

**Burkina Faso: Priority Action Program to Implement the
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2004–2006**

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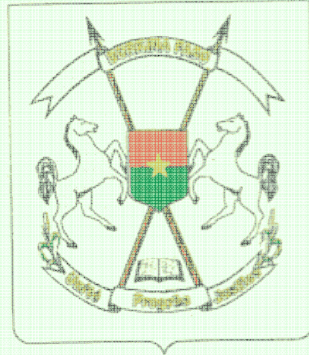
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BURKINA FASO



PRIORITY ACTION PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT THE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER 2004-2006

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT

JULY 2004

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEMO	: Community-based delinquent rehabilitation/intervention
AEP	: <i>Approvisionnement en eau potable</i> (drinking water supply)
AFD	: <i>Agence française de développement</i> (French Development Agency)
AfDB	: African Development Bank
AfDF	: African Development Fund
ARV	: Antiretroviral drugs
ASYCUDA	: Automated System for Customs Data
BADEA	: Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BCEAO	: Central Bank of West African States
BCG	: Calmette-Guérin bacillus (tuberculosis vaccine)
BIC	: Business profits tax
BTP	: Construction and public works
CAMEG	: Generic Drugs Purchasing Agency
CAP Survey	: <i>Enquête connaissance, aptitude, pratique</i> (Skills, aptitude, and experience survey)
CCIA	: Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Crafts
CCTP	: Provincial technical coordination committee
CEBNF	: Nonformal basic education center
CERE	: Expanded focus group on energy sector reform
CES	: Economic and Social Council
CETF	: Technical education school for women
CETFP	: Technical and vocational training center
CETO	: Ouagadougou technical education school
CFAA	: Country Financial Accountability Assessment
CFAF	: Franc of the African Financial Community
CFFA	: Crafts training center for women
CHNSS	: Souro SANOU National Hospital Center
CHNYO	: Yalgado OUEDRAOGO National Hospital Center
CHR	: Regional Hospital Center
CMA	: <i>Centre médical avec antenne chirurgicale</i> (Medical center with surgical ward)
CNAOB	: Burkina National Orthopedic Equipment Center
CNCS	: National Statistical Coordination Council
CNEFP	: National Council for Employment and Vocational Training
COGES	: <i>Comité de gestion</i> (Management Committee)
CONASER	: National Committee for Road Security
CONASUR	: National Emergency Aid Committee
COPROSUR	: Provincial emergency aid and rehabilitation commission
CP1	: Preparatory course 1 st year
CPAT	: Provincial territorial development commission
CPF	: Individual and Family Code
CRC	: United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSI	: High Council on Information
CSPS	: <i>Centre de santé et de promotion sociale</i> (Health and Social Promotion Center)
DELGI	: General Information Technology Authority
DEP	: Directorate of Research and Planning
DGCL	: Directorate-General of Local Government
DGD	: Directorate-General of Decentralization
DGEP	: Directorate-General of Economy and Planning
DGTTM	: Directorate-General of Land and Sea Transport
DPSSI	: Directorate of Sectoral Planning and Investment Monitoring
DREBA	: Regional Directorate of Basic Education and Literacy Training
DRH	: Directorate of Human Resources

DRS	: Regional Health Directorate
DTI	: International drawing rights
DTP	: Diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough vaccine
EBCVM	: Burkina Faso Survey of Household Living Conditions
ECD	: <i>Equipe cadre de district</i> (District Leadership Team)
EDS	: <i>Enquête démographique et de santé</i> (Population and health survey)
EFA/FTI	: Education For All/Fast Track Initiative
EGD	: Essential generic drugs
EP	: <i>Enquête prioritaire</i> (Priority survey)
ES	: <i>Ecole satellite</i> (Satellite school)
EU	: European Union
FAARF	: Support Fund for Remunerative Activities for Women
FAPE	: Employment Promotion Support Fund
FASI	: Informal Sector Support Fund
GAR	: Gross Admission Ratio
GDP	: Gross domestic product
GER	: Gross Enrollment Ratio
GIRE	: <i>Gestion intégrée des ressources en eau</i> (Integrated water resource management)
GSP	: <i>Garde de sécurité pénitentiaire</i> (Prison security guard)
HIPCs	: Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HIV/AIDS	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IAP	: <i>Instrument automatisé de prevision</i> (Automated forecasting instrument)
IEC	: Information, Education, and Communication
IGE	: <i>Inspection générale d'Etat</i> (National Inspectorate-General)
IGSS	: <i>Inspection générale des services sanitaires</i> (Inspectorate-General of Health Services)
IMF	: International Monetary Fund
INSD	: National Statistics and Demography Institute
IOM	: International Organization for Migration
IsDB	: Islamic Development Bank
KfW	: Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
km	: Kilometer
LIPDHD	: Letter of Intent on Sustainable Human Development Policy
LTAC	: Amilcar Cabral Technical School
LTO	: Ouagadougou Technical School
MAHRH	: Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries
MASSN	: Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity
MATD	: Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
MCPEA	: Ministry of Commerce, Enterprise Promotion, and Crafts
MDCAENF	: Minister with portfolio for literacy training and nonformal education
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
MEBA	: Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy Training
MEBF	: <i>Maison de l'entrepreneur du Burkina Faso</i> (Burkina Faso Entrepreneurs Center)
MECV	: Ministry of Environmental and Living Conditions
MEDEV	: Ministry of Economy and Development
MESSRS	: Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education and Scientific Research
METJ	: Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Youth
MFPRE	: Ministry of the Civil Service and State Reform
MIT	: Intermediate means of transport
MMCE	: Ministry of Mines, Quarries, and Energy
MPDH	: Ministry of Human Rights Promotion
MPF	: Ministry for the Advancement of Women
MPT	: Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
MRA	: Ministry of Animal Resources

MTEF	: Medium-term expenditure framework
MV	: Measles vaccine
NICT	: New Information and Communications Technologies
ONAPAD	: National Observatory of Poverty and Sustainable Human Development
ONATEL	: National Telecommunications Office
ONEA	: National Water and Sanitation Office
OP	: <i>Organisation des producteurs</i> (Farmers' Organization)
OPA	: <i>Organisation professionnelle des agriculteurs</i> (Agricultural Producers' Organization)
OPEC	: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PACDE	: Enterprise Development and Competitiveness Support Project
PADEG	: Program to Support Consolidation of the Democratic Process, the Rule of Law, and Good Governance
PAGD	: Democratic Governance Support Project
PAGIRE	: <i>Plan d'action pour la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau</i> (Action plan for integrated water resource management)
PAIJ	: Program to Support Legal Institutions
PAP	: Priority Action Program
PA-PMLS	: Program to Support the Multisectoral Program to Combat AIDS
PARJ	: Program to Support Legal Reforms
PASRP	: Poverty Reduction Strategy Support Project
PDDEB	: Ten-Year Plan for Basic Education Development
PDINIC	: National Information and Communications Infrastructure Development Plan
PDL	: Local development program
PHS	: <i>Projet d'hydraulique scolaire</i> (School water supply project)
PIP	: Public Investment Program
PISB	: Imputed output of the banking sector
PLWHA	: People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMCT	: Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNAR-TD	: Re-employment Program for Redundant Workers
PNBG	: National Plan for Good Governance
PNC	: Prenatal care
PNCD	: National Policy on Communications for Development
PNDS	: <i>Programme national de développement sanitaire</i> (National Health Development Program)
PNGT	: National Land Management Program
PRGF	: Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
PRSC	: Poverty Reduction Strategy Credit
PRSP	: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper/Framework
PST	: Sectoral transport program
RAF	: Agrarian and Land Tenure Reorganization
REPAJE	: Poverty Reduction among Youth Project
ROME	: Operational Inventory of Trades and Occupations
SAP	: Structural Adjustment Program
SBC	: <i>Soutien budgétaire conjoint</i> (Joint budgetary support)
SFD	: Decentralized Financial System
SIGASPE	: Integrated State Personnel Administrative and Salary Management System
SME	: Small and medium enterprise
SMI	: Small and medium industry
SOFITEX	: <i>Société des Fibres Textiles</i> (national textile company)
SONABEL	: <i>Société nationale d'électricité du Burkina</i> (national electric utility)
SONABHY	: <i>Société nationale burkinabè des hydrocarbures</i> (national oil company)
SP/CNLS	: Permanent Secretariat, National Council on AIDS
SP/CPSA	: Permanent Secretariat for the Coordination of Sectoral Agricultural Policies

STC-PDES	: Technical Secretariat for Coordination of Economic and Social Development Programs
STI	: Sexually transmitted infection
TFPs	: Technical and financial partners
TOD	: <i>Textes d'orientation de la décentralisation</i> (laws/regulations governing decentralization)
TOFE	: Government flow of funds table
UER	: <i>Unité d'exécution de la réforme</i> (Reform implementation unit)
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	: United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund
VAT	: Value-added tax
WAEMU	: West African Economic and Monetary Union
WHO	: World Health Organization
YFV	: Yellow fever vaccine
ZACA	: <i>Zone d'activités commerciales et des affaires</i> (Business and commercial district)

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INTRODUCTION

The Government of Burkina Faso has decided, after three years of implementing the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), to draw up a Priority Action Program (PAP) for the 2004-2006 period in order to enhance the visibility of the major actions contributing to poverty reduction.

The action program makes it possible to improve the way PRSP priorities are reflected in the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the central government budget, to enhance the consistency of sectoral policies with the PRSP, and above all to seek to boost the impact on poverty reduction of public investment.

The PAP drafting process involved multiple levels of dialogue with government representatives and with technical and financial partners. As the PAP is a rolling program, the Government plans to update it annually in order to take account of the lessons learned in implementation.

This document is in five parts:

Part I sets forth the justifications for the Priority Action Program for PRSP implementation.

Part II discusses the major long-term development approaches identified in the PRSP and indicates the four major pillars of the action program. The programs describe the actions to be carried out in order to achieve the major objectives.

Part III lays out the financing arrangements for the Priority Action Program for PRSP implementation for the 2004-2006 period.

Part IV indicates the institutional framework and the monitoring and evaluation strategy for the 2004-2006 Priority Action Program.

Finally, Part V analyzes the major risks associated with carrying out the 2004-2006 Priority Action Program.

A logical framework, matrix of measures, and table of monitoring and evaluation indicators for the 2004-2006 Priority Action Program are included as annexes to this paper.

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR THE 2004-2006 PRIORITY ACTION PROGRAM (PAP)

Since 2000, Burkina Faso has been implementing its poverty reduction strategy within the framework of the HIPC initiative and with the support of the international community. Implementation of this strategy does not involve a departure from the reforms begun in 1991. Thus, in the area of public resource management, the Burkinabè authorities initiated in 2001 two important exercises with significant involvement on the part of the technical and financial partners (TFPs). These were the Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) and the Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA), which together yielded a Budget Management Improvement Program [*plan de renforcement de la gestion budgétaire*, PRGB] intended to make budget management more results-oriented.

The PRSP is the foremost instrument for mobilizing and coordinating official development assistance (ODA). In deciding to accompany it with a priority action program for the 2004-2006 period, the Government is responding to three main concerns:

- The need to strengthen the national capacity to promote results-oriented management;
- The need to ensure the cohesiveness of public policies;
- Better targeting of public investment in order to ensure greater impact on the poor.

II. CONTENT OF THE PRIORITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR 2004-2006

2.1 Recapitulation of major long-term development themes

Regarding sustainable development, the Government has articulated the following main themes: (i) strengthening of actions aimed at reducing poverty, the vulnerability of populations, and various types of disparities; (ii) pursuit of high-quality macroeconomic policies with a view to achieving strong, sustainable, and better-distributed growth; (iii) acceleration and strengthening of the decentralization process and of actions aimed at modernizing public administration; and (iv) successful insertion of the country into the process of globalization and rationalization.

Within the context of PRSP implementation, the main quantitative objectives are: reduction of the incidence of poverty from 46.4 percent in 2003 to less than 35 percent by 2015; an annual increase of at least 4 percent in per capita GDP beginning in 2004; and increasing life expectancy to at least 60 years by 2015. These objectives are part of the push to meet the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives set out under the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

The following priority sectors have been selected: education and basic health; safe drinking water and rural development (including food safety and improved accessibility of remote areas); HIV/AIDS prevention; environment and quality of life (e.g., desertification, sanitation, rural electrification, etc.); improved public safety; small and medium enterprises and small-scale mining; capacity-building (including the promotion of NICTs). The synergy arising from interventions in all of these sectors should make it possible to combat poverty effectively.

2.2 Main strategic pillars of the PAP: elements of economic and sectoral policy

The priority action program for 2004-2006 is expected to help remove barriers to economic and social progress. The goal is to reduce, by 2006, the overall incidence of poverty to 41 percent, a figure corresponding to rural and urban poverty rates of 48 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

The intermediate goals of the priority action program for 2004-2006 are the following:

- Boost per capita GDP by at least 4 percent per year;
- Improve the availability and accessibility of basic social services and social protections;

- Help create jobs and incomes for the poor;
- Increase the efficacy of public policies.

The central theme of the Priority Action Program for 2004-2006 consists of ensuring that the economy experiences strong and sustained growth so that the incidence of poverty can be significantly reduced. This requires effective macroeconomic policies and the adoption of appropriate sectoral policies. The new theme also requires optimal human resource development and genuine good governance practices at all levels.

The aforementioned objectives will be achieved through programs organized around four strategic pillars, namely:

- Pillar 1: Accelerating broad-based growth;
- Pillar 2: Promoting access by the poor to basic social services and social protection;
- Pillar 3: Equitably promoting employment and income-generating activities for the poor;
- Pillar 4: Promoting good governance.

2.2.1 PILLAR 1: Accelerating broad-based growth

The essential priority in connection with this strategic pillar is the consolidation of the economic fundamentals through effective public policies, and particularly by means of sound and pro-poor macroeconomic policies. These require: (i) the creation of conditions for broad-based growth and the maintenance of a stable macroeconomic framework; (ii) improved competitiveness and the reduction of factor costs; and (iii) support to productive sectors and acceleration of rural development.

Program 1.1: Creation of conditions for broad-based growth and consolidation of macroeconomic stability

Analysis of the macroeconomic framework has shown that, in order to significantly reduce the incidence of poverty, the Burkinabè economy must grow at an average annual rate of at least 7 percent over the 2004-2015 period. The macroeconomic planning scenario retained by the Government indicates that, over the medium term, the economy should experience growth rates of 6.2 percent in 2004, 6.5 percent in 2005, and 7 percent in 2006, for an annual average of 6.5 percent, which would correspond to an annual improvement of about 4 percent in per capita GDP. These growth objectives depend essentially on the anticipated dynamism of the secondary sector (especially in construction and public works), the tertiary sector (mainly in trade, transportation, and telecommunications), as well as on a diversification of agricultural production. The Government is counting on the sectors with high growth potential—and particularly on production streams with high externalities, such as cotton, livestock on the hoof, gold, leather and hides, fruits and vegetables; the mining, construction and public works sectors; and the new information and communications technologies (NICTs)—to stimulate the economy.

In order to achieve its macroeconomic and financial objectives, the Government intends to adopt effective public policies and to take the accompanying measures required for sustained growth. These policies will be based on the following main themes:

- *Improved efficacy of budget instruments:* the Government will continue its efforts to gain control over the major macroeconomic and financial equilibria. The main goal for the 2004-2006 period will be to implement more effectively the Budget Management Improvement Program (*Plan de renforcement de la gestion budgétaire*, PRGB) which henceforth incorporates the action plan for improving revenue collection (*Plan d'action pour l'amélioration du recouvrement des recettes*.) In the quest for efficiency in public expenditure, the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) will be the primary instrument through which additional resources will be channeled to the priority sectors. Great effort

will be made to develop program budgets and/or sectoral MTEFs, particularly in the priority ministries, with a view to their expansion to the other ministries.

These instruments are expected to sharpen the attention paid to recommendations emerging from public expenditure reviews, thereby ensuring that public funds produce the maximum impact. Efforts to broaden the tax base and to enhance the efficiency of the tax and customs administrations will continue. The Government intends to implement the following specific actions: (i) intensified oversight of the largest taxpayers through the creation of a Large Enterprise Directorate (*Direction chargée des grandes entreprises*) within the General Tax Directorate; (ii) computerization of tax administration; (iii) making the taxpayer identification system operational; (iv) modernization of the customs administration through enhanced oversight of value, completion of installation of the ASYCUDA system in all customs offices, and simplification of customs clearance procedures; and (v) development of the integrated revenue circuit within the context of computerization of budget management, and actual introduction of the first modules. In the interest of improving the accuracy of information on taxpaying capacity, the Government will define and adopt a strategy in 2004 to broaden the tax base, simplify the tax system, and identify sectors still not covered by the system. To this end, the plan is to organize census and survey operations. Revenue-collecting authorities will receive additional staff, and professional training will be provided in order to build audit and collection capacities. Periodic checks will be conducted through audits to improve collection levels.

- *Efficacy of public investment and promotion of private investment:* Government policy in this area will revolve around three main themes:

(i) Improvement of the system of public investment programming, which is expected to lead to better choices in public investment projects. The content of the integrated project bank will be reviewed by the end of 2004, in order to take into account issues related to growth, job creation, and poverty reduction.

More specifically, the aim will be, on the one hand, to implement by 2005 a computerized multicriteria project analysis and programming instrument (including recurrent costs) and, on the other, a mechanism that can ensure optimal linkage between the PIP and the annual investment budget based on the strategic priorities. A permanent monitoring and evaluation system capable of producing periodic reports on the physical and financial implementation status of investment projects (including a review of monitoring tools) will be developed.

Next, the Government will take steps over the 2004-2006 period to highlight the employment aspect of public investment programs, in order to help boost incomes and reduce poverty.

(ii) Incentives for private investment in order to significantly improve the rate of private investment by 2006. This requires an institutional environment free of constraints and an incentive-based tax system. In the institutional arena, the Government will endeavor to ensure smooth functioning of the "one-stop shop" (by providing it with human and logistical resources), as well as its physical transfer to the Burkina Faso Entrepreneurs Center, in order to further reduce, by 2006, the number of obligatory business creation formalities from 8 to 4 (the time required to establish a business will eventually be reduced to one day), and to provide reliable support to the activities of support/advisory structures such as the entrepreneurs center. In the area of taxation, the Government will continue its efforts, putting in place by late 2005 an investment code integrating tax and financial incentives for businesses that create new jobs and exploit local products. The systematic use of the unique identifier will be introduced in connection with efforts to combat evasion, and mechanisms for monitoring exemptions will be improved. In addition, the Government will see that the necessary steps are undertaken by end-2006 to make the tax system simpler and more attractive to the private sector.

(iii) Decrease in factor costs in order to enhance the long-term competitiveness of the economy, particularly with regard to such primary factors as the costs of labor, capital, energy, transportation, and communications. Regarding labor costs, the labor code has already been reviewed and adopted by the National Assembly. The aim will then be to implement the reforms needed to increase the flexibility of the labor market and to reduce certain social benefit costs that weigh heavily on small and medium enterprises/industries (SMEs/SMLs). Regarding the functioning of the capital market, the Government intends to encourage banks to help promote SMEs/SMLs through the creation of various financial mechanisms, such as guarantee funds, interest subsidies for certain priority sectors, and simplified credit application procedures. Finally, regarding the reduction of energy, transportation, and communications costs, greater efforts will be made to liberalize these sectors by opening them up to increased competition, so that the private sector can fully play its role in expanding supply at competitive prices. The reform measures initiated (i.e., diagnostic and rate studies) are aimed at the eventual privatization of ONATEL, SONABHY, and SONABEL. The water sector will also be opened to private sector participation with the privatization of the water supply and sanitation authority, ONEA.

- *Private sector development:* Over the 2004-2006 period, the Government intends to implement the main intervention themes set out in the Letter of Private Sector Development Policy, and in particular to (i) continue to improve the environment for private investment through the creation, in 2004-2005, of the business dispute arbitration center (*Centre d'arbitrage des conflits commerciaux*) and through ongoing judicial reform, all of which will help create a more incentive-based and reassuring environment for private investment; (ii) continue its disengagement from productive sectors by implementing the new program for the privatization of 11 enterprises (SONABEL, SONABHY, CBMP, CENATRIN, Hôtel Silmandé, BUMIGEB, CCVA, ONEA, ONATEL, Airport of Ouagadougou, and Airport of Bobo-Dioulasso); (iii) strengthen institutions that support the private sector and enhance the capacities of enterprises (through technical training for Trade-point staff, support for the operations of the entrepreneurs center, and training of various socioprofessional categories); and (iv) expand the private sector's role in implementing the PRSP within the framework of a State/private sector objectives-based contract. To this end, two monitoring entities have been established within the framework of implementation of the recommendations emerging from the Government/private sector meeting. These are: the Oversight Committee (*Comité de supervision*) and the Technical Round Table (*Comité technique paritaire*).
- *Promotion of microfinance:* Over the next few years, the Government will develop a financial system adapted to the monetary and nonmonetary circumstances of the rural producers most severely affected by the precariousness of their means of production. Within this framework, a national microfinance strategy will be developed and incentives for the establishment of decentralized financial institutions will be studied.
- *Strengthening of capacities for sectoral policy formulation and implementation:* One of the critical preconditions for solid economic growth is the Government's adoption and implementation of effective public policies. Within this framework, capacity-building efforts will commence once the national capacity-building plan has been developed. The Government's strategies and measures will aim to improve the policy dialogue with its technical and financial partners, and particularly to: (i) implement the WAEMU Pact for stability, growth, convergence, and solidarity, as well as the IMF's Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) in a manner satisfactory to the IMF; and (ii) have the support of the World Bank under the Poverty Reduction Strategy Credit (PRSC) and that of the European Union and the Joint Budgetary Support Group.

The main results are expected to be the following:

- Higher and more broad-based economic growth, as evidenced by price stability and financial equilibrium;
- An average annual increase in per capita GDP of about 4 percent over the 2004-2006 period;

- A reduction in the overall poverty rate to 41 percent by 2006, that is, to 15 percent in urban areas and 48 percent in rural areas.

Program 1.2: Improved economic competitiveness and reduction of factor costs

In 1997 the Government embarked upon an important reform of the agricultural sector in order to address its low level of productivity and the impoverishment of its soils. Within this framework, agricultural production techniques (e.g., small irrigated village perimeters, soil protection and enrichment campaigns, etc.) and farmers' organizations and associations will be strengthened over the 2004-2006 period in order to broaden the production base. The State will provide support for the actual operations of the Regional Chambers of Agriculture and Farmers' Professional Organizations (*organisations professionnelles des agriculteurs*, OPA), with support in particular for the organization of their plenary meetings during their first three years of operation, for strengthening their capacities, and for obtaining bridging facilities and equipment for their members. In the cotton sector, the opening of the capital of SOFITEX to producers' organizations has now occurred. The opening of the production stream to private operators, particularly in the central and eastern regions, has also occurred with the creation in 2004 of two new cotton companies: the Faso Cotton company for the central region and the Gourma Cotton Company [*Société cotonnière du Gourma*, SOCOMA] for the east. The establishment of a new interprofessional association in the cotton production stream, including the new cotton ginning companies and other operators in the subsector, will occur by 2006. A monitoring mechanism will be put in place in order to ensure adherence to contract conditions. Finally, the Government will conduct a study of possible further directions that the cotton sector might take after the end of the transition period in late 2006.

In addition, the dialogue with private sector partners has led to the virtual deregulation of prices of local and imported products, the liberalization of trade, and the diversification of distribution circuits for staple foods and petroleum products. For the 2004-2006 period, the Government will continue with its program of privatization and reform of public enterprises in order to increase production and investment incentives. In the telecommunications sector, it has issued invitations to prequalify for the privatization of ONATEL; by end-2004, it will complete negotiations of the financial offers of firms selected on the basis of technical criteria. In the energy sector, the Government has embarked, with the assistance of its partners, upon a process of energy sector reform with the goal of:

- Streamlining the operation of the electricity subsector, increasing competition and reducing electricity costs;
- Streamlining the operation of the traditional fuels subsector, ensuring a reliable supply of firewood in urban areas and promoting the use of substitute fuels;
- Accelerating the electrification of rural localities;
- Ensuring reliable supplies of hydrocarbons and better distribution of petroleum products.

To this end, and in accordance with the energy sector development policy, the following actions have been carried out:

- Adoption in September 2004 of the operational plan dated September 2001 for development of the energy sector;
- Creation of a committee for the in-depth study of energy sector reform [*Cellule de réflexion élargie sur la réforme du secteur de l'énergie*, CERE] and a reform implementation unit (*unité d'exécution de la réforme*, UER).

Law No. 010/98/AN of April 21, 1998 on the modalities of State intervention and the respective roles of the State and development stakeholders allows the private sector to create and manage energy-generating infrastructures, to produce and distribute energy, and to provide energy-related services. Law No. 060/98/AN of December 17, 1998 on the overall regulation of Burkina Faso's supply of electric energy eliminated the monopoly granted to the national electricity company (*Société nationale d'électricité du*

Burkina, SONABEL) and allowed the private sector to become involved in electrical energy production. In keeping with the spirit of these laws, the Government will endeavor to improve the administration of the energy sector, improve the country's energy coverage, reduce energy costs, and create better conditions for private sector participation in the development of energy-generating infrastructures.

For the 2004-2006 period, the Government's efforts will be primarily directed toward:

- Development of a national strategy for energy sector development, accompanied by a national plan for the country's electrification;
- Creation and commissioning of the Bobo-Dioulasso/Ouagadougou interconnection with the Ivorian grid;
- Electrification of ten (10) rural localities and connection of cities to the national grid;
- Review of the cost structure of electricity production and distribution, with a view to introducing cost-saving measures;
- Revision of Law No. 060/98/AN in the interest of greater liberalization in the electricity sector.

The Government will also continue to apply the mechanism of automatic adjustment of public water rates to reflect costs. For petroleum products, it will likewise continue to apply the mechanism for automatic adjustment of prices at the pump in light of import and distribution costs, and will encourage the installation of petroleum product pumps in rural areas that lack them. Finally, it intends to organize periodic collaborative meetings with its other partners in order to harmonize views on the conduct of the energy sector reform, while at the same time emphasizing other energy sources (e.g., photovoltaic cells, biomass, etc.)

