. The country is investing on the strengthening of its national system with partners in order for them to use it on the process as an effective instrument of development cooperation.

Every year, monitoring development results of the implementation of the SAGSD is done through a matrix of performance. These results are evaluated every year, with the technical and financial partners, the private sector and the civil society's organisations, thank to the tracking system of the SAGSD set up by the government.

The elaboration of the NAPEC, followed by the NAPEA shows the will of Burkina Faso's government to better deal with systematic and inclusive approaches on the cooperation, to obtain significant results of development both in the perspective to meet the aims of the AFSDA and in the concerns to comply to the engagements taken in the Partnership Agreement with Busan.

In the accomplishment of the plan, that aims to reveal several challenges that exist in the effective development cooperation, it will need to be genuinely involved and an active synergy between all the concerned actors: decentralized and state structures, civil society Organisation, private sectors and technical and financial partners,

Whilst these measures are the continuation of previous experiences, the NAPEC will have to capitalise the achievements reached and especially draw lessons from the setbacks and difficulties that have hindered the optimal execution of the previous action plans. At this point, each actor will have to take the appropriate measures in order to assemble the means and necessary resources to finance the plan.

For what concerns the evaluation of the NAPEC, the Working Committee on Aid Effectiveness (WCAE) that will be put in place, will play a fundamental role in the efficient and effective implementation of the different agreed actions. Above all, make a point of insisting in the orientations and strategic questions linked to the efficiency of the development cooperation.

Inclusion into the core of the process

The partnership initiative and the coordination scheme of the development cooperation is open both to the state and non-state actors. The monitoring and evaluation framework of the SAGSD is accessible (i) to the technical and financial partners organised in a troika, (ii) to the Civil society's organisations including NGOs and (iii) private sector. The technical advisory group in charge of development cooperation includes representatives from the public administration, private sector and NGOs.

The monitoring of indicators of Busan is done by a multi-stakeholder group, under the leadership of the cooperation directorate thanks to a partnership opened to technical and financial partners. These actors are from national administration. The process is supported daily by the United Nations Development Programme in line with the recommendations Busan partnership agreement.

Accountability and transparency

The transparency of development cooperation is reflected every year by the publication of the Development Cooperation Report. This report is the fruit of the continuous dialogue, all year long, between the Directorate General for Cooperation and the technical and financial partners.

The Aid Management Platform (AMP) is now available for cooperation partners that reports their support to the country's development. An agreement is being finalized between the AMP and the integrated public expenditure system.

The launch of the report is done in the presence of state and non-state actors, including civil society's Organisations and private sector.

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