

BURKINA FASO

Unity – Progress – Justice

Draft National Development Repository 2021-2025

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SUMMARY

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CTA

AEP	National Agency for Support to the Development of Local Authorities
AEPS	Drinking water supply
AGSE	Simplified drinking water supply
AMBF	General Meeting of State-Owned Enterprises
AMBF	Association of Municipalities of Burkina Faso
YEAR	National Assembly

IYCF	Infant and young child feeding
ODA	Official development assistance
ARBF	Association of Regions of Burkina Faso
AfDB	African Development Bank
BAGREPOLIS	Bagré growth pole
BEEMER	World Bank
CAIMA	Central supply of agricultural inputs and equipment
CAPES	Centre for Economic and Social Policy Analysis
CARFO	National Civil Service Pension Fund
CCA	Administrative Division Centre
CCFV	Village Land Conciliation Commissions
CDN	Nationally Determined Contribution
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
THOSE	Economic and Social Council
CFE	Financial contribution to water
CFV	Village Land Commissions
CMPG	Overall Performance Measurement Framework
CMPR	Regional Performance Measurement Framework
CMPS	Sector Performance Measurement Framework
NOC	National Steering Committee
CNRST	National Centre for Scientific and Technological Research
CNSS	National Social Security Fund
CODESP	State-private sector policy and dialogue framework
CONASUR	National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation
COS	Policy and Oversight Committee
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CRADDT	Regional Planning and Sustainable Development Commissions
CRD	Regional framework for dialogue
CSC	High Council of Communication
CSD	Sectoral framework for dialogue
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
CSPS	Centre for Health and Social Promotion
CTN	National Technical Committee
DGEP	Economy and Planning Branch
DGESS	Directorate-General for Sectoral Studies and Statistics
HPCB	Directorate-General for the Promotion of Social Cohesion
IHL	International humanitarian law
EPBEP	Multiannual budgetary and economic programming document
EA	Expected effect
CIS-PSJDH	Study on the calculation of impact indicators of the justice and human rights sector policy
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
EHCVM	Harmonised survey on living conditions of households
EICVM	Comprehensive survey on living conditions of households

EMC	Ongoing multisectoral survey
OE	National Prospective Study
ERI-ESI	Integrated Regional Survey on Employment and the Informal Sector
ESU	Education in emergencies
FBDES	Burkinabe Fund for Economic and Social Development
FCFA	African Financial Community Franc
FDAL	End of open defecation
FDCT	Cultural and Tourism Development Fund
SDS	Defence and Security Force
FESPACO	Pan-African Film and Television Festival of Ouagadougou
FIE	Environmental Action Fund
FILSAH	Spinning of the Sahel
FMDL	Local Development Mining Fund
FNADDT	Fonds national d'aménagement et de développement durable du territoire
GAR	Results-based management
Gbps	Gigabits per second
IWRM	Integrated water resources management
GT	Working group
HIMO	Labour-intensive
IPA	Automated forecasting instrument
IE	Economic intelligence
INS	National Institute of Statistics and Demography
INSS	Institute of Social Sciences
LNOB	Leave no one Behind
LOADDT	Framework law on land use planning and sustainable development
MAAHM	Ministry of Agriculture, Hydro-Agricultural Development and Mechanization
MATH	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, African Integration and Burkinabè Abroad
MAP	Matrix of priority actions
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCAT	Ministry of Culture, Arts and Tourism
MCRP	Ministry of Communication and Relations with Parliament
MEA	Ministry of Water and Sanitation
MEEVCC	Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate change
MEMC	Ministry of Energy, Mines and Quarries
MENPTD	Ministry of Digital Economy, Posts and Digital transformation
MFSNFAH	Ministry of Women, National Solidarity, Family and Humanitarian Action
MICA	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts
.MID	Ministry of Infrastructure and Opening Up
MINEFID	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development

MINOFA	The Minoterie du Faso
MJDHPC	Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Civic Promotion
MRAH	Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources
MRSIS	Matrix of strategic reforms and structuring investments
MSL	Ministry of Sports and Recreation
MUHV	Ministry of Urban Planning, Housing and Urban Affairs
ND-GAIN	National Climate Change Adaptation Index
ODD	Sustainable Development Goals
ODDH	Observatory for Democracy and Human Rights
ONAPREGECC	National Observatory for the Prevention and Management of Community Conflicts
ONET	National Observatory of the Territorial Economy
NGO	Non-governmental organization
BONE	Strategic Objective
CSOs	Civil society organizations
OUN	National Urban Observatory
PADEL	Support programme for the development of local economies
PAP	Annual Performance Project
PAP-PCSPR/BF	Project to support the promotion of growth poles and regional productive systems in Burkina Faso
PAV	Virtual landing point
PCD	Communal development plan
CHSRP	Community recovery and stabilization project in the Sahel
PDE	Business Development Plan
PDI	Internally displaced persons
NWFP	Non-timber forest products
GDP	Gross domestic product
PLD	Local development plan
PM	Prime Minister
SMB	Small and medium-sized enterprise / Small and medium-sized industry
PNDES	National Economic and Social Development Plan
PNPS	National social protection policy
PPBA	Evaluation for prevention and peacebuilding
PPD	People's Development Programme
PPP	Public-private partnership
PQDP	Five-year plan for popular development
PRD	Regional Development Plan
PRED	Programme for the restructuring of firms in difficulty
PTA	Annual work plan
PTBA	Annual work and budget plan
TFP	Technical and financial partners
PUDTR	Emergency Territorial Development and Resilience Programme
PUS-BF	Emergency Programme for the Sahel - Burkina Faso
RAP	Annual Performance Report
RCCM	Trade and personal property credit register
RGPH	General Population and Housing Census

RND	National Development Repository	
SARAH	Regional Craft Fair	
SBT	Burkinabe Broadcasting Company	
SCADD	Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy	
SDAGE	Master plan for water development and management	
SEN	National Executive Secretariat	
SIAO	Ouagadougou International Handicrafts Fair	
SNADDT	National plan for spatial planning and sustainable development	
CNS	National Culture Week	
SOFITEX	Textile Fibres Company	
SONABEL	Burkinabe National Electricity Company	
SOSUCO	Comoé Sugar Company	
SOTRACO	Transport company of the municipality of Ouagadougou	
SPONG	Permanent Secretariat of Non-Governmental Organizations	
TDRS	Regional spatial planning and sustainable development plan	
RMNCA	Maternal, newborn, child and reproductive health and adolescents	
ST	Technical Secretariat	
TD/TA	County and district courts	
TWITCH	Information and communication technology	
TNT	Digital terrestrial television	
UAS	Union Action Unit	
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union	
GBV	Gender-based violence	
WTP	Volunteers for the Defence of the Fatherland	
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus acquired immunodeficiency	Syndrome
WDI	World Development Indicators	
SEZs	Special Economic Zones	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CHARTER

Respectful of its commitments vis-à-vis international agreements on the environment and sustainable development, Burkina Faso through this Charter displays its firm will to protect the environment and the culture of a green, low-carbon, resilient and inclusive economy in the implementation of the National Development Benchmark (RND).

Thus, the actors of implementation of the RND undertake to:

- Comply with environmental legislation in the implementation of the RND
- Adopt sustainable consumption and production patterns in the execution of the RND;
- Ensure the effectiveness of environmental and social assessments in the implementation of the various sectoral policies, programs, projects, plans and activities of the RND;
- Ensure the proper management of natural and environmental resources;
- Ensure that climate change is taken into account in planning and budgeting at national and local levels;
- Promote good practices that respect the environment in all development sectors;
- Ensure equitable use of natural resources as a guarantee of conflict prevention, exacerbated rivalries and risks of territorial and community fragility;
- Promote clean technologies in production and transformation processes to minimize water and energy consumption, reduce waste and emissions, and protect ecosystems;
- Develop and implement quality standards for consumer products;
- Promote local, participatory, resilient and inclusive environmental democracy through eco-villages and eco-cities;
- Strengthen environmental monitoring and surveillance systems; - Promote social equity in environmental governance.

The environment for man and man for the environment for inclusive economic and social development.

The Prime Minister

Christophe Joseph Marie DABIRE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In its quest to improve the living conditions of its population, Burkina Faso has developed and implemented several development frameworks. The latest is the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) 2016-2020. Implemented in a very difficult security and health context, the PNDES has made it possible to achieve many political, economic and social gains. Despite these achievements, the country still faces several challenges. Thus, despite the decrease in the incidence of poverty from 40.1% in 2014 to 36.2% in 2018, 7 million 300 thousand people out of the 20 million inhabitants of Burkina Faso still live below the poverty line. At the same time, the level of income inequality captured by the GINI inequality index increased from 0.353 in 2014 to 0.38 in 2018. Moreover, poverty reduction has remained low in rural areas, with nine

out of ten poor people living there. In addition, the period of implementation of the PNDES was marked by violent incidents that caused the displacement of many people across the country.

In short, public policies have not been enough to ensure security and peace and to generate a dynamic of wealth creation allowing a consequent improvement in the well-being of Burkinabè, especially those living in rural areas. In addition to exogenous factors (insecurity from the countries of the North Sahel, COVID-19 pandemic), this situation results from structural inadequacies of the national security system, the national production system, the weakness of human capital and national solidarity, and the inadequacies of political, administrative and economic governance.

In view of the shortcomings and to enhance the potential that exists in terms of production in the agricultural, industrial, commercial and social development sectors, the RND 2021-2025 has identified the following major challenges to be met: (i) strengthening the country's resilience, peace and social cohesion, (ii) consolidating human capital development, (iii) improving governance; (iv) deepening the transformation of the national economy and (v) improving the financing of the economy and the implementation of public policies.

To meet these challenges, the National Development Framework (RND) 2021-2025 proposes to reconcile the objectives of transforming economic, demographic and social structures with the difficulties of the context; reduce inequalities and sustainably improve the well-being of populations, in a context of security and health crises and the risk of erosion of social cohesion.

Regarding the foundations, the RND 2021-2025 is based, in particular, on the 10 projects defined by the presidential program **"Together and in motion with the people, reforming the State, public administration to guarantee security, stability and strengthen the economic resilience of Burkina Faso"**, sectoral policies, the National Prospective Study (ENP) Burkina 2025, the National Plan for Planning and Sustainable Development of the Territory (SNADDT), the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, containing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Community Strategic Framework.

The overall objective of the RND 2021-2025 is to "restore security and peace, strengthen the resilience of the nation and structurally transform the Burkinabe economy, for strong, inclusive and sustainable growth".

The RND is built around the following four strategic axes:

- Axis 1: Strengthening resilience, security, social cohesion and peace;
- Axis 2: Deepening institutional reforms and modernizing public administration;
- Axis 3: Consolidate the development of human capital and national solidarity;
- Axis 4: Boosting promising sectors for the economy and jobs.

At a strategic level, the RND plans to act at all levels to strengthen security, prevent and consolidate peace and social cohesion. As such, it plans to better integrate security into design and implementation and to strengthen the involvement of populations in

development processes by giving greater impetus to endogenous development instruments. On this basis, it plans to strengthen the transformation of the economy by activating the following levers:

- raising productivity in the agro-sylvo-pastoral-fisheries and wildlife sector;
- the development of small and medium-sized manufacturing industries, based on the processing of local products;
- export diversification;
- accelerating the demographic transition in order to rapidly reap the benefits of the demographic dividend.

The expected impacts of the RND 2021-2025 are: (i) strengthening peace, security, social cohesion and resilience of the country; (ii) the consolidation of democracy and the improvement of the effectiveness of political, administrative, economic, financial, local and environmental governance; (iii) raising the level of education and training, adapting them to the needs of the economy, while increasing by an average of 9% per year, the number of TVET students in school enrolments; (iv) the creation of an average of 50,000 decent jobs per year for youth and women; (v) reducing the poverty rate from 41.4% in 2018 to less than 35% in 2025 and (vi) modernizing, diversifying and revitalizing the production system, generating an average annual GDP growth rate of 7.1%.

The overall cost of implementing the RND is estimated at CFAF 19,030.7 billion, or an average annual cost of CFAF 3,806.14 billion. Investment expenditure (including capital transfers) represents 34.7%, or a total envelope of 6,608.1 billion CFA francs. The additional financing requirement is CFAF 5,328.8 billion, corresponding to 28.0 per cent of the total cost of the plan.

The main risks at national, sub-regional and international level that could jeopardize the achievement of the ambitions of the RND 2021-2025 and for which mitigation or avoidance measures should be developed are: (i) the erosion of social cohesion and peace, (ii) socio-political instability, (iii) the occurrence of health crises, (iv) underfunding of policies, (v) worsening insecurity, and (vi) climatic hazards.

INTRODUCTION

For the continuous improvement of the socio-economic situation of its population, Burkina Faso has developed and implemented several development frameworks, the latest of which is the National Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020. Despite the many gains made, the country still faces several major challenges. Comparative results from the continuous multi-sectoral surveys of 2014 and 2018 reveal indicators of income poverty below expectations. Indeed, 36.2% of the population, or 7.3 million people lived below the poverty line in 2018, compared to 40.1% in 2014. This 3.9 percentage point decline in poverty incidence was not accompanied by a decline in inequality. The GINI income inequality index increased from 0.353 in 2014 to 0.38 in 2018 and the decline in rural poverty remained modest, from 47.7% in 2014 to 44.6% in 2018, while in urban areas, the incidence of poverty increased from 13.7% in 2014 to 10.0% in 2018. Rural areas remain the most affected by poverty, with nine out of ten poor people living there and disparities between regions remaining high.

In short, public policies have not been able to create the real dynamics of wealth creation necessary for the consequent improvement of the well-being of Burkinabè. This situation is explained by the combination of several exogenous and endogenous factors such as social upheaval, the deterioration of the security situation and more recently, the outbreak of the Coronavirus disease pandemic, which have greatly hampered development efforts.

To meet these challenges, the RND 2021-2025 is part of the continuation of the transformation of economic, demographic and social structures allowing the reduction of inequalities and the impetus for a sustainable improvement in the well-being of populations, particularly those living in rural areas. Also, this framework, which was developed in a particularly difficult security and health context, intends to build its ambitions on the basis of lessons learned from previous standards. Thus, it capitalizes on the lessons learned from earlier, more distant reference frameworks, such as the 1960-1962, 1963-1967, 1967-1970, 1971 (Interim Plan), the 1972-1976 and 1977-1981 plans, the People's Development Programme (PPD) 1984-1985 and the Five-Year Popular Development Plan (PQDP) 1986-1990. On the other hand, it endorses the lessons learned from the implementation of the global public policy frameworks of the last two decades, namely: the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2000-2010, the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD) 2011-2015 and the PNDES 2016-2020.

In view of the current impact of the security and health contexts on the macroeconomic framework and the expectations not met by the first cycle of the PNDES, a strategic and realistic approach is required for the 2021-2025 RND. This approach will combine strategic choices of reforms and structuring investments and a pragmatic approach in the conduct of public policies in order to strengthen the promotion of entrepreneurship and the emergence of private enterprise. It is also in line with the 10 projects defined by the presidential program **"Together and in motion with the people, reform the State, public administration to guarantee security, stability and strengthen the economic resilience of Burkina Faso"**. The RND 2021-2025 draws its foundations from the Burkina 2025 National Prospective Study (ENP), the implementation review of the 2016-2020 PNDES, sectoral policies and the presidential program for the five-year period

2021-2025. These national foundations are complemented by the orientations of the National Plan for Territorial Planning and Sustainable Development (SNADDT), the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, containing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the Community Strategic Framework of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The 2021-2025 NDR also draws its raw material from: (i) the capitalization study of the first three years of implementation of the 2016-2020 NDP; (ii) the independent evaluation of the first 3 years of implementation of the 2016-2020 PNDES; (iii) the synthesis of recent studies conducted by the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) on Burkina Faso; (iv) the study on the analysis of the root or endogenous causes of conflicts and the impact of insecurity on the implementation of the PNDES 2016-2020 within the framework of the United Nations Evaluation, Prevention and Peacebuilding Initiative and (v) the strategic environmental assessment of the RND 2021-2025.

Finally, the RND 2021-2025 is informed by the contributions of the consultations of the following entities, around their contributions to the definition of economic, social and national development priorities over the period 2021-2025: (i) the Presidency of Faso; (ii) the Economic and Social Council (ESC); (iii) the High Council of Communication (CSC); (iv) the Mediator of Faso; (v) the Court of Auditors; (vi) Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); (vii) rural organizations; (viii) youth organisations and movements; (ix) the Union Action Unit (UAS); (x) religious and customary authorities; (xi) the umbrella bodies of local authorities; (xii) the private sector; (xiii) Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) and (ix) the Superior Council of the Judiciary. In addition to the above contributions, each of the 13 Regional Dialogue Frameworks as well as the 14 Sectoral Dialogue Frameworks contributed with the production of a report and the organization of a Consultative Framework session devoted to the consideration and adoption of the report.

The process of formulating the National Development Framework was conducted in a participatory and inclusive manner, under the leadership of the Government formalized by Order No. 2020-0028/PM/CAB of 1 June 2020 on the creation, attributions, organization and functioning of the RND 2021-2025 development mechanism. At the end of this decree, the development process of the RND 2021-2025 is conducted under the supervision of a Steering and Supervision Committee (COS) which relies on a Technical Committee, thematic commissions, a technical secretariat, specialized groups and a drafting team. The COS is under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister and the vice-presidency of the Minister of Economy, Finance and Development. Members of the SOC include ministers, presidents of sectoral dialogue frameworks and presidents of institutions representing the private sector, CSOs including an NGO working in humanitarian action, local authorities (AMBF, ARBF) and TFPs.

The four thematic commissions were responsible for analysing the following themes: "Peace, security, humanitarian action and development"; "Human Capital Development"; "Reform of institutions and modernization of the administration"; "Transforming the economy". As for the specialized groups, their work focused respectively on: (i) remuneration and productivity in public administration; (ii) strategic communication; (iii) monitoring and evaluation and capitalization; (iv) demography and development; (v) budget framework, public investment and financing; (vi) macroeconomic framing; (vii) decentralization and (viii) spatial planning.

The Technical Secretariat ensured the technical coordination of the development process of the RND 2021-2025, through the execution of the secretariat activities of the COS, the drafting of the scoping document for the development of the RND 2021-2025, the synthesis of the contributions of the thematic commissions, the facilitation of the work of the specialized groups and the animation of the drafting team. The drafting team was made up of members from the structures in charge of planning, monitoring and evaluation in the sectoral ministries, the CEDRES of Thomas Sankara University, the Institute of Social Sciences (INSS) of the CNRST, the CAPES, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the SPONG and the Burkinabe Red Cross. Resource persons composed of national experts, special advisers to the President of Faso, representatives of the Presidential Programme Monitoring Office and the Tony Blair Institute project which carries out the Integrated Human Capital Development Strategy assisted the drafting team in its mission, in accordance with Article No. 8 of Order No. 2020-029/PM/CAG establishing, attributions, organization and functioning of the drafting team of the National Development Repository 2021-2025. The team drafted the 2021-2025 RND Strategic Guidance Note and the different versions of the 2021-2025 RND draft document.

Finally, the development process of the RND 2021-2025 benefited from capacity-building seminars for members of the drafting team on the consideration of sustainability and green growth issues in the new national development policy, on the principle of "Leave no one behind (LNOB)" as well as introductory communications on (i) the link between the national security policy and the RND 2021-2025; (ii) the guidelines for taking gender and sustainable development into account in the RND 2021-2025; (iii) the example of an endogenous development model, in this case the South Korean economic development model and (iv) the orientations of the sustainable development strategy.

The RND 2021-2025 is the culmination of a participatory process that reflects the aspirations of Burkinabè for the next five years; aspirations validated at the national conference held on May 25 and 26, 2021. Similarly, on the technical level, the document of the RND 2021-2025 was validated by the National Commission for Planning and Development, meeting in extraordinary session on June 24, 2021 before its adoption on July 2, 2021 by the Steering and Supervision Committee of its development mechanism. It is structured in three main parts, namely: (i) diagnostic analysis of the economic and social situation; (ii) the 2021-2025 economic and social development strategy and (iii) the implementation, monitoring and evaluation provisions.