In the area of road and transportation infrastructures, the strategic options selected by the Government under the Transport Sector Program (TSP) for the 2004 - 2006 period are the following:

- Road infrastructures: The TSP will strengthen the planning capacities of the Ministry of Infrastructure, Transportation, and Housing (creation of a staff database, twice-yearly publication of sectoral data, preparation of the ministry's MTEF, etc.) and will finance targeted studies aimed at exploring ways and means of improving the financing of maintenance and enhancing the quality of the maintenance work entrusted to private firms;
- Road transport services: the Government will adopt, by 2006, a framework law for the sector in order to redefine the conditions governing entry into the road transport industry. In addition, the TSP will help train motor carriers, thereby enhancing the managerial capacity of private carriers and helping them to gain access to WAEMU's guarantee facility for SMEs/SMLs. In order to better document obstacles to road transport, the TSP will finance follow-up studies of roadblocks and the illicit fee extractions that accompany them, as well as the twice-yearly publication of results. Finally, support will be provided to the transporters' association [*Conseil burkinabè des chargeurs*] in order to help it better serve its members and expand its services to small-scale carriers. The association will also receive support for implementing a new database intended to improve the monitoring of road transport services;
- Road safety: Through the TSP, the Government intends to develop a national road safety policy and to build the capacities of its two primary agencies (i.e., the DGTMM and CONASER) in this area;
- Airport infrastructure and air transport: The Government plans, by 2006, to bring about the privatization of the Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso airports. The TSP will be involved in financing skills development at the Directorate-General for Civil and Maritime Aviation [*Direction générale de l'aviation civile et maritime*] and the installation of an emergency generator at the Ouagadougou Airport. Studies have been carried out concerning the eventual transfer of the international airport at Ouagadougou to another site, since its location in the midst of the urban agglomeration poses some safety issues. The future Ouagadougou-Donsin Airport, for which feasibility studies are being

conducted by Lufthansa Consulting, is designed to be a true regional hub capable of enhancing our country's competitiveness and its position as a transportation crossroads.

Finally, in connection with the improvement of competitiveness and in relation to the goal of reducing the tax and customs pressures on the formal sector, particularly with regard to domestic industries, the Government will implement the conclusions emerging from the study of the macroeconomic implications for aggregate demand of corporate taxation. The primary aim will be to (i) bring tax guidelines up to date; and (ii) develop and adopt a charter setting forth the rights and obligations of private sector taxpayers.

In order to continue to promote the private sector, the Government will exploit opportunities available under the various components of the World Bank-financed Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project [*Projet d'appui à la compétitivité et au développement de l'entreprise*, PACDE] to implement the Letter of Private Sector Development Policy and its action program, and particularly the program to privatize and make operational the Burkina Faso Entrepreneurs Center (MEBF) and the Support Fund for Common Costs. Financing and outreach structures such as the Informal Sector Support Fund, the Employment Promotion Support Fund, and the Small and Medium Enterprise Support Program, will be strengthened in order to supplement the efforts of the entrepreneurs center.

In the financial arena, the Government will intensify oversight of the sector in cooperation with the monetary authorities, and will finalize the comprehensive strategy for improving the organization of microfinance.

The main results anticipated by 2006 are:

- Increased productivity of production factors and enhanced competitiveness;
- Deregulation of the sectors affected by the privatization program, resulting in lower factor costs and greater competitiveness;
- Reduced, and more equitable, tax pressure on the formal sector;
- Broadening of the tax base in order to improve tax receipts;
- Greater efficiency of tax administration and more effective efforts to combat evasion;
- A coherent framework of actions and instruments for private sector promotion is in place and operational.

Program 1.3: Support to productive sectors

Sectoral growth strategies will depend, over the medium term, on the following:

- Intensification of food cropping in order to reduce food deficits and increase scope for exporting certain leguminous products;
- Expansion of cash crops, and particularly of cotton;
- Intensification of livestock production and that of animal-derived products through better organization of transhumant herders and improved organization of the sector's marketing circuits;
- Development of fruit and vegetable crops (e.g., mangoes, green beans, citrus fruits, onions, tomatoes, etc.) which employ over 30,000 producers and constitute a production stream with growth potential;
- Development of the mining sector, with emphasis on development of small-scale mines and the opening and development of new ore deposits (e.g., gold at Taparko, Mana, Youga, Kalsaka, and Essakane, and zinc at Perkoa);
- Promotion of SMEs/SMLs;
- Intensification of tourism and handicrafts activities.

Rural development and food security

The Government's goal is to boost the agricultural sector's contribution to growth by creating, on the one hand, an economic climate more conducive to private investment and to the development of small and

medium enterprises in rural areas and poverty pockets, particularly in the areas of production, marketing, and industrial processing and, on the other hand, a biophysical environment conducive to faster growth.

To achieve sustainable growth in agricultural production, the Government plans the following interventions over the 2004-2006 period:

- Support for capacity-building within farmers' organizations (OPs), particularly in terms of their structuring and professionalization;
- Improvement of soil fertility, particularly through a 30,000 ha/year increase in the rate of restoration of degraded soils and the construction of 150,000 manure pits per year;
- Establishment of a mechanism for the quality control of agricultural inputs;
- Promotion and extension of research results, as well as collection, processing, and dissemination of information on the scientific, technical, and socioeconomic aspects thereof;
- Improvement of the country's capacity to prevent and manage ecological, climatic, and food-supply crises;
- Development of high-potential production streams adapted to regional specificities;
- Construction of infrastructures (hydro-agricultural installations and small dams), and particularly expansion, by at least 1,000 ha per year, of irrigated and equipped surfaces;
- Improvement of sustainable natural resource management (soils, water, vegetation, fauna, fisheries) through support for integrated and sustainable management of agricultural and pastoral land, plant cover and fauna, forests, fisheries resources, water resources, and biodiversity. Goals will include reforestation, establishment of forests, participatory management of brush fires, and organization of village-level hunting. Support will be provided, on the one hand, for the expansion of planted surfaces from 68,000 ha to 100,000 ha, expansion of the surface areas of exploited natural forests from 170,000 ha to 500,000 ha, a reduction in the surface area of forests burned by wildfires from 30 percent of the national territory to 20 percent, and development of village hunting areas through campaigns to raise awareness and train populations and, on the other hand, for dissemination of knowledge concerning sustainable natural resource management techniques, facilitation of producers' access to natural resources, and clear delineation of the terms under which they may do so;
- Support for the improvement of fodder availability for livestock: supply of agro-industrial by-products, fodder cutting and storage, fodder crops;
- Improvement of the performance characteristics of livestock breeds;
- Improvement of plant and animal health service coverage;
- Support for the development of pastoral zones and grazing areas.

In the area of marketing of agricultural products, efforts over the 2004-2006 period will be aimed at:

- Better organization of participants and markets in order to foster the monetarization of the rural economy;
- Improved physical access to production zones through the construction of 3,410 km of rural roads;
- Strengthening of marketing infrastructures (livestock markets, slaughterhouses, warehouses, etc.);
- Construction and installation of artisanal and industrial animal product processing units;
- Expansion of the volume of marketing loans granted by the decentralized financial systems (DFSs);
- Establishment of the FASONORM and Trade-Point staff training project in order to improve the capacity to intervene and oversee the quality of inputs and staple products;
- Support for the development of the fruit and vegetable subsector: training, improved equipment, technical assistance.

Finally, regarding the processing of agricultural products, the Government will introduce incentives for the emergence of small agro-food processing and cotton spinning units, particularly through tax breaks associated with equipment purchases, mainly through the revision of the investment code in 2004-2005.

In sum, since poverty is essentially rural, the transition to a more mechanized agriculture, based on water control and the mastery of irrigation techniques as a vector of development and agricultural product diversification, appears, in the case of Burkina Faso, to be a *sine qua non* condition for guaranteeing stable incomes for agricultural producers. Thus, support to this sector over the 2004-2006 period is organized around access to modern technologies and agricultural credit, the diversification of plant and animal production systems, efficient management of natural resources, soil fertilization, and conservation, and support to decentralized financial services. In addition, particular attention will be paid to facilitating women's access to land and to promoting gender equity in all aspects of rural development.

The development of small dams will undergo significant expansion, particularly in the interest of increasing rice production and helping to reduce imports. Incentives for the professionalization of those involved in the rural sector will be enhanced through intensified support in the areas of training and outreach, and through the creation of organizations for farmers, herders, fishermen, and those who exploit forest and wild game products.

The control of surface water is therefore an ongoing challenge requiring the construction and rehabilitation of hydraulic infrastructures (hydro-agricultural installations and small dams). Rainfall remains a critical risk factor. This risk has been mitigated over the past few years with the implementation of Operation Saaga Program and of small village-level irrigation operations. Given the already positive results of small-scale irrigation experiments, this technique will be progressively expanded with the development of 3,000 ha of new perimeters over the 2004-2006 period.

Anti-desertification efforts are likewise a priority under the national strategy for sustainable development. To this end, implementation of the national anti-desertification action plan is slated to experience greater synergy of the interventions of all actors (i.e., the State, civil society, and the technical and financial partners) at the national and local levels. More specifically, particular attention will be paid to capacity-building in this area, through such measures as the development of sectoral guidelines for the preparation and review of environmental impact analyses, the creation and operation of environmental units, and the oversight of the environmental management plans of certain projects.

Improved livestock production will be supported, particularly through the promotion of small livestock production, the development of stockraising zones in rural and periurban areas, efforts to combat the main ailments and disease vectors (e.g., contagious bovine peripneumonia, pseudo fowl pest, trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), tsetse flies, etc.).

The overall objective of sustainable growth in agricultural production and food security will be achieved mainly through implementation of the rural development strategy for the period through 2015 and the Letter of Decentralized Rural Development Policy, both of which are frameworks for integrating all sectoral policies and strategies. The main (bilateral and multilateral) development partners should coordinate their efforts with those of the Government in order to support this sector, which remains the country's primary engine of growth.

The main results anticipated by 2006 are:

- Support for improvement in agro-sylvo-pastoral production systems, fisheries and fauna, and particularly for the development of related production streams;
- Support for improvement of hydro-agricultural and community-level infrastructures;
- Support for capacity-building of stakeholders and for the development of markets;
- Support for sustainable natural resource management.

Mining

The Government adopted a declaration of mining policy in 1997 and updated its mining code in 2003, in order to promote the mining sector and especially small-scale mines. Over the coming years, it intends to take a number of legislative and regulatory measures aimed at: (i) better organization of artisanal mining operations; (ii) organization and safety of gold-washing sites; (iii) better outreach/organization for gold-panners; and (iv) environmental restoration. Over the 2004-2006 period, the aim will essentially be to develop the following activities in order to enable the mining sector, and especially the artisanal mining subsector, which employs about 200,000 workers in over 200 gold-washing sites, to make an effective contribution as a production factor and as an element in poverty reduction efforts:

- Enforcement of the new mining code and revision of related regulatory texts;
- Provision of production materials to small-scale miners at gold extraction sites;
- Establishment of eight pilot gold production units;
- Training of supervisory staff to perform field-level outreach to gold-panners (e.g., technical training, health and hygiene, safety and environmental issues, etc.);
- Technical and management training for gold-panners;
- Social service facilities (1 tubewell, 5 child care hangar-type structures, 1 cereals bank, 5 pharmaceutical depositories, 5 latrines, 5 lots of safety and hygiene materials);
- Purchase of production material for 5 sites;
- Reforestation and anti-pollution operations at the gold-washing sites;
- Production of geological maps measuring 3 degrees square at 1/50,000 scale;
- Geochemical charting of 9 prospecting sites on a 400m x 400 m grid;
- Assessment of mineral reserves at the gold-washing sites;
- Construction of the Kaya-Tambao railway;
- Establishment of a fund to support mining sector development.

The outlook for start-ups or the working of deposits from 2004 onward is as follows:

- Taparko: 35 metric tons of gold and 250 jobs;
- Mana: 25 metric tons of gold over 7 years of exploitation;
- Youga: 20 metric tons of gold over 5 years of exploitation;
- Kalsaka: 8.178 metric tons of gold and 150 jobs;
- Perkoa: 6 million metric tons with 18 percent zinc content, and 300 jobs.

The main results anticipated by 2006 are:

- Attainment of at least 10 metric tons of gold production by 2006;
- Regulatory texts governing management of the mining sector are available;
- Existence of security measures and mechanisms at each gold-washing site;
- Existence of a mechanism for outreach to gold-panners;
- Implementation of environmental restoration activities;
- Completion of cartography and geological investigations;
- Construction of 345 km of railway between Kaya and Tambao;
- Establishment of a fund for the development of the mining sector.

Small and medium industries/Small and medium enterprises

The reforms undertaken by the Government over the past few years are aimed at liberalizing and opening up the national economy. Significant progress has been made in the areas relating to improving the business climate in order to accelerate private sector development and increase industrial production.

Given the crucial role of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and small and medium industries (SMIs) in the creation of wealth, the Government will focus, over the next three years, on developing and implementing a national program specifically geared to supporting SMEs/SMIs, and targeting major problems such as their financing by means of a support fund, their equipment, and outreach and training for their operators. The investment code will be revised in order to enhance incentives.

The main results anticipated by 2006 are:

- Adoption of a national program specifically geared to support for the development of SME/SMIs;
- Revision of the investment code and improvement of its incentives.

Tourism

The tourism sector is an area of great economic potential in Burkina Faso. Indeed, the tourism industry brings about CFAF 20 billion into the economy each year. In order to promote this sector and make it a real engine of economic growth, the Government's policy will consist of promoting ecotourism and agrotourism. This strategy orientation will be based upon:

- Strengthening of the synergy between the cultural and tourism sectors through the promotion of the national cultural heritage, the development of the National Museum, the construction and/or refurbishing of typical traditional villages, and the development of historic monuments and sites;
- Promotion of the ecological patrimony through the development of protected areas, the construction of tourist camps, and the creation of special circuit tours (e.g., nature hikes, hunting tours in the Pama and Arly game preserves in the eastern part of the country and in the Nahouri preserve in the south, etc.);
- Support and outreach for economic operators in the sector;
- Promotion of collaboration among all public and private stakeholders;
- Establishment of an international tourism agency and promotion of access to credit for tourism enterprises through the creation of a special fund for this purpose;
- Strengthening of air transport links, through the pursuit of new charter companies and the promotion of "sea-Sahel" circuits and combination Benin/Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire/Burkina Faso, Togo/Burkina Faso, or Ghana/Burkina Faso tours.

The main results anticipated by 2006 are:

- Developed cultural and tourist infrastructures;
- Strengthened capacities of private operators in the tourism sector;
- Improved airline service to Burkina Faso;
- Establishment of a Tourism Development Fund.

Crafts

The Government has drawn up a master plan for the promotion of crafts in Burkina Faso. In order to give new impetus to this sector, which can generate income for the rural and well as the urban poor, it intends to carry out the following activities:

- Support for operation of the Chamber of Craft Trades [*Chambre des métiers*];
- Opening of a registry of craft trades;
- Support for the creation of artisans' villages in Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouahigouya;
- Establishment of an innovative Artisans' Code;
- Strengthening of artisans' centers from the standpoints of their organization and professionalism (establishment of professional apex organizations), technical and managerial aspects (training/retraining), and financing (access to credit and to various financial instruments);
- Reduction of the tax burden on artisans and the craft trades.

The main results anticipated by 2006 are:

- The Chamber of Craft Trades is operational;
- An innovative Artisans' Code has been drawn up;
- A mechanism for financing the handicrafts sector is in place.

Extraterritorial economy

The Government's interventions will consist, on the one hand, of acquiring better knowledge of migratory movements and their destinations, and, on the other, of creating an environment conducive to the repatriation of financial flows from migrants.

To this end, the Government will endeavor to draw up, by late 2006, a migration policy paper. With this in mind, it plans to:

- Restructure the High Council of Burkinabè Citizens Abroad in order to: (i) simplify the State's intervention in this entity and make the institution more flexible; (ii) draw up an objectives-based contract for the Council with regard to the placement of labor on well-remunerated job markets; (iii) encourage citizens to create their own professional associations and to cultivate economic relationships—for investment, advice, identification of niches, etc.—with local partners;
- Provide professional training (for certain high-potential jobs such as information technology services), the goal being to foster highly skilled manpower. To this end, support will be provided for strengthening of the operational capacities of professional and on-the-job training centers.

In addition, a database of Burkinabè expertise available abroad will be created by the end of 2004 so that it may be used in the service of the national economy.

The main results anticipated by 2006 are:

- Restructuring of the High Council of Burkinabè Citizens Abroad [*Conseil supérieur des burkinabè de l'étranger*];
- Development of a migration policy paper;
- Establishment of a database of Burkinabè expertise available abroad.

2.2.2 PILLAR 2: Promoting access by the poor to basic social services and social protection

The priority areas selected by the Government for the next few years pertain to: (i) children's education and gender equity in primary and secondary education; (ii) primary healthcare, including reproductive health; (iii) nutrition, (iv) HIV/AIDS; (v) safe drinking water, sanitation and pollution; (vi) quality of life (e.g., housing); and (vii) social protection.

Program 2.1: Access to education for the poor

In order to address the inadequacies of the national educational system, the Government's overall policy for the period through 2010, through the PDDEB, is based upon the following core principles:

- Expansion of basic education to include the first cycle of secondary education;
- Expanded coverage, and better quality, of basic education;
- Promotion of balanced development within the educational system, in order to respond to the quantitative and qualitative requirements of the economy;
- Development of a targeted and cohesive program offering broad opportunities for high-quality literacy training and nonformal education to adults, and particularly to women;
- Strengthening of policy-making capacities within the educational system.

The main objectives pursued are:

- Ensuring equal opportunity for all;
- Enhancing the quality of teaching;
- Promoting training for self-employment;
- Controlling the costs of education.

Implementation experience with this policy over the last few years indicates that the indicators are not moving quickly. Accelerated development of basic education remains, however, an imperative for a successful poverty reduction strategy. With this in mind, the action plans of the MEBA are aimed at responding to educational needs in terms of the acquisition of skills useful in working life for the greatest number of children, emphasizing, on the one hand, access (construction accounts for over 60 percent of the budget) and quality (teacher training equals 15 percent of the budget), operations (25 percent of the budget) and, on the other, by lengthening the basic education cycle to 10 years (instead of 6) in order to respond effectively to the needs of the national economy. Moreover, in order to achieve the goal of Education for All, the Government intends to strengthen its new teacher recruitment policy (regionalization of recruitment, revision of the special status of the teaching corps in connection with the overall reform of public administration).

The Government will maintain its quantitative objectives as set out in the ten-year plan for development of basic education. However, more efficient organization and more vigorous intervention on the part of all stakeholders in education must accompany the pursuit of these objectives, particularly in terms of achieving an enrollment ratio of 70 percent by 2010, improving the system's quality and effectiveness, and developing and diversifying interventions and methods of literacy training.

In order to consolidate prior accomplishments with a view to underpinning these objectives, the priority action program for 2004-2006 will emphasize:

- Updating of the ten-year plan for the development of basic education in order to take into account the need to broaden the concept of basic education as well as the existence of new initiatives (Education for All, 25/2005 Initiative, Fast Track Initiative);
- Enforcement of compulsory and cost-free basic education;
- Organization of so-called initial activities, as a first priority in the 20 provinces with the lowest enrollment ratios and where there is either little apparent demand for primary education or resistance to schooling, and the consolidation of alternatives such as satellite schools, bilingual schools, and nonformal basic education centers [*centres d'éducation de base non formelle*, CEBNF]. This will be carried out while testing an integrated approach to education (early childhood development, nonformal education by means of the 'training the trainers' approach to literacy, etc.);
- Continued experimentation with bilingual education in these provinces;
- Assessment of the profitability of the integrated program and of the bilingual curriculum, and preparation of Phase II of the program;
- Accelerated introduction of the policy-making instruments of the ten-year plan, including institutional reforms;
- Making the integrated program operational by strengthening of the mandates of the deconcentrated agencies (Regional and provincial directorates of basic education) and rallying of local administrative echelons (departments and villages) around the aspiration to good-quality education;
- Rigorous monitoring of construction programs for infrastructures and educational facilities;
- Implementation of regionalized teacher recruitment;
- Development of a coherent and effective strategy for communication on educational issues.

From an operational standpoint, increased primary enrollment and literacy rates will be achieved through the synergistic interaction of selected interventions under the following four subprograms:

(i) *Expansion of the supply of educational services through:*

- Construction and equipment of 2,344 new classrooms in 2004, 2,322 in 2005, and 2,560 in 2006;
- Construction and equipment of 318 inspectors' offices in 2004, 349 in 2005, and 383 in 2006;
- Construction and equipment of 593 Permanent Functional Literacy Centers [*Centres permanents d'alphabétisation fonctionnelle*] in 2004 and 70 per year from 2005 onward;
- Construction and equipment of 105 Nonformal Basic Education Centers (*Centres d'éducation de base non formelle*) in 2004 and 32 per year from 2005 onward;
- Construction and equipment of 50 satellite schools per year in communities desiring them;
- Construction of 672 tubewells in 2004, 774 in 2005, and 853 in 2006;
- Construction of 702 latrines in 2004, 774 in 2005, and 853 in 2006;
- Construction of 1,753 teacher housing units in 2004, 3,715 in 2005, and 4,096 in 2006;
- Provision of instructional materials to schools;
- Recruitment of 3,387 teachers in 2004, 3,474 in 2005, and 3,798 in 2006.

(ii) *Improvement of the quality, relevance, and effectiveness of basic education* through the reorganization of its various levels, lengthening of the time spent in school, improvement of the system of curriculum evaluation and renewal, initial training of 20,670 new teachers by 2010, training/retraining of administrative staff (8,530 school directors, 160 inspectors, 160 itinerant pedagogical advisors, and 2,130 elementary school teachers per year), and the production and distribution of instructional manuals and teaching materials.

(iii) *Intensification and improvement of the quality of literacy/training activities.* Since poverty, in the form of a lack of skills and credentials, is more acute in rural areas, the development of literacy training and nonformal education are crucial to the poverty reduction strategy. The ten-year plan provides for an acceleration of efforts directed at disadvantaged areas through:

- Implementation of economic projects that benefit women;
- Establishment of permanent literacy and training centers as well as of centers for nonformal basic education;
- Integration of literacy/training actions into a set of activities and services (e.g., health, education, credit, extension, etc.) through conversational topics and basic literacy training and post-literacy training booklets.

Dissemination of nonformal education will be strengthened through the 'training the trainers' approach, relevant support with a view to consolidating the experience of the CEBNFs (provision of agricultural material and tool kits to the CEBNFs) and the development of the National Fund for Literacy Training and Nonformal Education.

(iv) *Improvement of the capacity for sectoral planning and management* through improvement of the information system (development of a computerized master plan for educational program management), and development of the legal framework for the recruitment and management of new teachers.

Implementation of the various subprograms requires an increase in budget allocations. Thus, education sector expenditure as a proportion of the State's own resources (including HIPC) will rise to 12.7 percent in 2004, 13.1 percent in 2005, and 13.8 percent in 2006.

The measures envisaged over the 2004-2006 period to implement these subprograms include:

- The development and adoption of regulatory texts pertaining to compulsory and cost-free basic education in accordance with the education policy law;
- Continued experimentation with regionalized recruitment;
- Finalization of the transfer, to the level of the DREBAs in 2004, of responsibilities for teacher recruitment and assignment;

- Preparation of an action plan for implementation of the transfer, to the DREBAs, of responsibilities for the management of teachers and related budgetary resources in 2004;
- Continuation of the policy of school subsidies in the 20 provinces with the lowest enrollment ratios (distribution of textbooks and supplies, food for school canteens, etc.);
- Promotion of in-house canteens in schools lacking outside canteen support;
- Continued enforcement of the measure stipulating exemption from parent/teacher association dues payments for parents of female pupils;
- Verification of the implementation of the subcycle system;
- Preparation of a sectoral MTEF (for MEBA and MESSRS) in 2004;
- Development of an action plan for women's literacy/training;
- Development and adoption of legal and regulatory texts for management of the staff of satellite schools and CEBNFs in order to minimize staff turnover.

The main results anticipated by 2006 are the following:

- Expenditures for primary education account for at least 13 percent of annual budget allocations;
- Gross primary enrollment ratio rises from 47.5 percent in 2002/2003 to 52.25 percent in 2003/2004 (46.03 percent for girls), to 56 percent in 2004/2005 (48.3 percent for girls), 58.12 percent in 2005/2006 (50.12 percent for girls), and 60.24 percent in 2006/2007 (51.94 percent for girls). The literacy rate, which was 32.25 percent in 2003/2004, will rise to 35.8 percent in 2006/2007 and at least 21.5 percent for women;
- The gap between the gross primary enrollment ratio in the 20 priority provinces and the national average will be about 14 points by 2006;
- The gap between enrollment ratios in rural and urban areas within the 20 priority provinces will be reduced;
- The rate of grade repetition, which was 16.25 percent in 2002/2003 and 11.7 percent in 2003/2004, will be reduced to 6.3 percent by 2006/2007 in formal education nationwide; in nonformal education, the maximum dropout rate will be 10 percent and the passing rate on certification examinations at the end of the three instructional levels will rise from 60 percent to 70 percent in the 20 priority provinces;
- The effective number of instructional hours reaches at least 780;
- Local integrated educational development plans are implemented;
- Regulatory texts pertaining to compulsory and cost-free basic education are developed and adopted;
- The sectoral MTEF (for MEBA and MESSRS) is drawn up;
- Teacher costs (expressed as multiples of per capita GDP) are reduced from 6.8 in 2002/2003 to 5.6 in 2006;
- Regulatory texts pertaining to the regionalization of recruitment are developed and adopted;
- The action plan for women's literacy/training is drawn up.