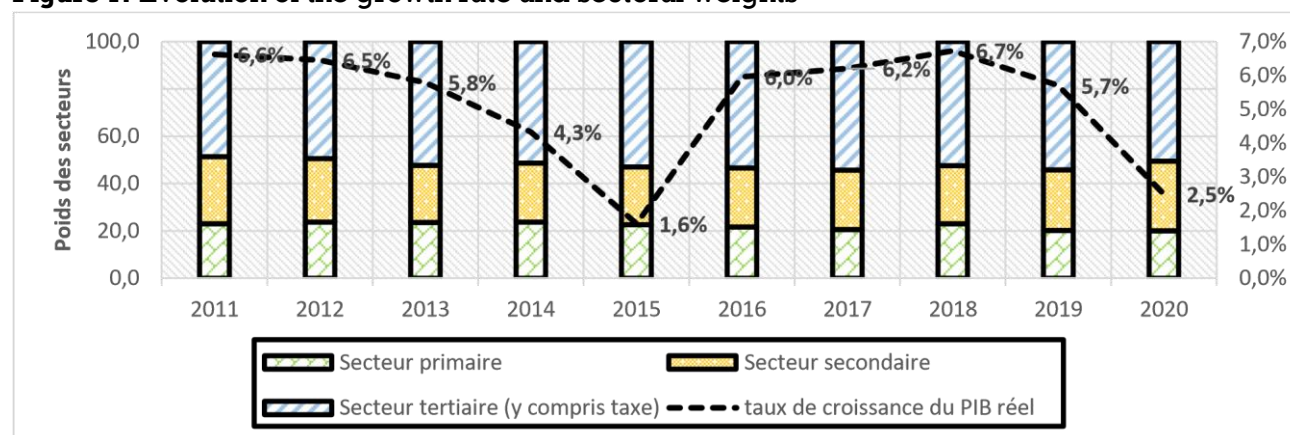
I. DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION

Despite a difficult context of implementation of public action, the policies operationalized within the framework of the National Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020 have made it possible to make gains in the areas of economic and social development, governance, resilience and peace. However, these achievements still need to be strengthened, because the policies implemented have not made it possible to resolve all the shortcomings and challenges facing Burkinabe society.

1.1. AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DYNAMIC LEADING TO A DECLINE IN POVERTY WITH A PERSISTENCE OF INEQUALITIES

After a sharp deceleration observed between 2011 and 2015, the national economy recovered significantly between 2016 and 2019 before contracting in 2020, due to the internal economic situation marked by the persistence of terrorist attacks, social unrest and, externally, by the crisis linked to the COVID-19 pandemic. Gross domestic product (GDP) growth averaged 6.2 percent between 2016 and 2019, before declining to 2.5 percent in 2020, when almost all economies experienced deep recessions.

Figure 1: Evolution of the growth rate and sectoral weights



80,0

Source: EPB, IPA March 2021

Despite the occurrence of terrorist attacks between 2016 and 2019 (Chart 1), the incidence of poverty has declined significantly.

Between 2009 and 2018, the incidence of poverty fell by 10.5 percentage points, from 46.7 percent in 2009 to 40.17 percent in 2014 before settling at 36.2 percent in 2018, according to data from the continuous multisectoral survey. Moreover, the decline in the incidence of poverty has not been accompanied by a reduction in inequality, as the GINI inequality index has increased from 0.35 in 2014 to 0.38 in 2018.

By place of residence, poverty fell by more than half in urban areas, reaching 10% in 2018 compared to 25.2% in 2009. On the other hand, the decline in poverty was less significant in rural areas, standing at 44.6% in 2018 against 52.8% in 2009. In addition, according to data from the Harmonized Survey¹ on Household Living Conditions, conducted in 2018, the average poverty rate of regions where the incidence of poverty² is higher than the national average (41.4%) stood at 53%, an excess of poverty of 12 points. It is respectively 70.9% in the North and 60.8% in the Centre-North, regions with the highest incidence of poverty.

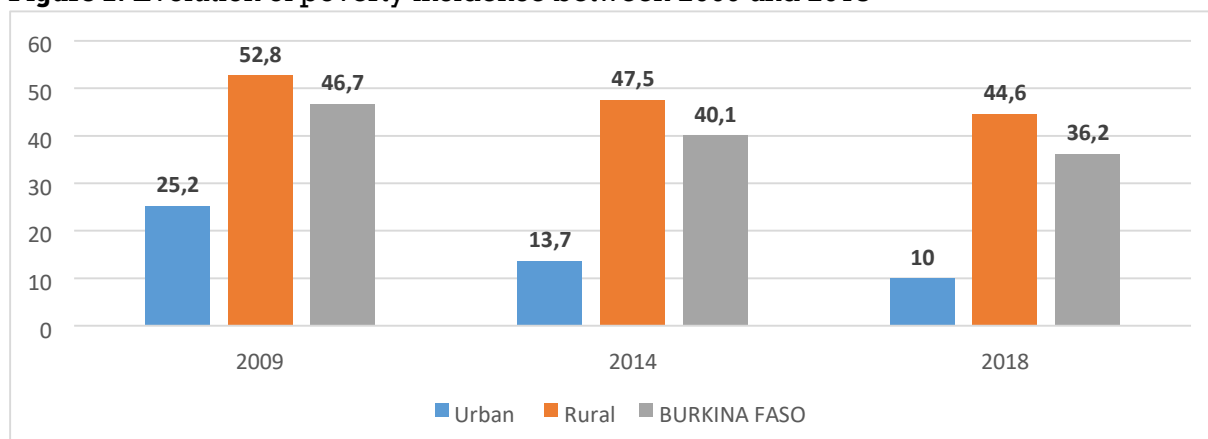
This situation shows that, despite the reduction in poverty at the national level, there are significant disparities between sectors and regions and highlights the need to better

¹ According to the methodology of this survey, which differs from that of the Continuous Multisectoral Survey (EMC), the poverty line is CFAF 194,629 per capita per year, compared with CFAF 173,760 per capita per year for the EMC poverty line.

² Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-East, Centre-North, Centre-West, East, North, Sahel and South-West.

orient economic and social policy measures towards rural areas and regions in order to have a greater impact on improving the well-being of populations.

Figure 2: Evolution of poverty incidence between 2009 and 2018



Source : IIAC 2009, EMC 2014 and 2018

The results presented above are the result of the many gains made in terms of governance, the development of human capital and the dynamism of the economy.

However, progress in the period 2016-2020 has been strongly hampered by the phenomenon of corruption as well as the security crisis, social movements, the health crisis linked to the COVID-19 pandemic and the persistence of climatic hazards. This new context has imposed major challenges on Burkina Faso for its harmonious development.

1.2. RESILIENCE, SECURITY, PEACE AND SOCIAL COHESION TO BE STRENGTHENED

Since 2015, the country has been facing an acute security crisis whose immediate causes result from violent extremism in the Sahel and political crises in the countries of the sub-region. The security crisis in Burkina Faso is also explained by endogenous factors on which it has tended to take root in recent years. These are mainly the vulnerability of populations and certain communities to radicalization and terrorism, the weakness of the country's security apparatus, the erosion of social cohesion and the rise of incivility.

1.2.1. Vulnerability to radicalization and violent extremism

The vulnerability of populations and communities to violent extremism is caused, among other things, by the low education of populations in citizenship and patriotism, in the weak presence of the State on the national territory, in the exposure of young people to narcotics and drugs and in the stigmatization of certain population groups.

In addition to these initial factors of vulnerability, there are economic factors that also fuel the risk of a slide into violence. These are mainly the economic vulnerability of populations, especially young people, the imbalance of regional development, inequalities and inequities in access to natural resources and the low involvement of populations, especially rural populations, in political, economic and social processes.

In addition, the high number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) of 1 218 754 IDPs as of 30 April 2021 is now a major source of vulnerability to violent extremism.

The major challenges to be met in order to reduce the vulnerability of populations to the risk of falling into violence are: (i) educating populations, especially young people, in citizenship, patriotism and the culture of peace; (ii) the fight against trafficking and consumption of drugs and narcotics; (iii) combating the stigmatization of certain groups; (iv) the reduction of imbalances in the development of regions and inequities in people's access to natural resources; (v) economic empowerment of youth and women; (vi) the involvement of populations, especially rural populations, in political, economic and social processes; (vii) the recovery and socio-economic reintegration of IDPs while avoiding discrimination between them and host populations, and (viii) strengthening the social safety net.

1.2.2. A weakness of the security system

Since 2015, Burkina Faso has been going through a security crisis closely linked to the activity of armed extremist groups in the tri-border area (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger). This security crisis, initially characterized by attacks against state symbols, then became more complex from 2018 with targeted attacks against civilian populations. This new dimension of the security crisis has been superimposed on pre-existing tensions exposing the country to risks of erosion of social cohesion. These tensions pit ethnic and socio-professional communities against each other over access to or exploitation of natural resources and/or political or religious differences. The result has been a widespread humanitarian crisis, with more than one million Burkinabè internally displaced and an estimated 3.5 million citizens in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.

Faced with this security situation that has affected Burkina Faso and the Sahel sub-region since 2015, the Government undertook, with the support of its partners, an "Evaluation for Prevention and Peacebuilding (EPCP)" in July 2019. The first phase of the EPCP, completed in December 2019, resulted in a Matrix of Priority Actions (MAP), whose objective was to identify urgent priorities to be addressed for prevention and peacebuilding for the benefit of the populations of the Sahel Emergency Programme intervention area in Burkina Faso (PUS-BF). Efforts have also been made to strengthen the country's security network and the resources of the Defence and Security Forces (FDS). In this sense, the rate of coverage of the territory in operational security services increased from 56.8% in 2015 to 69.2% in 2020, the ratio of security agents to population was 1 agent per 678 inhabitants against 1 per 948 inhabitants in 2015 for a standard of 1 agent per 400 inhabitants. Despite these efforts, Burkina Faso continues to face weaknesses related to the coordination of security policies in the countries of the subregion. It is also confronted, at the domestic level, with organizational, institutional and operational difficulties of the SDF as well as their absence in places and the low representation of the State in some localities of the country.

In short, the challenges to be met in order to ensure adequate security of the country and its populations relate to: (i) strengthening the presence of the State, the SDF throughout the national territory; (ii) strengthening the link between the SDF and the population; (iii) strengthening the organizational, logistical and operational capacities of the SDF; (iv) strengthening community security initiatives; (v) strengthening the presence of the

public administration in the territory and (vi) improving regional and international cooperation in defence and security.

1.2.3. A crumbling of social cohesion and peace

One of the factors contributing to the entrenchment and development of terrorism in the country is the erosion of social cohesion. This decline in social cohesion in a country once recognized as a haven of peace, tolerance and harmony results from the following causes: (i) the inadequacy of agrarian and land policies and their management; (ii) inadequacies in the management of customary and religious affairs, leading to conflict; (iii) inadequacies in political practice and governance that lead to political violence; (iv) the inadequacy of the administration of republican justice and the lack of respect for human rights; (v) violence in people's communications; (vi) the erosion of traditional values promoting social cohesion; (vii) the rise of religious intolerance, its exacerbation in some localities and the weak supervision of religious freedoms and (viii) the weak consideration of gender in certain approaches to conflict management.

In view of these observations, the challenges to be met in order to consolidate peace, social cohesion and national harmony are: (i) the adaptation of agrarian and land policies and their management in order to ensure equitable access to this resource; (ii) improving the governance of religious and customary affairs; (iii) improving the governance of policy practices; (iv) strengthening justice and human rights for greater equity and rapid access; (v) promotion of traditional values of social cohesion and non-violent communication; (vi) education for peace and citizenship; (vii) managing the increasing urbanisation of cities hosting IDPs.

1.3. POLITICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE TO IMPROVE

Despite the gains made in political, administrative, economic and local governance during the period 2016-2020, significant challenges remain in each of these areas of governance.

1.3.1. Political governance to be consolidated

In terms of political governance, the 2016-2020 five-year period has made progress in terms of democracy, justice and human rights.

The momentum to strengthen democracy was consolidated with the timely holding of presidential and legislative elections in 2020, despite a difficult context. In addition, the implementation of certain reforms has made it possible (i) to broaden referendum and electoral consultations to include the participation of Burkinabè from abroad; (ii) strengthening Parliament's oversight of the Executive; (iii) strengthening high-level political dialogue and (iv) strengthening the culture of accountability of public authorities and citizen monitoring.

At the judicial level, the separation of executive and judicial powers affirmed in the Constitution was consolidated during the political transition from 2014 to 2015 and

during the period from 2016 to 2020. Also, since 2016, the presidency of the Superior Council of the Judiciary falls to the First President of the Court of Cassation and no longer to the President of Faso, thus consecrating the strengthening of the independence of the judiciary. Progress also concerns the creation of specialized judicial units, the reform of the judicial organization, the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, as well as the operationalization of the Judicial Assistance Fund. In addition, the gradual upgrading of penitentiary institutions and the strengthening of the humanization of these institutions have been areas of progress.

In the field of human rights, among the most important achievements are the strengthening of the capacities of the various socio-professional categories in human rights, the care of internally displaced persons due to insecurity and the implementation of 92% of the recommendations of the second cycle of the universal periodic evaluation.

Despite these important achievements, constraints remain and hinder the country's progress towards improving the exercise of democracy, justice and human rights.

Indeed, the deepening of democracy is limited by the continuation of the elections of presidents of the councils of local authorities by indirect suffrage, the low participation of citizens in electoral elections as well as the low quality of this participation and the weak capacities of Faso's institutions to promote a new social pact.

In the area of justice and human rights, constraints relate to the weakness of material and human capacity to expand access, improve the quality of services and monitor their operation, improve the rate of recovery of judicial fines, improve the enforcement of court decisions and increase the scope and scale of humanization actions in prisons.

In view of the weaknesses presented above, the challenges to be met in the field of political governance are: (i) the introduction of direct universal suffrage as a method of appointing the presidents of the executives of the councils of local authorities; (ii) the adoption of a new Constitution to lay the foundations for a new institutional foundation and a new social pact; (iii) increasing and improving voter turnout; (iv) strengthening the capacity and improving the effectiveness of democracy oversight institutions; (v) improving the functioning of judicial services; (vi) improving access to justice; (vii) the strengthening of the Superior Council of the Judiciary; (viii) improvement of conditions of detention in prisons and (ix) respect for human rights.

1.3.2. Administrative governance to be strengthened

The management of the administration has made progress, including the digitalization of the recruitment process for public officials, the speed in processing the career management of public officials. Indeed, in 2019, 69.1% of career management acts of public officials were processed on time compared to only 8.2% in 2016. Progress in administrative management has also been marked by the adoption of legislative and regulatory texts on the management of human resources in the public administration, the development of human resources management tools, the development of tools for managing and evaluating the performance of public structures.

However, the Burkinabe public administration faces constraints such as institutional instability, overlapping responsibilities of certain ministries and institutions, inequities in the treatment of agents leading to the resurgence of social movements, unproductive social dialogue, insufficient coordination between deconcentration and decentralization, politicization of the civil service and lack of respect for ethics. the low deconcentration of essential services to users such as civil registration as well as the weakness of the technical, material and human capacities of some key administrations.

Therefore, the challenges of developing a modern public administration, a catalyst for development, are: (i) the rationalization of administrative institutions and structures; (ii) strengthening social dialogue within public administration; (iii) further improvement of human resources management and promotion of managers on the basis of merit; (iv) the promotion of ethics and professional conduct in the management of public affairs; (v) strengthening the deconcentration of services; (vi) the promotion of secure e-government; (vii) the enhancement of the technical, material and human capacities of the administration; (viii) improving the population's access to accurate information.

1.3.3. Economic governance and the promotion of regional and international cooperation to be improved

Economic governance and the promotion of regional and international cooperation have also been areas of progress. In terms of development management, the main achievements have concerned: (i) the supervision of the steering of the economy by Laws No. 034-2018/AN of 27 July 2018 and No. 024-2018/AN of 28 May 2018, respectively on steering and management of development and orientation on the planning and sustainable development of the territory; (ii) the development of forward-looking land management instruments and global, sectoral and local strategic planning instruments; (iii) strengthening tax revenue mobilization through the modernization of tax collection tools; (iv) streamlining the management bodies of development projects and programmes; (v) the changeover to the programme budget as a mode of public expenditure management and (vi) the strengthening of the partnership with NGOs.

The main achievements in economic governance are also measured by the diversification of development financing instruments, such as the Caisse des dépôts et consignations, the Agricultural Bank of Faso, agricultural insurance, the Burkina Startup and Agrinova programmes launched by the Burkinabe Fund for Economic and Social Development (FBDES), the Agricultural Development Fund, the Guarantee Fund for the Renewal of the Heavy Vehicle Fleet, the National Fund for Inclusive Finance and the Special Road Fund. Similarly, mining resources are set to constitute an important lever for the development of local authorities with the operationalization of the Local Development Mining Fund (FMDL). Other achievements include the expansion of the range of business promotion instruments and the renewal of business climate monitoring frameworks.

In terms of regional and international cooperation, the achievements relate to the renewal of the bodies of the Higher Council of Burkinabè abroad, the holding of the national forum of the diaspora with a view to improving its contribution to development

actions, the signing of treaties and cooperation agreements with countries such as the United States of America and the People's Republic of China.

Despite these achievements, economic governance remains affected by constraints, the most important of which are: (i) the partial application of the provisions of the programme budget in the management of public expenditure as well as the mismatch between the opportunities offered by the budget management method and the standard organizational chart of ministerial departments; (ii) the high weight of wage costs in the State budget; (iii) the multiplicity of unexploited tax loopholes; (iv) the persistence of corruption, fraud and tax evasion; (v) the slight improvement in the business environment; (vi) the slow development of growth poles.

In terms of regional and international cooperation, the main constraints relate to the low participation of Burkinabè abroad in the country's development actions, the weak coordination of development cooperation interventions, the absence of a national strategy for regional and international cooperation and the inadequacy of the country's diplomatic map.

Accordingly, the challenges to strengthen economic governance relate to: (i) improving the implementation of the programme budget; (ii) the reduction of the burden of State wage costs; (iii) broadening the tax base and increasing the tax yield; (iv) improving the business environment; (v) reducing fraud, tax evasion and corruption; (vi) effective spatial planning and the development of growth poles to make them real levers of economic and social progress.

With regard to the promotion of regional and international cooperation for development, the main challenges are: (i) increasing the participation of Burkinabè from abroad in the country's development; (ii) rationalization of the country's diplomatic map; (iii) the development of a national strategy for regional and international cooperation ;(iv) the strengthening of the coordination of development cooperation interventions and (v) the definition of a strategy or a formal mechanism for promoting economic diplomacy.

1.3.4. Local governance and decentralization to be overhauled

In the areas of spatial planning, local governance and decentralization, new texts and reference documents on decentralization have been adopted. Thus, under the heading of spatial planning, can be noted as acquired, the updating and adoption of the SNADDT according to Decree No. 2017-

0170/PRES/PM/MINEFID of 29 March 2017; the establishment of Regional Commissions for Regional Planning and Sustainable Development of Territory (CRADDT); the adoption of Law No. 024-2018/AN of 28 May 2018 on the Framework Law on Regional Planning and Sustainable Development (LOADDT) and the creation and management of the National Observatory of the Territorial Economy (ONET).

In terms of local governance, more than a dozen ministries have increased the level of deconcentration of their services. In addition, with the operationalization of the Local Development Mining Fund, the investment capacity of local authorities has increased significantly.

However, constraints remain and affect development, local governance and spatial planning. Among these constraints, the most important are: (i) the low level of transfer of resources from the State budget to local authorities and the multiplicity of financing channels for decentralization despite the mandate to channel all funding within the National Agency for Support to the Development of Local Authorities (ADCT), formerly the Permanent Fund for the Development of Local Authorities (FPDCT); (ii) the persistence of the deficit in the deconcentration of the administration and the weak capacity of the decentralised structures to provide technical support for the effective and efficient management of resources for local development; (iii) the absence of a real strategy for the development of secondary cities; (iv) weak harmonization and coordination of investments at the level of local authorities; (v) insufficient ownership of the SNADDT guidelines and their implementation by the actors and (vi) the persistence of regional disparities.

From the above, the following challenges emerge for the impetus of local governance and a more dynamic development of local authorities: (i) the reduction of the deficit of deconcentration of the administration and the strengthening of the capacities of decentralized structures; (ii) the reform of the financing mechanism for decentralisation with a view to improving the financial autonomy of local and regional authorities, including the implementation of the ADCT's mandate as a single financing channel; (iii) the design and implementation of a vigorous strategy for the development of secondary cities; (iv) control of the boundaries of the territory and improvement of the involvement of local authorities in the security approach; (v) the development of the exercise of local public project management and the promotion of public-private partnerships, with a view to improving the local economic development strategy; (vi) the beginning of a coherent urban development process throughout the national territory; (vii) strengthening governance, cooperation and financing of spatial planning; (viii) the reduction of inter- and intra-regional disparities with a view to improving the attractiveness of territories and finally (ix) improving the transfer of competences and financial resources to local authorities.

1.4. HUMAN CAPITAL TO BE STRENGTHENED AND ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF THE ECONOMY

The implementation of human capital development policies has led to significant progress in health, education and training, higher education and research. Progress has also included the provision of drinking water and sanitation, the improvement of the living environment and the environment, access to clean energy and the promotion of decent employment, social protection and gender.

However, certain constraints continue to affect the pace of this progress, so that in each of the areas of human capital development, significant challenges remain.

1.4.1. A health system to improve for greater efficiency

Despite the progress made in the construction and equipment of health facilities, the provision of these health facilities for health personnel, and the reduction of the costs of maternal and child health services through the introduction of free care, the Burkinabe health system is still faced with the persistence of constraints such as: (i) weak disease

prevention mechanisms; (ii) the low physical and financial accessibility of a large number of people to health centres; (iii) the small number and quality of health personnel and their unequal geographical distribution; (iv) insufficient management of free care for pregnant women and children under 5 years of age; (v) the persistently high levels of maternal, neonatal and infant mortality; (vi) high intra-hospital mortality; (vii) malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency in children; (viii) the high birth rate and (ix) the low capacity to deal with health emergencies, pandemics and epidemics.

In order to promote universal access to quality health services, it is important to address the challenges related to: (i) strengthening disease prevention mechanisms; (ii) strengthening health infrastructure and equipment; (iii) strengthening human capacity and governance of the health system; (iv) improving maternal and child health care; (v) the promotion of good food and nutritional practices; (vi) the acceleration of the demographic transition; (vii) health preparedness and response to COVID-19 and other health crises.

1.4.2. A value-bearing education system to be adapted to the needs of the economy

The reforms and actions undertaken in the field of education and training have not yet made it possible to achieve the desired transformation of the national education system, which remains generalist and less adapted to the needs of the labour market.

The provision of pre-primary education remains very low and mainly dominated by the private sector, with costs that are not very accessible to households and poorly controlled. The quality of basic education still needs to be improved. In addition, Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) remains poorly organised and poorly adapted to the needs of the labour market. In addition, its weight in the education system continues to decline, with large regional and gender disparities, especially in terms of access. The post-primary, secondary and higher education levels are mainly based on a generalist system, which is not very inclusive and does not focus on valuing learning outcomes. Despite the increase in enrolment in TVET, their share of total enrolment at post-primary, secondary and tertiary levels increased from 3.4% in 2015 to 2.92% in 2018; The proportion of people aged 15 and over receiving vocational training remains low (14.1% in 2020). In addition, the education system faces difficulties related to the closure of schools in areas with a high security challenge.

Moreover, higher education has not yet emerged from the crisis that is undermining the university calendar. As for the continuing education of young people, it still faces the following shortcomings: (i) weak structuring; (ii) poor access of boys and girls to non-formal or continuing education; (iii) the poor coverage of municipalities in socio-educational infrastructures equipped for the benefit of young people and (iv) the weak promotion of digital technology in the education system.

From the above, the challenges of the education system are as follows: (i) improving access to and quality of basic education; (ii) increasing the supply and quality of TVET and reducing disparities; (iii) improving access to and quality of secondary and higher education; (iv) the reform of primary, post-primary, secondary and higher education to adapt them to the needs of the structural transformation of the economy; (v) strengthening the human and material capacities of the education system; (vi) effective

implementation of the National Education in Emergencies Strategy; (vi) improving access to and quality of technical, vocational and apprenticeship training; (vii) improving the governance of the education system at all levels; (viii) the promotion of lifelong education for young people; (ix) strengthening the provision of social services to pupils; (x) the promotion of the culture of citizenship for responsible and socially engaged youth; and (xi) improving the quality and increasing the number of school and university infrastructures.

1.4.3. A research and innovation system to be developed

In terms of scientific, technological and innovation research, the major achievements of recent public policies have concerned the strengthening of the institutional framework and planning instruments for research, infrastructure and equipment, and the increase in scientific production and innovation.

Despite these achievements, the development of scientific, technological and innovation research is facing the following constraints: (i) the obsolescence and inadequacy of research and innovation infrastructures and equipment; (ii) insufficient human research and innovation capacities; (iii) the low level of funding for research and innovation; (iv) low awareness of the impact of research and innovation results on the socio-economic development of the country and (v) low exploitation of research and innovation results.

For the development of the research and innovation system, the following challenges will need to be addressed: (i) strengthening research, innovation and human capacity infrastructures; (ii) increasing public and private funding for research and (iii) strengthening the exploitation of research results, inventions and innovations.

1.4.4. Productive employment, decent work and social protection to be promoted especially for young people and women

The major achievements of the employment, decent work and social protection policies carried out from 2016 to 2020 were, among others, the strengthening of the dynamic of job creation, with a total of 284,811 formal jobs, including 114,847 decent jobs between 2016 and 2018, the decrease in the average number of violations of labour legislation per controlled establishment, which fell from 64.6% in 2017 to 52.3% in 2018, the promotion of social dialogue, through the holding of relevant consultation frameworks and the construction of new labour exchanges.

With regard to social protection, the main achievements relate to the average annual increase of 6.93% in the number of workers registered with the CNSS and CARFO over the period 2016-2019, the reduction in the number of accidents at work, which rose from 6,063 in 2016 to 2,255 in 2019, the creation of the National Universal Health Insurance Fund, which has already taken care of nearly 70,000 people in 2020, the creation of mutual insurance companies that assist more than 117,000 people. There has also been an improvement in the legal framework for child protection and an increase in the number of vulnerable children in care, elderly and marginalized persons receiving integrated care and an increase in the proportion of persons with disabilities in care and the existence of social safety net programmes for the benefit of the poorest and most vulnerable. In addition, the number of communal social services increased from 49 in 2016 to 239 in 2020, the existence of tools for operationalizing the National Social

Protection Policy (PNPS), the availability of a database of vulnerable households and persons in 118 communes, the implementation of social transfers and the provision of social assistance services to vulnerable groups.

Despite this progress, the promotion of productive employment, decent work and social protection continues to face the following constraints: (i) the low level of employability and entrepreneurial culture of youth and women; (ii) the informal nature of youth and women's entrepreneurship; (iii) the low level of funding for youth and women's self-employment initiatives; (iv) the lack of opportunities for socio-professional integration; (v) weak incentives for private sector development and entrepreneurship, especially for youth and women; (vi) inadequacies in the institutional, legislative, regulatory and operational framework for the promotion of decent work; (vii) the inadequacy of the culture of social dialogue; (viii) insufficient management of social protection and national solidarity mechanisms and (ix) the low coverage of social protection linked to the lack of own resources for the financing of related interventions.

In view of these findings, the main challenges are: (i) improving the employability and entrepreneurial culture of young people; (ii) the formalization of youth and women's enterprises; (iii) the development of opportunities for socio-professional integration; (iv) the improvement of the legal and institutional framework for the promotion of decent work and the application of decent work standards; (v) promoting the culture of social dialogue in the workplace; (vi) improving the management of social protection and national solidarity mechanisms; (vii) extension of social protection coverage; (viii) the continued operationalization of universal health insurance and (ix) the construction of the register of vulnerable persons.

1.4.5. The promotion of women and gender to be strengthened

In the context of the advancement of women and gender, the main achievements of public action relate to the improvement of the legal framework for the protection and advancement of women and the strengthening of women's socio-economic empowerment. As such, from 2016 to 2020, more than 20,500 companies led by women were assisted to formalize.

Despite this progress, shortcomings remain relating to the persistence of socio-cultural constraints to the detriment of women's empowerment, the low number and quality of women who are literate and trained in technical and specific fields, the insufficient capacity for gender integration in the development process, the low level of employability and the entrepreneurial culture of women, the weakness of opportunities for women's socio-professional integration, the weakness of the referral system and integrated care for victims of gender-based violence (GBV), the low representation of women in decision-making bodies and the weak institutionalization of gender.

In view of these shortcomings raised, the major challenges to be met for the effective advancement of women and gender relate to: (i) the promotion of the culture of gender equality; (ii) capacity building for gender mainstreaming in development processes; (iii) strengthening women's literacy levels; (iv) improving women's employability and entrepreneurial culture; (v) the development of opportunities for the socio-professional integration of women; (vi) strengthening the legal protection of women ;(vii) strengthening gender institutionalization and (viii) reducing gender-based violence (GBV).

1.4.6. Achievements to be consolidated in the fields of the environment, water and sanitation and the improvement of the living environment

In the environment, water and sanitation sector, the major achievements made during the period 2016-2020 concern: (i) strengthening the capacities of municipalities in solid waste management, since the proportion of municipalities with a solid waste management functional plan increased from 13% in 2015 to 22.45% in 2019; (ii) the increase in the area of reforested green spaces in urban municipalities from 75 ha in 2015 to 203.7 ha in 2020; (iii) the operationalization of the Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Fund.

In terms of drinking water supply and sanitation, the main achievements of the last five years of public action concern the improvement of the rate of access to drinking water, which rose from 71.9% in 2015 to 76.4% in 2020, and the rate of access to sanitation, which rose from 18% in 2015 to 25.3% in 2020, thanks to the construction of numerous family and community drinking water supply and sanitation projects. In terms of rainwater sanitation, 51.50 km of gutters have been built in cities.

With regard to the living environment, progress concerns the provision of decent housing to households, through the construction of 5,790 social and economic housing, the operationalization of the law on the lease of private housing in Burkina Faso, the improvement of national electrification, whose rate increased from 18.8% in 2015 to 22.57% in 2019.

Despite these gains, progress in the areas of environment, water and sanitation and improvement of the living environment is hampered by several constraints. In the environment, water and sanitation sector, these are: (i) the unequal distribution of groundwater in different localities; (ii) inadequate management of drinking water supply and sanitation facilities; (iii) low knowledge of water resources; (iv) the weak operational capacity of actors for the delivery of services in emergency situations, in a context marked by population displacements related to security and humanitarian challenges; (v) poor household access to domestic sanitation; (vi) the lack of attention to the specific needs of women and girls, namely menstrual hygiene; (vii) socio-cultural constraints; (viii) the low consideration of the entire value chain in the management of solid waste, wastewater and excreta and (ix) the low development of storm sanitation in cities.

As for the constraints to improving the environment and the quality of life, they can be summarized as follows: (i) the weak synergy between the sub-sectors of the environment, water and sanitation, health and education and the low appropriation of texts, conventions and policies by the actors; (ii) the poor consideration of drinking water and sanitation in climate change adaptation plans; (iii) poor household access to electricity and decent housing; (iv) failure to control the extension of urban and peri-urban space; (v) poor integration of environmental education into the education and training system and (vi) low knowledge of air quality.

In view of these shortcomings, the main challenges to be met to promote the environment, access to water and sanitation and to improve the living environment are the following: (i) improving knowledge of water resources; (ii) the development of multi-village drinking water supply works to compensate for local disparities in groundwater potential; (iii) the remediation and protection of polluted groundwater; (iv) improving the management of drinking water supply and sanitation works; (v) strengthening household access to domestic sanitation; (vi) improving the management of the specific

needs of women and girls in the field of hygiene; (vii) strengthening the use of the value chain approach in the management of solid waste, wastewater and excreta; (viii) the integration of the environment, water and sanitation subsectors as well as the appropriation of texts, conventions and policies on the environment, water and sanitation by stakeholders; (ix) strengthening household access to electricity and decent housing; (x) control of the extension of urban and peri-urban space; (xi) strengthening environmental education in the education and training system and (xii) strengthening knowledge of air quality.

1.5. INSUFFICIENT DYNAMISM OF THE GROWTH SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY

During the period 2016-2020, Burkina Faso has undertaken actions that have made it possible, among other things, to improve the availability of transport, energy and ICT infrastructure. Policy has also been directed towards increasing the productivity of the primary, secondary and tertiary production sectors, but has failed to bring about the desired structural transformation of the economy. It is therefore necessary to take stock of the achievements and challenges of revitalizing the primary, secondary, tertiary sectors and production support infrastructures.

1.5.1. Productivity and resilience of the primary sector to improve

The expected decline in the share of value added of this sector in GDP is a reality. This share increased from 30.30% in 2015 to 25.1% in 2020 for a 2020 target set at 28%. The decline in this aggregate, however, masks some weaknesses in the sector. The primary sector has indeed remained confronted with climatic hazards despite the actions undertaken to reduce its vulnerability, impacting the profile of crop and animal production. In addition, although employment productivity in the primary sector has improved slightly, from CFAF 357,000 in 2015 to CFAF 413,000 in 2020 for a target set at CFAF 535,000, increasing it remains the major challenge.

1.5.2. Agricultural production on the rise but insufficient to ensure food security for all Burkinabè

Interventions in the agricultural sector have made it possible to record progress in agricultural production, as well as in the management of rural land.

The State has agreed to the provision of agricultural inputs and equipment and to the implementation of important reforms aimed at providing an endogenous response for more productive agriculture. However, production remains below the objectives set by the PNDES 2016-2020 due to climatic shocks and the difficult security situation, leading to the abandonment of cultivable areas.

Thanks to the establishment of marketing infrastructures (counters, storage stores, markets) and the promotion of new sectors, the marketing rate was increased to 37% in 2020 against 22% in 2016.

In terms of rural land, the efforts made have made it possible to set up 211 rural land services and to increase the areas of rural land secured by administrative acts.

However, several challenges stand in the way of the development of the sector, including: (i) the significant and sustainable increase in agricultural productivity; (ii) reducing the vulnerability of agriculture to climatic hazards and phytosanitary attacks; (iii) strengthening land tenure security in rural areas; (iv) improved access to financial services, modern agricultural inputs and equipment, and a secure market; (v) strengthening the qualification and professionalization of actors in agricultural sectors; (vi) reducing the food and nutritional vulnerability of populations; (vii) strengthening agricultural mechanization; (viii) correcting market failures and (ix) genuine support for the promotion of agribusiness.

1.5.3. Livestock and fisheries production growing but below national demand

Public action increased the numbers of cattle, small ruminants and poultry by 6.1%, 13.9% and 7.2% respectively from 2015 to 2019. This has been made possible on the one hand, thanks to the activities of health monitoring of the livestock, including vaccinations and on the other hand, thanks to the good national coverage of the food needs of this herd. Progress has also been made in fisheries production. The systematic stocking of large bodies of water increased production by 86.6% between 2011 and 2019, from 15,200 tonnes to 28,365 tonnes.

In terms of production, processing and marketing of milk and honey, the support provided made it possible to produce an average of 823,000 litres of milk per year from 2016 to 2020 and to export 306,925 kg of honey in 2019. These quantities fall short of the targets. Production in the subsector remains limited due to the low productivity and competitiveness of fish and livestock production, the low processing of livestock products, the weak promotion of modern livestock production enterprises and the inadequate organization of livestock markets.

Therefore, the major challenges to be met to promote the development of animal and fisheries production are, among others: (i) the sustainable improvement of the productivity of animal and fisheries resource products; (ii) improving the competitiveness of the animal and fisheries sectors; (iii) the promotion of beekeeping and the modernisation of the honey sector; (iv) modernization of dairy processing; (v) the promotion of sustainable management of pastoral, fisheries and aquaculture resources; (vi) securing areas with high pastoral potential; (vii) the structuring of sub-regional trade spaces (WAEMU and ECOWAS); (viii) the establishment of a bank of animal and plant genetic resources and the security of local breeds considered to be in danger and (ix) the reduction of dependence on the import of fishery products.

1.5.4. Sustainable management of forest and wildlife resources still room for improvement

Public action to manage forest and wildlife resources over the 2016-2020 period has improved the living conditions of vulnerable groups and increased the production and processing of non-timber forest products (NTFPs). In 2018, the cumulative quantity of NTFPs collected reached 2,852,078 tons with an annual processing rate of 63.36%. During the same period, 515 nutritious gardens were established and 626 Business Development Plans (BDPs) were developed.

In terms of combating desertification and sustainable management of natural resources, 28,746,601 seedlings were planted over the period 2016-2020, with an average survival rate after a dry season of more than 37.5%. The proportion of wildlife protection areas under management increased from 50% to 75% over the same period.

In addition, 1,073,854 steres of firewood were produced in forest management sites. In the field of inter-state cooperation for the management of shared natural resources, Burkina Faso signed between 2008 and 2019, five memoranda of understanding with all neighboring countries.

Despite these advances, shortcomings remain, particularly in terms of the development of the various links in the NWFP value chains, the securing of forest areas and the monitoring and maintenance of planted seedlings and the registration of classified areas.

Consequently, the major challenges are: (i) the sustainable improvement of the competitiveness of the forestry and wildlife sectors; (ii) modernization of the processing of non-timber forest products; (iii) the sustainable improvement of the protection, restoration and enhancement of forest and wildlife resources and (iv) the promotion of local governance of forest and wildlife resources.

1.5.5. Continuous improvement in the mobilization and integrated management of water resources handicapped by the low capacity of equipment and structures

The country's surface water storage capacity increased by 22% between 2015 and 2020, from 5.03 billion m³ in 2015 to 6.142 billion m³ in 2020. This was made possible through the construction of 15 new dams and the rehabilitation of 25 degraded dams. Also, 4 detailed feasibility studies of large dams with a cumulative storage capacity of 4 billion m³ (Ouessa, Banwaly, Bassiéri and Bougouriba) were carried out.

The institutional and legal framework for water resources management has also been strengthened with the adoption of two master plans for water development and management, the Mouhoun and Cascades management areas and the establishment of local water governance bodies. The protection of water resources has improved with the delineation of easement bands in many water bodies, the development of water sources, the destruction of invasive plants, and the establishment and operationalization of 13 water police services.

The financial empowerment of water agencies and the endogenous financing of actions to protect water resources have increased, through improved recovery of the financial contribution to water.

Despite these achievements, more than 95% of dams are made up of small structures less than 10 meters high and 80% have a capacity of less than one million cubic meters. Added to this are insufficient knowledge of water resources and the continuous degradation of water resources mobilization works, the morphology of the territory, non-compliance with water texts and the reluctance of those subject to payment of the Financial Contribution for Water (CFE).

The major challenges to be met in the field are: (i) coordinated resource management through the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach; (ii) the mobilization of surface and groundwater resources in quality and quantity for the benefit of populations and different sectors of activity of the economy; (iii) protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems; (iv) strengthening the resilience of populations to waterborne disasters and conflicts; (v) the sustainable improvement of water availability for agro-sylvopastoral, fisheries and wildlife production; (vi) improving knowledge of water resources and (vii) securing and sustaining water resources mobilization works.

1.5.6. Environmental governance to improve

The integration of emerging sustainable development themes into development policies and programmes has improved. The proportion of sectoral policies, Regional Development Plans (PRDs) and Communal Development Plans (PCDs) integrating emerging sustainable development principles and issues increased from 17% in 2015 to 40% in 2020.

Burkina Faso has also strengthened its institutional framework for promoting the green economy and its use of financial instruments for intervention in this area, in particular the Environmental Intervention Fund (FIE). The design of strategies and the operationalization of eco-villages also contribute to the dynamism of the transition to a green economy.

Despite these efforts, Burkina Faso's Environmental Performance Indicator (EPI) fell from 43.71 in 2016 to 38.3 in 2020, a decrease of more than 5 points in the space of 5 years. This situation demonstrates the fragility of environmental governance. We also note: (i) the inadequacy and/or weak application of laws and regulations on the environment and sustainable development; (ii) the lack of consideration of the themes of the environment, sustainable development and climate change in the programming of actions and budgeting; (iii) the still insufficient development of green finance to support green entrepreneurship and investments.