For the other educational levels, the goal during the 2004-2006 period will be to:

- Increase access to general, technical, and vocational secondary education, and to higher education;
- Improve the quality of teaching and instructional content, adapting them to the country's economic development needs;
- Increase the admission capacity of universities and enhance the pedagogical training of teachers;
- Strengthen private initiatives;
- Strengthen the managerial capacities of the Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education.

The main actions selected in order to achieve the aforementioned goals are the following:

- For general secondary education: construction of 20 general middle schools and of 20 classrooms per year within the context of the standardization of existing instructional facilities; construction and

equipment of 6 peripheral *lycées* with laboratories; design and production of the educational map for secondary general, technical, and vocational instruction;

- For technical vocational instruction: testing of modular teaching, creation of resource centers (at the vocational *lycée* in Bobo-Dioulasso, at the CETFP in Ouagadougou, and at the CETFP Dr. Bruno Buchwieser); construction and equipment of three technical educational establishments; rehabilitation of 6 technical educational establishments (LTO, LTAC, CETO, CETF, CFFA, CETF-Bruno Buchwieser);
- For higher education: construction and equipment of two 500-seat amphitheatres in Bobo-Dioulasso; construction and equipment of two 1,000-seat amphitheatres at the University of Ouagadougou; construction of a 1,500-seat library at the University of Ouagadougou; institutional support to reforms at the University of Ouagadougou.

The main results anticipated are:

- The gross secondary enrollment ratio stands at 15.6 percent in 2004, 18.5 percent in 2005, and 20.75 percent in 2006;
- Teachers in technical vocational education represent 10 percent of the teaching corps in secondary education by 2006;
- The gross enrollment ratio for girls in technical and vocational schools reaches 11 percent by 2006;
- The rate of passage from the primary to the secondary level is 45 percent by 2006;
- The gross enrollment ratio in higher education at 2.14 percent in 2004, 2.64 percent in 2005, and 3.14 percent in 2006;
- Completion of poverty studies.

Program 2.2: Access to healthcare and nutrition services for the poor—HIV/AIDS prevention

The Government drew up a national health policy paper in 2000 specifying its broad health policy themes. This policy was accompanied by a national health development plan for the 2001 – 2010 period, adopted in July 2001 and submitted in 2003 to the donor round table for the health sector. This plan set out the following intermediate quantitative objectives: (i) increased national healthcare service coverage; (ii) improved quality and utilization of healthcare services; (iii) intensification of efforts to combat contagious and noncontagious diseases; (iv) reduction in the rate of HIV/AIDS transmission; (v) human resource development in the health sector; (vi) greater affordability of healthcare services; (vii) increased financing in the health sector; (viii) improved institutional capacities within the Ministry of Health.

In the area of nutrition, interventions will revolve around:

- Combating micro-nutrient deficiencies: support for the provision of integrated health and nutritional care, promotion of foods enriched with vitamin A and iron;
- Reduction of the calorie deficit: promotion of proper weaning practices and of supplemental feeding; enhancement of the capacity of households to produce supplemental foods of good quality (at the time of weaning); establishment of a mechanism for monitoring the quality of infant foods; improvement in health service coverage (in terms of affordability and quality); iron supplementation for pregnant women; vitamin A supplementation for newly post-partum women;
- promotion of healthy diets and lifestyles: IEC campaigns for behavioral change.

In the specific area of HIV/AIDS prevention, a Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS for 2001–2005 was adopted by the Government in May 2001. This framework emphasizes a multisectoral approach and suggests that the fight against HIV/AIDS is about to reach a decisive turning point in Burkina Faso. It is organized around four main themes: (i) strengthening of measures to prevent transmission of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV; (ii) enhanced surveillance of the epidemic; (iii) improved quality of overall service/outreach to persons infected and affected; and (iv) broadening of the response from the national and international partners and promotion of that partnership and of multisectoral coordination.

Management of persons living with HIV/AIDS is integrated into the health system as part of a global vision of a continuum of care involving: (i) hospitals; (ii) basic care structures (CSPs, medical practices, nurses, etc.); (iii) community-based organizations and associations; and (iv) families.

The priorities for the 2003–2005 period pertain to the following:

- Strengthening of the decentralized and participatory multisectoral approach to disease prevention;
- Promotion of voluntary and anonymous testing;
- Enhancement of medical care/outreach to persons living with HIV/AIDS;
- Improvement of the overall social and economic coverage of persons infected with, and affected by, HIV/AIDS;
- Integration of an HIV/AIDS prevention component into all development projects and programs. To this end, the Transportation Sector Program will help to design and implement a strategy for incorporating HIV/AIDS issues into the specific context of transportation.

It is obvious that continued prevention and treatment efforts are crucial to avoiding the risk of HIV/AIDS infection. However, the fact remains that full achievement of the objectives also depends on specific capacities of actors and entities to carry out their interventions. It is therefore important to enhance the technical capacities and skills of the various actors.

Particular emphasis is currently being placed on strengthening the capacity for handling patient care, particularly by healthcare facilities, and increasing the involvement of associations employing medical personnel. In addition, efforts are being made, with the help of the development partners, to improve the financial affordability and geographic accessibility of care for the majority of Burkina Faso's people. In this connection, the following should be mentioned:

- Burkina Faso's request to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for the subsidizing of antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) and expansion of the program to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV;
- The ESTHER project for interhospital partnership;
- The World Bank initiative for ARV access.

At the community level, the strategy for involving traditional and religious authorities will have the effect of reducing sociocultural stigmas and encouraging changes in social behaviors.

Acceleration of the decentralization process through the establishment of village-level AIDS prevention committees will also have the advantage of covering as many villages as possible and of spurring the development of village-level projects to combat the pandemic.

Specifically, the aim will be, on behalf of the poor, to: (i) improve the health indicators of the poor; (ii) limit the impact of healthcare expenditures on the incomes of poor households; (iii) involve the poorest users and communities in healthcare decisions. In accordance with the national health policy paper, about 20 strategies have been drawn up and are being implemented. Among these, the following contribute to the attainment of the aforementioned objectives: (i) development of health infrastructures and facilities; (ii) making health districts operational; (iii) development of community-based services; (iv) the human resource development plan; (v) streamlining of healthcare; (vi) strengthening of measures to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission; (vii) implementation of integrated risk prevention and healthcare strategies for the most vulnerable groups.

1. Increased healthcare service coverage through the development of healthcare infrastructures and facilities, making health districts operational, development of community-based services, and strengthened collaboration with private and traditional healthcare providers in care provision:

- Standardize incomplete infrastructures: Transform 97 isolated dispensaries into CSPSs; construct 51 depositories of essential generic drugs (EGDs), 3 medical/surgical facilities (CMAs), 100 housing units and 90 tubewells; strengthen 7 regional hospitals (CHRs), CHNYO, and CHNSS;
- Construct new infrastructures: 126 new CSPSs, 15 office spaces for district health teams [*équipe cadre de district*, or ECD] and 6 office spaces for the regional health directorates [*directions régionales de la santé*, DRS], and the National Blood Transfusion Center;
- Rehabilitate existing infrastructures: rebuild the CHRs at Kaya and Banfora; rehabilitate 48 CSPSs, 9 CMAs, the Nutrition Directorate, and the national orthopedic center (CNAOB);
- Provide health infrastructures with standard equipment;
- Train 30 physicians each year in district management and 15 in essential surgery;
- Train members of the management committee (COGES) to manage the activities of health facilities, including those that are community-based;
- Train traditional healers to improve the quality of their services;
- Periodically revise the national roster of essential drugs;
- Train/retrain COGES members in management procedures for EGD depositories.

2. Improvement of the quality and utilization of healthcare services through the enforcement of standards of healthcare depending on level, improved availability of high-quality essential drugs, and the strengthening of health support and promotion activities:

- Develop and disseminate healthcare norms and standards for all levels of the healthcare system;
- Revise and complete diagnostic and treatment guides, hospital protocols, and other preventive care and case management tools;
- Establish efficient emergency and intensive care services in hospitals;
- Organize the referral system;
- Ensure and oversee regular supply and distribution of EGDs in the health districts;
- Implement the information technology master plan of the Ministry of Health.

3. Increased efforts to combat contagious and noncontagious diseases through promotion of the health of specific population groups, reduction of the incidence and prevalence of diseases of interest to the public health system:

- Finalize and implement the health program for children and adolescents;
- Train healthcare personnel in active and passive epidemiological surveillance of diseases of interest in public health, including AIDS;
- Develop and implement strategies to combat epidemics.

4. Reduction of HIV transmission through intensified measures to prevent sexually transmitted infections and HIV and improvement of the quality of medical and psycho-social case management of persons living with HIV/AIDS:

- Disseminate IEC messages concerning STIs and HIV/AIDS;
- Train 2,500 heads of healthcare facilities in STI and HIV/AIDS counseling;
- Take a syndrome management approach to STIs at affordable cost through the use of diagnostic and treatment guides;
- Establishment of 10 centers each year for counseling and voluntary and confidential HIV testing in all CMAs and hospitals;
- Make condoms and high-quality drugs available (ARVs and drugs to fight opportunistic infections) at affordable prices;

- Equip the laboratories of 12 hospitals and 5 CMAs (technical materials, reagents, staff) for monitoring of persons living with HIV/AIDS;
- Train service providers at 55 CMAs and 12 hospitals to prescribe antiretroviral drugs by 2006 (200 physicians and 2,500 paramedical personnel).

In the continuum of care, a minimum activity package specifies the role of each level. Thus, the following activities are under the responsibility of community-based organizations and associations;

- Promotion of condoms;
- Dissemination of messages on STIs and HIV;
- Counseling and testing;
- Basic treatment.

5. Development of human resources in healthcare through the definition of national policies and the fulfillment of the needs of the healthcare system:

- Draw up a policy paper and a plan for human resource development in healthcare;
- Periodically update the status of personnel by means of a performance chart produced through a computerized system for human resource management in healthcare;
- Continue to decentralize human resource management, taking into account the regions' need for staff recruitment and assignment on a priority basis to rural areas.

6. Improvement of the population's financial access to healthcare services, through increased efficiency of services and promotion of shared healthcare risks (including risk-sharing mechanisms such as health maintenance organizations):

- Generalize the use of diagnostic and treatment guides and supervise drug prescribers;
- Adopt a price structure that includes a reduction of the profit margin on specialized pharmaceuticals;
- Implement a drug registration system based on an assessment of the before-tax wholesale price;
- Pass on the price reductions implemented by CAMEG and other supply agencies to the peripheral actors in the system;
- Introduce a sliding fee scale for services at the level of healthcare facilities;
- Define and implement mechanisms for indigent care at the level of each healthcare facility.

7. Increased financing of the health sector, particularly through improved cost recovery:

- Revise the fee structure for interventions by healthcare professionals and for hospitalizations, and reorganize payment circuits (conduct a study of current costs of care provision, define the circuit of medical fee payments, and increase staffing of departments involved in fee recovery and oversight).

8. Institutional capacity building within the Ministry of Health, through improvement of the organizational set-up, strengthening of the legal framework, enhancement of administrative, managerial, and support capacities, improved coordination of sectoral interventions, and strengthening of intersectoral collaboration:

- Revise existing legal texts and develop those that are lacking;
- Provide training in healthcare law to the staff of the General Healthcare Services Inspectorate;
- Draw up job descriptions and employee profiles;
- Draw up a manual of management procedures common to all partners;
- Create or revitalize existing avenues of formal collaboration at the various levels of the healthcare system.

The results anticipated by 2006 are the following:

- The average annual contribution of the central government budget to health sector financing is at least 10 percent;
- The health indicators of the population are improved:
 - The maternal mortality rate, which stood in 1998 at 484 deaths per 100,000 live births, is reduced to 313 deaths by 2006;
 - The infant mortality rate, which was 105.3 per thousand in 1998 and 83 per thousand in 2003, is reduced to 70 per thousand in 2006;
 - The juvenile mortality rate, which was 127.1 per 1,000 births in 1998 and 111 per thousand in 2003, is reduced to 101.4 per thousand by 2006;
 - The infant-juvenile mortality rate, which was 219.1 per thousand in 1998 and 184 per thousand in 2003, will be reduced to 162.7 per thousand by 2006;
 - The rate of coverage of secondary prenatal consultations (CPN2) reaches 70 percent in 2004, 75 percent in 2005, and 80 percent in 2006;
 - The rate of AIDS prevalence, which was 6.5 percent in 2001 and 4.2 percent in 2002, drops to 1.9 percent in 2003 and to 1.8 percent in 2006;
 - The rate of contraceptive use increases by one (1) point per year;
 - The rate of DTC3 vaccination coverage (77 percent in 2003), measles-VAR (71.6 percent in 2003) and yellow fever-VAA (71.3 percent) reaches 80 percent in 2004, 85 percent in 2005, and 87.5 percent in 2006, whereas the rate for BCG (tuberculosis) vaccination (90.03 percent in 2003) increases by one (1) point per year to reach 93 percent by 2006;
 - The rate of childbirth attended by a medical professional reaches 45 percent in 2004, 50 percent in 2005, and 55 percent in 2006;
- Over 60 percent of the population lives within less than 10 km of a healthcare facility.
- Household healthcare expenditures are reduced (surveys to be carried out in 2006);
- The poorest users and communities are involved in healthcare decisions.

Program 2.3: Access to safe drinking water and sanitation for the poor—Anti-pollution efforts

The national water supply policy has a regulatory and legal foundation, particularly the reform of the system for managing rural and semi-urban water supply infrastructures adopted by the Government in December 2000, the Framework Law on water management adopted in 2001, and the action plan for integrated management of water resources adopted in 2003. The main themes of this action plan deal with: (i) the reorientation of the central government's mandate in the direction of greater responsibility for creating an environment conducive to the expression of the dynamism of local governments, civil society, and the private sector, and especially for water oversight; (ii) construction of new management zones coming under the purview of watershed management committees and agencies; (iii) strengthening of the intervention capacities of local governments, the private sector, and civil society in the area of water management; and (iv) development and strengthening of human resources.

For the 2004-2006 period, the priority is to better meet the water requirements of all segments of the population. The objectives to be reached in terms of coverage rates are:

- For rural and semi-urban environments, 88 percent of households in 2004, 90 percent in 2005, and 92 percent by 2006;
- In urban areas, 75 percent in 2004, 78 percent in 2005, and 80 percent by 2006.

The priority programs in urban water systems derive from the ONEA development plan, which envisages the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, particularly through implementation of actions plans related to the MDGs and to public/private partnerships. This plan includes programs to strengthen existing systems in centers managed by ONEA, through the construction and connection of high-

output tubewells, expansion of networks, the construction of standpipes, and the provision of reduced-cost connections.

For the 2004-2006 period, the main activities pertain to (i) the creation of 3,000 modern water points, most of which are tubewells, at the rate of 1,000 per year; rehabilitation of 500 existing water points and equipment of secondary towns with simplified drinking water supply systems (50 simplified systems per year); (ii) involvement of beneficiaries in the process of installing infrastructures and management thereof through their management committees, private operators, or associations; (iii) rectification of regional disparities in safe drinking water availability.

Priority programs and projects for which financing is in place for the 2004-2006 period include the following:

- Program of 1,000 tubewells (Republic of China);
- Program for implementation of reform of the system of water resource infrastructure management (French Development Agency—AFD);
- Program to develop water resources in the West (European Union);
- Regional solar program II (European Union);
- Supplemental program of the 500 tubewell project (AfDB);
- Water supply project in five (5) cities (Republic of China);
- Project of 310 tubewells (BADEA);
- Village water supply project in Kéné Dougou province (Islamic Development Bank—IsDB);
- Phase II of 400 tubewell village water supply project (IsDB);
- Village water supply project in Mouhoun and Balé (KfW);
- School water supply project (French Development Agency—AFD);
- Danish support program for water and sanitation sector development, Phases I and II, which included support for implementation of the project involving provision of safe drinking water to Kaya from Lake Dem;
- Sanitation study project for the city of Bobo-Dioulasso and safe drinking water supply for secondary towns (AfDB);
- Safe drinking water supply and sanitation program (AfDB);
- Safe drinking water supply for the city of Ouagadougou from Ziga, with the construction of 50,000 connections;
- Safe drinking water supply for Fada, financed by the KfW;
- Safe drinking water supply for Dori from Yakouta (Republic of China);
- Safe drinking water supply for Boromo-Poura.

Programs and projects for which financing is still being sought are the following:

- Safe drinking water supply for 400 semi-urban centers;
- Safe drinking water supply for 90 urban centers;
- Safe drinking water supply in 7 incorporated municipalities;
- Strategic sanitation plan for wastewater and excreta evacuation in incorporated municipalities;
- Enhancement of safe drinking water supply in the city of Ouahigouya derived from surface water, for which the feasibility study is underway with support from DANIDA;
- Enhancement of safe drinking water supply in Pouytenga and Koupéla.

In addition to these priority programs, ONEA will help urban communities lacking improved water supplies to install appropriate systems.

The Government will also seek to promote various waste management and anti-pollution activities in urban and semi-urban areas, for purposes of promoting hygienic living conditions and making a significant contribution to improved soil fertility. This will involve the establishment of collection centers and of

processing units that convert garbage to fertilizer. To this end, it intends to reform the sanitation sector through implementation of the Action Plan for improving living conditions over the 2004-2006 period.

The results anticipated by 2006 are the following:

- 1,000 tubewells constructed each year;
- 500 tubewells rehabilitated each year;
- 50 safe drinking water supply systems rehabilitated each year;
- Safe drinking water coverage in rural and semi-urban areas reaches 88 percent in 2004, 90 percent in 2005, and 92 percent in 2006;
- Safe drinking water coverage in urban areas reaches 75 percent in 2004, 78 percent in 2005, and 80 percent in 2006;
- Reform of the sanitation sector carried out.

Program 2.4: Improving living conditions for the poor: housing

Burkina Faso is experiencing rapid urbanization. Apart from the previously mentioned problems in education, healthcare, infrastructure, and equipment, this gives rise to housing problems. Over the 2004-2006 period, the planned activities in the housing sector, in terms of institutions, regulations, and implementation, are the following:

- Development of an urban planning and construction code;
- Establishment of urban development master plans for provincial administrative seats and certain departments that have reached a particular level of development;
- Establishment of a housing bank;
- Development and implementation of an urban sanitation plan and cultivation of awareness of sanitation issues on the part of the populace;
- Implementation of the ten-year program on cartography policy (acquisition of a suite of cartographic tools, integrating aerial photography and satellite imagery, staff training, revision of maps at 1/200,000 and 1/50,000 scales, production of spatial maps and theme-specific maps);
- Preparation of a housing policy paper.

The results anticipated by 2006 are the following:

- Urban planning and construction code is available;
- Urban development master plans are drawn up;
- Housing bank created;
- Urban sanitation and development plan is developed and implemented;
- Ten-year program of cartographic policy is implemented;
- A housing policy paper is drawn up.

Program 2.5: Social protection for the poor

Given the scope of the phenomenon of social exclusion, which is exacerbated by the societal fallout of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the massive return of Burkinabè nationals from other countries, the Government, concerned with improving social protection for the population as a whole, and particularly for the poorest, has set out the following strategic orientations for the coming years:

- Intensification of interventions to combat social exclusion in all its forms;
- Provision of impetus for actions to boost solidarity;
- Promotion of health micro-insurance for the poor and indigent;
- Significant improvement in incomes of the poorest.

For the 2004-2006 period, five priority areas, subdivided into strategic pillars, have been identified. They are:

(i) Protection and promotion of child and adolescent welfare through improvement in the quality of early-childhood outreach efforts, promotion of the rights of the child, and the protection of children at risk:

- Create 5 nonformal outreach structures (so-called "*Bisongos*") in each of the 27 provinces and rehabilitate 25 such structures;
- Develop a communication plan relating to the *Bisongos*;
- Create two (2) public child care facilities in each of 10 selected provinces, and rehabilitate 30 such facilities;
- Equip 20 public child care facilities with indoor and outdoor play equipment, cooking equipment, and first-aid kits;
- Provide management training to 945 COGES members and to 945 members of the supervisory mothers' associations of 135 *Bisongos*;
- Develop a strategic framework for case management of orphans and other vulnerable children;
- Implement a support program (assistance with schoolwork, food and clothing) for orphans and other children at risk;
- Intensify actions to prevent child trafficking through support for the operations of 45 vigilance and surveillance committees in 45 provinces, the signing of three (3) protocols between Burkina Faso and three neighboring countries, the signing of a protocol agreement between the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNICEF, and Burkina Faso for the repatriation of victims of child trafficking;
- Implement the poverty reduction program directed at disadvantaged or marginalized young people (REPAJE) in the provinces of Houet and Tuy through support to 1,200 at-risk youths, providing Bobo-Dioulasso and Houndé with a functional youth counseling and orientation center, creating micro-enterprises for 200 parents of at-risk children;
- Create five (5) new centers for community-based delinquent rehabilitation/intervention (*action éducative en milieu ouvert*, AEMO) in five (5) new cities, and provide AEMO departments with computer equipment, logistical support, and office supplies;
- Develop regulatory texts concerning the operation of facilities intended to deal with children at risk;
- Develop a policy and strategic framework for case management of at-risk children in the schools;
- Provide training in youth outreach to 125 child care workers in provincial administrative seats;
- Step up efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency and encourage the reinsertion of street children and street youths through support to 200 at-risk youths in six (6) provincial administrative seats, and by providing counseling centers in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso;
- Establish a computerized system of data collection on children;
- Finalize the training module on children's rights for vocational training schools.

(ii) Protection and promotion of family welfare through socioeconomic interventions and promotion of family rights:

- Provide 100 sacks of spinnable cotton, two (2) spinning frames, and two (2) grain mills to those enrolled in programs of the solidarity organization [*Cours de solidarité*] in Ouagadougou;
- Construct and equip 10 social centers in 10 provinces;
- Train 500 female producers from the 4th graduating class of the young women's production and training centers;
- Equip and install 500 female producers from the 3rd graduating class in their home regions;
- Finalize preparation of the girls' home economics training project;
- Provide grain mills to 20 women's groups in 10 provinces;
- Provide financial assistance to 30,000 households for the development of income-generating activities;

- Train 180 members of associations and 180 teachers in Franco-Arab schools in strategies for combating the practice of female circumcision;
- Carry out an impact study of the past decade's efforts to combat female circumcision;
- Evaluate the strategy for dissemination of the Code of personal and family rights;
- Develop a new national program for dissemination of the Code of personal and family rights, and expand activities to 10 new provinces.

(iii) Promotion of solidarity and protection of specific groups through the strengthening of mechanisms of solidarity, protection, and promotion of the socioeconomic welfare of specific groups, and the development of mechanisms for the insertion of displaced persons:

- Organize an annual solidarity month;
- Monitor the implementation of a plan for intake of, and assistance to, repatriated Burkinabè nationals;
- Monitor implementation of the plan for socioeconomic reinsertion of 15,000 repatriated households;
- Set up a computerized system for data collection on repatriated persons;
- Conduct a national study on the status of the elderly;
- Conduct research and take action on the phenomenon of begging and social exclusion;
- Provide support for income-generating activities benefiting handicapped and disadvantaged persons;
- Conduct a multisectoral study of the handicapped;
- Provide 900 handicapped persons with tricycles;
- Provide support to 150 schoolchildren with motor and sensory handicaps, in the form of limb prostheses, hearing aids, and white canes.

(iv) Strengthening of staff skills and institutional capacities through initial and on-the-job staff training, the establishment of infrastructures and equipment, and adoption of regulations on standards:

- Develop and implement a plan for on-the-job staff training;
- Recruit and train 360 staff in Categories B and C and 75 staff in Category A;
- Draft the baseline documentation for the Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity (policy, action plan, framework law, etc.);
- Build three (3) regional directorates and six (6) provincial directorates;
- Equip central and regionalized structures with logistical means, computer equipment, and office supplies.

(v) Support for the creation of health micro-insurance:

- Organize promotional campaigns for health micro-insurance;
- Create and manage a database on health micro-insurance;
- Develop a case management framework for target groups;
- Establish a technical support unit.

Cohesive plans and programs that have emerged from a collaborative and participatory process will guide the implementation of these strategic pillars.

The main results anticipated by 2006 are the following:

- The rights of children and families are better protected;
- The rights of specific groups are better protected;
- An annual solidarity month is organized;
- Health micro-insurance is established.

2.2.3 PILLAR 3: Equitably increasing employment opportunities and income-generating activities for the poor

In 2002, the Government adopted the Letter of Decentralized Rural Development Policy aimed at: (i) empowering grassroots communities to serve as contracting authorities for local investments through their representative structures; (ii) activating collaborative frameworks at various levels in order to limit inconsistencies and seek out complementarities; (iii) promoting local investment funds; and (iv) strengthening the State's role in establishing the framework for program regulation, monitoring and evaluation.

The Government's strategy is aimed at substantially increasing agricultural productivity by removing barriers hampering producers. The essential priority of this third component has to do with strengthening the income-generating capacity of poor people through their participation in the production process through: (i) mitigation of the vulnerability of agricultural activities; (ii) improvement and consolidation of access to land; (iii) intensification and diversification of plant, animal, fisheries, forest, and wildlife production systems; (iv) increase and diversification of rural incomes; (v) improved physical access to rural areas; (vi) support to producers' organizations and development of collective infrastructures; (vii) improvement of living and working conditions of rural women; and (viii) promotion of employment and vocational training.

Program 3.1: Reducing the vulnerability of agricultural activities

Reduction of the vulnerability of agricultural activity requires the management of soil fertility, promotion of rural water systems, and improvement and consolidation of access to land. The strategies and actions to be implemented in order to reduce soil degradation and loss of fertility are geared simultaneously to restoration, conservation, and sustainable management of land and water resources, through restoration of soil fertility and the protection/rehabilitation of plant cover.

The program to develop agricultural and pastoral water systems consists of three (3) subprograms: improvement of holding capacity of water retention works; making large irrigated perimeters operational; and development of small-scale irrigation.