In terms of challenges to improve this governance, the focus will be on (i) integrating environment, sustainable development and climate change into planning documents and programming and budgeting instruments; (ii) the control of the factors of degradation of the qualitative and quantitative environment; (iii) integrated management of sensitive ecosystems (river banks, gallery forests, wetlands, etc.); (iv) promoting environmental assessments; (v) the development of green taxation and (vi) the capitalization of the contributions of the productive sectors in the preservation of the environment.

1.5.7. Vulnerability of people and ecosystems to climate change to be reduced

The improvement of the adaptation capacities of populations and ecosystems to climate change was marked over the period 2016-2020 by the popularization of innovative technologies, the application of good adaptation practices in vulnerable economic sectors, the promotion of ecosystem-based and community-based adaptation and the dissemination of climate information. These actions have increased the adoption rate of climate change adaptation technologies to 86% in 2019. As for mitigating the adverse effects of climate change, the level of annual net CO₂ emissions has been reduced through: (i) strengthening the preservation of natural ecosystems; (ii) the increase of carbon stocks through the clearance of classified areas; (iii) the adoption of low-carbon techniques and technologies; (iv) strengthening the fight against pollution; (v) the recovery of degraded land in protected areas; (vi) the management of wildlife protection areas and classified forests and (vii) reforestation actions; (viii) the implementation of environmental and social management plans and (ix) the use of bio-digesters in households and certain industrial units.

Despite these advances, shortcomings remain, including: (i) low adoption of sustainable production and consumption practices and technologies; (ii) poor security of forest and wildlife resources; (iii) the low availability and quality of climate information; (iv) weak

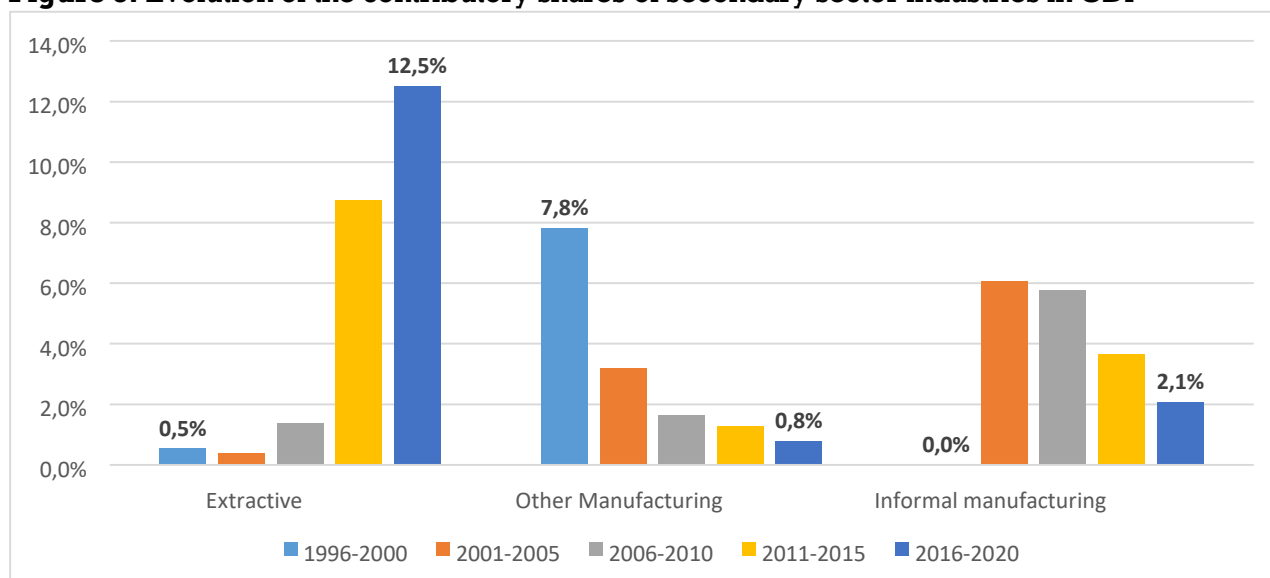
carbon sink sequestration capacities and (v) vulnerability of people and ecosystems to climate change.

Consequently, the major challenges are: (i) strengthening information systems and empowering actors and institutions involved in climate change adaptation and (ii) developing effective technical or technological mechanisms for climate resilience adapted to the specificities of the country.

1.5.8. An embryonic industry with very little competitiveness with a low contribution to GDP of manufacturing activity

The contribution of the secondary sector to GDP remained almost stable, falling from 20.1% in 2015 to only 20.5% in 2019, despite initiatives to revive and restructure companies in difficulty, support for the establishment of new industrial units and the adoption of the national industrialization strategy. This contribution continues to be driven by the extractive industry, which has strengthened over time, unlike formal and informal manufacturing, which declined from 7.8% of GDP on average between 1996 and 2000 to 2.9% of GDP between 2016 and 2020.

Figure 3: Evolution of the contributory shares of secondary sector industries in GDP



Source : Automated Forecasting Instrument (IPA) data DGEP, August 2020

In addition, the rate of increase in agro-industrial supply and the rate of marketing of local agricultural products improved slightly, averaging 27.7% and 26.8% per year respectively between 2016 and 2020 for reference levels of 25% on average.

In terms of crafts, the operationalization of the Kaya Craft Village, the financing of 69 cultural enterprises, the installation of artisans in the Bobo-Dioulasso Craft Center, the holding of the Regional Handicrafts Fair (SARA) in Kaya and the adoption of regulatory texts can be capitalized as acquired.

Despite the above-mentioned achievements, various shortcomings persist, including: (i) the downward trend in the contribution of the manufacturing industry to GDP and the weak competitiveness of Burkinabe industry; (ii) the weak organization of the inter-professional associations of the promising sectors (sesame, cashew, shea, etc.); (iii) fraud, counterfeiting and unfair competition; (iv) weak diversification of products and markets and (v) weak regulation of the handicraft sector.

To increase the contribution of the industrial sector and mainly that of the manufacturing industry in GDP, the main challenges are: (i) the organization of value chains of promising sectors; (ii) support for the promotion of agribusiness; (iii) the creation of the framework and industrial zones favourable to the creation of industrial processing units; (iv) the promotion of free competition between economic operators and consumer protection; (v) the organization of craft actors and the support of craft production units; (vi) the protection of handicrafts; (vii) reducing fraud and counterfeiting of industrial and handicraft products and (viii) integrating domestic enterprises into national, regional and international value chains.

1.5.9. An increase in the number of mines in operation but with little participation of national stakeholders

Over the period from 2016 to 2020, the number of operating industrial mines increased from 10 to 17, with the creation of more than 51,600 direct and indirect jobs. The share of extractive industries in GDP increased from 8.4% in 2016 to 12.7% in 2020.

Gold remains the main contributor mineral to GDP. Its production increased from 36.28 tons in 2016 to 62.14 tons in 2020, ranking the country as the 5th African producing country.

In addition, to increase the impact of the mining sector in the economy, important reforms have been undertaken. These include, among others³, the adoption of laws and implementing texts, the operationalization of the National Agency for the Supervision of Artisanal and Semi-Mechanized Mining Operations (ANEEMAS), the development of the national strategy for local mining content, the operationalization of the four mining funds established in 2015 (Local Development Mining Fund, Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Fund, a rehabilitation fund, securing artisanal mining sites and combating the use of prohibited chemicals and the Fund for the Financing of Geological and Mining Research and Support for Training in Earth Sciences).

³ Law No. 28-2017 of 18 May 2017 on the organization and marketing of gold and other precious substances in Burkina Faso

Law No. 51-2017 of 23 November 2017 establishing the regime of explosive substances for civil use in Burkina Faso.

In addition, in terms of geological knowledge, the achievements concern the validation of ten (10) geological maps at a scale of 1:200,000, three (03) geological maps at a scale of 1:50,000, the realization of the geochemical survey of control on anomalies of economic interest in the south-west of Burkina Faso and the development of 23 maps of artisanal gold sites including 22 maps (sheets) at a scale of 1:200,000 and an overall map at a scale of 1:1,000,000 with explanatory note.

Finally, in terms of transparent and efficient management of mining authorizations and titles, the major achievement remains the modernization and online publication of the mining cadastre in April 2018. As of December 31, 2020, there are five hundred and seventy-four (574) valid mining titles and authorizations.

Notwithstanding these achievements, shortcomings should be noted. These include: (i) lack of local expertise in certain specialized areas; (ii) the weak technical and financial capacities of local actors; (iii) low capture of demand for goods and services by domestic suppliers; (iv) the weak knock-on effect of the mining sector on other branches of the economy; (v) the persistence of fraud in the marketing of gold and (vi) the weakness of operators' technical capacities in the exploitation, processing and recovery of quarry substances.

In view of the shortcomings, the main challenges are: (i) the development of the national supply chain and national expertise; (ii) the integration of mineral resource exploitation with the rest of the economy; (iii) the development of geological and mining information; (iv) diversification of the exploitation of available mineral resources; (v) strengthening the governance of mineral resource exploitation; (vi) improving the organization of artisanal mining and (vii) combating fraud in the marketing of gold and minerals.

1.5.10. Efforts made in the construction of transport infrastructure but a density of the network below international standards

From 2016 to 2020, 419.55 km of roads were paved, 872.71 km of urban roads were developed, including 410.96 km paved, 423.10 km of asphalted roads were reinforced/rehabilitated, 992.44 km of classified network roads received periodic maintenance, 2,134.66 km of rural roads were developed, 9 crossing structures (interchanges, bridges) were constructed and 17,634 km of national highway system roads were serviced on an ongoing basis. In addition, feasibility studies for the implementation of rail interconnection with Ghana and the certification of Ouagadougou International Airport are completed.

However, the development of transport infrastructure on the national territory has not been sufficient to open up all production areas.

The shortcomings identified in the field of transport infrastructure relate to: (i) the persistence of overloading of heavy vehicles; (ii) frequent business failure; (iii) the low recourse to the construction of quality infrastructure in public procurement and (iv) the weak development of rail and airport infrastructure.

Of these shortcomings, the main challenges to be met in the field of transport infrastructure are: (i) improving the country's service by building infrastructure to international standards; (ii) improving accessibility to production areas, commercial centres, tourist centres, basic social and economic centres and secondary settlements; (iii) enhancing the cartographic coverage of the territory; (iv) safeguarding the road heritage; (v) the construction of transport infrastructures favouring collective and non-

polluting modes; (vi) the development of rail and airport infrastructure and (vii) the fight against overloading.

1.5.11. A continuous increase in national electricity coverage but thwarted by the obsolescence and obsolescence of production and transport infrastructures

Over the period 2016-2019, the number of electrified localities increased from 625 to 1,049 bringing the number of subscribers to the electricity grid to 774,726 against 618,164 in 2016 and the national electricity coverage rate to 41.83% against 33.55% in 2016.

Significant progress has also been made in promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency. A total of 915,695 LED lamps were installed for 500,000 households connected to the SONABEL network and 10,500 light-emitting diode street lights installed in 25 cities. Added to this are solar lamps and water heaters installed for the benefit of CSPS and schools in rural localities.

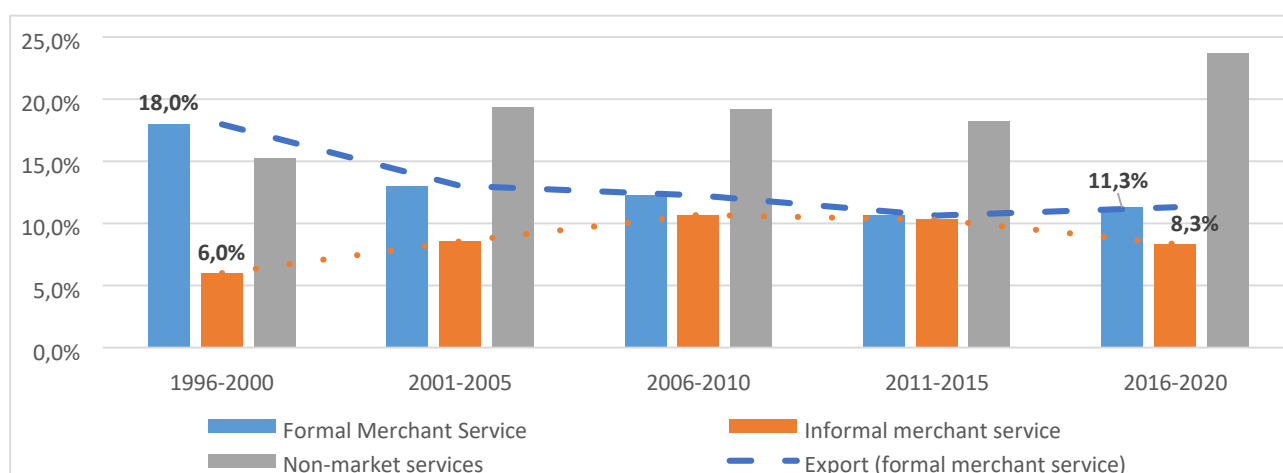
Despite this progress, there are still significant shortcomings relating to: (i) the obsolescence and obsolescence of certain production and transport infrastructures; (ii) weak control of imported solar equipment; (iii) the cumbersome process of building power plants in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode; (v) the high cost of energy production and distribution and (vi) the weakness of the legal framework in the field of energy.

In view of these achievements and shortcomings, the major challenges in terms of energy are: (i) increasing the production in quantity and quality of electrical energy, through the strengthening of the energy mix; (ii) the availability and accessibility of quality and low-cost energy to all; (ii) the development of renewable energies and the strengthening of energy efficiency; (iii) the availability of hydrocarbons in quantity and quality and (iv) the improvement of the legal framework and governance of the sector.

1.5.12. A tertiary sector that is formalized but remains unprofessional

As regards the services sector, the major achievement remains the significant decline in the share of informal activity in its value added of the sector (see Figure 3). In 2020, this share was 16.5% compared to 20.7% in 2015. Also, the share of the informal sector in GDP, whose average for the period from 2011 to 2015 was 10.3%, declined to an average of 8.3% between 2016 and 2020. On the contrary, the share of formal tertiary activities in GDP increased slightly, from 10.6% on average between 2011 and 2015 to 11.3% over the period 2016-2020.

Figure 4: Evolution of the contributory shares of tertiary sector branches in GDP



Source : Automated Forecasting Instrument (IPA) data DGEP, August 2020

1.5.13. A trade and market services sector facing unfair competition, fraud and corruption

Trade activity is mainly fuelled by trade in agricultural products, local handicrafts, imports of manufactured, petroleum, pharmaceutical, machinery and exports of raw materials.

From 2016 to 2019, the country recorded a gain in market share at the regional level from 3% to 3.9% and an increase in the import coverage rate by exports from 72.2% to 76.7%. In addition to these gains, there has been a strengthening of price and quality control operations, the availability of commercial information and efforts to combat fraud. As for the market services branch, the growth rate of its value added increased from 6.60% in 2015 to 7.27% in 2019.

On the other hand, efforts to increase the share of exports of manufactured goods in total exports of goods could not be sustained. Thus, after a significant increase from 10.6% in 2015 to 11.7% in 2016, the ratio fell again to 7.2% in 2019.

However, some shortcomings remain. These are mainly the weak organization of competition in trade, non-compliance with commercial regulations by traders, inadequate marketing infrastructure, low product quality, insufficient market information, low diversification of the country's exports, counterfeiting, fraud and unfair competition.

Challenges to improve the marketing of domestic products include: (i) improving market information and strengthening consumer marketing infrastructure; (ii) strengthening the certification of national products; (iii) diversification of export products; (iv) local processing of exported raw materials; (v) improving the quality of products placed on the national and international market and (vi) strengthening the fight against unfair competition and continuously adapting the texts governing trade.

1.5.14. Poorly performing cultural, tourism and sports industries

The culture, tourism, sports and leisure sector is one of the most employment-generating sectors in Burkina Faso. The actions carried out in the sector have made it possible to

increase the growth rate of formal tourism businesses from 5% in 2016 to 9.8% in 2019. For cultural businesses, this rate increased from 15% in 2017 to 34.1% in 2019. In the field of sport, various sports competitions have been held and the country has recorded a fairly significant performance at the international level, as well as infrastructure for the promotion of sport and recreation.

However, this sector remained highly vulnerable to the deteriorating security situation and the COVID-19 health crisis. This vulnerability has been accentuated by the lack of adequate infrastructure to promote tourism, culture, sports and leisure. In addition, technical and financial support for the development of strong and competitive cultural, tourism and sports industries and training provision have been weak, so that the sector's contribution to the national economy has remained modest.

With a view to better exploiting the development potential of culture, tourism, sports and leisure, the following challenges must be met: (i) the financing of the cultural, tourism and sports industries; (ii) improving the skills of operators and the competitiveness of Burkinabe cultural and tourism products; (iii) increasing the supply of sporting, cultural and tourism education and training; (iv) the development and enhancement of tourist sites, the construction and rehabilitation of accessible quality sports, cultural, tourism and leisure infrastructures and (v) the strengthening of the structuring and professionalization of actors in culture, tourism, sports and leisure.

1.5.15. Communication services, the digital economy and poorly modernised posts

The operationalization of digital terrestrial television (DTT) in 2017 allowed the switchover of television broadcasting from analog to digital thanks to the start of the activities of the Burkinabe Television Broadcasting Company (SBT). The coverage rate of the territory by national radio then increased from 48% in 2015 to 95.8% in 2020, that of coverage of the territory by television from 45.5% in 2015 to 98% in 2020 while the coverage rate of the territory by the public written press stood at 75% in 2020 against 51% in 2015.

In the field of the digital economy, it is worth noting the improvement in the international bandwidth capacity of the Virtual Landing Point (PAV) from 2.5 Gbps in 2015 to 22.5 Gbps in 2020, the improvement in the Internet penetration rate from 50.69% in 2020 to 70 in 2025, or the 11% decrease in the prices of communication services allowing the population to have access to information from quality.

The post and telecommunications subsector thus remained dynamic even if its contribution to GDP is declining, from 3.1% in 2015 to 2.3% in 2020. In addition, the disparity in the level of deployment of telecommunications infrastructure in the country also remains an obstacle to the full development of the sector.

To improve the competitiveness of electronic communication services, the digital economy and postal services, the following challenges need to be addressed: (i) the development of high-quality broadband communication infrastructure; (ii) the creation of a digital trust environment; (iii) the development of recognized national digital expertise; (iv) the digital transformation of public administration; (v) the extension and restructuring of postal financial services.

1.5.16. Transport in full growth but to be reformed at all levels

In the field of transport, major efforts have led to a substantial reduction in the average waiting time at a bus stop, a reduction in the average age of vehicles used for the transport of goods, the eradication of extreme overload on roads and the securing of transport tickets. This progress has been made possible thanks to the reinforcement and rejuvenation of SOTRACO's fleet of heavy goods vehicles and buses. Strengthening the control of heavy goods vehicles and improving the security of transport documents are part of the achievements.

Despite the results achieved, shortcomings persist in the following areas: (i) urban mobility planning and management; (ii) the professionalization of the actors of the sector; (iii) the attractiveness of public transport; (iv) the fight against road safety; (v) the competitiveness of air and rail transport and (vi) the slow rate of renewal of the road vehicle fleet.

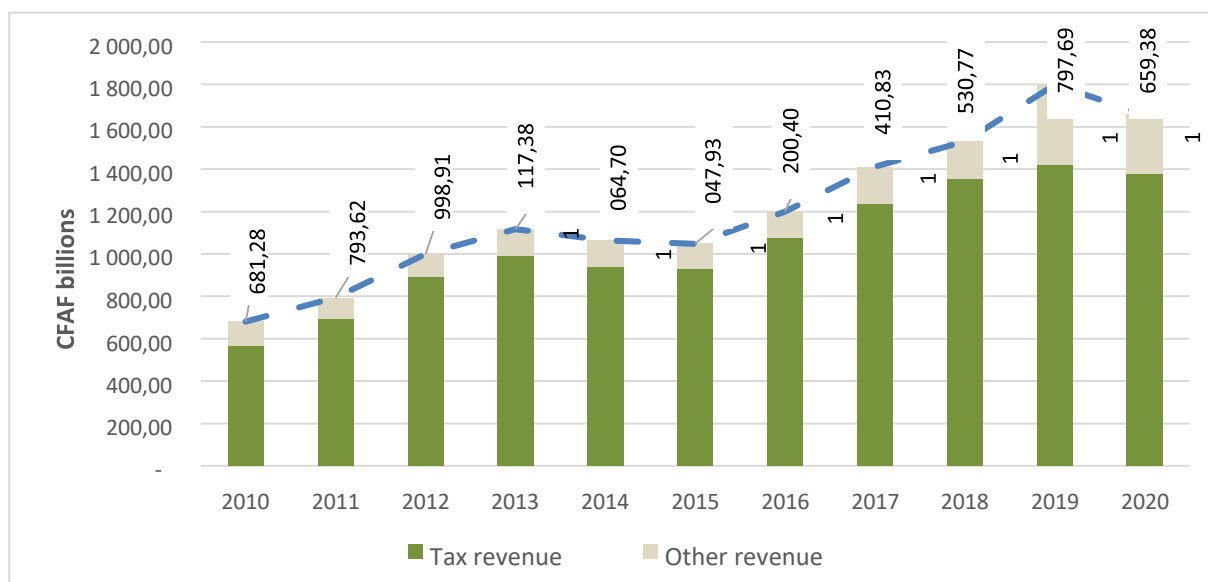
The challenges related to these shortcomings are: (i) the modernization and professionalization of private actors in the transport sector; (ii) improving the quality and competitiveness of public transit services and active transportation that does not emit pollutants; (iii) improving road safety; (iv) the provision of incentives for users and promoting public transport and active transport that does not emit pollutants (cycling, walking) and (v) the establishment of an institutional and organizational framework to reduce CO2 emissions.

1.6. FINANCING OF THE ECONOMY TO BE STRENGTHENED

As part of its development financing, Burkina Faso, like other development cycles, has developed resource mobilization strategies. For the financing of the first cycle of the PNDES 2016-2020, at a total cost of XOF15,395.4 billion, the resource mobilization strategy defined focused on three main sources, including internal resources, external resources and innovative financing.

From 2010 to 2020, own resources grew by an average of 11% per year driven by the increase in tax revenues representing at least 86% of these resources per year. However, despite the increase in tax revenues linked to the reforms undertaken and the mining boom, the own resources mobilized remained below targets. Indeed, the mobilization target of CFAF 9,825.2 billion in own resources has been achieved at 77.3% and the tax burden rate, despite its increase, remains below the minimum threshold set, for ECOWAS countries, at 20% of GDP.

Figure 5: Evolution of own resources from 2010 to 2020 (CFAF billion)

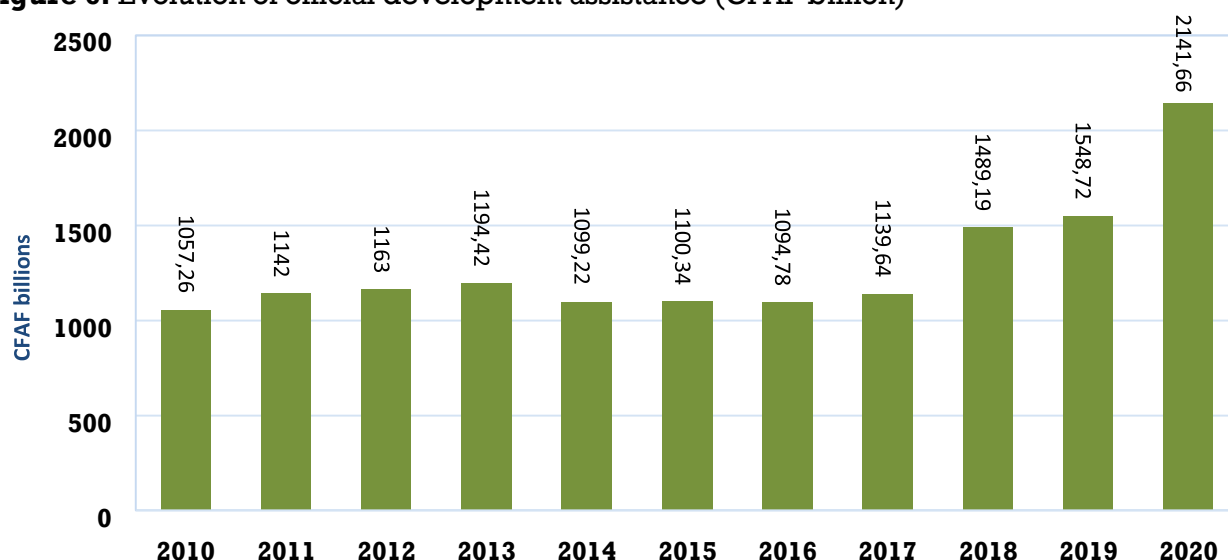


Source : IPA/EPB, March 2021

Official development assistance has also been a lever for financing the country's public policies. In terms of external resource mobilization over the period from 2016 to 2020, four hundred and ninety-one (491) agreements were signed with partners, including 401 for grants and 90 for loans. The amount of all these financing agreements amounts to 5,034.74 billion, i.e. a mobilization rate of the financing gap of the PNDES (5,570.2 billion FCFA) of 90.4%.

The cumulative amount of ODA disbursements over the period amounted to CFAP 4,280.50 billion. However, the amount of ODA executed is CFAP 2,025.88 billion, representing an absorption rate of 47.4 per cent and 36.4 per cent of the financing gap.

Figure 6: Evolution of official development assistance (CFAP billion)



Source : Based on CO-OPB data (2020)

For the financing of expenditure not covered by own resources and grants, in addition to the use of loans from institutional partners, Burkina Faso has successfully used the regional financial market, by issuing from 2016 to 2020, 125 government securities, bills

and bonds combined, for an average annual amount mobilized of XOF714.35 billion. However, in addition to the increase in the stock of domestic debt, this strong use of the regional financial market has resulted in the tripling between 2016 and 2020, of its service, established at 542.57 billion FCFA in 2020.

Finally, with regard to innovative financing, of the ten instruments identified to strengthen the financing of the 2016-2020 PNDES, as of 31 December 2020, only the Public-Private Partnership has been tested; with the signing of 09 PPP agreements for a total amount of XOF346.78 billion.

Also, to effectively finance public policies, the following challenges must be addressed: (i) improving tax performance; (ii) diversification of innovative financing; (iii) increasing absorptive capacity and (iv) harmonizing partner procedures and strengthening aid coordination.

1.7. THE MAJOR CHALLENGES TO BE MET TO REDUCE BURKINA FASO'S FRAGILITY AND ACCELERATE THE TRANSFORMATION OF ITS ECONOMY

From the diagnostic analysis of the economic and social situation, it reveals five major challenges to be met to win the bet of the structural transformation of the Burkinabe economy. These are challenges related to: (i) building resilience and restoring security, peace and social cohesion; (ii) deepening institutional and administrative reforms; (iii) consolidation of human capital development and national solidarity; (iv) boosting promising sectors for the economy and jobs and (v) strengthening the financing of the economy and the implementation approach.

1.7.1. Building resilience and restoring security, peace and social cohesion

This challenge poses three essential problems: (i) reducing the vulnerability of populations and communities to the risk of falling into violence; (ii) adequate security of the country and its populations and (iii) the erosion of social cohesion and national harmony. It is urgent to strengthen the construction of solid foundations for the construction of the nation-state through: (i) the education of populations, especially young people, in citizenship, patriotism and the culture of peace; (ii) combating the stigmatization of certain groups; (iii) recovery and socio-economic reintegration of IDPs; (iv) the strengthening of the presence of the State, the national armed forces and the internal security forces throughout the national territory; (v) strengthening the organizational, logistical and operational capacities of the national armed forces and internal security forces; (vi) strengthening the organizational, logistical and operational capacities of the actors responsible for the judicial treatment of terrorist acts; (vii) the adaptation of agrarian and land policies and their management to ensure equitable access to this resource and (viii) the promotion of traditional values of social cohesion and non-violent communication.

1.7.2. Deepening institutional and administrative reforms

The challenge of deepening institutional and administrative reforms refers to the problem of improving political, administrative and economic governance on the one hand, and improving the quality of institutions on the other, implying the adoption of a

democratic system that guarantees the rule of law, transparency, alternation and the fight against corruption. Hence the need: (i) to establish an efficient legal and judicial system that guarantees individual and collective rights and freedoms; (ii) to promote a modern public administration, a catalyst for development and finally (iii) to promote local governance in accordance with the guidelines of the third cycle of decentralization, which advocates harmonious development of local authorities.

1.7.3. Consolidation of sustainable human development and national solidarity

The challenge of consolidating sustainable human development and solidarity requires increasing the availability and employability of human resources adapted to the needs of the national economy.

This challenge requires continued efforts to invest in human capital through: (i) the promotion of universal health coverage; (ii) the health response to COVID-19 and other health crises and emergencies; (iii) acceleration of the demographic transition, (iv) improvement of access for all to quality education at all levels, (v) reform of primary, post-primary, secondary and higher education; (vi) increasing and improving the quality and supply of TVET and reducing disparities and (vii) effective implementation of the Education in Emergencies strategy.

The second part of the investment in human capital relates to: (i) access to water and sanitation, (ii) strengthening household access to electricity and decent housing, (iii) controlling the extension of urban and peri-urban space and (iv) promoting employment, work, social protection and gender.

1.7.4. Boosting promising sectors for the economy and jobs

The challenge of revitalizing the productive bases and competitiveness refers, on the one hand, to the weak development of the productive bases for sustainable industrial development and, on the other hand, to the weak competitiveness of the sectors of production and processing of national products. To work towards the structural transformation of the productive bases, public intervention will have to contribute to: (i) the availability in quantity and quality of energy for the needs of the industrial sector, (ii) the reduction of the costs of the factors of production; (iii) the continuation of the reorientation and dynamization of research and development towards the real needs of national technical and technological innovations and (iv) the operationalization of priority reforms and investments for increasing the productivity of the primary sector.

In addition, to increase the share of manufacturing in GDP, it is important to ensure: (i) the achievement of interconnection of sectors of activity; (ii) processing and increasing the added value of agro-silvopastoral products; (iii) the State's commitment to the implementation of production units with significant spillover effects; (iv) facilitating the placing on the market and (v) encouraging the supply of agro-industries by local production.

1.7.5. Strengthening the financing of the economy and the implementation approach of the reference system

This challenge refers to three key issues: (i) resource mobilization; (ii) increasing the capacity to absorb resources, particularly external resources, and (iii) identifying innovative approaches to increase the pace of development policy implementation.

This challenge requires the continuation of efforts to improve the fiscal space through the acceleration of reforms undertaken at the institutional and regulatory levels in the mobilization of resources, the strengthening of the economic partnership with the participation of the private sector and other actors in development, the impetus of reforms to improve the monitoring and implementation of the plan with a particular emphasis on the promotion of the endogenous development approach involving all actors, especially communities.

II. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2021-2025

2.1. **FFLOODS AND VISION**

The 2021-2025 presidential programme is the first foundation of the RND 2021-2025. It aims for a democratic, stable, prosperous and just nation for all, through a structural transformation of the national economy to put it on a high-growth trajectory, while profoundly reducing social inequalities and rural and urban poverty.

In addition, the RND 2021-2025 is based on the Burkina 2025 forward-looking vision, the National Territorial Planning and Sustainable Development Plan (SNADDT) 2040, sectoral policies and development guidance frameworks in the world and in the sub-region, namely, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015-2030, the African Union Agenda 2063 and the ECOWAS Strategic Framework.

Starting from these foundations and considering the challenges of the structural transformation of the national economy, the vision of the RND by 2025 is formulated as follows: **"Burkina Faso, a nation of solidarity, democracy, resilience and peace, transforming the structure of its economy to achieve strong, inclusive and sustainable growth"**.

2.2. **GUIDELINES**

Steeped in its vision, the guiding principles formulated to guide the implementation of the 2021-2025 RND are: (i) national leadership, (ii) gender equity and promotion, (iii) subsidiarity and partnership, (iv) RBM, (v) sustainability and (vi) proactivity.

2.2.1. **National Leadership**

The implementation of the RND will be carried out under the leadership of the Government, through the definition and implementation of clear development guidelines, the financing of a large part of the actions from own resources and the orientation of TFP support on the national development priorities selected. It will also be achieved through the participation of communities in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and actions carried out by national institutions, ministerial departments and local authorities.

This leadership will be ensured through the regular holding of national and regional dialogue frameworks, so that real enthusiasm is maintained, with a view to constantly taking into account the aspirations of the people and the contribution of all development partners.

2.2.2. **Equity and gender**

The development of the RND 2021-2025 was participatory and inclusive, through the effective involvement of all stakeholders in economic and social development, at national and local levels. This approach will be pursued in its implementation, through an approach of partnership, promotion of social dialogue, reduction of inequalities,

development of the adaptive capacities of all social strata, especially the most vulnerable and the pre-eminence of good governance.

The reduction of social and regional inequalities and national solidarity will be the decisive thread to ensure intra- and intergenerational equity, the consideration of gender, as well as the consideration of the specificities of regions and localities by the enhancement of their potential, *for more spatial equity, more social cohesion and peace*.

Equity will also be a guiding principle for the implementation of the RND, in favour of sustainable development, by promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, likely to improve the quality of life of populations, in both urban and rural areas. Equity will also promote the rational use of natural resources and their contribution to the economy as natural capital.

The application of this principle must also be reflected in the constant consideration of the security needs of citizens and the rule of law.

2.2.3. Subsidiarity and partnership

By taking into account the guiding principle of subsidiarity and partnership, the implementation of the RND 2021-2025 will lead to the State not replacing a partner who is able to perform a task better than it. The Plan thus conceives a State that encourages but is capable of intervening directly in the sphere of economic production, for strategic reasons and in a search for an optimal combination of doing and doing.

Consequently, this principle will have to materialize through the judicious involvement of local and regional government actors, the private sector, through the strengthening of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP), civil society and TFPs in the execution of the actions selected.

2.2.4. Results-based management (RBM)

RBM is an approach used to improve efficiency and accountability practices in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating public policies, with a focus on achieving pre-defined results realistically.

In addition, transparency and accountability, which are fundamental elements of RBM, are essential in achieving development results, building trust and ensuring the full participation of stakeholders in achieving the defined goals.

Also, the RND's approach should aim to achieve the defined results, through a clear identification of objectives, results to be achieved, means to be mobilized and performance indicators, with the precision of the different responsibilities according to the sequences and according to the actors involved. In this context, each actor will therefore be jointly and severally liable for the achievement of the results resulting from the activities or process for which he or she will be responsible.

2.2.5. Durability

Sustainability implies the rational use of "natural" resources, taking into account the needs of present generations without compromising those of future generations.

Sustainability takes into account economic, social, environmental and cultural constraints and promotes responsible production and consumption patterns, solidarity, precaution, participation and responsible commitment. This principle will guide all interventions under the RND.

2.2.6. Proactivity and economic intelligence

The application of the guiding principle of proactivity and economic intelligence must ensure that the implementation of the Plan is part of a forward-looking approach, at the level of all actors, in order to face threats of all kinds and exploit the best opportunities offered, in the short, medium and long term. Proactivity, in the current context of the security challenge, implies that any development actor must act by ensuring that security is prevented and consolidated. Therefore, proactivity will be based on Economic Intelligence (EI) as a mode of governance based on the monitoring, exploitation and protection of strategic information, the control of risks (security, economic, etc.) and influence on the national and international environment.

The actors involved in the implementation of the 2021-2025 RND will therefore need to be prepared to anticipate the future with promptness, strategy and responsibility in order to respond effectively to possible threats and risks that could block or reverse the progress made, or to take advantage of potential changes that can add value to the national development process.

2.3. OVERALL OBJECTIVE, EXPECTED IMPACTS AND STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION PROCESS

2.3.1. Overall objective

To achieve its vision, the RND 2021-2025 sets itself the overall objective **of restoring security and peace, strengthening the resilience of the nation and structurally transforming the Burkinabe economy, for strong, sustainable and inclusive growth.**

2.3.2. Expected impacts

Based on the overall objective, the expected impacts of the 2021-2025 RND are:

- (i) **The country's peace, security, social cohesion and resilience are strengthened:** reducing the number of deaths related to terrorist attacks per year from 628 in 2019 to less than 100 in 2025; increasing the socio-economic recovery/reintegration rate of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from 7% in 2020 to over 50% in 2025; and increasing the Peace and Security Perceptions Index from 0.761 in 2018 to 0.850 in 2025.
- (ii) **Democracy is consolidated and the effectiveness of political, administrative, economic, financial and local governance is improved:** this will increase the country's score on the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) indicator on the quality of institutions from 3.5 in 2019 to 3.8 in 2025; increase the MO Ibrahim Governance Index from 54.0 in 2020 to 60.0 in 2025 and the corruption from 40.0 in 2020 to 45.0 in 2025.

(iii) **The level of education and training is increased and adapted to the needs of the economy:** this will involve increasing TVET enrolment by an average of 8% per year and increasing the secondary completion rate from 17.5% in 2020 to 20.1% in 2025.

(iv) **Decent employment opportunities are created for all, including youth and women :** the aim is to create 50,000 decent jobs annually, reduce the vulnerable employment rate from 72.5% in 2018 to less than 65% in 2025 and the proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors from 89.3% in 2018 to 80% in 2025.

(v) **The state of health, the living conditions of the population are improved and inequalities reduced:** it is a question of reducing the incidence of poverty from 41.4% in 2018 to less than 35% in 2025; the average poverty rate of regions where the incidence of poverty is higher than the national poverty rate from 53% in 2018 to 42% in 2025; the Gini index of household income inequality from 0.38% in 2018 to 0.30% in 2025; the total fertility rate from 5.4 children per woman aged 15 to 49 to 4.6 children in 2025; the economic dependency ratio from 2.3% in 2018 to 2% in 2025; the maternal mortality ratio from 330 per 100,000 in 2015 to 300 per 100,000 in 2025; the infant and child mortality rate from 81.6 per 1000 in 2015 to 70 per 1000 in 2025; the Human Development Index from 0.452 in 2019 to 0.5 in 2025.

(vi) **The productive system is modernized, diversified, energized and sustainable:** it is a question of achieving an average annual economic growth rate of 7.1% per year, increasing the share of manufacturing industry in GDP from 9% in 2020 to 12.9% in 2025, the share of manufactured products in exports of goods from 7.2% in 2019 to 12% in 2025, increase the productivity of the primary sector from CFAF 413,000 per worker in 2020 to CFAF 535,000 in 2025, reduce the share of the informal sector in the value added of the tertiary sector from 16.5% in 2020 to 10% in 2025 and finally, improve the environmental performance index from 42.8% in 2018 to 44.6% in 2025.

(vii) **Intergenerational equity is guaranteed:** the environmental performance index will improve from 38.3/100 in 2020 to 40.3/100 in 2025 and the vegetation cover rate from 44.4% in 2019 to 48.1% in 2025.

The indicators presented in Table 1 are used to measure these impacts.