The subprogram dealing with improvement of the holding capacity of water retention works for agriculture, biodiversity, and livestock will be carried out through: (i) definition of guidelines that take anticipated usage into account in the construction of works; (ii) studies aimed at developing repair plans for the main works; (iii) identification and performance of restoration activities (watersheds, basins, dikes, and canals); (iv) organization of users around multi-use dams; and (v) construction of pastoral water works.

The main results anticipated are the following:

- works are restored;
- functionality of the works is improved (stability and storage capacity are assured and enhanced);
- stakeholders and users are organized and empowered;
- works are protected and monitored;
- needs of livestock are amply met.

The priority actions are carried out in the context of the following projects:

- Project for the construction and rehabilitation of dams and hydro-agricultural installations;
- Project for development of water and land potential for small-scale irrigation;
- Project for hydro-agricultural development in the Center, Center-South and Central Plateau regions;
- Project for hydro-agricultural development around Lake Bam;
- Project for development of the Kamandeni plain (Kossi province).

The subprogram for making large irrigated perimeters operational will be implemented through (i) reorganization of producers on these perimeters with a view to proper management and market-oriented production; (ii) definition of terms for access to perimeters by those who are able and willing to produce, without gender bias or any other form of discrimination; (iii) improvement through training and interventions to develop producers' ownership and managerial capacities; (iv) development of allied activities related to marketing, conservation, and processing techniques; (v) rehabilitation of water works; (vi) construction of new works or expansion in response to demand.

The main results anticipated are:

- Works are functioning in a sustainable manner;
- Production on these perimeters is stable and reliable;
- The main downstream bottlenecks are resolved;
- Producers have acquired an acceptable level of skill in managing their perimeters.

The subprogram for the promotion and development of small-scale irrigation is aimed at irrigated production, in order to minimize the impact of climatic fluctuations on an exclusively rainfed cropping cycle, and to develop the substantial water and land resources that exist. Support is provided for the construction of works and for facilitating the equipment of promoters with water extraction devices and miscellaneous equipment required for the expansion of dry season production.

The main results anticipated are:

- Irrigation becomes a common and routine practice;
- Dry season production is expanded throughout the country.

Program 3.2: Improvement and consolidation of access to land

In addition to the Law on agrarian and land tenure reform [*Réorganisation agraire et foncière*, RAF], which regulates the development and management of national land resources, the Government has adopted legal texts pertaining to specific sectors: these are (i) the environmental code; (ii) the forestry code; (iii) the mining code; (iv) the water code; and (v) the framework law on pastoralism.

Despite this legal framework, access to land is far from easy for certain disadvantaged population groups. In order to improve the security of land tenure, the following actions are envisaged for the 2004-2006 period:

- Review of the RAF with the aim of enhancing land tenure security;
- Development and adoption of certain enabling texts that are expected to facilitate implementation of the RAF;
- Translation of the RAF into national languages;
- Development of a communications strategy for disseminating the RAF and other regulatory texts;
- Introduction of development schemes at the level of rural communes in order to ensure the solidity of the activities.

The main results anticipated are:

- The RAF Law is reviewed and its enabling texts enacted;
- The RAF is translated into national languages;
- Awareness and training sessions on land tenure regulations are organized;
- Development schemes in rural communes are put in place to ensure that activities are on a solid footing.

- **Program 3.3: Intensification and diversification of plant production**

The subprogram for food crop development:

The Government has developed two action plans for cereals development (one for traditional cereals and another for rice). Through these action plans, the objective is to increase cereals production by 5 percent per year, to strengthen production equipment, and to have high-quality inputs available and properly distributed. Intensification of cereals production will occur through: (i) dissemination of intensive production techniques; (ii) interventions to protect and restore soils; (iii) organization with the private sector of the production and distribution of inputs and production equipment; (iv) enhancement of the organizational capacities of actors in the cereals production stream; (v) support to the private sector in the production and distribution of inputs.

The main results anticipated are:

- Cereals yields are improved and production increases by about 5 percent per year;
- The profitability of the production stream is enhanced;
- Cereals requirements are completely and reliably covered;
- A production surplus is available for marketing and processing;
- Products are better promoted and diversified.

With regard to root crops, the objective is to boost production, particularly through (i) improvement of production, conservation, and processing techniques; (ii) promotion/extension of high-quality seed and enhancement of the organizational capacities of stakeholders in this production stream.

The main results anticipated are:

- Root crop production increases by 15 percent per year: 10 percent for yams, and 20 percent for sweet potato and manioc;
- Root crops make a greater contribution to food security;
- Participants in the production stream are better organized;
- High-quality seeds are promoted/distributed.

Regarding leguminous crops (e.g., cowpea), the objective is to boost production through (i) intensification of production; (ii) facilitation of producers' access to improved varieties, inputs, and credit; (iii) training of stakeholders in cowpea storage techniques; and (iv) enhancement of the organizational capacities of stakeholders in this production stream.

The main results anticipated are:

- Cowpea production increases by 5 percent per year and exports amount to at least 200,000 metric tons per year;
- Leguminous crops make a larger contribution to food security;
- Participants in the production stream are better organized;
- High-quality seeds are promoted/distributed.

The subprogram for cash crops:

Regarding cotton, the objective is to increase production as well as producers' incomes through: (i) intensification of production (varietal performance, soil fertility, provision of equipment to producers, inputs, and credit; (ii) enhancement of the organizational and professional capacities of the cotton producers' association UNPC-B; (iii) reorganization of the system of advice/support to farmers with a view to greater assumption of responsibility on the part of producers; and (iv) exploitation of alternatives for boosting the value-added of cotton.

The main results anticipated are:

- Production increases by 10 percent per year as a result of the application of intensive cropping techniques;
- The capacities of professional organizations are enhanced and they play an effective role vis-à-vis all other professional groups in the sector;
- The production stream develops on a sustainable foundation.

Regarding oilseed crops, (e.g., groundnuts, sesame, shea nut, etc.), the objective is to revitalize production and increase its quality, to enhance the professionalism of stakeholders in the production stream, and to disseminate high performance varieties, particularly through: (i) intensification of groundnut and sesame production; (ii) extension of varieties with high oil content; (iii) better organization of the gathering of shea nuts and training of women and gatherers so as to obtain high-quality nuts; (iv) protection and conservation of natural shea tree stands; and (v) support for enhancing the professionalism of stakeholders.

The main results anticipated are:

- production of sesame and groundnuts is increased;
- shea nut gathering techniques are improved;
- natural stands of shea trees are preserved;
- access to credit for operators is improved;
- performance of the production stream is enhanced.

Concerning fruits and vegetables, development of the action plan for this important production stream will be completed in early 2004. The objective is to increase the volume and quality of production, to strengthen diversification while taking market requirements into account, and to disseminate high-performance varieties by structuring investment and creating an environment conducive to development of this production stream.

The main results anticipated are:

- the production stream is restructured and competitive;
 - fruit and vegetable production is quantitatively and qualitatively enhanced and diversified.
- **Program 3.4: Intensification and diversification of animal production**

The subprogram for development of cattle raising

Intensification of animal production will be achieved through: (i) regulation of pastoralism (enforcement of the framework law on pastoralism); (ii) collaborative development and management of pastoral zones, and accommodation for stockraising requirements in the development of agricultural perimeters; (iii) enhancement of the organization of transhumant livestock herders; (iv) enhanced training and information for transhumant herders.

The main results anticipated are:

- Cattle productivity is improved and results in increased annual milk production per cow from 110 liters to 360 liters;
- Improved carcass weight, increasing from 110 kg to 150 kg per animal;
- Imports of milk and dairy products are significantly reduced;
- Order is imposed on pastoral zones, conflicts between herders and farmers are significantly reduced, and natural resources are exploited rationally.

The subprogram for development of short-cycle livestock raising

This program emphasizes traditional poultry raising and hog and sheep fattening operations, and is aimed at: (i) improving egg and meat production; (ii) increasing rural incomes and helping to reduce poverty and boost food security; (iii) promoting other high-potential short-cycle livestock production streams. In order to achieve this, the Government intends to emphasize: (i) health protection of poultry and other promising species; (ii) strengthening of technical and organizational capacities of the stakeholders; (iii) improvement of infrastructures and of the nutrition of poultry and other promising species; (iv) studies of other production streams in order to identify appropriate promotional/development measures; and (v) genetic improvement, particularly with regard to hogs.

The main results anticipated are:

- Poultry production and productivity and hog and sheep fattening operations are improved;
- Participants in high-potential production streams are better organized.

Within the framework of this 2004-2006 Priority Action Program, the action plan to develop hog production will be implemented in order to accelerate the attainment of these goals.

The subprogram for development of periurban livestock operations

This mainly involves the production of milk, meat (beef, pork, and poultry) and eggs. It is aimed at: (i) increasing production and ensuring a better supply of high-quality animal products for cities; and (ii) improving the economic return on these operations. In order to increase the productivity of this type of livestock operation, the Government intends to emphasize: (i) the creation, development, and management of periurban pastoral zones; (ii) support to periurban stockraising in the areas of health, feeding, training, organization, and, mainly, professionalization; (iii) support for the financing of stockraising activities (production, both upstream and downstream); (iv) strengthening of genetic improvement efforts; and (v) support for the installation of fodder production units.

The main results anticipated are:

- Two periurban stockraising zones are created and developed in each large and medium-sized city;
- Reliable supply of good-quality milk, meat, and eggs on urban markets;
- Three dairy-producing areas are operating around the cities of Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, and Fada N'Gourma;
- Livestock feed factories are installed and operational;
- Fodder crop plots exist and are integrated into the production systems of all farms;
- The dairy cow herd reaches 30,000 head and productivity reaches 450 liters/year;
- Carcass weights are 150 kg for cattle and 40 kg for hogs;
- Number of eggs per laying hen reaches 90;
- Emergent pathogens are controlled;
- Regulatory texts are adopted and enforced.

Program 3.5: Intensification and diversification of forest and wildlife products

This program is essentially intended to: (i) develop and strengthen the fuelwood production stream; (ii) promote non-wood forest products (e.g., gum Arabic, locust bean, shea nuts, etc.); (iii) reduce surface areas burned by wildfires from 30 percent to 20 percent; (iv) place about 120,000 ha of natural forests under development each year in the context of the national forest development/management program; (v) place 27 wildlife areas under sustainable management in the context of the national program for management of wildlife and protected areas; (vi) deepen knowledge of forest resources and monitor trends relevant to them through the conduct of a national forest inventory and establishment of a mechanism for monitoring plant

cover; (vii) support reforestation activities in the context of the national rural forestry program; and (viii) assess the contribution of the forestry sector to the national economy.

Within a context characterized by growing environmental degradation and the use of fuelwood as an energy source by 97 percent of households, the Government intends to develop initiatives to meet the need for fuelwood and charcoal while at the same time preserving national forest assets, through the establishment of an organizational, legal, and regulatory framework for their exploitation and marketing.

The main results anticipated are:

- The population's fuelwood requirements are met;
- The share of wood marketed through informal channels is reduced;
- Fuelwood consumption is reduced through the use of substitute energy sources and appropriate technologies;
- Non-wood forest products are better promoted and valued;
- Surface areas of tree plantations are increased;
- Wildlife populations are increased;
- Annual forest revenues are increased;
- Data on the forestry sector are updated;
- An enabling organizational, legal, and regulatory environment is created.

Program 3.6: Intensification and diversification of fisheries production

This program deals with the development of fisheries production, and of aquaculture in particular. Burkina Faso's annual apparent fish requirements are estimated at 14,500 metric tons (all products combined). The objective is to increase the domestic supply of fish, reduce imports, create jobs, and create conditions conducive to the development of aquaculture in rural areas. In order to improve fisheries production, the Government intends to emphasize: (i) the construction of regional fish hatcheries; (ii) rehabilitation of former hatcheries; (iii) integration of aquaculture with irrigation and stockraising activities; (iv) development of intensive aquaculture, particularly with the use of cages; and (v) creation of a center for training and applied research in aquaculture.

The main results anticipated are:

- Aquacultural production of 300 metric tons/year is guaranteed by 2007;
- Fish product imports are substantially reduced by 2007;
- 2,000,000 fry fish are available each year, beginning in 2005, to meet the needs of private fish farmers;
- A center for training and applied research in aquaculture is built and operating.

This program will be implemented through the following projects:

- Promotion and rational exploitation of fisheries resources in the Center region;
- Development of aquaculture in ponds within irrigated perimeters;
- Expansion of the Center for the supply and distribution of fisheries products;
- Development of aquaculture using floating cages.

Program 3.7: Increase in and diversification of rural incomes

Within the context of the promotion of income-generating and self-employment activities, the envisaged activities pertain to: (i) the identification and implementation of work sites of community interest; (ii) identification and implementation of a program to support private initiative in the agro-alimentary sector, small-scale stockraising, off-season crops, and miscellaneous urban services; (iii) promotion of savings and credit systems adapted to the financial needs of vulnerable groups; and (iv) creation of a mechanism to

support the creation of new jobs for unskilled workers and young unemployed school graduates, particularly in cities.

The program will be organized around five subprograms.

The subprogram for promoting and facilitating the marketing of agricultural products is intended to improve the competitiveness of agricultural products, and particularly those intended for export, create an economic and legal environment conducive to the trade in agricultural products, and increase the level of exports by 15 to 30 percent. To this end, the emphasis will be on: (i) the development and establishment of operational sectoral export strategies; (ii) organization of the marketing of agricultural products; (iii) adoption of legislative and regulatory texts conducive to the promotion and facilitation of trade in agricultural products; (iv) support for the activities of companies, professional organizations, and operators involved in product marketing, by means of structuring investments, and particularly market infrastructures (fruit and grain terminals, storage and conservation infrastructures, etc.); (v) better organization and strengthening of entities responsible for product quality control and the creation of a Burkinabè label for each product; (vi) development of a market information system; and (vii) creation and/or strengthening of laboratories for the control of the quality of inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, etc.) and of agricultural products.

The subprogram for promoting and facilitating the marketing of animal products is intended to improve the conditions under which livestock on the hoof are marketed in Burkina Faso and in neighboring countries, and to create a tax environment conducive to the export of live animals and hides. The objective is to increase exports by at least 7 percent per year. The Government intends to emphasize: (i) creation of livestock markets in areas bordering neighboring countries that consume these products (i.e., Côte-d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, and Benin) and in other appropriate locations; (ii) construction of livestock paths to link production zones with livestock markets; (iii) development of livestock penning areas and livestock feeding/watering along the herding route toward neighboring consumer countries; (iv) construction in Bobo-Dioulasso of a slaughterhouse meeting international standards; (v) construction of slaughterhouses/drying facilities in all provincial and departmental administrative seats; (vi) review of the legal and regulatory provisions establishing the Livestock Development Fund; (vii) introduction of quality standards and labels for the various animal products; (viii) improvement of the means and conditions of animal transport; and (ix) efforts to combat the major livestock diseases.

The subprogram for promoting and facilitating the marketing of fisheries products aims to exploit the fish catches of the large fisheries operations in the most optimal manner, improve the quality of the products marketed, reduce post-catch losses, and diversify fish-based products in order to boost their value-added. To this end, the Government intends to emphasize: (i) the design and establishment of a system for centralizing the catches of large fisheries operations; (ii) enhancement of fish storage and conservation infrastructures; (iii) development of regulatory texts concerning quality standards for fish products; and (iv) review of the decree on organization of the fish trade in Burkina Faso.

The subprogram for promoting and facilitating the marketing of forest and wildlife products is aimed at developing high-potential forest products that are able to generate a sustainable flow of foreign exchange for the national economy, to stimulate local employment, and to encourage production with a view to capturing domestic and foreign market share. To this end, the Government intends to emphasize: (i) the development and strengthening of the fuelwood production stream in order to market wood products from forests; (ii) development of the shea nut production stream through the conservation of natural tree stands and the promotion of processing activities, while encouraging the creation of SMEs/SMIs; (iii) development of commercial horticulture through intensification of production and an export policy concerning flowers that are in demand on international (and particularly European) markets; (iv) facilitation of contacts with companies for the marketing of medicinal plants; (v) promotion of gum arabic exports; (vi) exploitation of the value of wildlife and its related products through the promotion of ecotourism and village-level hunting; (vii) development of small forest-related industries aimed at processing and marketing forest products and by-products; (viii) development of small industries for the processing of wildlife products and by-products;

(ix) appropriate ecological monitoring and promotion of applied research; (x) a study of the forest sector's contribution to the national economy; (xi) production of a national forest inventory; (xii) development of tourism-related production streams; and (xiii) improvement of the capacities of stakeholders in this production stream to manage the sustainable exploitation of natural forests, and the regulating and regulatory capacities of the administrations responsible for energy and forestry policies.

The subprogram to support the promotion of product processing and conservation is essentially geared to encouraging the emergence of small and medium agro-alimentary industries and to strengthening infrastructures for the processing, storage, and conservation of these products. To this end, the Government intends to emphasize: (i) the design and implementation of a plan to help promote small and medium industries associated with agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, and wildlife; (ii) the establishment of infrastructures that support conservation and storage; and (iii) support to the stakeholders' organization for collaborative management of the infrastructures.

Program 3.8: Support for producers' organizations

The Government intends to continue its support for the emergence of autonomous apex organizations and the professionalization of producers, in terms of outreach and capacity-building, so that they can become competent interlocutors in the implementation of activities in their respective sectors. The program of support for the professionalization of non-State actors pertains to farmers' organizations and professional and sector organizations.

The subprogram of support for farmers' organizations is intended to strengthen the structure of farmers' organizations (POs), provide direct support for the development of initiatives of POs with a view to enhancing their managerial capacities, while at the same time boosting producers' incomes. The main results expected are:

- 90 percent of OPs are familiar with Law No. 014/99/AN of April 15, 1999 regulating cooperative societies and groups in Burkina Faso, and apply it correctly;
- 60 percent have confirmed capacities in terms of the organization and management of their community-level activities;
- The OPs develop microprojects and negotiate the financing thereof with various partners, 50 percent are structured as professional organizations, and 60 percent are involved in activities of the chambers of agriculture.

The subprogram for support to professional and interprofessional organizations is intended to enhance the technical skills of professional organizations while duly taking gender issues into account, to create conditions conducive to obtaining access to financing for their economic activities, and to ensure the existence of functional and credible regional chambers of agriculture. The main results anticipated are:

- The technical, organizational, and financial capacities of 80 percent of OPs are strengthened;
- 95 percent of OPs are familiar with and apply the legislative and regulatory texts pertaining to professional and interprofessional organizations;
- Chambers of agriculture are in place and functioning properly.

Program 3.9: Improvement of living and working conditions for rural women

This program will be carried out through the strengthening of technical capacities, training, reduction of work loads through the facilitation of women's acquisition of appropriate technologies (e.g., mills, shea nut presses, improved stoves, etc.) and of intermediate means of transportation (carts, bicycles, etc.), support for the exploration of market outlets for production streams in which they are involved, the promotion of small processing units by making appropriate and low-cost technologies available, the development of lobbying and project-formulation capacities, the enhancement of the capacities of entities offering financing for

women's activities so as to increase the volume of credit, and their involvement in decision-making bodies of professional producers' organizations. Advocacy, information and outreach activities will be carried out in order to promote the fundamental rights of women and girls: and translation and dissemination of the Code of Individual and Family Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women.

The main results anticipated are the following:

- Women's incomes and working conditions are improved;
- Women's technical capacities are enhanced;
- The protection of the rights of women and girls is enhanced.

Program 3.10: Promotion of employment and vocational training

This program will put in place an environment conducive to job creation, the development of vocational training and apprenticeships, and the strengthening of the operational capacities of entities charged with promoting employment and vocational training. Over the 2004-2006 period, the Government intends to carry out the following activities:

- Development of an Operational Inventory of Trades and Occupations by 2005;
- Bringing into operation (creation of bodies, training of members) the frameworks for collaboration on employment promotion (CNEFP, CNPS, CRPS) in 2004;
- Decentralization of financing structures (FASI, FAPE, PNAR-TD) and strengthening of their financial capacities by 2006;
- Creation of an investment capital company in 2004;
- Creation of a network of support/advisory services for job promoters and seekers in 2004;
- Strengthening of the partnership with enterprises and other partners through the creation of a website, the establishment of staff skills checklists, and training of employees of the enterprises;
- Establishment of a mechanism for organizing vocational training and apprenticeships, particularly through the definition of vocational training standards, the creation and equipment of the training center, and the training of managers and apprenticeship supervisors;
- Increase in the supply of vocational training and apprenticeships through the rehabilitation, modernization, and equipment of regional offices, as well as the rehabilitation and expansion of the services of the national employment promotion agency [*Office national de promotion de l'emploi*, ONPE];
- Initial training of young people, in-service training of workers, and advanced training of artisans;
- Recruitment and training of the staff of training entities and employment promotion programs.

The main anticipated results are the following:

- Establishment of an environment conducive to job creation, the expansion of vocational training and apprenticeships, etc.;
- Strengthening of the operational capacities of entities charged with employment promotion and vocational training;
- Numbers of people training by the Centers for vocational training and the regional offices reach 1,228 in 2004, 1,435 in 2005, and 1,657 in 2006.

Program 3.11: Improved accessibility of rural areas

This will occur through the implementation of programs of rural roads, rural electrification, and rural telephony.

Improving access to rural areas must create good opportunities for communication and trade. The strategy for improving rural roads will be a priority over the 2004-2006 period. It will be based on an evolving approach and on decentralization, with emphasis on the following main elements: (i) synergy between the central and local governments: the provinces will effectively serve as implementing agency; (ii) involvement of local populations: the challenge is to effect the transition from a "repair mindset" to a "maintenance mindset," in which populations mobilize to carry out reconstruction work. Village-level land management committees will be approached in this connection; (iii) cost sharing among the central government, the local governments, and users. Over the 2004-2006 period, specific interventions will involve:

- Construction of 3,410 km of roads (of which 150 km of departmental roads per year, 100 km of cotton feeder roads in 2004, 350 in 2005, and 310 km in 2006, as well as 500 km of other types of rural roads in 2004 and 1,700 km in 2005-2006);
- Maintenance of 27,810 km of networks (of which 4,500 km of departmental roads per year and annual average of 1,855 km of cotton feeder roads);
- Facilitation of access to intermediate means of transportation through the elimination of the VAT on non-motorized intermediate means of transportation (prior study to be carried out.).

The Transport Sector Program will support implementation of the national rural transportation strategy, and the deployment of the Directorate-General of Rural Roads in the regions in order to develop their capacity to provide technical assistance to local governments. It will supply the appropriate funding for the development of rural transportation means and services in accordance with principles set out in the national rural transportation strategy.

Rural electrification is an essential vector for: (i) improving living conditions and promoting productive activities by encouraging processing and conservation activities, water pumping and irrigation systems; (ii) deriving the full benefit of healthcare and educational facilities; (iii) strengthening local governance by allowing administrative services to function; and (iv) promoting cultural and youth-oriented activities. The strategy in this area will be based on the use of low-cost production/distribution technologies, private sector involvement, establishment of the regulatory agency, and making the electrification development fund operational. In addition, measures will be taken to establish the regulatory agency and to encourage the structures providing finance (banks, rural development funds, decentralized financial systems, etc.) to take the sector's needs into account when they design their products. For the 2004-2006 period, the Government intends to implement the following main activities:

- Installation, in two (2) schools per province and per year, of lighting systems that permit the use of classrooms in the evening;
- Installation of two (2) electric drinking water pumping systems per province and per year;
- Installation, in two (2) health centers per province and per year, of lighting and drug refrigeration systems;
- Facilitation of access to lighting for at least 20,000 households per year through photovoltaic solar systems or through connection to the grid;
- Installation, in two (2) recreation centers per province and per year, of audiovisual systems for recreational activities and youth outreach programs;
- Installation of electric pumping systems in at least 5 bodies of water per year for purposes of irrigation in connection with the development of off-season crops and market gardening;
- Promotion of the use of energy for activities related to the production, processing, and conservation of agricultural products, by organizing information sessions in the 10 cities and villages to be electrified between 2004 and 2006;
- Establishment of the electrification development fund and making it operational;
- Establishment of the regulatory agency and making it operational.

In order to improve the country's accessibility and enhance safety in rural areas by enabling local populations to contact law enforcement officers as quickly as possible, the government's sectoral policy may be summed up in the following themes:

- Actions to increase rates of coverage, particularly through innovative approaches in rural areas (targeted subsidies);
- Continued efforts to improve the quality/price ratio of services;
- Development of a strategy to develop Internet access.

To this end, all departmental administrative seats and larger towns will be equipped, with the help of the Fund for Universal Service Access and private telecommunications operators. In addition, telecommunications centers will be widely implanted as a mode of access to universal service and NICTs for the greatest number of people.

The main results anticipated are the following:

- The electrification development fund is operational;
- The regulatory agency is in place;
- Rural roads are built and maintained;
- Solar lighting and electric pumping systems are in place;
- Modernization (i.e., digitization) of the national network and provision of rural telephony service to departmental administrative seats and large towns is achieved.

2.2.4 PILLAR 4: Promoting good governance

The Government is aware that good governance is an important element in poverty reduction and will pursue strategies aimed at consolidating it. All measures to be implemented will be part of the second National Plan for Good Governance [*Plan national de bonne gouvernance*, PNBG] for 2004-2008, which is to be finalized during 2004. In addition, Burkina Faso has subscribed to the African Peer Review Mechanism. It considers this to be a tool for capacity building in the area of good governance, and is working actively, in view of its upcoming assessment, on the sectors identified in the Durban Declaration on the subject. Harmonization of said sectors with the Government's interventions, as envisaged in the second PNBG 2004-2008, will be carried out.

Program 4.1: Political governance

A. Consolidation of the rule of law and of republican institutions

At the executive level, the State will guarantee, above all, the existence of effective legal frameworks to govern public and private activity. It will then ensure that markets are stable and equitable, and will promote the availability of high-quality public services accessible to all Burkinabè citizens. Finally, it will have broad responsibility, in a context of scarce resources, for the proper management of public funds for the benefit of the populace, and particularly of the poorest.