Table 1: Impact Indicators

Indicators	Value 2015	Reference value	Base year	2023 Targets	2025 Targets	Assumptions
Peace, security, social cohesion and resilience of the country are strengthened						- Strengthening security, social peace and justice - Mobilization Substantial resources for
Number of deaths related to attacks Terrorists (Number)	0	628	2019	<200	<100	

Rate of Recovery/reintegration socio-economic aspects of internally displaced persons (PDI)	on	7%	2020	25%	>50%	financing development - Best Adaptation to external shocks and climate change
Peace and Peace Perception Index Security (/1)	on	0,761	2018	0,8	0,85	-
Democracy is consolidated and the effectiveness of political, administrative, economic, financial and local governance is improved						
CPIA Score (/10)	3,6	3,5	2019	3,6	3,8	-
MO Ibrahim Governance Index (/100)	52,2	54,0	2019	57,0	60,0	-
Corruption Perceptions Index (/100)	38	4	2019	42,5	45,0	-
The level of education and training is increased and adapted to the needs of the economy						
Rate annual increase in TVET staff (%)	0,4	12,2	2020	8,6	8,4	-
Rate of high school completion (%)	11,3	17,5	2020	17,1	20,1	-
Decent job opportunities are guaranteed to all, including youth and women						
Employment rate vulnerable (%)		72,5%	2018	68%	65%	-
Number of decent jobs created		0	2020	150 000	250 000	-
Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors (%)		89,3%	2018	82%	80%	-
The health status and living conditions of the population are improved and inequalities reduced						
Infant and child mortality rate per 1000	81.6	-		78	75	-
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	330	-		310	300	-
Indicators	Value 2015	Reference value	Base year	2023 Targets	2025 Targets	Assumptions

Total fertility rate		5,4		4,8	4,6	-
Incidence of poverty	45,3	41,4	2018	38	35	-
Gini index of household consumption expenditure		0,38	2018	0,35	0,30	-
Index of Human development	0.422	0.452	2019	0.47	0.50	-
<i>Economic dependency ratio</i>		2,3	2018	2,1	2,0	-
The productive system is modernized, diversified and boosted						
Productivity per primary sector asset (FCFA)	357 0000	413 000		500°000	535°000	-
Share of the informal sector in tertiary value added (%)	20,7%	16,5%		14%	10%	-
Economic growth rate (%)	4,0%	2,5%		6,3%	8,5%	-
Share of manufacturing in GDP (%)	11,7%	9,0%		11,1%	12,9%	-
Share of manufactures in exports of goods (BM) (%)	10,6% (2014)	7,2%	2019	9%	12%	-
Intergenerational equity is guaranteed						
Index of Environmental performance (/100)		38,3	2020	39,3	40,3	-
Rate of vegetation cover (%)		44,4 %	2019	47,5 %	48,1 %	-

On the social front, the expected impacts on all sectors of the economy will reduce social inequalities and regional disparities, with a particular focus on the regions most affected by poverty. They will also lead to improvements in health status, household living conditions and the participation of society as a whole in the national development process.

2.3.3. Structural transformation scheme

Structural transformation is a phase of the development process whose success requires peace and social cohesion, good governance and quality human resources. It generally involves four interrelated processes: (i) the increase in the value added of the primary

sector as a result of improved productivity; (ii) the emergence of a modern economy based on industry and services; (iii) improving urbanization and (iv) accelerating the demographic transition.

To initiate the transformation of the Burkinabe economy, the following challenges must be met: (i) increasing agro-sylvo-pastoral productivity, (ii) promoting and supplying agro-industries through local production; (iii) the development of the manufacturing industry; (iv) diversification and increasing the share of manufactured products in exports; (v) accelerating the demographic transition in order to reap the demographic dividend in the medium and long term.

In addition, as part of the management of COVID-19, the development of digitalization (teleworking, digital payment, online service application, etc.) has contributed to the continuation of economic activities and remains a challenge to be met in the context of the implementation of the 2021-2025 NDR.

However, the success of economic transformation depends on activating the accelerators identified below.

With regard to the increase in agro-sylvo-pastoral productivity, these are:

- i) implement innovative projects for the development of high-productivity agrosylvo-pastoral sectors (mango, cotton, cashew nuts, sesame, maize, rice, livestock, meat, poultry, honey, milk, fish, shea, moringa, cowpea, tomato, onion, etc.) including their processing;
- ii) provide incentives for the supply of domestic agro-industries and institutional purchases from domestic production ;
- iii) ensure the availability and accessibility of agricultural inputs and motorized equipment;
- iv) strengthen research, innovation and the exploitation of agricultural research results as levers for the structural transformation of the economy;
- v) promote modern agro-sylvo-pastoral farms (efficient use of water, respect for technical itineraries, contractualization);
- vi) develop and further expand irrigated agriculture in all regions with high potential, in particular by increasing crops under water control (including through the new farming model based on high-flow water borehole);
- vii) securing and enhancing pastoral areas; (viii) operationalize agropoles.

With regard to the development of the manufacturing industry, it is important to:

- i) promote the development of small and medium-sized industries and handicraft enterprises based on the processing of agro-silvopastoral products (cashew nuts, cotton-textiles-clothing, maize, rice, honey, milk, tomatoes, meat, etc.);
- ii) reviving industries in difficulty (BRAFAO, ex-FASO FANI, MINOFA, STFL, etc.) ;
- iii) increase the supply of financing adapted to SMEs; (iv) improve access to and reduce the costs of services in sectors supporting industrialization, namely energy, transport, ICT, Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

and (v) implementing major national projects with an impact on the development of the manufacturing industry.

In order to diversify exports and increase the share of processed products in these exports (at least 25%), it is necessary to:

- i) identify, improve quality and label products with high export potential (textile products, livestock products, cashew nuts, sesame, fruits and vegetables, agri-food products: honey, beverages, spices, flour);
- ii) organize and professionalize the actors involved in sectors with high export potential;
- iii) promote access for local exporting companies to sub-regional and international markets.

Regarding the acceleration of the demographic transition to take advantage of the demographic dividend in the medium and long term, the actions will aim to:

- i) accelerate access to technical and vocational training adapted to the needs of the economy, especially for girls and boys;
- ii) promote the employability and entrepreneurship of girls and boys;
- iii) Strengthening civic education (citizenship, prevention against drug use and illicit products, smoking, drugs);
- iv) prevent and control diseases with high morbidity, disability and mortality among the population (malaria, COVID-19, HIV-AIDS, tuberculosis, non-communicable diseases, etc.).

Regarding the digitalization of the economy, this will involve:

- (i) Continue the development of business applications;
- (ii) promote the integration of digitalisation into different socio-economic activities;
- (iii) set up online service platforms, including sales, purchases, various services, etc.

The level of structural transformation envisaged by the RND by 2025, under the assumptions to be met, is summarised in the indicators in the table below (Table 2). These include increasing the contribution of manufacturing industries to GDP and exports, supported by increased productivity in the primary sector, and improving the profile of indicators of the demographic transition, such as the fertility rate, ease of access to employment for university leavers or the economic dependency ratio.

Table 2: Structural Transformation Outline Indicators

Sectors Indicators Assumptions		Reference value target targets				
		2015	2020	2023	2025	
Primary sector	Productivity of the primary sector (in FCFA) by worker	357 000	413 000	500 000	535 000	- Water control for Agriculture

	Rate of marketing of agricultural products (including cash crops)	25% (average 2005010)	37%	40%	44%	- Development of Rural infrastructure - Market access - Securing Land in Rural - Access to the financing - capacity building of the secondary sector, etc. - Creation and development support structures for the SME financing
	Proportion of informal employment in non-sectors Agricultural	nd	89,3%	82%	80%	
	Rate Agribusiness supply	nd	58,7%	63%	75%	
Secondary sector	Share of manufacturing in GDP (source IPA)	6,60%	9,0%	11,0%	12,9%	
	Share of formal value added in the secondary sector					
Tertiary sector	Share of the informal sector in the value added of the tertiary sector	20,7%	16,5%	14%	10%	- Stability - Infrastructures - TIC - Access to finance - Organization of the informal sector - Market access
	Share of manufactures in exports of goods (World Development Indicators (WDI))	10,6% (2014)	7,2%	10%	12%	
Demographic transition	Total fertility rate	5,4	5,2	4,8	4,6	- Universal access to a range of family planning services - Quality assurance of health services - Good governance
	Mortality rate Infanto-Juvenile (BM estimate) for 1000		87,5 (2019)	82	75	
	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births (estimated BM)		320 (2017)	310	300	
	Economic dependency ratio	140% (2009)	94,8% (2019)	89%	83%	
	Annual growth rate of TVET workforce		9%	9%	9%	
	Average duration to obtain a first job for a graduate of Higher education		25.5 months	20 months	18 months	

2.3.4. Growth pattern

The growth pattern adopted for the 2021-2025 DRI stems from the macroeconomic framework carried out in three scenarios: the reference scenario, the pessimistic scenario and the proactive scenario.

The baseline scenario is based on the recovery of economic activity after COVID-19, with an average growth rate of 5.7% between 2021 and 2025. As for the pessimistic scenario, anticipating the persistence of internal and external shocks, average economic growth would be 4% over the period 2021-2025.

The proactive scenario is one that is in line with the ambitions to accelerate the transformation of the economy for sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, capable of creating more decent jobs for young people and women. The expected economic growth rate would then be 7.1% on average over the next five years, for a growth of 5.5% between 2016 and 2020, including 6.1% the year before the COVID-19 crisis.

This scenario is based on increased production in high-impact sectors such as agriculture, livestock, industry, particularly manufacturing, and services to improve the competitiveness of the economy.

To achieve this ambition, the main levers identified include: (i) an increase in crop production, particularly cereal production by 11% per year supported by the presidential initiative on rice, cotton production by 6.2% and the production of emerging cash crops (sesame, cashew, stevia, moringa, etc.); (ii) the expansion of mining activity with an increase of 4.2% per year in industrial gold production and an average production of 207,817 tonnes of zinc, taking advantage of the improvement in prices and the entry into production of new mines; (iii) increasing livestock production and (iv) developing the digitalisation of services.

The defined growth trajectory would be supported by the intensification of investment to the tune of XOF6,608.10 billion to further stimulate the attractiveness of the domestic and foreign private sector over the next 5 years.

The macroeconomic accounts for the real sector, prices, public finances and external affairs will have to evolve in line with this proactive scenario.

2.3.4.1. Real sector developments

Regarding the primary sector, its value added is expected to record an average growth of 7.1%, driven by the dynamism of the agriculture and livestock subsectors. The performance of agriculture would be consolidated with: (i) the intensification of hydro-agricultural developments; (ii) agricultural mechanization and availability of inputs and equipment; (iii) the implementation of initiatives at the national level such as the innovative agrosylvopastoral farming model; (iv) the operationalization of the agricultural development fund and agricultural insurance and (v) the full operationalization of agropoles (Samendéni, Sourou, Bagrépôle), etc. As for animal and fisheries resources, they would benefit from the increase in livestock products in

connection with the improvement of animal health, the improvement of the supply of quality and adapted inputs and equipment, as well as the sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture resources.

The secondary sector is expected to post annual growth of 7.7% on average over the period, benefiting from the vitality of the extractive industries, the dynamism of the construction and public works subsector and the revival of manufacturing activities. This performance would be supported by the increase in existing production capacity and the commissioning of new gold mines (Kiaka, Konkera and Bombore) as well as the start of operations of the Tambao manganese mine, the execution of several socio-economic infrastructure construction works, the strengthening of the industrial fabric which would benefit from the improvement of the business environment, in particular, the reduction of input costs.

As for the tertiary sector, it would grow by an average of 5.7% per year over the period 2021-

2025, driven by the continued development of financial and telecommunications services, the revitalization of trade and transport as well as the revival of hotel and restaurant services, currently strongly thwarted by the misdeeds of COVID-19 and the difficult security situation. The services business will benefit from the digital transformation of offerings to strengthen their resilience and improve their competitiveness. Similarly, the resumption of certain international events (National Culture Week (SNC), Ouagadougou International Handicrafts Fair (SIAO), Ouagadougou Pan-African Film and Television Festival (FESPACO), Tour du Faso, etc.) and the promotion of domestic tourism will bring added value to the service sector.

Table 3 shows the expected evolution of GDP growth, the evolution of value added in economic sectors and the level of the investment rate.

Table 3: Evolution of value added (in %) of the different sectors and of real GDP

Heading	2020	Projection					
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Average
GDP growth rate	2,5	7,1	7,4	6,7	6,3	7,8	7,1
Primary sector	5,7	3,5	8,7	7,3	8,5	7,6	7,1
Secondary sector	7,7	8,5	6,9	6,9	8,5	7,8	7,7
Tertiary sector	-2,5	8,0	5,6	4,8	4,3	6,0	5,7
Investment rate	19,8	20,0	21,4	23,5	25,6	25,7	23,2
Dont public	9,2	9,2	10,5	12,4	14,3	14,2	12,1

Source: IPB, IPB (March 2021)

In terms of use of GDP, growth over the period will be driven by final consumption (+4.9 percentage points) and investment (+2.4 percentage points). The investment rate would average 23.2% of GDP over the period 2021-2025, including 12.1% for the public sector

driven by the realization of structuring projects in promising sectors and support for the economy.

With regard to net external demand, in real terms, exports of goods and services are expected to grow by 9.9% per year and imports of goods and services by 10.0% per year.

2.3.4.2. Price developments

Over the entire period 2021-2025, inflation should be contained below the community standard of 3% maximum set by the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). This control of the general price level will result from increased agricultural production and interventions to contain the rise in the prices of consumer goods, all of which should encourage investment and consumption.

2.3.4.3. Evolution of public finances

Total revenues and grants are expected to increase over the period, from 19.0% in 2020 to 21.2% of GDP in 2025. This increase would be supported by efforts to mobilize domestic resources, under the impetus of an adapted and inclusive tax policy in the context of economic recovery and the strengthening of efforts to digitize collection. The tax burden rate will increase from 13.2% in 2020 to 18.2% in 2025.

In addition, the actions to be undertaken by the State under this programme will require an increase in investment expenditure of an average of 10.1% of GDP, of which 7.7% will be financed from own resources.

On the other hand, thanks to the continuation of measures to reduce the State's standard of living and efforts to control staff costs, current expenditure is due to represent on average 14.9% of GDP, dominated by staff costs which lie at an average of 8.2%, followed by current transfers which are due to reach 3.5%, expenditure on the acquisition of goods and services maintained on average at 1.6% of GDP.

Over the period 2021-2025, the budget deficit would average 4.8% of GDP, due to the implementation of the post-COVID-19 economic recovery plan and the acceleration of investment spending required by the completion of major works (Table 4)

Table 4: Evolution of public finances from 2021 to 2025

Government finance aggregates (% of GDP)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Average
Total revenue and donations	19,0	19,7	19,4	20,2	20,5	21,2	20,2
Tax burden rate	13,2	14,7	15,7	16,9	17,5	18,2	16,6
Expenditures	24,0	24,7	24,8	25,2	25,4	25,0	25,0
Staff costs	8,9	8,8	8,6	8,2	7,9	7,4	8,2
Expenditures on the acquisition of goods and services	1,7	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,6
Current transfer expenditures	4,5	4,2	3,7	3,5	3,3	2,9	3,5
Investments	7,5	8,2	9,1	10,2	11,1	11,9	10,1
of which investment from own resources	4,7	5,5	8,0	8,0	8,4	8,5	7,7

Total debt stock	46,9	46,5	46,6	46,6	46,7	45,8	46,5
Budget deficit	-4,9	-5,0	-5,3	-5,0	-4,9	-3,9	-4,8

Source: IPB, IPB (March 2021)

The average level of the budget deficit over the period is the result of efforts to absorb the effects of COVID-19 and economic recovery initiatives, albeit with an improving profile over time. It would average 4.8% of GDP. In the medium term, this level of the deficit should be reduced within the Community standard of no more than 3 after 2025. The ratio of payroll to tax revenues should return to 40.5% by 2025 for a standard of 35 maximum. The stock of debt (external and domestic) as a proportion of nominal GDP should stabilise on average at 46.5% of GDP over the period for a Community standard of up to 70% thanks to the introduction of a prudent debt policy in the medium term.

2.3.4.4. Evolution of the external account

The gradual transformation of the economy should exert upward pressure on exports, thus favouring the improvement in the trade balance, which is expected to increase by an average of 4.0% of GDP over the period. As a percentage of GDP, the current account is expected to average -3.2% and the overall balance is expected to be 2,1%.

2.4. STRATEGIC AXES, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED EFFECTS

2.4.1. Axis 1: Strengthening resilience, security, social cohesion and peace

The quest for the consolidation of resilience, security, social cohesion and peace will be pursued in particular through the implementation of the Matrix of Priority Actions (MAP) of the second phase of "Evaluation for Prevention and Peacebuilding (EPCP)" over the period 2021-2025. Unlike Phase 1, Phase 2 of the EPCP covers the entire territory, not just the areas directly affected by insecurity and the PUS-BF intervention area. It thus reflects the Government's ownership of the process with a view to recovery, conflict prevention and peacebuilding in the medium term.

To this end, Axis 1 of the RND 2021-2025 aims to achieve three main results: (i) resilience to the risk of populations and communities tipping over into radicalization and violent extremism is strengthened; (ii) security and defence are strengthened; (iii) social cohesion and peace are strengthened.

To achieve these results, three strategic objectives are pursued, namely: (i) **SO 1.1** : strengthen the resilience of populations and communities to the risk of tipping into radicalization and violent extremism; (ii) **OS 1.2** : strengthen the internal security of the country and the defense of the national territory; (iii) **SO 1.3**: strengthening social cohesion and peace.

2.4.1.1. Strategic objective (SO) 1.1: Strengthen the resilience of populations and communities to the risk of a shift to radicalisation and violent extremism

For SO 1.1, four Expected Effects (EA) are defined, namely: (i) EA 1.1.1: *the civility and patriotism of young people are strengthened and protect them from the risk of tipping into radicalization and violent extremism*; (ii) EA 1.1.2: *the economic empowerment of youth and women at risk of a shift to violent extremism is strengthened*; (iii) EA 1.1.3: *the development imbalance of regions and communities is reduced*; (iv) EA 1.1.4: *Prevention and management of disasters and humanitarian crises are strengthened*.

EA 1.1.1: The civility and patriotism of young people are strengthened and protect them from the risk of radicalization and violent extremism. This will : (i) increase to 15% the proportion of young people actively involved in an association in 2025; (ii) increase the level of perception of compliance with the rules of good citizenship from 52.7% in 2019 to 60% in 2025; (iii) reduce the number of violent protests in schools from 25 in 2020 to 18 in 2025 ; (iv) increase the sense of belonging to the nation by 25%; (v) increase the level of trust in republican institutions by 15% and (vi) increase the proportion of young people engaged in citizen actions from 13.6% in 2020 to 25% in 2025.

To this end, actions will focus on: (i) the promotion of citizenship, dialogue and citizen engagement; (ii) countering radicalisation and violent extremism; (iii) the promotion of cultural and artistic works conducive to peace, security, community resilience and social cohesion; (iv) the promotion of shared cultural values; (v) the integration of civic modules into the training curricula of public servants and (vi) the improvement of collaboration between public servants and the population.

EA 1.1.2: The economic empowerment of youth and women at risk of a shift to violent extremism is strengthened. The strengthening of the economic empowerment of young people and women at risk of a shift to violent extremism will be assessed through the increase in: (i) the proportion of young people in self-employment by 15% in 2025; (ii) the proportion of vulnerable women receiving cash transfers at 35% and (iii) the proportion of women in regions with a high security challenge who received credit from a financial institution from 75.3% in 2018 to 85% in 2025.

To this end, actions will include the implementation of a programme to support entrepreneurial initiatives for young people and internally displaced women as well as populations in at-risk areas. It is also a question of improving the provision of targeted or untargeted cash and in-kind transfers to the targeted populations through this effect.

EA 1.1.3: Regional and community development disparities are reduced. The reduction of the development imbalance of regions and communities will target: (i) increasing the average rate of access to drinking water in regions whose rates are below the national average from 68.9% in 2020 to 81% in 2025; (ii) increasing the average electrification rate of regions whose rates are below the national average from 11.4% in 2020 to 23% in 2025; (iii) the increase in the average rate of access to sanitation in regions whose rates are below the national average from 16.37% in 2020 to 32% in 2025 and (iv) the increase in the share of the State budget transferred to local authorities from 11.7% in 2020 to 18% in 2025.

The implementation of projects such as: (i) the Community Recovery and Stabilization Project in the Sahel (PCRSS) common to the tri-border area (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger); (ii) the Emergency Territorial Development and Resilience Programme (PUDTR); (iii) the continued implementation of plans to stabilize the liberated areas; (iv) the Emergency Programme for the Sahel-Burkina Faso (PUS-BF); (v) the Support Program for the Development of Local Economies (PADEL) and (vi) the projects and programs that will be supported by the financial decentralization programming law, the revision of the general code of communities and the new decentralization standards, contribute to this ambition to reduce regional disparities.

EA 1.1.4: Prevention and management of disasters and humanitarian crises are strengthened. The strengthening of the prevention and management of disasters and humanitarian crises will be measured inter alia through: (i) the rate of satisfaction of the basic needs of IDPs, which must be increased to 80% in 2025 and (ii) the proportion of households affected by disasters and humanitarian crises, which must be reduced by 20%.

Actions to contribute to the effective prevention and management of disasters and humanitarian crises will focus on: (i) strengthening mechanisms for preventing and managing disasters and other emergencies; (ii) support for the voluntary return and socio-professional integration of IDPs in secure areas and (iii) support for the integration of IDPs in reception areas.

2.4.1.2. Strategic objective (SO) 1.2: Strengthen the internal security of the country and the defence of the national territory

For the achievement of OS 1.2, three expected effects are defined, namely: E.A.1.2.1: the operational, logistical and tactical capacities of the SDF guarantee optimal protection of the nation and respect for human rights; E.A.1.2.2: the presence of the State and public administration services on the national territory is strengthened; E.A.1.2.3: Regional cooperation in the country's defence and security with that of other countries is improved.

E.A.1.2.1: The operational, logistical and tactical capacities of the Defence and Security Forces (FDS) guarantee optimal protection of the nation and respect for human rights. The progress to be made in the context of national defence and security of the country aims: (i) to increase the rate of mesh of the national territory in operational security services from 69.2% in 2020 to 80% in 2025; (ii) increase the ratio of security guard to population from 1 officer per 678 inhabitants in 2020 to 1 agent per 580 inhabitants in 2025; (iii) to reduce the rate of change in crime by 10% by 2025; (iv) reduce the number of terrorist attacks from 425 in 2019 to less than 10 in 2025; and (v) reduce the Global Terrorism Index from 6.8 in 2019 to 2 in 2025.

Actions to contribute to an increase in these indicators will focus on: (i) strengthening the operational capacities of the SDF in the fight against terrorism; (ii) the training and deployment of Volunteers for the Defence of the Fatherland (VDP); (iii) training of SDF

in International Humanitarian Law (IHL); and (iv) intensifying the fight against crime and organized crime.

E.A.1.2.2: The presence of the State and public administration services on the national territory is strengthened. This involves: (i) reducing the number of closed public services (schools, health centres, prefectures, security and town hall services); (ii) increase the proportion of local authorities whose essential public services are functional from 40% in 2020 to 50% in 2025.

The actions will specifically target securing border areas, reorganizing the general administration of the territory and its operationalization, building and rehabilitating infrastructure, reopening closed public services, improving dialogue between the administration and the population and strengthening the powers and resources of heads of administrative districts.

E.A.1.2.3: Regional defence and security cooperation with other countries is improved. The ambition is to increase: (i) the proportion of theatres of peacekeeping, conflict prevention and management operations in which Burkina Faso is present from 33.3% in 2020 to 50% in 2025; (ii) the rate of joint operations with neighbouring countries at 100% in 2025.

To this end, Burkina Faso's contribution to the promotion of international peace and security will aim to develop strategies to promote sustainable peace in the context of the fight against terrorism and to participate in international peace and security efforts in Africa and the world.

2.4.1.3. Strategic objective (SO) 1.3: Strengthen social cohesion and peace.

SO 1.3 has two EAs: (i) EA 1.3.1: the management of agrarian and land resources is improved and guarantees social cohesion and peace; (ii) EA 1.3.2: Governance of religious and customary affairs promotes tolerance and social cohesion.

EA 1.3.1: The management of agrarian and land resources is improved and ensures social cohesion and peace. This will: (i) increase the proportion of community conflicts settled by the branches of the National Observatory for the Prevention and Management of Community Conflicts (ONAPREGECC) from 13% in 2020 to 20% in 2025; (ii) increase the coverage rate of the territory in rural land services/state offices from 49.6% in 2020 to 95% in 2025 and (iii) reduce the proportion of rural land conflicts by 30% in 2025.

Among the actions to help ensure social cohesion and peace are: (i) the review of the texts governing urban and rural land and (ii) the prevention and management of community and inter-community conflicts.

EA 1.3.2: Governance of religious and customary affairs promotes tolerance and social cohesion. To achieve this effect, it will be necessary to reduce: (i) the number of intra-religious conflicts from 18 in 2020 to 5 in 2025 and (ii) the number of inter-religious conflicts from 9 in 2020 to 2 in 2025.

Strengthening mechanisms for safeguarding, promoting and disseminating inclusive cultural values; the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue initiatives; The adoption of the law on religious freedom and its implementing regulations and the adoption of the status of customary and traditional chieftaincy are among the actions to promote this tolerance and social cohesion.

2.4.2. Axis 2: Deepening institutional reforms and modernising public administration

Axis 2 of the RND 2021-2025 aims to achieve the following results: (i) democracy and political governance are improved; (ii) public administration is modernized, effective and efficient; (iii) economic and financial governance and regional and international economic cooperation are improved; (iv) decentralization and local governance are strengthened.

To achieve these results, the following strategic objectives are pursued, namely: (i) SO 2.1: promoting democracy and good political governance; (ii) SO 2.2: promote good administrative governance and modernize public administration; (iii) SO 2.3: promote good economic and financial governance and regional and international cooperation and (iv) SO 2.4: strengthen decentralization and good local governance.

2.4.2.1. Strategic objective (SO) 2.1: Promote democracy and good political governance

For OS 2.1, four EAs are defined, namely: (i) EA 2.1.1: democracy and justice are strengthened; (ii) EA 2.1.2: the promotion and protection of human rights are strengthened; (iii) EA 2.1.3: public access to fair information is ensured; (iv) EA 2.1.4: political and associative practices guarantee social cohesion and living together.

EA 2.1.1: Democracy and justice are strengthened. Through this effect, the aim is: (i) to improve the efficiency of justice by reducing the average processing time of completed cases in investigation offices from 4 years 2 months in 2020 to 3 years 3 months in 2025; (ii) reduce the average processing time for commercial cases from 7 months 3 days in 2020 to 6 months in 2025 and (iii) reduce the proportion of detainees awaiting trial from 40.5% in 2020 to 32% in 2025 ;(iv) increase the level of satisfaction with democracy from 67.1% in 2018 to 75% in 2025 and (v) increase the overall satisfaction rate of the population with regard to Justice from 52.1% in 2019 to 57% in 2025.

To achieve these effects, the actions to be carried out will focus mainly on strengthening the capacity to handle judicial cases, improving the functioning of courts, computerizing judicial procedures, operationalizing the unique identifier in all municipalities. It will also strengthen the independence of the judiciary, modernize the prison administration, secure the judicial and prison services and revitalize the departmental and district courts (TD/TA).

EA 2.1.2: The promotion and protection of human rights is strengthened. The ambition is: (i) to increase the implementation rate of the recommendations of the

Universal Periodic Review for the third cycle from 85% in 2023 and that of the fourth cycle to 30% in 2025; (ii) increase the level of perception of respect for human rights from 59% in 2019 to 65% in 2025 and (iii) improve the proportion of (legal) persons applying good practices in the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of their personal data from 10.89% in 2019 to 100% in 2025.

To achieve these ambitions, the actions to be deployed will focus mainly on strengthening human rights education, strengthening the effectiveness of human rights, implementing international humanitarian law, combating the radicalization of detainees and promoting their social reintegration. It will also strengthen the deradicalization and re-socialization of former combatants of terrorist armed groups and the humanization of places of detention. In addition, actions will also focus on improving individuals' knowledge of their rights and obligations, monitoring compliance and managing complaints about the processing of personal data.

EA 2.1.3: Access to fair information is ensured. Over the period 2021-2025, the ambition is to improve the coverage of the national territory by national radio by increasing the rate from 95.8% in 2020 to 98% in 2025, the coverage of the territory by the written press from 75% in 2020 to 95% in 2025 and to accelerate the deconcentration of public media by bringing the relative rate from 50% in 2020 to 70% in 2025.

In addition, the coverage rate of national public television will be increased from 98% in 2020 to 100% in 2025. With regard to press freedom, the aim is to reduce the press freedom index from 23.47 in 2020 to 21 in 2025.

Approaches to achieve this will be based essentially on strengthening the information dissemination network, establishing local media, strengthening the technical and technological capacities of public and private media, diversifying media productions, and strengthening government communication.

EA 2.1.4: The practices of political parties and associations guarantee social cohesion and living together. The aim is to increase to 100%: (i) the proportion of political parties followed by the public administration and (ii) the proportion of associations followed by the public administration.

In terms of actions to be taken, this will involve, among other things: (i) the adoption of a new legal regime for parties, political formations and groups of independents; (ii) the review of the law on freedom of association; (iii) strengthening the supervision of political and associative activities and (iv) training representatives of political parties and associations in compliance with the rules of social cohesion and living together.

2.4.2.2. Strategic objective (SO) 2.2: Promote good administrative governance and modernise public administration

For OS 2.2, three EAs are defined, namely: (i) EA 2.2.1: the administration is modernized and is republican; (ii) EA 2.2.2: the administration of the territory is effective (iii) EA 2.2.3: good administrative governance and republican values are promoted.

EA 2.2.1: The administration is modernized and republican. This will involve increasing the overall performance of the public administration from 62% in 2018 to 80% in 2025 and improving the satisfaction rate of citizens/clients of the administration's services from 56.5% in 2018 to 70% in 2025. In addition, this expected effect aims to increase the proportion of computerized and networked main civil registration centres from 46% in 2020 to 65% in 2025.

The approach will focus on the implementation of institutional and organizational reforms, the development of modern management tools in the administration, the rational management of human resources in public administration, the development of secure e-government and the enhancement of public expertise, the dematerialization of administrative procedures as well as the modernization and security of the civil registration system.

EA 2.2.2: Land administration is effective. This will involve: (i) increase to 100% the administrative districts (CA) with a business continuity plan of the administration and (ii) increase by 30% the satisfaction rate of the populations vis-à-vis the provision of decentralized services.

The main actions to be carried out consist of the organization and administration of administrative districts, the development of business continuity plans and the implementation of the territorial administration programming law.

EA 2.2.3: Good governance and republican values are promoted. This will involve working to increase: (i) the level of perception of compliance with the principles of good governance from 43.6% in 2018 to 59% in 2025 ;(ii) the MO Ibrahim Governance Index from 54% in 2020 to 60% in 2025; (iii) the corruption perception index from 40% in 2020 to 45% in 2025.

The actions to be taken concern the strengthening of the sense of public service, ethics and deontology in public administration and the strengthening of transparency in public administration and the repression of irregularities.

2.4.2.3. Strategic objective (SO) 2.3: Strengthen good economic and financial governance and regional and international cooperation

Four EAs contribute to the achievement of SO 2.3, namely: (i) EA 2.3.1: development planning, management and financing are improved; (ii) EA 2.3.2: the business environment is improved; (iii) EA 2.3.3: the management of regional and international cooperation is improved; (iv) EA 2.3.4: the management of the Burkinabe diaspora is improved.

EA 2.3.1: Development planning, management and financing are improved. To achieve this effect, the focus will be on; (i) the increase in the tax burden rate from 13.2% in 2020 to 18.2% in 2025 and (ii) the increase in the volume of public aid, the annual rate of change of which will be increased from 4% in 2020 to 5% in 2025.

The major actions to be deployed to achieve this effect will focus on the one hand, on the continued coherence and rationalization of public policies, improving the effectiveness of development cooperation, and strengthening capacities for planning and managing public policies. On the other hand, it is a question of strengthening the mechanisms of management and financing of development, of optimizing the mobilization of resources, especially domestic through the broadening of the tax base, of improving the budgetary management and the assets of the State and of strengthening the fight against forgery, corruption, fraud and tax incivility.

EA 2.3.2 : The business environment is improved. This effect aims to achieve certain reforms conducive to increasing the competitiveness of the private sector by increasing (i) the ease of doing business score from 51.4 in 2020 to 55.0 in 2025 and (ii) the number of enterprises created from 15,643 in 2020 to 20,000 in 2025.

To achieve these ambitions, the actions to be implemented will focus on the adaptation of legislative texts relating to business practice and their dissemination to users, the full deployment of the virtual portal Gateway to Burkina (PEB) dedicated to users, economic operators and investors and their grouping on the same digital space, the dematerialization of the procedure for obtaining building acts, the digitization of all documentary land documents (land titles, cadastral maps, etc.), the implementation of an automated complaint management mechanism (as part of the Transfer of property rights indicator), the dematerialization and online posting of the Trade and Property Credit Registers (RCCM), the systematic publication of the decisions of the commercial courts, of the Court of Appeal and the Court of Cassation on the judicial platform, the interfacing of the Virtual Link System for Import and Export Operations (SYLVIE) and Automated Computerized Customs System (ASYCUDA) platforms integrating the electronic payment of customs duties and taxes and the strengthening of consultation frameworks (CODESP and AGSE).

EA 2.3.3: The management of regional and international cooperation is improved. The achievement of this effect will: (i) increase the regional integration index in Africa from 0.37 in 2019 to 0.42 in 2025 and (ii) increase by 10 the number of new diplomatic representations created.

In this regard, the actions to be deployed will focus on strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation as well as strengthening Burkina Faso's contribution to African regional and continental integration and promoting economic diplomacy.

EA 2.3.4: The management of the Burkinabe diaspora is improved. This will be achieved by: (i) improving the proportion of diplomatic representations with a directory of Burkinabe skills; (ii) increase the processing rate of litigation cases involving Burkinabè residing abroad; (iii) to work towards ensuring that the participation rate of Burkinabè in the diaspora in the electoral consultations reaches at least 60% in 2025 and (iv) *to reduce the average time taken for the issuance of administrative acts* by diplomatic representations from 5 days in 2020 to 3 days in 2025.

The ambitions for this purpose will require the realization of several actions including the defense of the interests and protection of Burkinabè from abroad, the strengthening

of mechanisms promoting greater involvement of the diaspora in political and socio-economic development actions.

2.4.2.4. Strategic objective (SO) 2.4: Strengthen decentralisation and good local governance

Three EAs contribute to the achievement of OS 2.4, namely: (i) EA 2.4.1: the management of local authorities is improved; (ii) EA 2.4.2: local economies are boosted; (iii) EA 2.4.3: Effective land use planning is ensured.

EA 2.4.1: The management of local authorities is improved. It is expected by 2025, through this effect: (i) to increase to 92% the absorption rate of credits transferred to local authorities; (ii) to increase the proportion of citizens satisfied with the management of local authorities from 35.9% in 2019 to 45% in 2025 and (iii) to increase the percentage of local authorities whose all essential public services are functional from 25.25% in 2020 to 65% in 2025.

The actions to be initiated to achieve this include improving quality local public project management, improving the governance of local authorities and strengthening the culture of accountability at the local level.

EA 2.4.2: Local economies are boosted. The aim is to increase the GDP of each region by an average of 7% per year and to increase the share of own resources in the budget of local authorities by 20%.

The strategy to be developed will consist of substantially increasing the financing of investments at the level of local authorities, ensuring local economic development and territorial coherence. It also involves developing and implementing strategies for local economic development and territorial coherence. To do this, **the integrated endogenous development model** will be promoted.

EA 2.4.3: Effective land use planning is ensured. The ambition is to increase the proportion of Regional Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development Plans (SRADDT) to 100% by 2025.

To achieve these objectives, the actions to be deployed concern the development of regional spatial planning plans for all regions of Burkina Faso and the implementation of a national geographic information system with a database on the state of land use, distribution and state of resources, infrastructure and equipment.

2.4.3. Axis 3: Consolidating human capital development and national solidarity

Axis 3 aims to achieve six major results, namely: (i) the health status of the population has improved; (ii) the level of education and training of the population is increased and adapted to the needs of the economy; (iii) the use by production actors of scientific, technological and innovation research is increased; (iv) decent employment and access to social protection for populations, especially for young people and women, are increased; (v) sex and gender inequalities are reduced at all levels; (vi) people's access

to drinking water and sanitation, quality energy services and a decent living environment is increased.

To achieve these results, six strategic objectives are pursued, namely: (i) SO 3.1: promote population health and accelerate the demographic transition; (ii) SO 3.2: increase the supply and improve the quality of education, higher education and training in line with the needs of the economy; (iii) SO 3.3: promote research and innovation and strengthen their use for economic transformation; (iv) SO 3.4: Promote decent work and social protection for all, especially for youth and women; (v) SO 3.5: Promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; (vi) SO 3.6: improve the living environment, access to drinking water, sanitation and quality energy services.

2.4.3.1. Strategic Objective (SO) 3.1: Promote population health and accelerate the demographic transition

Four EAs contribute to the achievement of OS 3.1, namely: (i) EA 3.1.1: access to quality health services is guaranteed to all; (ii) EA 3.1.2: the health system is equipped to deal with epidemics and pandemics; (iii) EA 3.1.3: the nutritional status of the population, especially women and children, is improved (iv) EA 3.1.4: the acceleration of the demographic transition is really set in motion.

EA 3.1.1: Access to quality health services is guaranteed to all. The achievement of this effect will allow: (i) to reduce the theoretical average radius of action to a health facility from 5.8 km in 2020 to less than 5 km in 2025; (ii) improve the number of new contacts per capita per year from 2.5 in 2020 to 4 contacts per capita per year in 2025 for children under five; (iii) reduce the intra-hospital mortality rate from 59.3 per 1000 in 2020 to 50 per 1000 in 2025; (iv) reduce the maternal intra-hospital mortality rate from 134 per 100,000 women in labour in 2020 to 100 per 100,000 women in labour in 2025; (v) reduce the intra-hospital neonatal mortality rate from 7.1 per 1000 in 2020 to 5 per 1000 in 2025.

Key interventions to improve the quality of health services include: (i) improving the availability of the high-impact Integrated Reproductive and Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) package; (ii) strengthening the system of quality health services offered; (iii) improving the availability of quality health products and (iv) combating communicable and non-communicable diseases and (v) strengthening the fight against female genital mutilation.

EA 3.1.2: The health system is equipped to deal with epidemics, pandemics and health emergencies. The ambition is to significantly reduce the case fatality rate related to epidemics and pandemics to less than 4% for meningitis and less than 3% for others by 2025.

Achieving this change in the medium term requires that particular attention be paid to the following actions: (i) the implementation of surveillance and response activities against epidemics; (ii) strengthening measures for the prevention and control of epidemics and pandemics; (iii) strengthening the management of malnutrition in emergency situations; (iv) the development and operationalization of an investment plan

on health security and (v) the strengthening of the national system for risk assessment, prevention, alert and management of epidemics and complex health emergencies.

EA 3.1.3: The nutritional status of the population, especially women and children, is improved. Through this expected effect, the RND 2021-2025 aims: (i) to increase the proportion of children aged 6-23 months with a minimum acceptable diet from 21.9% in 2020 to 33% in 2025; (ii) reduce the prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under five from 24.9% in 2020 to 20% in 2025; (iii) reduce the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition among children under 5 years of age from 1.1% in 2019 to 0.8% in 2025 and (iv) reduce the prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women from 72.5% in 2014 to 37.2% in 2025.

The main actions to be implemented to achieve the impact relate to: (i) strengthening the quality and coverage of interventions to promote best practices in infant and young child feeding (IYCF) at the level of health facilities and at the community level; (ii) the development of market gardening of nutrient-rich products; (iii) the development of the fortification of foods of mass consumption with vitamins and minerals; (iv) the promotion of nutrition education (parents, children, learners, teachers, monitors...) and (v) the creation of model farms in health district areas.

EA 3.1.4: The acceleration of the demographic transition is set in motion. These are: (i) to increase the contraceptive prevalence rate of women in union from 28% in 2020 to 40% in 2025 and (ii) to increase the care-year couple from 26% in 2020 to 40% in 2025.

Interventions will focus on: (i) promoting the use of contraceptive methods; (ii) addressing child marriage and unwanted pregnancies; (iii) improving reproductive health and (iv) strengthening women's economic empowerment.

2.4.3.2. Strategic objective (SO) 3.2: Increase the supply and improve the quality of education, higher education and training in line with the needs of the economy

Two EAs contribute to the achievement of SO 3.2, namely: (i) EA 3.2.1: access for all to quality education and training, adapted to the needs of the economy, is increased; (ii) EA 3.2.2: Access to quality higher education adapted to the needs of the economy is increased.