For other institutions (legislative, consultative, and arbitral), the priorities can be summed up as follows:

- Render operational the new entities created with the Economic and Social Council [*Conseil économique et social*, CES], while establishing a training plan for its members;
- Take into account the opinions and recommendations of the CES on the main themes, as explored and examined by its commissions in collaboration with the country's other institutions;
- Increase the contribution of the National Assembly to the regional and Africa-wide process of community-building;

- Engage the parliamentary administration in the pursuit of excellence, with a view to improving legislative productivity;
- Conduct an organizational audit of the National Assembly in order to improve the operation of its departments and enable the deputies to work more effectively through, among other things, a mechanism enabling parliamentarians to monitor the enforcement of laws that have been enacted and promulgated;
- Render operational the status of the parliamentary opposition;
- Enact a law on audiovisual communication and provide the High Council on Information [*Conseil supérieur de l'information*] with the relevant resources (audiovisual equipment, documentation center, etc.);
- Activate the entities associated with the Arbitrator of the Republic [*Médiateur du Faso*], providing them with enabling legal texts and the means to make their departments more efficient;
- Accelerate the modernization of the public administration by implementing the regionalization program in synergy with the movement toward decentralization, and by standardizing administrative procedures that ensure the efficacy of public services and the routine performance of financial audits.

B. Existence of an effective political system and an equitable judiciary

A country's peace and stability are often linked to the consensuses reached between political and social forces with regard to the mode of operation of institutions and the nature of the balance of powers. The main challenges in this area are the following:

- Consolidating the status of the opposition parties, granting them more prerogatives and scope for initiative in the work of parliamentary commissions;
- Continuing efforts to improve the availability, throughout the country, of courts equipped with the necessary human and financial resources, particularly through the construction of infrastructures, the recruitment of magistrates, and logistical support;
- Guaranteeing the liberty and autonomy of judges, and particularly of those entrusted with handing down judgments on infractions related to civil liberties and corruption;
- Training magistrates of the Audit Office in the areas of auditing, financial oversight, and the use of NICTs;
- Providing greater resources and prerogatives to State inspectors;
- Simplifying legal texts and facilitating access to the justice system for the poor through public information and orientation offices that instruct citizens on procedures to be followed and institutions to be addressed for the resolution of certain problems.

One response to the challenges cited above is the implementation of projects and programs supporting the consolidation of the democratic process, the rule of law, and good governance (PADEG program), judicial reforms (PARJ program), and democratic governance (PAGD) Over the 2004-2006 period, the following measures will be implemented:

(i) Rehabilitation of judicial powers within institutions:

- Revision of the text setting out the protocol order in 2004;
- Renewal of the text concerning the status of judicial personnel in 2004.

(ii) Reorganization of the judiciary and central administration:

- In 2004, review of the law on the organization of the judiciary;
- In 2004, review of the Code of Criminal Procedure to take into account, among other things, the procedure applicable to minors;
- Beginning in 2005, establishment of new court jurisdictions;

- Revision of the Constitution in order to give the executive branch the authority to determine the locations and purviews of courts and tribunals.

(iii) *Implementation of hierarchical oversight and disciplinary actions* through measures, particularly in the form of administrative circulars in 2004, intended to implement the recommendations contained in inspection reports.

(iv) *Promotion of information and communication on judicial matters:*

- In 2004-2005, establish information and assistance offices within the jurisdictions;
- In 2004-2006, organize training seminars for journalists;
- In 2004-2005, conduct studies on the operation of auxiliary justice services;
- In 2004, development of a judicial map;
- In 2004-2006, organization of awareness campaigns on judicial matters.

(v) *Construction of new infrastructures for judicial services:*

- In 2004, conduct architectural studies of construction projects;
- Construction of 7 regional tribunals in 2004-2006, facilities for a third court of appeals in 2004, 2 facilities for administrative tribunals of Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou in 2004-2005, 3 facilities for labor tribunals in Bobo-Dioulasso, Ouagadougou, and Koudougou in 2004-2006, a space for the children's court in Bobo-Dioulasso in 2005, 7 detention facilities in 2004-2006, 47 housing units for magistrates in 2004-2006, one high security prison in Ouagadougou in 2006, a school of magistrature and juridical services in 2005, a central law library in 2006, facilities for the upper courts in 2005, 30 police posts equipped with mobile barriers within the court buildings in 2004-2006;
- Rehabilitate and equip the courthouses in Dori, Gaoua, Dédougou, Fada N'Gourma, Ouagadougou, and Bobo-Dioulasso in 2004-2005.

(vi) *Increase and enhancement of human resources:*

- Recruitment and training of judicial personnel in 2004-2006;
- Development and implementation of an in-service training program in 2004-2006;
- Organization of in-service training sessions for judicial personnel in 2004-2006.

(vii) *Provision of logistical resources*, and particularly the purchase of service vehicles in 2004-2006.

(viii) *Provision of office materiel and furnishings, computer equipment, and communication and surveillance equipment* for the judicial departments, jurisdictions, and detention facilities in 2004-2006.

(ix) *Establishment of bodies of documentation:*

- Equip the libraries of the regional tribunals with legal books and materials in 2004-2006;
- Produce and publish summaries of Burkinabè case law in 2004-2006;
- Produce Burkinabè law reviews in 2004;
- Equip the National Legal Documentation Center with law books and materials in 2006;
- Create and equip a legal database.

(x) *Development of penitentiary policy:*

- Develop and implement a program to promote humane treatment of inmates in detention facilities;
- Propose a draft law regarding alternatives to prison sentences;
- Develop and implement a national policy on social reinsertion.

The main results anticipated are the following:

- Rehabilitation of institutions participating in the operation of the justice system;
- Accessibility, independence, and credibility of the justice system are enhanced;
- Efficacy of the justice system is improved.

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

The Government's political will in this area has manifested itself in the creation of a Ministry of Justice and Promotion of Human Rights, along with the appointment in 2000 of a Secretary of State for the Promotion of Human Rights, the adoption of the policy declaration on human rights, adoption of the action and orientation plan for the promotion and protection of human rights (2001), and the establishment of a Ministry of Human Rights in 2002. Operational programs for implementation of the action plan, incorporating gender considerations, were drawn up during 2003. The main themes of the action plan pertain to:

- Education in human rights, in order to ensure that citizens are adequately informed and aware of their rights and obligations, particularly through the dissemination of legal texts regarding human rights to certain target audiences such as the army, the police, and prison guards;
- Strengthening of the legal framework for human rights, in order to improve the standard guarantees and strengthen the institutions and bodies (and particularly the judicial branch) charged with defending or protecting human rights;
- Harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of international treaties and accords officially ratified by Burkina Faso;
- Promotion, protection, and consolidation of civil and political rights, in order to facilitate the exercise of such rights and to promote a climate of peace, tolerance, and respect for human rights;
- Promotion, protection, and consolidation of economic, social, and cultural rights, in order to extend the benefits thereof to the greatest possible number of citizens of both sexes;
- Promotion and protection of the rights of specific groups, and particularly those of women, children (efforts to combat all forms of child exploitation, promotion of children's right to education), the handicapped, and other vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

The results anticipated are the following:

- Many people have greater awareness of their rights and responsibilities;
- Institutional and normative mechanisms for promoting and protecting human rights are strengthened;
- National legislation is better harmonized with ratified international and regional instruments for the protection of human rights;
- The rights of women, children, and the handicapped are better acknowledged;
- The capacities of organizations within civil society that are involved in human rights issues are strengthened.

D. Public safety

With regard to the safeguarding of persons and property, the Government adopted in October 2001 a public safety plan which, over the short and medium terms, provides in particular for increased mobility and intervention capability on the part of security forces, and an improved degree of security coverage for rural and urban areas. Over the 2004-2008 period, the main actions envisaged by the Government pertain to:

- Improvement of means of transportation and information transmission through the purchase of service vehicles and transmitting equipment for internal security forces;
- Protection and defense of operational units through the purchase of specific protection equipment as well as of arms and ammunition for internal security forces;

- Rehabilitation, construction, and equipment of infrastructures for internal security forces;
- Staff recruitment and training of policemen (5,000 officers), members of the *gendarmerie* (3,000 officers) and national fire department (400 firemen);
- Purchase of vehicles and transmitting equipment for military units used for supplemental security.

The results anticipated are the following:

- Reduced intervention time of security forces;
- Reduced number of armed robberies and other types of crime;
- The radius of the average coverage area of security services drops from 60 km to 40 km.

E. Strengthening of the capacities of civil society

Civil society plays an active role in Burkinabè society through its many organizations. Within the framework of the new State/civil society partnership approach, the Government will create conditions that will better enable the organizations of civil society to:

- Enhance their capacities for management, advocacy and leadership, as well as their technical skills;
- Increase the ability of grassroots organizations to play an effective role in poverty reduction and AIDS prevention efforts.

The results expected are the following:

- Organization and managerial capacities of civil society are enhanced;
- An objectives-based contract regarding an action program is established between the State and organizations belonging to civil society.

Program 4.2: Administrative governance

The comprehensive reform of public administration has made great strides since the adoption of provisions implementing the three fundamental laws on which it is based, particularly with regard to the functionality of the Integrated State Personnel Administrative and Salary Management System [*système intégré de gestion administrative et salariale des personnels de l'Etat*, SIGASPE]. However, the following issues continue to be major concerns with regard to civil service reform:

- Imprecise definition of mandates, lack of rationality in the organization of administrative structures, and weakness of their capacity for analysis and policy formulation;
- Absence of staff planning/management, limited capacity for human resource planning and monitoring, and an ineffective and ill-adapted system of in-service training;
- Inadequate communication with citizens/users of the public administration;
- Inadequate enforcement of legal and regulatory texts;
- Inadequate development of implementing provisions;
- Inadequate capacities of oversight bodies and agencies.

In terms of future interventions, the Government's efforts will focus first on the proper functioning of the SIGASPE mechanism at the central level, followed by gradual connection to the Human Resource Directorates (DRHs) and more effective incorporation of the process into the regionalized structures. At the same time, the aim will be to develop way to make the administration more user-friendly. To this end, the Government will:

- Develop organizational texts for specific jobs in the various ministries;
- Monitor and maintain the SIGASPE, mainly by emphasizing the training of technicians responsible for its maintenance;

- Prepare an action plan for expanding the SIGASPE to the line ministries and decentralization of personnel management;
- Ensure the accessibility of the administration through the use of NICTs;
- Strengthen the human resource capacities of local governments (conditions for transfers, social security arrangements, etc.);
- Establish a mechanism for preventing and dealing with disputes involving the State (status report, draft texts for creation of an entity responsible for preventing and handling State disputes);
- Strengthen activities intended to make all actors and the general population aware of the issues and content of the global reform of public administration, and disseminate all relevant texts.

While it is consolidating the gains already made in administrative reform, the Government intends to continue moving forward with its reform policy aimed at improving the State's adaptation to changes in its internal and external environment. It will thus endeavor to draw up a national strategy for State reform that is in harmony with the reform of public administration.

Program 4.3: Economic governance

A. Enhance capacities for economic guidance and management

Within the context of operational and routine management of the economy, the following will be emphasized:

- Formulation and implementation of sectoral strategies and policies;
- Improvement of the impact of development projects and programs, through enhancement of programming and management capacities;
- Continued implementation of the plan to strengthen budget management [*Plan de renforcement de la gestion budgétaire*, PRGB] through specific focus on the legal framework of budget management, budget monitoring with adherence to end-of-fiscal-year obligations, further budgetary regionalization, and enhanced budgetary oversight;
- Better monitoring/evaluation of the PRSP, with targeting of key indicators permitting an annual assessment of certain improvements in social services, and periodic studies of the impact of income-generating activities;
- Improved clarity of budgetary assistance in order to ensure that the poor are targeted in a relevant and effective manner;
- Improvement of anti-corruption mechanisms through an increase in the staffing and resources of the various oversight bodies (e.g., State Inspectorate-General, Inspectorate-General of Finance, technical inspectorates of ministerial departments, etc.);
- Public expenditure reviews in both the social and productive sectors, in order to improve budget choices in favor of sectors having priority in terms of poverty reduction;
- Strengthening of the national capacity for public investment programming.

B. Create an enabling environment for private sector development

The liberalization of Burkina's economy has manifested itself over time through the private sector's growing role in economic stimulation and trade expansion. The culminating point of this trend occurred in 2002, with the adoption of the Letter of private sector development policy, which sets out themes concerning:

- Improvement of the legal environment for business;
- Continued disengagement of the State from productive and commercial activities;
- Capacity-building within enterprises;
- Development of institutions supporting the private sector;
- Development of the potential of the agricultural, agro-industrial, and livestock sectors;

- Financing of the private sector;
- Incentives for job creation and preservation.

C. Anti-corruption efforts

The Government has taken important steps in this area and acknowledges that civil society has a “watchdog” role in the fight against corruption. It intends, in the upcoming years, to develop and adopt a national strategy in this area.

D. Improving aid coordination

The coordination of official development assistance is a precondition for the strengthening of technical and financial partnerships. Over the coming years, the Government intends to pursue the following interventions:

- Harmonization of aid with priorities set out in the PRSP;
- Synchronization of the budget calendar and fund disbursements;
- Joint evaluation missions;
- Establishment of a consensus-based framework regarding reforms, development priorities, modalities of aid provision, and progress indicators.

The main results anticipated are the following:

- Ongoing operational management of the economy is improved;
- Implementation of the Letter of Private Sector Development Policy;
- Development and adoption of the national anti-corruption strategy by the end of 2005;
- Definition of a consensus-based framework regarding reforms, development priorities, modalities of aid provision, and progress indicators.

Program 4.4: Local governance

The decentralization process reached an important milestone in August 1998 with the adoption of legal texts on decentralization policy [*Textes d'orientation de la decentralization*, TOD]. Implementation of decentralization is encountering some problems, including the following:

- Difficulties with the exercise of oversight due to the weak capacities of the regionalized entities responsible for such oversight;
- Weaknesses in local governance and low level of citizen participation in municipal activities;
- Problems linked to the exercise of local democracy.

In order to be operational, the decentralization process will be consolidated through the following interventions which are currently being carried out by the Government:

- Regionalization of State services;
- Development and dissemination of laws on decentralization;
- Operational implementation of the transfer of responsibilities and resources;
- Establishment of all rural communes;
- Enhancement of the investment capacities of local governments;
- Information and training of the various stakeholders, with particular emphasis on equitable ownership of the process.

The Government has adopted the following timetable of activities for the consolidation and expansion of decentralization:

- Transfer of responsibilities to communes and the associated transfer of resources required for their implementation will be effective by December 31, 2005;
- Transfer of responsibilities to the regions and associated transfer of resources required for their implementation will be effective by December 31, 2011;
- New recruitment of staff for the transferred departments will be organized by December 31, 2005 on the basis of apportionment by local government unit.

In order to achieve these goals, a priority action program has been established with the following main themes:

- The system for transferring resources and responsibilities to urban communes will have been successfully established by the end of 2004 in the health and basic education sectors;
- Activities pertaining to the drawing of boundaries of rural communes, as well as targeted studies on the functioning of rural communes, will be completed by the end of 2004.

Installation of the software known as "Integrated Local Government Accounts" [*Compte intégré des collectivités locales*] is expected to help bring about rapid resource transfer by the end of 2004. Numerous implementing provisions have been prepared, including:

- The decree on the powers of the Governor, High Commissioner, Prefect, and Village Delegate;
- The decree organizing the Governorate;
- The decree on the creation, composition, and powers of the Regional consultative development council [*Conseil consultatif régional pour le développement*].

Other texts in the ministerial pipeline pertain to the financial regime applicable to local governments, the operation of village councils, and the modalities for the creation and operation of communities and communes.

The decree appointing the 13 regional governors was issued in July 2004.

The deconcentration of State offices (establishment of State-representing entities that are more accessible to citizens and stakeholders) is needed in order to reinforce the effective presence of the State in the field. The State, which ensures national unity and legality, remains accessible to all citizens at the local level. It lends more effective support to local governments through its regional offices.

Finally, consolidation of the legal framework for decentralization requires the adoption, by the National Assembly, of laws aimed at strengthening and sustaining the institutional mechanisms of decentralization. The following are relevant in this regard:

- Preliminary draft law on the status of territorial public administration;
- Preliminary draft law on the status of local elected officials;
- Preliminary draft law on the strategic framework for decentralization.

Regarding the financing of the process, the establishment of a single agency for the financing of local governments through concessional loan windows is crucial. All of the existing instruments for technical or financial support could be subsumed under this agency.

In any event, the main challenges of decentralization will consist, over the coming years, of completing the institutional pyramid, the transfer of responsibilities and resources, and the financing of the decentralization. In order to promote regional development and town/regional planning, the Government intends to give new impetus to the decentralization process by taking multiple measures, including:

- Establishment, by 2005, of the financial mechanisms required to handle transfers of responsibilities and resource transfers to local governments (e.g., operating/investment funds, equalization funds, etc.);
- Establishment, by 2010, of decentralized financing instruments for local investment, in the form of local development funds replenished by the central government budget, local governments, and development partners;
- Reform of communal tax regimes by 2005;
- Clarification of modalities of program and project execution, the goal being to achieve contracting authority status for local governments and grassroots communities (village-level land management committees or *Commissions villageoises de gestion des terroirs*, CVGTs) by 2005;
- Integration of poverty reduction into the development strategies of local governments, beginning in 2004;
- Strengthening of the capacities of local governments to formulate local development programs;
- Training of local elected officials and commune personnel on their powers, duties, and rights, within a year following their election or recruitment;
- Preparation and implementation, by 2005, of a regional planning law enabling the Government to finance the regions;
- Development and implementation, by the end of 2005, of a policy on the promotion of local economies and the reduction of regional disparities;
- Updating and promotion of the program for the development of ten (10) medium-sized towns, in order to establish regional development poles by the end of 2004;
- Development and implementation, by the end of 2006, of the nationwide town/regional equipment plans, in order to support the decentralization policy and poverty reduction efforts.

The results anticipated are the following:

- Reorganization of ministries and of their regionalized departments, in accordance with the re-orientation of the State's role, is effective by 2008;
- A sustainable mechanism for the financing of decentralization is in place by 2005;
- In connection with the development of rural communes, 302 communes are in place by 2005, for a territorial coverage rate of 28 percent (compared to the current rate of 16 percent), and a population coverage rate of 45 percent (as against 20 percent currently);
- Regional and local development dynamics are set in motion, thereby enhancing the stability and viability of the decentralization process.

III. FINANCING OF THE PRIORITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR 2004-2006

3.1 Major characteristics of the Priority Action Program

To improve the identification and targeting of the major public actions that contribute to combating poverty, the Government has decided to prepare a Priority Action Program (PAP) for the period 2004-2006, annexed to the PRSP. The various projects and programs for each sector or area are from the program budgets of the ministries and from the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Their eligibility for inclusion in the Priority Action Program requires that they meet the following key criteria: (i) conformity with the priorities of the PRSP; (ii) their relevance and degree of contribution to achieving the objectives of reducing poverty; and (iii) the absorptive capacities over the past three years of the ministerial departments initiating the actions. The financing sources that have already been identified are highlighted (including the anticipated resources from the HIPC Initiative), as are the external financing anticipated and the gaps remaining to be covered.

While it is an integral part of the PRSP, which is revised every three years, the PAP, which makes it possible to reflect the priorities of the PRSP in the central government budget, will be readjusted annually. The PAP consists of over thirty subprograms organized around the four strategic pillars. Because of the aforementioned eligibility criteria, 40 percent of capital expenditure should make it possible to improve the people's access to basic social services, for which the low level of indicators is partly responsible for the country's low level of human development. As the desire to sustain economic growth of about 7 percent a year on average entails continuing reforms and significant support for the productive sectors, it will be reflected in investments costing 32 percent of total capital expenditure. The actions that are much more specifically targeted in favor of the poor, by enhancing the opportunities for jobs and income-generating activities, account for 23 percent of capital expenditure. Finally, the reform of the judicial system, actions to promote human rights and establish public security, the consolidation of the decentralization process, and the strengthened capacities of public administration and the national strategy to combat corruption, are essential to creating the conditions for improved governance. The costs relating to these actions represent 5 percent of capital expenditure. All in all, the Priority Action Program will mobilize about CFAF 1,395 billion, of which 67 percent has been lined up (see Table 1).

Table 1: Sectoral Programs, 2004-2006

Pillars—Programs	Period				Status of financing	
	2004	2005	2006	Total	Lined up	Sought
Pillar I: Growth and equity	138.90	181.63	194.52	515.05	258.95	256.10
1.1 - Consolidation of macroeconomic stability	6.35	4.36	7.20	17.91	3.30	14.61
1.2 - Competitiveness and factor costs	3.24	17.38	31.43	52.05	3.62	48.43
1.3 - Recovery of agricultural production	40.20	73.03	67.30	180.53	90.35	90.18
1.4 - Improved agricultural incomes	14.72	18.05	16.38	49.15	39.20	9.95
1.5 - Food security	2.05	0.41	0.20	2.66	2.26	0.40
1.6 - Sustainable development of natural resources	13.10	12.72	12.11	37.93	15.00	22.93
1.7 - Agricultural water supply improvements	46.40	27.79	26.66	100.85	81.38	19.47
1.8 - "Operation SAAGA" cloud-seeding program	0.46	0.60	0.65	1.71	1.11	0.60
1.9 - Production and dissemination of fishery resources	0.75	1.11	1.12	2.98	1.39	1.59
1.10 - Promotion of cultural and tourism-related activities	0.00	1.48	1.53	3.01	0.00	3.01
1.11 - Plan for the development of the national information and communications infrastructure	8.20	16.32	7.05	31.57	13.58	17.99
1.12 - Promotion of fruit and vegetable sectors	0.18	0.08	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.26
1.13 - Support for the promotion of trade, industry, and crafts	0.22	0.10	0.10	0.42	0.00	0.42
1.14 - Promotion of mining sector	0.23	0.27	2.61	3.11	0.25	2.86
1.15 - Support for the program to expand livestock farming	2.80	7.93	20.18	30.91	7.51	23.40
Pillar II: Access to basic social services and social protection	184.45	180.91	191.37	556.73	432.42	124.31
2.1 - Access to education	106.91	117.49	130.45	354.85	333.21	21.64
2.2 - Access to secondary education	9.03	6.44	6.52	21.99	1.68	20.31
2.3 - Improvement in living conditions	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.00
2.4 - Access to health and nutrition services and to the program to combat AIDS	47.15	39.27	40.85	127.27	76.36	50.91
2.5 - Access to safe drinking water	11.22	3.82	0.93	15.97	14.72	1.25
2.6 - Strengthened social promotion	8.80	12.70	11.44	32.94	4.76	28.18
2.7 - Improvement of the incomes and working conditions of women	1.30	1.16	1.16	3.62	1.60	2.02
Pillar III: Expanded opportunities for jobs and income generating activities, with equity	72.31	92.34	89.84	254.49	216.95	37.54
3.1 - Support for processing activities involving agricultural and livestock products	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.00	0.60
3.2 - Actions to combat agricultural vulnerability and desertification	1.68	2.17	2.15	6.00	4.66	1.34
3.3 - Management of wildlife areas and organization of village-level hunting activities	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.26	0.26	0.00
3.4 - Reducing the isolation of rural areas	63.02	78.76	78.99	220.77	206.50	14.27
3.5 - Strengthened capacities for vocational training and job promotion	3.24	4.63	1.98	9.85	2.28	7.57
3.6 - Improved access to credit	1.66	3.89	3.69	9.24	1.05	8.19
3.7 - Promotion of youth	2.00	1.71	1.82	5.53	0.00	5.53
3.8 - Support for producer organizations and collective infrastructures	0.59	0.81	0.84	2.24	2.20	0.04
Pillar IV: Governance	15.48	28.51	24.37	68.36	23.43	44.93
4.1 - Reorganization and strengthening of judicial system	4.80	8.04	4.29	17.13	8.73	8.40
4.2 - Promotion of human rights	0.00	2.04	1.74	3.78	0.00	3.78
4.3 - Communications for development	2.56	3.36	2.11	8.03	0.00	8.03
4.4 - Consolidation of decentralization	5.90	5.72	6.98	18.60	12.06	6.54
4.5 - Strengthening of public security	1.87	9.00	9.00	19.87	1.84	18.03
4.6 - Economic governance and combating corruption	0.35	0.35	0.25	0.95	0.80	0.15
Total I + II + III + IV	411.14	483.39	500.10	1,394.63	931.75	462.88

3.2 Financing of the Priority Action Program

The results of a macroeconomic and budgetary framing exercise show the following as regards the provisional financing arrangements for the poverty reduction strategy. These results are predicated on the assumption of real GDP growth averaging 6.43 percent a year.

The resources required for implementing the poverty reduction strategy for the next three years (2004-2006) on the basis of the macroeconomic framing exercise come to CFAF 2,059.4 billion (excluding debt service), representing 21.9 percent of GDP. Annually, the program costs come to CFAF 686.5 billion.

The overall cost of financing the public investment strategy for the period 2004-2006 is evaluated at CFAF 1,039.4 billion, or CFAF 346.5 billion per year (see Table 2). External financing represents CFAF 561.8 billion, or 54.1 percent of the overall financing, while financing with own resources (central government, budgetary support, and HIPC Initiative) comes to CFAF 477.6 billion (45.9 percent). Capital transfers amount to CFAF 3.3 billion (0.3 percent). The additional priority actions necessary for speeding the poverty reduction effort cover the strategic pillars defined by the Government.

Table 2: Projected financing arrangements for the 2004-2006 action program (MTEF)

	2004	2005	2006	Total
Cost of program excluding debt and including net lending and additional gap	585.0	700.2	774.2	2,059.4
Current expenditure	285.7	317.9	338.9	942.5
Capital expenditure	300.9	350.8	387.7	1,039.4
<i>From own resources</i>	126.1	158.8	192.7	477.6
<i>From external resources</i>	174.8	192.0	195.0	561.8
Financing of the program	585.0	700.2	774.3	2,059.5
Central Government's own resources	347.3	398.2	447.2	1,192.6
External financing requirement	236.3	268.5	277.5	782.4
<i>Budgetary support</i>	39.6	40.0	40.0	119.6
<i>Project grants</i>	84.8	100.0	105.0	289.8
<i>Project borrowing</i>	111.9	128.5	132.5	372.9
Additional gap	1.4	33.5	49.6	84.5
Overall external financing requirement	237.7	302.0	327.1	866.8

Source: MEDEV / DGEP, Automated forecasting instrument, July 2004.

However, the Priority Action Program indicates investment requirements of CFAF 1,394.6 billion, corresponding to additional requirements of CFAF 355.2 billion as compared to the volume of investments identified using the MTEF approach (see Tables 1 and 2). Reconciliation of the two approaches reveals a total gap of CFAF 208 billion per year instead of CFAF 84.5 billion. This gap would be covered by improving absorptive capacity, productivity gains from the investments, and the mobilization of additional resources.

Be that as it may, additional financial efforts are necessary in order to take on the additional actions and measures required to speed poverty reduction.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

4.1. Institutional framework for monitoring the Priority Action Program

Because the PAP is a document that makes the PRSP operational, the monitoring and evaluation of the Priority Action Program should be carried out jointly with that of the PRSP itself. Accordingly, the monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the Priority Action Program should be based on that of the PRSP. As a consequence, the institutional framework for monitoring, the preparation and analysis of the monitoring indicators, the consolidation of the evaluation systems, the activities to be carried out for the next revision of the Priority Action Program, and the strengthening of PAP monitoring and evaluation activities, will be consistent with those defined in the revised version of the PRSP.

The new institutional mechanism contained in the revised version of the PRSP, based on principles and powers described below and made up of the bodies identified below, will also serve as the framework that must be used for the process of monitoring and evaluating the Priority Action Program 2004-2006.

(i) The Ministerial Steering and Monitoring Committee, the function of which is to contribute in a general way to identifying appropriate solutions to the problems inherent to implementation, is responsible for performing arbitrage and defining appropriate measures for eliminating the constraints identified in strategy implementation.

(ii) The Sectoral and Topic-based Commissions are responsible for assessing sectoral policies and the monitoring and evaluation system, and for taking stock of the implementation of the various policies, programs, and projects. These committees are the venue for advancing private sector incentive and promotion measures and see to it that the sectoral policies are consistent with the PRSP.

(iii) The regional poverty reduction authority is the local counterpart of the national mechanism. As poverty in Burkina Faso is predominantly a rural phenomenon, systematizing the way it is monitored at the territorial level is of great value, in that this approach will provide specific information by region, enabling political decision-makers and other stakeholders to react on the basis of accurate and sufficiently disaggregated information.

The regional poverty reduction authority will be based on the institutional organization provided for in the context of the decentralization (Regional consultative council on development). This vision is an outgrowth of the desire to avoid duplication of structures at the regional level, where there is a genuine shortage of human, material, and financial capacities.

In addition to the periodic meetings and sessions of its constituent bodies, the mechanism contemplates the possibility of calling national conferences and establishing a framework for concertation between the Government and the development partners.

The national conferences will be called upon to validate the various national and regional implementation reports, assess the relevance of proposed adjustments, and make recommendations aimed at improving the effectiveness of implementation.

The framework for concertation between the Government and its development partners (technical and financial partners, private sector, and civil society) provides a structure for assessing the results obtained and for resource mobilization. Its aims will be to evaluate and propose measures likely to improve concertation and the dialogue between the Government and its partners. Accordingly, it is called upon to make suggestions to the Government aimed at improving performance in poverty reduction.

The Ministerial Committee and the various structures of the mechanism are assisted in preparing for and calling meetings, and in the dissemination of findings, by an executive secretariat. This role will be entrusted

to the Technical Secretariat for the Coordination of Economic and Social Development Programs. At the regional level, the Regional Directorates of the Economy and Social Development will be responsible for the necessary liaison efforts.

4.2. Consolidation of evaluation systems

The consolidation of evaluation systems should be driven by the desire to ensure that sectoral policies serve as frames of reference for monitoring past performance, taking the spatial dimension into account in monitoring poverty, and ensuring the cohesiveness of the surveys and studies to be conducted throughout the period.

4.2.1 Sectoral policies, the frames of reference for performance monitoring

With a view to encouraging results-based management and making sectoral policies and strategies the frames of reference for monitoring achievements, an effort must be made to provide incentives and support for the following actions:

- Preparing sectoral policies and strategies;
- Developing regionally-driven priority action programs;
- Identifying and conducting specialized surveys and studies at the regional level.

4.2.2. Preparation of and responsibility for the indicators

The findings from monitoring the action program will be analyzed in terms of the poverty reduction indicators identified for the period 2004-2006. These indicators will be verified annually, which will make it possible to take the corrective steps required, in a timely manner, in the event of the failure to meet objectives, in particular in the social sectors of education and health. To this end, ONAPAD will be responsible for indicator monitoring.

The list of indicators identified for the Priority Action Program incorporates the list of key indicators annexed to the revised PRSP. Hence, quite apart from measuring performance for the limited list of poverty-monitoring indicators, it will be possible to select any other indicator deemed relevant at the sectoral level, to gather information about it, and to provide information for the analytical reports of the sectoral and topic-based committees during the period of PRSP implementation. The process for updating these monitoring indicators described in the revised PRSP will be followed.

4.2.3 Activities to be carried out for preparing the Priority Action Program

Preparation of the Priority Action Program for the three-year period 2007-2009 will be carried out jointly in the context of the next revision of the PRSP in 2006. It is necessary to supplement the activities encompassed by the consolidation framework in terms of the evaluation systems and capacity building by targeted measures that will ensure that all the information of value for or essential to this operation will be available when needed. This will entail (i) establishing a permanent mechanism whereby the various sectoral and topic-based commissions can operate in an optimal manner; (ii) initiating the preparation and updating of sectoral policies and strategies; and (iii) ensuring that these sectoral policies and strategies are consistent with the PRSP.

Establishment of the mechanism enabling the various sectoral and topic-based commissions to function in an optimal manner is intended to guarantee the production of reports on PRSP implementation as well as regional poverty reduction strategy papers that are comprehensive and relevant. In the past, most of the sectoral working parties suffered both from the lack of the basic instruments needed to delineate the tasks entrusted to them (guidelines on report preparation, terms of reference, regulatory guidance on group membership, etc.) and from the inadequacy, or in some cases the absence, of operating resources. The

task ahead for the first half of 2004 will thus be to prepare all the basic documents for the commissions and to identify the sources and amounts of resources at their disposal.

The preparation and updating of sectoral policies and strategies are aimed at providing them to those ministerial departments which do not have them and, in addition, updating the documents for those which already do. The effort is aimed at accurately reflecting the public's concerns about the various sectors in government actions. It is through these sectoral policies and strategies that the Government will define its vision, define its ambitions (objectives) for each sector, and indicate the resources required to achieve said objectives. By acting in common with all stakeholders, it will be possible to define the contribution of each to mobilizing the resources needed for carrying out the activities programmed.

The effort to ensure that the sectoral policies and strategies are cohesive is intended to harmonize such policies and thereby avoid replication/duplication of government efforts, thus making it possible to enhance the contribution made by these policies to achieving the aims of the PRSP through synergistic work.

4.3. Capacity building in the area of monitoring and evaluating the PRSP and the Priority Action Program for 2004-2006

Here, the aim is to take steps to build the individual and institutional capacities of the national statistical system (training of statisticians, revitalization of the statistical function within the DEPs of the various ministerial departments, hardware improvements, the establishment of networks for information exchange between structures, etc.). In addition to the actions planned along these lines by the national statistical program, the Government will implement a priority action program for building capacities as regards PRSP monitoring and evaluation. Activities in respect of training, equipping, networking, and motivation will be initiated to benefit the component parts of the national statistical system (especially in the statistical units of the various ministerial departments). These efforts should relate to the objectives of consolidating the monitoring and evaluation system (in particular through the development of sectoral policies and strategies that integrate statistical services at the sectoral level) and to the assumption of responsibility for the PRSP and Priority Action Program (PAP) indicators.

It will also be necessary to enhance the dynamism of the National Statistical Coordination Council (CNCS) and to supplement the efforts of this organization by specialized commissions with a view to bringing together the major producers of statistical information (the DEPs of the ministerial departments, INSD).

The objective sought is to establish an official timetable for the publication of statistical yearbooks by all the major sectoral departments concerned by end-2004. This timetable will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval.

4.4. Monitoring and evaluation activities

4.4.1. Annual review of the Priority Action Program

The PAP will be reviewed each year in light of the results obtained by carrying out the activities planned in the various sectors. The reference documents required for this exercise are:

- The reports of the sectoral and topic-based commissions;
- The directives of the ministerial steering and monitoring commission;
- The proposals resulting from the concertation between the Government and its technical partners;
- The reports of the regional poverty reduction authorities;
- Proposals from the national commissions on the PRSP, if any;
- Proposals from civil society organizations and from the private sector; and
- The reports evaluating PRSP implementation.

To this end, between successive reviews of the PAP, an effort must be made to:

- Ensure the effective operation of the sectoral and topic-based commissions (overview of report presentations, terms of reference including the schedule of meetings, operating resources);
- Maintain the support and participation of the various stakeholders in the process of validating the periodic evaluation reports; and
- Encourage the autonomous evaluation of PRSP implementation by the various stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the private sector.

Pending the establishment of the timetable for the monitoring and evaluation of PRSP implementation on which the timetable for that of the Priority Action Program should be based, due account must be taken of the production of periodic (quarterly or half-yearly) reports on the implementation status of the Priority Action Program, and the fact that their form and contents have yet to be defined in legal and regulatory provisions to that end.

Each year, the individuals in charge of monitoring the components of the action program submit implementation reports to the STC-PDES, which performs a stocktaking of overall progress with the PRSP, including the Priority action program, for the Government and the technical and financial partners. This report will be bolstered by the report on the PIP, for which the Directorate-General of Economy and Planning is responsible.

The annual review is chaired by the Minister of Economy and Development. The STC-PDES provides secretariat services for the meeting. Its purpose is to evaluate the extent to which the outcomes of the various components have been achieved. On this occasion, the stakeholders (Government, technical and financial partners) reach decisions on improving implementation, coordination, integration, and the relevance of the activities aimed at achieving the anticipated outcomes. The review makes recommendations along these lines to the various partners, which it holds accountable for implementing them.

4.4.2. Final review of the Priority Action Program

The final review of the action program will be held at the end of the third year of implementation. Based on a consolidated report prepared by the STC-PDES, the aim of the review is to analyze the extent to which the objectives and outcomes have been achieved, assess the nature of the problems encountered during the three years of program execution, and make proposals with a view to developing the next three-year program.

V. MAJOR RISKS

The primary risks are:

(i) The difficulties relating to reporting the progress made in the implementation of development programs have often caused delays in the availability of budget support resources, thereby jeopardizing the meeting of objectives. Meeting the disbursement conditions for budgetary support constitutes a considerable risk, as it makes less certain the provision of the financing announced for covering the budget gap;

(ii) The transparent management of public affairs would appear more and more to be a *sine qua non* condition for continued budgetary support from certain technical and financial partners;

(iii) Problems with absorptive capacity continue to be the source of concern to the extent that the country is experiencing longer and longer delays in project implementation despite the fact that efforts have been made in recent years to step up the pace of using the resources made available to it;

(iv) Finally, slippages in the management of public finances, the failure to observe performance criteria, and problems with monitoring the indicators for the HIPC Initiative may call into question the dialogue with Burkina Faso's development partners.

However, recent performance as regards PRGF and PRSC implementation would suggest that these risks can be attenuated. In addition, use of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework makes it possible to identify public expenditure consistent with the capacities of the Central Government and its partners and to target such expenditure toward the priority sectors for development. Developments have also been favorable as regards the activities of the Audit Office and the High Authority for Combating Corruption. Moreover, to strengthen the dialogue between the Burkinabè Government and the technical and financial partners, the budget support initiative associated with PRSP implementation (SBC/CSLP) further attenuates this risk inasmuch as it permits the correction of shortcomings through the evaluation mechanism introduced (results of the annual PRSP review). It would be beneficial to broaden this initiative to other partners. Finally, it bears noting that the Government wishes to establish a frame of reference for budgetary support, based in particular on the lessons learned from the implementation of the PRSC (World Bank), the SBC/CSLP, and the PASRP (AfDB).

VI. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE ACTION PROGRAM FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PRSP FOR THE PERIOD 2004-2006

Objectives	Programs	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Critical conditions
Development objective: Reduce the incidence of poverty from 46.4 percent in 2003 to 41 percent in 2006	Improvement in per capita incomes; Increase in access to basic social services and social protection; Promotion of employment and income-generating activities; Improvement in public policies	Incidence of poverty: 41 percent by 2006 Incidence of urban poverty: 15 percent by 2006 Incidence of rural poverty: 48 percent by 2006	*Surveys on household living conditions *Stocktaking of implementation of the action program for the PRSP	*Adoption of the PRSP and the Priority Action Program *Agreements with Technical and Financial Partners *Holding of Round Table *Finalization and adoption of the forward-looking study on "Burkina Faso 2025"
PILLAR 1: ACCELERATING BROAD-BASED GROWTH				
Increase per capita GDP by at least 4 percent a year beginning in 2004	1.1 Consolidation of macroeconomic stability 1.1.1. Encouragement of private investment 1.1.2. Enhanced mobilization of domestic resources 1.1.3. Accelerated implementation of the Plan to Strengthen Budgetary Management (PRGB) 1.1.4 Improvement of the system for programming public investment	Annual GDP growth rate: 6.5 percent on average Annual growth of per capita GDP: 4 percent Average annual inflation rate: 1.7 percent Average tax ratio: 11.7% Basic budget balance, excluding grants (in percent of GDP): 8.9 percent on average External current deficit, excluding grants (in percent of GDP): 10.1 percent on average Ratio of investments financed domestically by tax receipts: 43.2 percent on average	*MTEF *Annual stocktaking of the action program for the PRSP *BCEAO monetary statistics *National accounts publications *TOFE	*Adoption and implementation of effective public policies *Arrangements with IMF (PRGF) and World Bank (PRSC) *Preparation and implementation of a national capacity building program

Objectives	Programs	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Critical conditions
	<p>1.2 Improved competitiveness of the economy</p> <p>1.2.1 Reduction in factor costs (water, fuel, electricity, telephone, transport, etc.)</p> <p>1.2.2 Completion of privatization program</p> <p>1.2.3 Completion of the Bobo-Ouagadougou connecting road</p> <p>1.2.4 Private sector development policy</p>	<p>- Change in cost per Kwh</p> <p>- Change in average cost of telecommunications</p> <p>- Change in cost per cubic meter of water</p> <p>- Number of formal procedures required for creating a business reduced to 4 by 2006</p>	<p>*Activities reports of the MMCE, MCPEA, MAHRH, MITH, MPT</p>	<p>*National plan for development of the national information and communications infrastructure becomes operational</p> <p>*Unrestricted competition</p> <p>*Rate management</p> <p>*Implementation of the program to support competitiveness—unrestricted competition—rate management</p> <p>*Accelerated enforcement of court decisions</p> <p>*Effective deregulation of the sectors concerned</p>

Objectives	Programs	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Critical conditions
	<p>1.3 Support to productive sectors</p> <p>1.3.1 Rural development and food security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced capacities of small farmer organizations (OPFs-OPAs) - Introduction of a mechanism for the quality control of agricultural inputs - Improvement in soil fertility - Promotion and dissemination of research findings - Improvement of capacity in the area of prevention and management of natural disasters and crises - Development of promising subsectors - Construction/rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure - Improved management of natural resources - Preparation and adoption of sectoral export strategies for promising subsectors 	<p>Increase in cereal grain production: 5 percent a year</p> <p>Increase in seed cotton production of 23.5 percent in 2004 and 6.6 percent annually beginning in 2005</p> <p>Growth of agricultural product exports of 15-30 percent annually</p> <p>Growth of agricultural livestock exports of 7 percent annually on average</p> <p>Increase exports of fruits and vegetables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in jobs created by forest resource management - Increase in production of gum arabic by 5 percent a year <p>*preparation of 6 guides on the sectoral guidelines for preparing and reviewing environmental impact analyses</p> <p>*50 percent of targeted structures have created environmental units</p> <p>*25 percent increase in the number of documented findings and units having performed environmental audits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Balance of payments *Central Government budget *Annual reports on grain production *MAHRH crop season reports *Annual report on livestock production <p>Annual report of MECV</p> <p>Annual report of MEVC/MCPEA</p> <p>MECV activity report</p> <p>Surveys</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Control of water supply *Implementation of rural development strategy *Implementation of sectoral action plans <p>Availability of resources required</p> <p>Availability of units to provide the necessary information</p> <p>Enhancement of the technical and financial capacities of the structures responsible</p>
	<p>1.3.2 Mines</p> <p>Enhanced geological and mining knowledge</p> <p>Development and promotion of quarry products</p> <p>Development of small-scale mining</p> <p>Improved regulatory framework for mine operation</p>	<p>Increase in gold exports: At least 10 metric tons in 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Balance of payments *Ministry activity report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Implementation of the project to support small-scale mining and new deposits *Introduction of a support fund for development of the mining sector
	<p>1.3.3 SMIs/SMEs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the private investment climate - Strengthening of institutions supporting the private sector - Implementation of the state/private sector performance contract 	<p>Number of SMIs/SMEs created</p> <p>Number of SMIs/SMEs in operation</p>	<p>*MCPEA statistics</p>	<p>Effective operation of the national program for supporting the development of SMEs/SMIs</p>

Objectives	Programs	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Critical conditions
	1.3.4 Tourism - Development of agrotourism and ecotourism - Maximizing the value of the ecological and cultural heritage - Support and regulation of stakeholders in the sector	Increase in tourism receipts Growth in number of tourists	*Balance of payments *Central Government budget	*Opening access to tourist sites
	1.4 Increased contribution from expatriate economy 1.4.1 Improvement in quality of migrant labor force 1.4.2 Enhanced awareness of migrant workers 1.4.3 Migrant worker placement policy	Increase in unrequited transfers	*Balance of payments	*Political stability in host countries *Favorable economic situation

PILLAR 2: PROMOTING ACCESS BY THE POOR TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES AND SOCIAL PROTECTION				
Objectives	Programs	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Critical conditions
Increase in access to basic social services and social protection	2.1. Increase in budget appropriations to social sectors	Increase in share of social expenditure in central government budget (education, health other than HIV/AIDS, safe drinking water, social protection, fight against AIDS/HIV)	*MTEF *Budget laws *TOFE *Supplementary budget laws *Public expenditure reviews	*Availability of financing
	2.2. Improvement of access to education services	Gross enrollment ratio (GER) at the primary level in 2005/06: 58.12 percent (50.12 percent for girls) and in 2006/07 (60.24 percent (51.94 percent for girls) Gross admission ratio (GAR) at the CP1 level in 2006/07: 85.68 percent (79.74 percent for girls)		*Adoption of regulatory provisions and measures needed to expand basic education to first cycle of secondary school, free of tuition
	2.2.1 Expansion of basic education	Adult literacy rate of 35.8 percent in 2006/07 (21.5 percent for women)		*Implementation of the PDDEB
	2.2.2 Improvement in quality and performance	GER in the provinces with lowest ratios: 46 percent in 2006/07 (44 percent for girls) GAR in the provinces with lowest ratios: 62.69 percent (58.79 percent for girls) Primary school completion rate: 18.1 percent in 2006	*Annual education statistics *Surveys on household living conditions	
	2.2.3 Strengthened literacy training programs	- Grade repetition rate: From 11.7 percent in 2003 to 6.3 percent in 2006 - Accept 229,000 students at the secondary level in 2005 - Rate of transition from primary to secondary: 45 percent in 2006 - Gross enrollment ratio of girls in technical and vocational education: 11 percent in 2006 - Staffing of technical and vocational education: 10 percent of secondary education personnel in 2006 - Accept 8,000 students in technical and vocational education	*Annual statistics of MESSRS	Availability of financing for secondary education
2.2.4 Improvement in management and planning capacity of the educational system				
2.2.5 Strengthening of general, technical, and vocational education Expansion of secondary education Expansion of technical education				

Objectives	Programs	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Critical conditions
	<p>2.3. Improvement of access to health and nutrition services</p> <p>2.3.1 Increase in healthcare coverage</p>	<p>Maternal mortality rate: decrease in number of deaths per 100,000 live births from 484 in 1998 to 313 in 2006</p> <p>Infant-child mortality rate: From 184 per thousand in 2003 to 162.7 per thousand in 2006</p> <p>Percentage of population living within a 10 kilometer radius of a health center: over 60 percent in 2006</p>	<p>*Health statistics</p> <p>*Demographic and health surveys</p> <p>*Survey on household living conditions</p>	<p>*PNDS implementation</p>
	<p>2.3.2 Improvement in quality and use of healthcare services</p>	<p>Percentage of repeat deposits with no interruption of the 45 essential molecules: less than 5 percent</p>	<p>*Health statistics</p> <p>*Demographic and health surveys</p> <p>*Survey on household living conditions</p>	<p>*PNDS implementation</p>
	<p>2.3.3 Strengthened efforts to combat disease</p>	<p>CPN 2 coverage rate: from 54.1 percent in 2002 to 80 percent in 2006</p> <p>Vaccination rate by antigen:</p> <p>DTC3: from 77 percent in 2003 to 87.5 percent in 2006</p> <p>Measles: from 71.6 percent in 2003 to 87.5 percent in 2006</p> <p>Yellow fever: from 71.3 percent in 2003 to 87.5 percent in 2006</p> <p>BCG: from 90 percent in 2003 to 93 percent in 2006</p> <p>-Proportion of attended childbirths: from 35.9 percent in 2002 to 55 percent in 2006</p>	<p>*Health statistics</p> <p>*Demographic and health surveys</p> <p>*Survey on household living conditions</p>	<p>*PNDS implementation</p>
	<p>2.3.4 Increase in human resources devoted to health</p>	<p>Percentage of CSPs operating in accordance with staffing standards: 90 percent in 2006</p>	<p>*Health statistics</p> <p>*Demographic and health surveys</p> <p>*Survey on household living conditions</p>	<p>*PNDS implementation</p>

Objectives	Programs	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Critical conditions
	2.3.5 Improvement in financial accessibility of healthcare services	-Average cost of services and prescriptions at each level of care system	*Health statistics *Demographic and health surveys *Survey on household living conditions	*PNDS implementation
	2.3.6 Strengthened nutrition programs	Proportion of underweight children under 5 Rate of low birth weight among newborns	*Health statistics *Demographic and health surveys *Survey on household living conditions	*PNDS implementation
	2.4. Strengthened efforts to combat HIV/AIDS and STIs 2.4.1. Strengthened prevention of transmission of STIs and HIV/AIDS 2.4.2. Improvement in care of infected persons	Percentage of persons afflicted by AIDS who should be and are receiving treatment with ARVs: from 3 percent in 2002 to 55 percent in 2006 Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS: from 6.5 percent in 2001 to 3.95 percent in 2006	*Health statistics *Demographic and health surveys *SP/CNLS survey	*Availability of financing *Implementation of the strategic framework for combating HIV/AIDS and STIs
	2.5. Improvement of access to safe drinking water 2.5.1. Enhanced coverage by safe drinking water 2.5.2. Reduction in regional disparities as regards availability of safe drinking water	- Number of new tubewells drilled per year: 1,800 tubewells on average, of which 1,000 by MAHRH - Number of provinces with a coverage rate exceeding 75 percent: 10 in 1999 and 37 in 2006 - Coverage rate of safe drinking water: *in rural and semiurban areas: 88 percent in 2004, 90 percent in 2005, and 92 percent in 2006 *in urban areas: 75 percent in 2004, 78 percent in 2005, and 80 percent in 2006	*Survey on household living conditions *MAHRH statistics	*Preparation and implementation of commune-level development plans *Implementation of village-level water supply projects *Availability of financing

Objectives	Programs	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Critical conditions
	<p>2.6. Improvement in living conditions of the poor: Housing</p> <p>2.6.1. Promotion of access to decent housing</p> <p>2.6.2 Improved housing quality</p>	<p>- Electrification rate: *in urban areas: 48 percent in 2004, 50 percent in 2005, and 52 percent in 2006 *in rural areas: 2 percent in 2004, 4 percent in 2005, and 6 percent in 2006</p> <p>- Proportion of households with functional latrines: *Prevalence of latrine access in rural areas: 23 percent in 2004, 26 percent in 2005, and 30 percent in 2006 *Prevalence of latrine access in urban areas: 85 percent in 2004, 86 percent in 2005, and 87 percent in 2006</p>	<p>*Survey on household living conditions *SONABEL statistics</p>	<p>*Introduction of urban development master plans *Establishment of the housing bank</p>
	<p>2.7. Social protection of the poor</p> <p>2.7.1 Protection and promotion of women and the family</p> <p>2.7.2 Promotion of solidarity and protection of specific groups</p> <p>2.7.3 Strengthened technical and institutional capacities</p> <p>2.7.4 Protection and promotion of children and adolescents</p>	<p>- Number of children reintegrated - Percentage of persons who are aware of or enforce the Individual and Family Code (CPF)</p>	<p>*CDE report *PAN/Enfance report *MASSN activity report *CAP survey</p>	<p>*Implementation of a support program for vulnerable groups *Availability of financing</p>

PILLAR 3: INCREASING EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES FOR THE POOR					
Objectives	Programs	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Critical conditions	
Contribute to income creation and job creation for the poor	3.1 Decreased vulnerability of agricultural activity 3.1.1 Improved storage capacity of water retention works 3.1.2 Implementation of large irrigated perimeters 3.1.3 Promotion and development of small-scale irrigation 3.1.4 Enhanced security of land tenure	- 30,000 ha of land recovery per year - Agricultural water works and small dams covering at least 1,000 ha per year - Number of manure pits built: At least 150,000 per year	Activity report of ministry responsible for agriculture	*Continuation of Operation Saaga *Availability of financing *Commitment of producers	
	3.2. Intensification and diversification of plant production 3.2.1 Increased production of food crops 3.2.2 Increased production of cash crops	Rate of increase in cereal grain production: 5 percent a year Rate of increase in cotton production: 23.5 percent in 2004 and 6.6 percent beginning in 2005	*Activity report of ministry responsible for agriculture *SOFITEX report *Annual reports on grain production	*Implementation of rural development strategy *Control of water supply *Implementation of action plans *Favorable market conditions *Privatization of cotton sector	
	3.3 Intensification and diversification of livestock production - 3.3.1 Development of cattle farming - 3.3.2 Development of short cycle livestock rearing - 3.3.3 Development of livestock farming in urban peripheries	- Coverage rate of vaccination against Newcastle disease - Coverage rate of vaccination against contagious bovine pleuropneumonia - Increase in milk production: 15 percent a year - Increase in egg production: 10 percent a year	*Activity report of Ministry of Animal Resources *National surveys of herd size *Sampling	*Implementation of rural development strategy *Implementation of action plans *Favorable market conditions	
	3.4 Intensification and diversification of fish production	- Increase in aquacultural production: 300 metric tons per year beginning in 2005 - Production of 2 million fry fish per year beginning in 2005	Activity report of ministry responsible for agriculture *Studies and sampling	*Implementation of rural development strategy *Implementation of action plans *Favorable market conditions	

Objectives	Programs	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Critical conditions
	<p>3.5 Environment and combating desertification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.5.1 Management of forest, animal, and aquatic resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available stock of forest resources - Increase in forest areas managed for the production of fuelwood: 15 percent a year - Land area recovered per year: 30,000 hectares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Activity report of Ministry of the Environment and Living Conditions *Annual reports on crop seasons *Studies and sampling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Implementation of PAN/LCD *Availability of financial resources
	<p>3.6 Increase in and diversification of rural incomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of beneficiaries of microcredits granted Volume of microcredits granted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Activity reports of FAARF, FASI, FAPE, etc. *Report on tools for financing the activities of the poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Strengthened financial capacities of decentralized financial institutions *Strengthened support for income-generating activities
	<p>3.7 Support for producers' organizations and development of infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of polyvalent centers built - Number of regional Chambers of Agriculture in operation - Number of storage infrastructures built 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Activity reports of ministry responsible for agriculture *Reports of OPFs and OPAs *Survey and study reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Strengthened implementation of OPA plan *Effective establishment of regional Chambers of Agriculture *Commitment of OPFs, OPAs, and regional Chambers of Agriculture *Availability of financing
	<p>3.8 Improvement in living and working conditions for rural women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of women benefiting from microcredits--FAARF - Number of women established in developed agricultural areas - Number of women with access to intermediate means of transport - Number of equipped women's groups (shea nut press, improved fireplaces, mills, etc.) - Volume of credits extended to women--FAARF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Activity reports of MAHRH, MPF, MTEJ, MEBA, MCPEA *Activity reports of financing structures *Studies and surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Implementation of the national action plan to advance women

Objectives	Programs	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Critical conditions
	<p>3.9 Promotion of jobs and vocational training</p> <p>3.10 Improved access to rural areas</p> <p>3.10.1 Strengthened strategy on constructing rural roads</p> <p>3.10.2 Strengthened rural electrification strategy</p> <p>3.10.3 Strengthened strategy to promote rural telephone service</p> <p>3.10.4 Program to broaden radio and television coverage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of jobs created by projects financed by support funds - Changes in staffing in vocational training and apprenticeship centers - Unemployment rate - Percentage of employed persons engaged in day labor or piecework (precarious employment) - Number of kilometers of departmental roads built: 150 km per year - Number of kilometers of cotton access roads built: 760 km in 2004-2006 - Number of kilometers of departmental roads maintained: at least 4,000 per year - Number of kilometers of cotton access roads maintained: at least 1,500 per year - Number of localities electrified: 10 per year - Number of schools, health centers, and leisure centers equipped with lighting systems: 90 per year in each category - Number of departmental administrative seats equipped with rural telephone service: 20 in 2004, 40 in 2005, and 60 in 2006 - Number of province administrative seats equipped with community telephone centers: 15 per year - Proportion of country covered by radio - Proportion of country covered by television - Access time (in minutes) to nearest market infrastructures (food production, public transport) 	<p>*Report on vocational training</p> <p>*Activity reports of MTEJ, MECV</p> <p>*Report on PST2 implementation</p> <p>*MMCE activity report</p> <p>*MPT activity report</p> <p>*Activity report of Ministry of Information</p> <p>*Surveys</p>	<p>*Implementation of the national jobs and vocational training plan</p> <p>*Dynamism of economic activity</p> <p>*Implementation of the national plan for communications and development, and of the national plan for NTIC development</p> <p>*Implementation of the rural electrification plan</p> <p>*Implementation of the national rural telephone plan</p> <p>*PST2 implementation</p>

PILLAR 4: PROMOTING GOOD GOVERNANCE

Objectives	Programs	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Critical conditions
<p>Increase the efficiency of public policies and a country of laws</p>	<p>4.1 Promotion of political governance 4.1.1 Promotion of a visionary and strategic state 4.1.2 Promotion of an effective political system and an equitable judicial authority 4.1.3 Protection of human rights 4.1.4 Fight against lack of security 4.1.5 Strengthening the capacities of civil society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of new jurisdictions created: 5 in 2004, 3 in 2005, and 2 in 2006 - Population per magistrate: from 1/50,000 in 2003 to 1/35,000 in 2006 - Action radius of security services: from 60 km in 2002 to 40 km in 2006 - Change in number of armed attacks: 75 percent reduction by 2006 - Number of civil society organizations benefiting from training in the protection of human rights: 10 per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Report of security services *Report of judicial services *Report of the unit for capacity building in civil society *Activity reports of the MPF and MPDH *CEDEF and CDE reports *Text of law adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Implementation of the action plan for the reform of justice *Implementation of the plan to combat the lack of security *Implementation of the action plan to promote human rights

	<p>4.2 Strengthening of administrative governance</p> <p>4.2.1 Consolidation of the comprehensive reform of public administration and establishment of the central government reform process</p> <p>4.3. Strengthening of local governance</p> <p>4.3.1. Consolidation of the decentralization process</p> <p>4.3.2 Building the capacity of local elected officials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of a national strategy document on reform of the central government - Permanent operation of SIGASPE - Availability of the action plan for the extension of SIGASPE - Number of rural communes established: 302 by 2006 - Number of local elected officials trained: 1,092 in 2004, 2,358 in 2005, and 2,358 in 2006 - Trend of resource transfers from the central government to local governments: Subsidy of CFAF 1,567 million in 2004, and amount to be defined on the basis of legal provisions in 2005-2006 - Number of contracts signed with local governments - Number of agreements signed with private sector - Number of regional and provincial territorial development plans prepared - Number of concessions signed with local governments or public structures 	<p>- Publication of administrative and wage statements by MFPRE and MFB</p> <p>MATD reports MEDEV reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Enforcement of the implementing provisions of TODs *Availability of financing
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Objectives	Programs	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Critical conditions
	<p>4.4. Strengthening of economic governance</p> <p>4.4.1 Strengthening of capacities to steer and manage the economy</p> <p>4.4.2 Promotion of an environment conducive to the development of the private sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of expenditure audited by ex post administrative audits - Budget execution rate of priority ministries - Number of government procurement contracts audited - Rate of absorption of external resources: equal to or greater than 75 percent a year - Increase in number of documented decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *MTEF *Budget laws *ONAPAD annual report *INSD reports *PIP assessment *TOFE *Activity reports of the National Ethics Committee and the High Authority for Coordination of the Combat against Corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Proper functioning of the PRSP monitoring mechanism *Strengthening of the national statistical system *Updating of the MTEF and program budgets *Budget laws consistent with the priorities of the PRSP Action Plan *Implementation of the PRGB *More rapid enforcement of court decisions and program to build capacities in managing government procurement *Preparation and implementation of the action plan of the High Authority for Coordination of the Combat against Corruption

PROGRAM	MEASURE	TARGET DATE	STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE	PARTNER STRUCTURES
Improved competitiveness of the economy and reduction in factor costs	<p>1. Accelerating broad-based growth</p> <p>Continued reform of the cotton sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Conduct of a study on the options for future development of the cotton sector following the transition period •Establishment of a new inter-professional association for the cotton sector •Continued implementation of the privatization program and public enterprise reforms, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Privatization of ONATEL: conclusion of financial bids - Privatization of SONABEL: search for partners and conclusion of financial bids - Opening SONABHY capital to private sector - Opening ONEA capital to private sector •Adoption and implementation of the energy sector reform strategy, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation and adoption of a strategy for structuring the electricity subsector - Preparation and adoption of a strategy for the hydrocarbons subsector - Finalization of the study on regulation - Adoption of a legal and regulatory framework adapted to the strategy selected - Preparation and adoption of a paper on rural electrification strategy •Continued reform of the justice system and creation of administrative tribunals in all courts of first instance •Ongoing revision of the labor code: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting of terms of reference for a comparative study on labor legislation and regulation - Launch of the study - Preparation of terms of reference for tripartite discussions on reform of the labor market and initiation of the tripartite discussions •Launch of the activities of the Burkina Faso Enterprise House and establishment of the shared-cost Support Fund •Provision of logistical and human resources to the "one-stop shop" - Reduction in number of formal procedures required for creating a business from 8 to 4 	By 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of commerce, enterprise promotion, and crafts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNPC-B - Chamber of Agriculture - PTF – MFB - SOFITEX–Private operators
		By end-2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of commerce, enterprise promotion, and crafts - Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications - Ministry of Mines, Quarries, and Energy - Ministry responsible for water - Ministry of Mines, Quarries, and Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Finance and Budget - CCIA-B - Private sector - World Bank - PTF
		By 2006	Ministry of Justice	MCPEA
		By end-2004	Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Youth	Burkinabè business owners Social partners Ministry of Justice
		By end-second quarter 2004 By end-2004 By 2006	MCPEA	CCIA-B – PTF Private sector GPI Burkinabè business owners

PROGRAM	MEASURE	TARGET DATE	STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE	PARTNER STRUCTURES	
	1. Accelerating broad-based growth				
	- Introduction of a quality control mechanism for agricultural inputs	By 2005	- MAHRH - MCPEA	- OPA - PTF	
	•Adoption of laws and regulations targeting tax benefits for the purchase of equipment needed for the emergence of small units for agro-foodstuff processing and spinning	By 2005	- Ministry of Finance and Budget	- MCPEA - CCIA-B	
	•Preparation of an agro-pastoral investment code	By 2005	- MAHRH - MRA - MECV	- MCPEA-MFB-MEDEV - PTF-OPF and OPA - Regional Chambers of Agriculture	
	•Establishment of an arbitration center for business disputes	By 2005	- CCIAB	- MFB-ONAC - Ministry of Justice	
Support to productive sectors	*Development of sectoral guidelines for preparing and reviewing environmental impact analyses	By 2005		- World Bank	
	•Set-up and operation of environmental units	By 2005		- MAHRH	
	•Supervision of environmental management plans for IDA projects	By 2005	- MECV		
	•Implementation of the plan to build capacity for environmental appraisals	By 2006			
	•Stocktaking of ligneous forest resource locations and development of an investment program for sustainable management	By 2006			
	•Adoption of legislative and regulatory provisions aimed at (i) improving the organization of non-industrial mining operations, (ii) enhancing the security of gold washing sites, (iii) improving the organization of gold washers, and (iv) environmental rehabilitation	By 2005	- Ministry of Mines, Quarries, and Energy		- Ministry of Justice - MATD - Ministry of Security - MECV-MEDEV-MFB
	*Creation of a support fund for development of the mining sector	By 2005			- PTF-Private sector-GPI
	*Creation of a support fund for SME/SMI development	By 2006	- MCPEA- MFB		- CCIA-B and PTF
	•Adoption of legal provisions aimed at easing the taxation applicable to craftsmen and trades	By 2006	- MCPEA- MFB		- CCIA-B
	*Creation of a tourism development fund	By 2005	- MCAT		- MITH - MFB - Private sector
Development of expatriate economy	•Establishment of a databank on Burkinabé expertise employed abroad •Preparation of a migration policy paper	By end-2004 By end-2005	- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation—Office of the Prime Minister - MEDEV-MAECR	- METJ - MASSN - Associations of Burkina Faso nationals abroad	

PROGRAM	MEASURE	TARGET DATE	STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE	PARTNER STRUCTURES
Education	2. Promoting access by the poor to basic social services and social protection			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating of the ten-year plan for developing basic education to take into account the need to broaden the notion of basic education to include the first cycle of secondary education and new initiatives (Education for All, Initiative 25/2005, Fast Track) Drafting and adoption of regulatory provisions making it possible to extend basic education to the first cycle of secondary education 	By 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy Training MESSRS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFB - MATD Social partners in education PTF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting and adoption of regulatory provisions on compulsory basic education at no cost 	By 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEBA MFB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PTF—Local governments Social partners in education National Assembly
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification of implementation of the legal provisions implementing the subcycle system beginning in the 2004 school year 	By end-2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social partners in education MESSRS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalization of shift of responsibility for recruitment and assignment of teachers to the DREBAs 	By end-2004		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MATD Local governments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a cohesive action plan for implementing the transfer of responsibility for managing teachers and budget resources to the DPEBA level 	By end-2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEBA 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of school subsidy policy in the 20 provinces with poorest education record (distribution of textbooks and school supplies, food products for school canteens) 	2004-2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEBA MFB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PTF Local governments Social partners in education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the sectoral MTEF (MEBA, MESSRS) 	By end-2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEBA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFB
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation and implementation of an action plan for literacy training and the training of women Preparation and adoption of legal and regulatory provisions on personnel management in the ES/CEBNFs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2005 By 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEBAMIDCAENF MEBAMIDCAENF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPF PTF Parent-student associations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of village-level committees for combating AIDS • Introduction of centers for counseling and voluntary and confidential HIV testing in all CMAs and hospitals • Training of service providers in all CMAs and hospitals on prescribing antiretroviral drugs • Revision of COGES texts, with emphasis placed on community participation in decision-making, public health activities, and rate setting • Revision of texts on assuming the responsibility for the costs of indigents with diseases that have a public health impact, including malaria • Continued free distribution of vitamin A • Create a multisectoral concertation framework on nutrition and food security, including the health, agriculture, education, economics, and development sectors 	<p>Not later than December 2004</p> <p>By 2006</p> <p>By 2006</p> <p>By 2005</p> <p>By 2006</p> <p>By 2005</p> <p>By 2006</p>	<p>- CNLS-IST</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p>	<p>- MATD</p> <p>- SP/CNLS-IST</p> <p>- SP/CNLS-IST</p> <p>- PA-PMLS - PTF</p> <p>SP/CNLS-IST</p> <p>PA-PMLS</p> <p>COGES</p> <p>MFB</p> <p>COGES—NGOs—PTF</p> <p>MASSN—NGOs—PTF</p> <p>MAHRH –MEBA - MEDEV</p>
Safe drinking water—Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of the program, investment plans, and financing plan for implementation of the action plan for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) • Preparation of an action plan for the implementation of a public/private partnership on urban water supply • Review of the framework paper on the system of reforms for the maintenance of periurban equipment • Preparation of the national periurban water supply program in anticipation of achieving the MDGs • Review of the national sanitation strategy • Continued verification of the network in public buildings • Launch of competitive bidding process for water service concessions for 13 provinces 	<p>By 2005</p> <p>By 2005</p> <p>By 2005</p> <p>By 2005</p> <p>By 2005</p> <p>By 2005</p> <p>By 2005</p> <p>By 2006</p>	<p>MAHRH</p>	<p>Local governments</p> <p>All ministries and institutions</p> <p>PTF</p> <p>Private sector</p> <p>ONEA</p>
Environment and living conditions: Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting of an urban planning and construction code • Introduction of urban development master plans at the level of administrative seats of provinces and some departments that have attained a particular level of development • Establishment of a Housing Bank 	<p>By 2005</p> <p>By 2006</p> <p>By 2006</p>	<p>MITH</p> <p>MEDEV</p> <p>MITH</p> <p>MFB</p>	<p>MATD-MEDEV</p> <p>MATD</p> <p>Local governments</p> <p>MITH- BCEAO</p>

Social protection of the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preparation of a strategic framework for protecting orphans and other vulnerable children •Drafting and adoption of two regulatory texts on the opening and operation of welcome centers for children in difficulty •Finalization of the training module on children's rights for the vocational training schools •Preparation of a strategic framework for protecting socially vulnerable school children •Preparation of a national study on the situation of the elderly 	By 2005	MASSN	MEDEV -MFB PTF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Completion of a research effort on the phenomenon of begging and social exclusion •Conduct of a multisectoral study on the handicapped 	By 2005	MASSN	MESSRS PTF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preparation of a new national program for disseminating the Individual and Family Code 	December 2004	MASSN	MESSRS PTF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Drafting and adoption of two regulatory texts on the opening and operation of welcome centers for children in difficulty 	By 2005	MASSN	Ministry of Justice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Finalization of the training module on children's rights for the vocational training schools 	December 2004	MASSN	MEBA MESSRS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preparation of a strategic framework for protecting socially vulnerable school children 	By 2005	MASSN	MEDEV – MFB-MEBA-MESSRS PTF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preparation of a national study on the situation of the elderly 	By 2006	MASSN	MESSRS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Completion of a research effort on the phenomenon of begging and social exclusion 	By 2005	MASSN	MESSRS PTF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Conduct of a multisectoral study on the handicapped 	By 2005	MASSN	MESSRS PTF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preparation of a new national program for disseminating the Individual and Family Code 	December 2004	MASSN	Ministry of Justice

PROGRAM	MEASURE	TARGET DATE	STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE	PARTNER STRUCTURES
	3. Increasing employment and income-generating activities			
Decrease the vulnerability of agricultural activity	•Review of the RAF and preparation/adoption of various implementing provisions	By 2006	MATD MEDEV	MAHRH - MPF MRA MEDEV
	•Preparation and adoption of a communications strategy for disseminating the RAF and the other regulatory texts •Translation of the RAF into national languages	By 2005	MATD Ministry of Information	MEDEV - MPF
Intensification/diversification of plant production	•Implementation of action plans for the cereal grain, oilseed, and cowpea sectors •Initial implementation of the action plan for the fruit and vegetable sector	By 2005	MAHRH-MEDEV-MECV-MATD	MPF OPA—Livestock farmers—PTF
	•Creation of a training and applied research center for aquaculture	By 2006 By 2006	MAHRH	PTF Sector professionals
Intensification/diversification of forestry and wildlife production	•Implementation of an institutional and legal reform program for decentralization in the forestry sector	By 2006	MAHRH MECV	Polytechnic University of Bobo-Dioulasso (IDR) PTF
	•Preparation and adoption of legislative and regulatory texts conducive to the promotion and facilitation of trade in agricultural products •Preparation of a sectoral strategy for promoting exports •Preparation and adoption of an information system on agricultural product markets •Construction of a slaughterhouse meeting international standards at Bobo-Dioulasso and a slaughterhouse/drying facility in each province administrative seat	By 2005 By 2005 By 2006	MECV MCPEA MAHRH	MATD PTF OPA
Increase in and diversification of rural incomes	•Review of the legislation establishing the Livestock Development Fund •Introduction of quality standards and labels for the various animal products •Establishment of livestock markets in the areas bordering adjacent consumer countries (Côte-d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, and Benin) and in the other suitable localities •Production of regulatory texts on quality standards for fisheries products •Review of the decree organizing fish trade in Burkina Faso	December 2004 December 2004 By 2006 December 2004 December 2004	MRA MCPEA/ONAC MRA - MESSRS MCPEA MRA MAHRH MCPEA/ONAC MAHRH -MCPEA	MFB MEDEV Professionals from livestock sector CCIA-B- ONAC Organizations of livestock farmers and exporters - MESSRS - Associations of fishermen

PROGRAM	MEASURE	TARGET DATE	STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE	PARTNER STRUCTURES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Design and implementation of a plan to support the promotion of small and medium industry in agriculture, livestock rearing, fisheries resources, forestry, and wild animals •Completion of the drafting of implementing provisions for the forestry code and the environmental code, and review of the national forestry policy •Public awareness campaign on Law No. 014/99 of April 15, 1999, regulating cooperative societies and groups in Burkina Faso to benefit producers' organizations •Effective operation of regional Chambers of Agriculture 	2005-2006	MCPEA	MAHRH MEDEV - MFB PTF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preparation of an Operational Inventory of Trades and Occupations (ROME): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting of terms of reference - Launch of the study - Validation of the study •Creation of a capital investment company: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting of terms of reference - Launch of the study - Validation of the study - Creation of the company •Establishment of a system for engineering vocational training and apprenticeships 	By 2005	MECV	MAHRH MRA
Support for producers' organizations and the development collective infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Public awareness campaign on Law No. 014/99 of April 15, 1999, regulating cooperative societies and groups in Burkina Faso to benefit producers' organizations •Effective operation of regional Chambers of Agriculture 	By end-2004	MFB- MAHRH MATD - MRA MECV MAHRH MATD	Producers' organizations
Promotion of jobs and vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preparation of an Operational Inventory of Trades and Occupations (ROME): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting of terms of reference - Launch of the study - Validation of the study •Creation of a capital investment company: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting of terms of reference - Launch of the study - Validation of the study - Creation of the company •Establishment of a system for engineering vocational training and apprenticeships 	By end-2004	MTEJ	MCPEA Social partners - PTF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Effective operation of the Electrification Development Fund •Electrification of 10 rural localities per year •Service to administrative seats of departments and establishment of community telephone centers 	By end-2004 January 2005 June 2005 By 2006	MCPEA MTEJ MFB	CCIA-B BCEAO
Improved access to rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Effective operation of the Electrification Development Fund •Electrification of 10 rural localities per year •Service to administrative seats of departments and establishment of community telephone centers 	December 2004	METJ/DGFP	MCPEA PTF – Private sector
		December 2004 2004-2006	MMCE	MFB Danida/AfDB/World Bank
		By 2006	MPT - Minformation DELGI	ONATEL – ARTEL PTF – Private sector Local governments

PROGRAM	MEASURE	TARGET DATE	STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE	PARTNER STRUCTURES
	4. Promoting good governance			
Administrative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preparation of a national strategy on reform of the central government •Completion of the debugging of the SIGASPE database on personnel and maintenance •Preparation of an action plan for extending SIGASPE to the sectoral ministries and decentralizing personnel management 	By 2006	MFRE -MFB	All ministries Local governments PTF
Political governance	•Drafting and adoption of a law on audiovisual communication	By 2005	- CSI	- Ministry of Information
	•Training of Audit Office magistrates in auditing, financial control, and the use of new information and communications technologies	December 2004	- Audit Office	- PTF - DELGI - MFB
	•Public awareness campaign on the legal texts governing the respect for the rights of man and human rights aimed at the police, army, and penitentiary personnel	By 2006	- Ministry for the Promotion of Human Rights - Ministry of Justice	- Ministry of Security - Ministry of Defense - MPF-MASSN
	•Preparation of child labor legislation and legislation on children's rights to education and their protection against any form of exploitation (child trafficking, child labor, etc.)	By 2005	- Ministry of Justice - Ministry for the Promotion of Human Rights - MTEJ	- MASSN - MEBA
	•Preparation of a national gender policy •Preparation of a penitentiary policy	By 2005 By 2005	- MPF-MASSN-MPDH - Ministry of Justice	- All other ministries – PTF - MPDH-MASSN –Ministry of Security
Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Skills and resources to be transferred to communes •Finalization of the framework for transferring resources and skills to the communes •Skills and resources to be transferred to the regions 	By end-2005 By 2006 By 2011	- MATD	- MFB - All ministries - Local governments

PROGRAM	MEASURE	TARGET DATE	STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE	PARTNER STRUCTURES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Establishment of 302 communes •Preparation and implementation of a regional programming law •Preparation and implementation of a law promoting local economies •Updating and promotion of the development program for 10 midsize cities •Drafting and implementation of the SNAT and the SRATs •Deployment of the "Integrated Account for Local Governments" 	<p>By 2006</p> <p>By 2005</p> <p>By 2005</p> <p>By end-2004</p> <p>By 2006</p> <p>By 2006</p>	<p>- MATD</p> <p>- MFB</p> <p>- MEDEV</p>	<p>- All ministries</p> <p>- Local governments</p> <p>- PTF -MEDEV</p> <p>- Private sector</p> <p>- Associations - NGOs</p>
Economic governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Completion of public expenditure reviews in the social sectors •Completion of public expenditure reviews in the productive sectors •Provision of adequate staffing and appropriations for the various oversight bodies (Inspectorate-General of the State, Inspectorate-General of Finance, technical inspectorates of the ministerial departments, etc.) with a view to combating corruption •Preparation of a national strategy on combating corruption 	<p>By 2006</p> <p>By 2006</p> <p>2005 budget</p> <p>2006 budget</p> <p>By 2005</p>	<p>- MFB</p> <p>- MEDEV</p> <p>- IGE</p> <p>- MFB</p> <p>Prime Minister</p>	<p>- Ministries concerned</p> <p>- All ministries and institutions concerned</p> <p>MFB-MEDEV-Ministry of Justice-MCPEA-MPDH</p> <p>PTF-NGOs-Private sector-Civil society</p>

**ANNEX 3: MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS FOR THE PRIORITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR PRSP
IMPLEMENTATION 2004-2006**

Dimension	Indicator	2002 outcome	2003 level	2004 objective	2005 objective	2006 objective	Level of disaggregation
Education	Gross enrollment ratio in primary school	47.5%	52.25%	56%	58.12%	60.24%	Region, Province, Gender, Education level
	<i>Of which: Girls</i>	36.20%	46.03%	48.3%	50.12%	51.94%	
	Gross admission rate to CP1	39%	67.59%	71.09%	85.68%	89.68%	"
	<i>Of which: Girls</i>	33%	37%	64.74%	79.74%	83.74%	
	Primary school completion rate		26.65%	28.84%	31.21%	33.77%	"
<i>Of which: Girls</i>		-----	24.48%	26.49%	28.66%		
	Adult literacy rate	31.11%	32.25%	-----	-----	35.8%	"
Health	Vaccination rate by antigen						Region, Health district
	BCG	90.35%	90.03%	----	-----	93%	
	DTCP3	69.10%	77%	-----	-----	80%	
	Measles	64.10%	71.6%	-----	-----	85%	
	Yellow fever	61.34%	71.3%	----	-----	87.5%	
	Rate of assisted childbirths	35.9%	----	45%	50%	55%	"
	Infant-child mortality rate		184‰	-----	-----	162.7‰	"
	Rate of seroprevalence of HIV/AIDS infection	4.2%	1.9%	----	-----	1.8%	Sentinel sites
Nutrition							
	Proportion of underweight children under 5	----	49.7%	Less than 40%	Less than 35%	Less than 30%	"
Water-sanitation	Coverage rate of safe drinking water:	----	85%				Region, Province
	Rural and semi-urban			88%	90%	92%	
	Urban			75%	78%	80%	
	Percentage of households with access to functional latrines	----	33.3%	35%	39%	43%	Region, Province
Living conditions	Electrification rate	10%	12.5%		15%	17.5%	Region, Province

Poverty monitoring indicators: Macroeconomic performance and competitiveness

Sector	Indicator	2002 outcome	2003 proj.	2004 objective	2005 objective	2006 objective	Level of disaggregation
Macroeconomy and budget	Real GDP growth rate	4.6%	8.0%	6.0%	6.7%	6.8%	--
	Average annual inflation rate	2.3%	2.0%	-0.5%	2.3%	3.0%	--
	Basic budget balance (in percent of GDP)	-3.7%	-1.7%	-2.3%	-2.6%	-2.5%	--
Private sector and competitiveness	Contribution of exports to GDP	7.5%	7.6%	9.2%	10.1%	10%	--

Poverty monitoring indicators: Supplementary sectoral indicators

Sector	Indicator	2002 outcome	2003 proj.	2004 objective	2005 objective	2006 objective	Level of disaggregation
Health, nutrition, and demography	Percentage of CSPSS meeting staffing standards	76.6%	78%	80%	85%	90%	Region, Health district
	Interrupted supply of essential and generic drugs	2.90%	Less than 5%	Less than 5%	Less than 5%	Less than 5%	Region, Health district
	Proportion of AIDS victims receiving ARVs	3%		35%	50%	55%	Region, Health district
Jobs and professional training	Number of jobs created by projects financed by support funds		780	900	1050	1150	Region, Province
Agriculture, livestock raising, fisheries							
	Rate of increase in agricultural production			5%	5%	5%	"
	Coverage rate of vaccination against Newcastle disease		22%	24%	25%	26%	"
	Coverage rate of vaccination against contagious bovine pleuropneumonia		39.3%	58%	66%	74%	"
Private sector and competitiveness of the economy	Index of industrial production other than construction and public works	121.4					
	Tax ratio	10.6%	10.9%	11.4%	11.7%	12%	--
Macroeconomy, budget, living conditions, and SHD	Domestic and external payments arrears	0	0	0	0	0	--
Good governance (economic, democratic, and local)	Proportion of expenditure audited by ex post administrative audits			5%	5%	5%	--
	Budget execution rate of priority ministries		69%	75%	80%	85%	--
	Rate of female participation in Parliament	11.71%				20%	Region

Programs/Indicators	OTHER MACROECONOMIC AND SECTORAL INDICATORS	Reference period	2004	2005	2006	
Pillar 1: Accelerating broad-based growth						
Poverty						
•Incidence of overall poverty	INSD	46.4% in 2003			41%	
•Incidence of urban poverty	INSD	19.9% in 2003			15%	
•Incidence of rural poverty	INSD	52.3% in 2003			48%	
1.3 Support to productive sectors						
•Annual increase in cowpea production	SP/CPSA	17.3% in 1998-2003	7%	7%	7%	
•Annual increase in seed cotton production	SP/CPSA	8.3% in 1998-2003	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	
•Increase in gum arabic production	SP/CPSA		5%	5%	5%	
•Annual growth in agricultural product exports	MCPEA	13.3% in 1998-2003	15-30%	15-30%	15-30%	
•Annual growth in livestock exports	MCPEA	7%	7%	7%	7%	
•Annual increase in gold exports	DG/Mines	1 metric ton	1 metric ton	8 metric tons	10 metric tons	
2. Promoting access to basic services and social protection						
Increase in budget appropriations to social sectors						
•Education (as percent of total public expenditure)		13.8% in 2003			15.7%	
•Health (as percent of total public expenditure)	SP/PPF		8.1%		9.5%	
•HIV/AIDS (as percent of total public expenditure)	SP/PPF				2.3%	
Improved access to education services						
•Gross enrollment ratio in the 20 priority provinces	DEP/MEBA	36.84% in 2003	38%	42%	46%	
Of which: Girls		30.11%	34%	39%	44%	
•Gross admission rate to CP1 in the 20 priority provinces	DEP/MEBA	36.84% in 2003	38%	42%	46%	
Of which: Girls		30.11%	34%	39%	43%	
•Gross enrollment ratio in secondary school	MESSRS	13% in 2002/2003	15.6%	18.5%	20.75%	
Improved access to health services						
•Percentage of population living within a 10 kilometer radius of a health center	EDS – 1998		Over 60%	Over 60%	Over 60%	
•Coverage rate for CPN2	EDS – 1998	54.1% in 2002	70%	75%	80%	
•Percentage of CSPSs operating in accordance with staffing standards	DEP/Health	76.6% in 2002	80.0%	85.0%	90.0%	
Improved access to safe drinking water						
- Number of provinces with a coverage rate exceeding 75 percent:	DEP/MAHRH	10 in 1999	35	37	37	
- Number of new tubewells drilled	DEP/MAHRH	737 in 2002	1732	1804	1883	
Strengthened social protection of the poor			Reference period	2004	2005	2006
•Percentage of children from reeducation centers monitored and integrated	DEP/MASSN		50%	50%	50%	
•Number of children supervised			Increase of 20%	Increase of 20%	Increase of 20%	
•Number of children reintegrated	DGSN	1,432 in 2003	2032	2732	3532	
•Percentage of persons who are aware of or enforce the Individual and Family Code	CAP survey	17% in 1998	40%	50%	60%	
•Number of vulnerable persons covered by the central government budget	DGSN	225,045 In 2003	236,300	247,700	258,800	

3. Increasing employment and income-generating activities					
Reduced vulnerability of agricultural activity					
•Land area recovered in hectares per year	SP/CPSA	7,273 ha in 2000-01	30,000 ha	30,000 ha	30,000 ha
•Number of hectares improved per year	SP/CPSA	66,504 ha in 2000-01	1,000	1,000	1,000
•Number of manure pits built per year	SP/CPSA	52,454 In 2000-01	150,000	150,000	150,000
Intensification and diversification of animal production					
•Number of vaccinated poultry		5,500,000 In 2003	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
•Poultry production		24,499,286 In 2003	25,234,265	25,991,293	26,771,032
Intensification and diversification of fish production					
•Increase in aquacultural production in metric tons/year	SP/CPSA			300	300
•Annual fry production	SP/CPSA			2,000,000	2,000,000
Environment and combating desertification					
•Annual increase in forest areas managed for the production of fuelwood	DEP/MECV SP/CPSA		15%	15%	15%
Improvement in living and working conditions for rural women					
•Number of women benefiting from microcredits	FAARF	61,000 In 2003	56,000	56,000	56,000
•Volume of microcredits granted to women	FAARF	2.5 billion in 2003	2.517	2.700	3 billion
Promotion of jobs and vocational training					
•Number of jobs created by projects financed by support fund	DEP/Employment	780 in 2003	900	1050	1150
•Number of projects to be financed by the FAPE		132 in 2003	150	175	190
•Amount of projects to be financed by the FAPE		469 million in 2003	545 million	600 million	650 million
•Permanent jobs created – PNAR-TD		39 in 2003	60	70	80
•Permanent jobs created – PNAR-TD		212 in 2003	200	210	220
Improved access to rural areas					
•Number of kilometers of departmental roads built	DG/Roads		150	150	150
•Number of kilometers of cotton access roads built			100	350	310
•Other rural roads built (in kilometers)			500	850	850
•Number of kilometers of departmental roads maintained			4,300	4,450	4,600
•Number of kilometers of cotton access roads maintained			1,670	1,770	2,120
•Other roads maintained			2,350	2,850	3,700
•Number of schools equipped by lighting systems, per province	DG/Energy		90	90	90
•Number of health centers equipped by lighting systems, per province			90	90	90
•Number of leisure centers equipped by lighting systems, per province			90	90	90
•Number of departmental administrative seats equipped with rural telephone service	ONATEL	187 at end-2003	20	40	60
•Number of province administrative seats equipped with community telephone centers	P and T		15	15	15
•Proportion of country covered by radio	Ministry of Information	80% in 2003	85%	90%	100%

•Proportion of country covered by television	Ministry of Information	70% in 2003	80%	90%	100%
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4. Promoting good governance

Promoting administrative governance					
•Existence of a national strategy on reform of the central government	DEP/MFRE			X	
•Existence of a maintained SISGAPE database	Directorate of government personnel/MFRE			X	
•Existence of an action plan for extending SIGASPE to the sectoral ministries and decentralizing personnel management	Payroll Directorate/MFB			X	
Promoting political governance					
•Reduction in number of armed attacks	DEP/Security				50%
•Coverage range of security services	DEP/Security	60 km in 2002			40 km
•Number of civil society organizations benefiting from training in the protection of human rights	MPDH	9 in 2003	10	10	10
•Number of new jurisdictions created	DEP/Justice	11 in 2003	5	3	2
•Population per magistrate	DEP/Justice	1/51,000 in 2003			1/41,000
•Number of magistrates recruited	DRH/Justice		30	30	30
Strengthening local governance					
•Number of rural communes established	DGCL				302
•Number of governorates established	DGD		13		
•Number of local elected officials trained	DGCL	1,092 in 2003	1,092	2,358	2,358
Strengthening economic governance					
•Number of government procurement contracts audited			5%	5%	5%
•Rate of absorption of external resources	DPSSI-MEDEV	74.13% in 2003	75%	76%	77%

ANNEX 4: 2004-2006 MTEF OF THE MINISTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

	2004 LF ¹	2005	2006	Total
1 Office of the President of Burkina Faso	4,701.9	5,561.4	7,040.3	16,651.9
2 Secretariat Gen. Government and C.M.	382.0	489.9	610.1	1,412.9
3 Prime Minister	3,358.3	3,473.9	3,829.3	13,379.2
4 Parliament	6,914.1	7,607.5	8,128.4	31,463.9
5 Economic and Social Council	445.7	1,183.1	1,798.9	3,383.9
6 Ministry responsible for parliamentary relations	139.5	244.4	289.5	674.7
7 Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization	5,256.6	6,703.6	8,070.1	21,296.8
8 Ministry of Justice	3,399.8	4,333.8	4,879.2	12,463.0
9 Ministry of Defense	34,700.4	38,949.6	43,145.6	115,295.0
10 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Reg.	12,667.1	15,904.7	18,985.9	47,048.8
11 Ministry of Security	7,480.6	9,107.9	11,139.2	27,264.9
12 Ministry of Finance and Budget	10,995.0	14,631.7	17,387.2	45,463.1
13 Ministry of Culture, Arts, and Tourism	2,317.9	2,773.0	3,367.9	9,702.1
14 Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Youth	1,728.6	2,014.6	2,096.3	7,312.5
15 Ministry of Civil Service and Reform of the State	1,410.8	1,607.2	1,897.0	5,478.4
16 Ministry of Information	2,551.5	3,674.8	4,277.9	11,721.1
17 Ministry for the Advancement of Women	390.4	1,777.9	470.5	2,660.3
18 Ministry of Sports and Leisure	1,886.2	2,638.8	3,114.1	8,436.1
19 Ministry of Health	34,434.1	42,431.0	49,542.6	143,997.3
20 Ministry of Social Action and the Family	2,839.2	3,472.3	3,859.1	11,705.0
21 Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy Training	49,342.2	59,491.5	65,313.0	173,790.1
22 Ministry of Secondary Education, Sup. & Scientific Research	28,883.1	33,058.9	35,819.3	118,960.8
23 Ministry of Commerce, Enterprise Promotion, and Crafts	1,980.7	2,718.4	4,030.6	10,878.0
24 Ministry of Mines, Quarries, and Energy	1,132.7	1,435.7	1,736.1	5,656.0
25 Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries Resources	13,484.6	15,520.6	13,572.5	37,500.0
26 Ministry of Livestock Resources	2,891.3	3,433.9	3,707.0	9,835.9
27 Ministry of the Environment and Living Conditions	2,960.2	4,069.5	6,706.0	14,555.9
28 Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport, and Housing	13,344.9	18,059.6	16,782.5	37,573.6
29 Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	99.1	99.4	149.3	326.1
30 Ministry of Economy and Development	2,814.4	3,926.9	4,500.9	9,850.7
31 Ministry for the Promotion of Human Rights	224.6	328.5	351.9	909.6
32 Grande Chancellerie	139.1	172.4	182.7	518.0
33 High Council of Information	248.4	527.7	606.8	1,510.8
34 Inspectorate-General of the State	303.3	356.3	1,299.0	1,970.1
35 General Delegation for Information Technology	169.8	816.4	274.1	1,341.9
36 Constitutional Council	534.8	621.3	824.7	1,894.8
37 Council of State	260.3	297.2	314.4	744.4
38 Audit Office	335.4	290.7	308.3	800.4
39 Court of Cassation	309.1	269.0	284.9	687.1
40 CENI	369.8	4,503.8	577.3	6,213.6
41 Shared Interministerial Expenditure (DCIM)	111,303.1	79,604.8	95,884.8	284,771.8
Total	369,130.4	398,183.4	447,155.0	1,257,100.4
HIPC resources	22,700	34,100	27,500	84,300
External resources (grants + project lending and other loans)	215,974.4	255,007.3	195,000.0	665,981.7
Total, including external and HIPC resources	607,804.8	687,290.7	669,655	1,964,750.5

Sources: DGEP, SP-PPF, Ministries

Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), 2004-2006

<i>In millions of CFA francs</i>	BUDGET LAW		
Year	2004	2005	2006
Overall			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	295,198.27	303,795.64	339,526.46
- Wage bill	120,996.48	139,511.27	153,311.49
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	174,201.79	164,284.37	186,214.97
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	289,906.61	349,395.12	302,628.51
- Investment from national budget	73,932.17	94,387.79	107,628.51
- External financing	215,974.44	255,007.33	195,000.00
Subsidy	84,839.75	99,926.50	105,000.00
Loans	131,134.69	155,080.84	90,000.00
HIPC	22,700.00	34,100.00	27,500.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing	391,830.43	432,283.43	474,654.97
Total budget, including external financing	607,804.87	687,290.76	669,654.97

Total for nonpriority ministries			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	156,735.23	165,332.61	184,776.97
- Wage bill	39,097.63	57,612.43	64,939.92
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	117,637.59	107,720.17	119,837.05
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	44,878.15	68,510.41	72,802.52
- Investment from national budget	25,013.52	45,469.14	56,408.00
- External financing	19,864.63	23,041.27	16,394.51
Subsidy	5,008.22	14,201.08	6,198.30
Loans	14,856.41	8,840.18	10,196.21
Overall budget, excluding external financing	181,748.75	210,801.75	241,184.97
Total budget, including external financing	201,613.38	233,843.02	257,579.49

Total for priority ministries			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	138,463.04	138,463.04	154,749.49
- Wage bill	81,898.84	81,898.84	88,371.58
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	56,564.20	56,564.20	66,377.91
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	245,028.46	280,884.71	229,825.99
- Investment from national budget	48,918.64	48,918.64	51,220.50
- External financing	196,109.82	231,966.07	178,605.49
Subsidy	79,831.53	85,725.41	98,801.70
Loans	116,278.28	146,240.65	79,803.79
Total HIPC (Ministries)	21,115.00	21,115.00	21,115.00
Total HIPC (Reserves)	1,929.50	2,898.50	2,337.50
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	187,381.68	187,381.68	205,969.99
Total	210,426.18	211,395.18	229,422.49
Total budget, including external financing	406,536.00	443,361.25	408,027.98

MEBA			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	43,994.70	51,323.79	57,067.31
- Wage bill	35,230.75	40,250.80	43,842.11
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	8,763.95	11,072.99	13,225.20
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	39,715.58	42,323.81	42,531.93
- Investment from national budget	5,347.48	8,167.73	8,245.67
- External financing	34,368.11	34,156.08	34,286.26
Subsidy	17,592.35	23,779.68	22,772.77
Loans	16,775.76	10,376.40	11,513.49
Total HIPC	5,675.00	5,675.00	5,675.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	49,342.18	59,491.52	65,312.98
Total	55,017.18	65,166.52	70,987.98
Total budget, including external financing	89,385.29	99,322.59	105,274.24

Ministry of Health			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	29,434.60	35,941.01	40,208.60
- Wage bill	12,202.30	14,813.03	16,134.71
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	17,232.31	21,127.97	24,073.90
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	14,655.72	13,795.09	18,297.54
- Investment from national budget	4,999.54	6,489.99	9,333.95
- External financing	9,656.18	7,305.10	8,963.60
Subsidy	4,237.90	2,767.43	5,244.94
Loans	5,418.28	4,537.66	3,718.66
Total HIPC	5,340.00	5,340.00	5,340.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	34,434.14	42,431.00	49,542.55
Total	39,774.14	47,771.00	54,882.55
Total budget, including external financing	49,430.32	55,076.10	63,846.15

Ministry of Justice			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	2,214.53	2,618.58	2,835.63
- Wage bill	1,394.53	1,591.52	1,678.28
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	820.00	1,027.07	1,157.35
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	1,185.25	3,891.18	2,043.59
- Investment from national budget	1,185.25	1,715.19	2,043.59
- External financing	0.00	2,175.99	2176
Subsidy	0.00	2,175.99	2176
Loans	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total HIPC	340.00	340.00	340.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	3,399.78	4,333.77	4,879.21
Total	3,739.78	4,673.77	5,219.21
Total budget, including external financing	3,739.78	6,849.76	7,395.21

Ministry of Labor and Employment			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	638.53	1,753.27	1,930.09
- Wage bill	404.79	500.27	528.83
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	233.74	1,253.01	1,401.26
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	683.74	1,241.98	475.02
- Investment from national budget	233.74	261.28	166.18
- External financing	450.00	980.70	308.84
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	450.00	980.70	308.84
Total HIPC	680.00	680.00	680.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	872.27	2,014.55	2,096.27
Total	1,552.27	2,694.55	2,776.27
Total budget, including external financing	2,002.27	3,675.25	3,085.11

Ministry of Information			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	2,276.05	3,262.74	3,816.30
- Wage bill	368.83	483.43	509.52
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	1,907.22	2,779.31	3,306.78
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	2,919.40	412.05	3,733.90
- Investment from national budget	275.40	412.05	461.62
- External financing	2,644.00	0.00	0.000
Subsidy	2,644.00	0.00	0.000
Loans	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total HIPC	230.00	230.00	230.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	2,551.45	3,674.79	4,277.92
Total	2,781.45	3,904.79	4,507.92
Total budget, including external financing	5,425.45	3,904.79	4,507.92

Ministry for the Advancement of Women			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	371.43	411.12	470.52
- Wage bill	116.84	146.25	154.08
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	254.58	264.86	316.44
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	122.21	1,476.76	127.82
- Investment from national budget	18.93	1,366.76	0.00
- External financing	103.28	110.00	127.82
Subsidy	103.28	110.00	127.82
Loans	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total HIPC	680.00	680.00	680.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	390.36	1,777.87	470.52
Total	1,070.36	2,457.87	1,150.52
Total budget, including external financing	1,173.64	2,567.87	1,278.34

Ministry of Social Action and Solidarity			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	2,727.25	3,297.04	3,606.64
- Wage bill	1,497.76	1,877.86	1,985.61
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	1,229.49	1,419.18	1,621.03
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	857.07	1,314.69	1,174.62
- Investment from national budget	111.98	175.21	252.47
- External financing	745.09	1,139.48	922.15
Subsidy	745.09	1,139.48	922.15
Loans	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total HIPC	1,140.00	1,140.00	1,140.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	2,839.23	3,472.25	3,859.11
Total	3,979.23	4,612.25	4,999.11
Total budget, including external financing	4,724.33	5,751.73	5,921.26

Ministry of Mines, Quarries, and Energy			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	993.42	1,222.38	1,383.07
- Wage bill	118.94	150.16	157.72
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	874.48	1,072.22	1,225.35
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	4,917.30	5,788.35	5,559.05
- Investment from national budget	139.30	213.35	353.00
- External financing	4,778.00	5,575.00	5,206.05
Subsidy	3,495.00	5,575.00	4,325.51
Loans	1,283.00	0.00	880.55
Total HIPC	450.00	450.00	450.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	1,132.73	1,435.73	1,736.06
Total	1,582.73	1,885.73	2,186.06
Total budget, including external financing	6,360.73	7,460.73	7,392.12

Ministry of Agriculture			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	6,470.56	7,196.26	7,798.59
- Wage bill	4,201.19	4,710.68	4,987.72
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	2,269.37	2,485.58	2,810.87
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	84,601.93	90,267.79	76,433.75
- Investment from national budget	7,014.05	8,324.31	5,773.96
- External financing	77,587.87	81,943.48	71,163.04
Subsidy	31,579.13	21,434.73	21,576.59
Loans	46,008.74	60,508.76	49,586.45
Total HIPC	2,270.00	2,270.00	2,270.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	13,484.61	15,520.57	13,572.55
Total	15,754.61	17,790.57	15,842.55
Total budget, including external financing	93,342.48	99,734.05	87,005.59

Ministry of Animal Resources			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	2,089.46	2,398.65	2,588.46
- Wage bill	1,329.68	1,551.27	1,641.85
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	759.78	847.37	946.61
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	3,812.60	4,145.89	3,764.66
- Investment from national budget	801.84	1,035.28	1,118.50
- External financing	3,010.76	3,110.61	2,646.16
Subsidy	1,051.72	2,056.58	1,301.64
Loans	1,959.04	1,054.03	1,344.52
Total HIPC	1,140.00	1,140.00	1,140.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	2,891.30	3,433.93	3,706.97
Total	4,031.30	4,573.93	4,846.97
Total budget, including external financing	7,042.06	7,684.53	7,493.13

Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	2,602.18	3,433.61	4,006.89
- Wage bill	1,114.21	1,461.26	1,551.46
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	1,487.97	1,972.35	2,455.43
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	52,762.14	77,403.83	44,471.76
- Investment from national budget	10,742.68	14,626.01	12,775.64
- External financing	42,019.46	62,777.82	35,890.24
Subsidy	5,183.00	13,373.00	6,414.62
Loans	36,836.46	49,404.82	29,475.62
Total HIPC	2,040.00	2,040.00	2,040.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	13,344.86	18,059.62	16,782.53
Total	15,384.86	20,099.62	18,822.53
Total budget, including external financing	57,404.32	82,877.44	54,712.77

Ministry of Economy and Development			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	1,370.83	1,951.02	2,140.79
- Wage bill	525.08	596.04	632.53
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	845.75	1,354.99	1,508.27
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	18,012.77	27,720.69	18,705.91
- Investment from national budget	1,443.57	1,975.85	2,360.15
- External financing	16,569.20	25,744.84	12,739.1
Subsidy	9,022.20	9,696.53	6,688.8
Loans	7,547.00	16,048.31	6,050.3
Total HIPC	790.00	790.00	790.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	2,814.40	3,926.88	4,500.94
Total	3,604.40	4,716.88	5,290.94
Total budget, including external financing	20,173.60	30,461.71	18,030.04

Ministry of Security			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	7,129.83	7,967.68	9,296.03
- Wage bill	4,852.19	5,075.73	5,371.70
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	2,277.64	2,891.95	3,924.32
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	567.44	1,290.27	2,111.37
- Investment from national budget	350.78	1,140.27	1,843.22
- External financing	216.67	150.00	268.15
Subsidy	216.67	150.00	268.15
Loans	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total HIPC	340.00	340.00	340.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	7,480.60	9,107.95	11,139.24
Total	7,820.60	9,447.95	11,479.24
Total budget, including external financing	8,037.27	9,597.95	11,747.40

Ministry of Finance and Budget			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	9,534.61	12,235.86	13,771.77
- Wage bill	5,511.67	6,708.29	7,101.16
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	4,022.94	5,527.57	6,670.61
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	2,743.08	3,398.55	5,202.85
- Investment from national budget	1,460.42	2,395.89	3,615.39
- External financing	1,282.66	1,002.66	1,000
Subsidy	1,282.66	1,002.66	1,000
Loans	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total HIPC	0.00	0.00	0.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	10,995.03	14,631.75	17,387.16
Total	10,995.03	14,631.75	17,387.16
Total budget, including external financing	12,277.69	15,634.41	18,387.16

Ministry of Environment and Living Conditions			
<i>Current expenditure</i>	2,430.50	3,450.03	3,828.79
- Wage bill	1,271.46	1,982.25	2,094.31
- Operating expenditure other than wages and excluding debt interest	1,159.04	1,467.77	1,734.48
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	3,208.29	6,413.78	6,192.21
- Investment from national budget	529.75	619.47	2,877.18
- External financing	2,678.54	5,794.31	2,908.07
Subsidy	2,678.54	2,464.33	827
Loans	0.00	3,329.98	2,081.07
Total HIPC	0.00	340.00	340.00
Overall budget, excluding external financing other than HIPC	2,960.25	4,069.50	6,705.97
Total	2,960.25	4,409.50	7,045.97
Total budget, including external financing	5,638.79	10,203.81	9,954.04

Source: SP/PPF; DGEP (DPSSI), August 2004.

ANNEX 5: PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM—SECTORAL PROGRAMS, 2004-2006