EA 3.2.1: Access for all to quality education and training adapted to the needs of the economy is increased. On the one hand, it will increase respectively: (i) the gross primary admission rate from 94.9% in 2020 to 99.1% in 2025; (ii) the gross post-primary admission rate from 40.3% in 2020 to 58.3% in 2025; (iii) the gross secondary enrolment rate from 16.7% in 2020 to 30.9% in 2025 and (iv) the gross preschool enrolment rate from 5.9% in 2020 to 10.5% in 2025. On the other hand, it is also a question of increasing: (i) the primary completion rate from 60.3% in 2020 to 82.6% in 2025; (ii) the post-primary completion rate from 39.0% in 2020 to 48.9% in 2025; (iii) the secondary completion rate from 17.5% in 2020 to 20.1% in 2025. With regard to technical and vocational training, it is finally a question of increasing: (i) the literacy rate from 39.3% in 2018 to 45% in 2025 and (ii) the proportion of 15 years and over benefiting from vocational training from 14.1% in 2020 to 25% in 2025. In order to achieve these results, the main actions to be

implemented will focus on: (i) the development and management of inclusive literacy, education and training infrastructures; (ii) improving the quality of education and training; (iii) the introduction of national languages into education; (iv) the continuation of Education in Emergencies (ESU); (v) improving school health, hygiene and nutrition; (vi) the promotion of equality, equity of access and retention in formal education and training; (vii) the promotion of vocational training for 15 years and over and (viii) the integration of sub-sectors of the education system and their management in a holistic manner.

EA 3.2.2: Access to quality higher education adapted to the needs of the economy is increased. The ambition is to increase: (i) the number of students per 100,000 inhabitants from 739 in 2020 to 1,122 in 2025; (ii) the proportion of students who completed a cycle from 66.1% in 2020 to 75% in 2025; (iii) the proportion of students with disabilities receiving specific support from 35.2% in 2020 to 50% in 2025; (iv) the proportion of students enrolled in technical education and vocational training streams in the public sector from 5.8% in 2020 to 8% in 2025 and (v) the average duration of obtaining a first job for a higher education leaver from 25.5 months in 2020 to 18 months in 2025.

Achieving these objectives involves strengthening governance, improving the supply and quality of higher education and strengthening social services for students.

2.4.3.3. Strategic objective (SO) 3.3: Promote and strengthen the use of research and innovation for economic transformation

Two EAs contribute to the achievement of SO 3.3, namely: (i) EA 3.3.1: the production of scientific, technological and innovation research is increased and (ii) EA 3.3.2: the results of scientific, technological research and innovation are more valued in production and consumption processes.

EA 3.3.1: The production of scientific, technological and innovation research is increased. With regard to increasing the production of scientific, technological and innovation research, the ambitions are to increase: (i) the average number of scientific articles produced per year and per researcher from 0.4 in 2020 to 0.9 in 2025 and (ii) the total number of technologies, processes, methods and innovations generated per year from 20 in 2020 to 45 in 2025 and (iii) the share of funding allocated to scientific research and innovation as % of GDP from 0.22% in 2020 to 1% in 2025.

To do this, the main orientations concern: (i) the improvement of scientific research and innovation systems; (ii) strengthening biosecurity management at the national level; (iii) promoting research in the digital economy and (iv) strengthening the governance of the research system.

EA 3.3.2: The results of scientific, technological and innovation research are more valued in production and consumption processes. This will involve: (i) incubate 10 technologies, innovations and inventions per year and (ii) popularize at least 15 technologies, innovations and inventions per year.

In order to achieve this, particular emphasis will be placed on the transfer of technologies, inventions and innovations and on the use of research results.

2.4.3.4. Strategic objective (SO) 3.4: Promote decent work and social protection for all, especially for youth and women

Three EAs contribute to the achievement of OS 3.4, namely: (i) EA 3.4.1: productive employment is guaranteed to all, especially for young people and women; (ii) EA 3.4.2: decent work is strengthened for the benefit of the active and (iii) EA 3.4.3: social protection is guaranteed to all.

E.A.3.4.1: Productive employment is guaranteed to all, especially youth and women. The interventions will aim to increase (i) the number of jobs created to 120,000 per year, on average over the period 2020-2025, including 50,000 decent jobs; (ii) the share of formal employment in total employment from 8.1% in 2020 to 15% in 2025 and (iii) the rate of labour underutilization from 35.6% in 2018 to 25% in 2025.

The main guidelines for achieving this effect relate to: (i) strengthening targeted job creation actions; (ii) the promotion of self-employment; (iii) the integration of job creation objectives into public policies and local development plans; (iv) private sector incentives and entrepreneurship especially for youth and women; (v) improving intermediation and labour market information and (vi) promoting the formalisation of informal employment.

EA 3.4.2: Decent work is promoted for the benefit of the working population. The ambition is to reduce the average number of infringements committed per audited company from 58.8 out of 100 in 2019 to less than 35 out of 100 in 2025 and the number of accidents at work per million workers from 2,255 in 2020 to less than 1,000 in 2025.

The main actions to be implemented concern the strengthening of the legal and institutional framework of the labour market; promoting social dialogue in the workplace and monitoring the application of labour standards.

EA 3.4.3: Social protection is guaranteed to all. The perspective is to strengthen social insurance through increasing the rate of coverage of the population by the Universal Health Insurance Scheme (RAMU) from 0% in 2020 to 15% in 2025; the average annual rate of increase of workers registered with a social security scheme from 6.9% in 2020 to 10% in 2025; the proportion of the population aged 18 and over who are victims of violence from 7.8% in 2020 to 3.9% in 2025 and the proportion of people with disabilities receiving support from 43.26% in 2020 to 75% in 2025.

The actions that will work to achieve this effect include the promotion of a national health insurance system for all, the strengthening of the control of the application of social legislation, the promotion of mutual societies, the strengthening of the protection of children in difficulty, the strengthening of the economic capacities of vulnerable households and persons, the promotion of national solidarity; strengthening inclusive social protection, adopting social protection regulations and strengthening the register of vulnerable persons with a view to better identifying the beneficiaries of social transfers.

2.4.3.5. Strategic Objective (SO) 3.5: Promote gender equality and empower women and girls

Two EAs are involved in achieving SO 3.5, namely: (i) EA 3.5.1: gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are strengthened and (ii) EA 3.5.2: social and gender inequalities are reduced.

EA 3.5.1: Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are strengthened. The ambition is to increase: (i) parity in secondary school admission from 0.87 in 2020 to 1.0 in 2025; (ii) the proportion of women business owners among entrepreneurs from 20.7% in 2020 to 30% in 2025 ;(iii) the proportion of developed areas allocated to women from 40% in 2020 to 50% in 2025; (iv) the proportion of women beneficiaries of credits granted by national financing funds from 15% in 2020 to 50% in 2025 and (v) the proportion of women beneficiaries of credits trained in entrepreneurship from 15% in 2020 to 50% in 2025.

To this end, the main actions will focus on training women and girls in entrepreneurship and business management, granting managed land to women and facilitating women's and girls' access to credits from national financing funds.

EA 3.5.2: Gender inequalities are reduced. This will involve: (i) the proportion of women elected to the National Assembly from 12.6% in 2020 to 30% in 2025; (ii) the proportion of women in Government from 26.47% in 2020 to 30% in 2025 ;(iii) the proportion of young local elected officials from 17.78% in 2020 to 20% in 2025; (iv) the proportion of young national elected officials from 3.15% in 2020 to 5% in 2025 and (v) the number of women victims of gender-based violence (GBV) from 1,090 in 2020 to less than 900 in 2025.

The main actions contributing to the achievement of this expected effect are to improve the proportion of ministries applying gender-sensitive budgeting, the construction and equipment of socio-educational infrastructures for young people in communes and districts, and the awareness of women and young people of the importance of their participation in the life of the nation.

2.4.3.6. Strategic objective (SO) 3.6: Improve the living environment, access to drinking water, sanitation and quality energy services

Four EAs contribute to the achievement of OS 3.6, namely: (i) EA 3.6.1: access for all to a decent living environment, drinking water and quality sanitation is guaranteed; (ii) EA 3.6.2: access to electricity for all at a lower cost is ensured; (iii) EA 3.6.3: the promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency is guaranteed and (iv) EA 3.6.4: access to decent housing and public buildings is ensured for all.

EA 3.6.1: Access for all to a decent living environment, drinking water and quality sanitation is guaranteed. With regard to guaranteeing access for all to a decent living environment, drinking water and quality sanitation, the ambitions are mainly aimed at increasing: (i) the national access rate to drinking water from 76.4% in 2020 to 81.4% in 2025; (ii) the rate of functionality of drinking water supply (DWS) works in rural areas (AEPS system) from 85.8% in 2020 to 90.8% in 2025; (iii) the rate of functionality of

modern rural water points (boreholes) from 91.2% in 2020 to 93.7% in 2025; (iv) the national access rate to sanitation from 25.3% in 2020 to 33.3% in 2025 and (v) the proportion of villages declared End of Open Defecation (FDAL) from 20.4% in 2020 to 40% in 2025. Also part of the quantitative results to be achieved is the increase in the proportions of: (i) the population satisfied with the quality of life in the three largest cities of Burkina Faso from 12.7% in 2020 to 16% in 2025 and (ii) urban communes with a functional solid waste management system from 22.45% in 2019 to 34.69% in 2025.

In order to achieve the expected results in the field of the environment, the major actions to be implemented concern: (i) the strengthening of environmental controls, safety, radiological and nuclear security; (ii) optimization of solid waste and hazardous waste management; (iii) the development of urban ecology and environmental education; (iv) strengthening protection against non-ionizing radiation (relay antennas, mobile telephony) and noise pollution.

In terms of drinking water and sanitation, the aim is to ensure: (i) universal access to drinking water; (ii) the management of the public water service; (iii) eradication of open defecation and promotion of good hygiene and sanitation practices; (iv) the achievement of universal and continuous access to sanitation services and (v) the development of the management and recovery of wastewater and faecal sludge.

EA 3.6.2: Household access to electricity at lower cost is ensured. In order to guarantee access to quality energy services at a lower cost, public action will aim to increase: (i) the national electricity coverage rate from 41.83% in 2020 to 56% in 2025; (ii) the national electrification rate from 22.57% in 2019 to 35% in 2025; (iii) the national rural electrification rate from 5.32% in 2019 to 15% in 2025; (iv) the percentage of households connected to the national grid from 24.4% in 2018 to 35% in 2025; (v) the proportion of the population having access to electricity from 45.2% in 2018 to 60% in 2025 and finally (vi) to reduce the cost of high-voltage KWh from 75 FCFA TTC in 2020 to 50 FCFA TTC in 2025.

To achieve this expected effect, the major actions to be carried out concern the increase in the supply of electricity service and the strengthening and extension of the electricity network.

EA 3.6.3: Renewable energy and energy efficiency are promoted. To ensure the promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency, it will be necessary to increase the amount of energy saved at the level of consumption (in MW) from 22 in 2020 to 75 in 2025; to reduce overall distribution losses (technical losses and non-technical losses) from 13.5 in 2019 to 6.8 in 2025 and to increase the share of renewable energies in total energy production by 15%.

To this end, the promotion of renewable energies, the promotion of energy efficiency and the improvement of access to and productive uses of energy are the main actions to be implemented.

EA 3.6.4: Access to decent housing and public buildings is ensured for all. As part of the strengthening of access to decent housing and public buildings for all, the

ambition is to increase the satisfaction rate of the demand for social and economic housing from 2.78% in 2020 to 13.45% in 2025 and to build 25,000 social and economic housing units by 2025.

To achieve this objective, the major actions to be undertaken relate to: (i) improving the quality of and access to public buildings; (ii) improving the supply of decent housing; (iii) the promotion of local materials and new construction technologies and (iv) the preservation of built heritage.

2.4.4. Axis4: Boosting promising sectors for the economy and jobs

The fourth Strategic Axis of the RND 2021-2025 aims to boost promising sectors for growth and jobs. To achieve the transformation of the economy for strong growth, it will be necessary to positively influence the structural dynamics of the economy, through sectors that are full of strong sustainable potential for economic and social development. Thus, with regard to the diagnosis of the national productive system, the potentialities and opportunities highlighted, Axis 4 is structured in five SOs: (i) SO 4.1: develop a productive and resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and fisheries sector, more market-oriented, (ii) SO 4.2: develop a competitive industrial and craft sector, with high added value and creator of decent jobs; (iii) SO 4.3: promote trade and expansion of high value-added service industries that create decent jobs; (iv) SO 4.4: develop quality and resilient infrastructure to support structural transformation of the economy and (v) SO 4.5: reverse the degradation of the environment and natural resources to promote climate resilience and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

2.4.4.1. Strategic objective (SO) 4.1: Sustainable development of a productive and resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and fisheries sector that is more market-oriented

For SO 4.1, two EAs are defined, namely: (i) EA 4.1.1: the primary sector contributes to food security, the creation of decent jobs, the supply of national agribusiness and is respectful of the principles of sustainable development and (ii) EA 4.1.2: the resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and fisheries households to climatic hazards is strengthened.

EA 4.1.1: The primary sector contributes to food security, the creation of decent jobs, the supply of domestic agribusiness and is respectful of the principles of sustainable development. To consolidate the role of the primary sector as a powerful lever for the transformation of the economy, it will be necessary to increase: (i) the productivity of employment in the primary sector from 413,000 FCFA in 2020 to 535,000 FCFA in 2025; (ii) the rate of achievement of potential agricultural yields from 49% in 2020 to 60% in 2025; (iii) the coverage rate of cereal needs from 104% to 120% on average per year; (iv) the marketing rate of agricultural products from 37% in 2020 to 44% in 2025 and (v) the supply rate of agribusiness from 58.7% in 2020 to 75% in 2025.

With regard to the development of animal, fisheries, wildlife and forestry production, the objective is: (i) to increase the rate of coverage of livestock fodder needs to more than

100% on average per year; (ii) to increase the processing rate of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) to 80% by 2025 for a reference of 63.36% in 2018; (iii) increase domestic dairy production by 10% per year and (iv) the amount of fish produced from 29,750 tonnes in 2020 to 45,000 tonnes in 2025.

To achieve this, the high-impact actions identified relate among other things to the development of agricultural production under water control, the sustainable management of soil fertility, the improvement of soil health and the securing of land tenure facilities and farms. It will also continue to improve household access to quality inputs and equipment at reduced costs and adapted for agricultural, animal and fisheries production through the operationalization of the Central Supply of Agricultural Inputs and Equipment (CAIMA), the Central Purchasing of Veterinary Drugs (CAMVET), the installation of livestock feed factory units and the creation of tractor assembly units and fertilizer factory, the promotion of climate-smart agriculture and agroecology. Also, strengthening access to a secure market through contractualization, efforts in soil management, restoration and conservation and the promotion of emerging sectors such as cassava and cashew will improve agricultural productivity.

In addition, interventions will also focus on improving animal health, sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture resources, promoting the processing and consumption of agricultural products and operationalizing key reforms and initiatives in terms of financing, resilience to climate shocks and support and advice to stakeholders.

In the forestry and wildlife sector, the main actions will focus on increasing the production and productivity of forest and wildlife resources and increasing the processing of non-timber forest products and the development of wildlife resources.

EA 4.1.2: The resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and fisheries households to climatic hazards is strengthened. This will essentially involve: (i) reducing to 5% the proportion of vulnerable people in structurally food insecure provinces by 2025; (ii) reduce by an average of 10% per year severe conflicts over access to pastoral resources by 2025 and (iii) reduce the prevalence of food insecurity from 38.9% in 2018 to 25% in 2025.

The interventions to be implemented include: (i) sustainable management of agricultural land; (ii) strengthening the resilience and food and nutrition security of farm households (including IDPs); (iii) the prevention and management of crises and vulnerabilities in livestock through securing livestock mobility, watering and access to pasture; (iv) integrated landscape management.

2.4.4.2. Strategic objective 4.2: Develop a competitive industrial and craft sector with high added value and decent jobs

Three EAs are formulated for SO 4.2: (i) EA 4.2.1: the industry and crafts sector is more dynamic in terms of wealth creation, jobs and exports in all regions with high potential, (ii) EA 4.2.2: the contribution of the cultural, tourism and sports industries to the economy is improved and (iii) EA 4.2.3:

The impact of the mining sector on the rest of the economy is increased.

EA 4.2.1: The industry and crafts sector is more dynamic in terms of wealth creation, jobs and exports in all regions with high potential. The outlook is: (i) to increase the share of manufacturing in GDP from 9% in 2020 to 12.9% in 2025; (ii) to increase the share of the secondary sector in GDP from 26.9% in 2020 to 31.4% in 2025 and (iii) to improve the growth rate of exports of industrial products approved under the WAEMU/ECOWAS scheme by raising it from 1.5% in 2019 to 10% in 2025.

To achieve these results, public action will focus on support for the development and development of new industrial projects, consolidation of the existing industrial fabric by modernizing facilities, promoting green industry, supporting the improvement of the supply of financing in the industrial sector, particularly for SMEs / SMIs, development of industrial infrastructure (SEZs, industrial parks, agro-industrial free zones) and the promotion of the sustainability of industrial units.

Added to this is the improvement of the competitiveness of industrial companies through the positioning of the quality approach, the certification and labeling of products as well as the continuation of the Programme for the restructuring of companies in difficulty (PRED).

In the craft sector, assistance will focus on the massive formalization of craft enterprises, the professionalization of those involved, the improvement of the productivity of craft units and the commercial promotion of craft production.

EA 4.2.2: The contribution of the cultural, tourism and sport industries to the economy is enhanced. In terms of tourism and culture, the aim will be: (i) the share of the tourism industry in GDP from 2.6% in 2017 to 3.5% in 2025; (ii) that of the cultural industry in GDP from 5.23% in 2017 to 6.83% in 2025; (iii) increase the growth rate of cultural and tourism jobs from 1.01% in 2020 to 2.44% in 2025.

In the field of sports and leisure, the ambition is to increase: (i) the contribution of sport in GDP from 0.53% in 2020 to 0.58% in 2025 and (ii) the share of sports and leisure jobs in the economy from 1.07% in 2020 to 1.17% in 2025.

These results will be supported by: (i) improving the skills of stakeholders and the competitiveness of cultural and tourism products, in particular through the restructuring of the Cultural and Tourism Development Fund (FDCT) and the promotion of cultural and tourism industries; (ii) improving access to finance and support for private investment in culture, tourism, sports and leisure; (iii) strengthening the quality of the marketing of cultural and tourism products; (iv) improving Burkina Faso's tourist attractiveness; (v) the creation of quality and accessible cultural, tourism, sports and leisure infrastructures; (vi) the promotion of the practice of sport for all and leisure and (vii) the strengthening of the professionalization of sport.

EA 4.2.3: The impact of the mining sector on the rest of the economy is increased. The ambition for this expected effect is: (i) to increase the share of extractive industries in GDP from 15% in 2020 to an average of 20% per year over the 2021-2025 period; (ii) increase the proportion of local purchases in food consumption in mining industries from 20% in 2020 to 35% by 2025; (iii) increase the average amount of local investments made by the mining industry to 6 billion FCFA in 2025 and (iv) increase the cumulative number

of direct and indirect jobs created by the mining sector from 51,500 in 2020 to 100,000 in 2025.

Actions will include improving mining governance, strengthening the connection between mining development and other sectors of the economy through the professionalization of local suppliers to mining companies and improving the quality of local products for the mining industry.

These expected performances will be driven by: (i) strengthening geological and mining research and knowledge; (ii) improving the supervision of artisanal and small-scale mining; (iii) strengthening the local content of mining activity in Burkina Faso; (iv) strengthening the fight against fraud against gold and other precious substances and (v) improving the legal and institutional framework for mining activity.

2.4.4.3. Strategic objective 4.3: Promote trade and expansion of high value-added service industries that create decent jobs

Two EAs contribute to the achievement of SO 4.3, namely: (i) EA 4.3.1: the tertiary sector is becoming more formalized and more dynamic and creating decent jobs and (ii) EA 4.3.2: the marketing of national products is strengthened.

EA 4.3.1: The tertiary sector is becoming more formalized and more dynamic and creating decent jobs. The objectives of this expected effect are to improve the accessibility and quality of strategic services for the Burkinabe economy while reducing their costs in order to increase the contribution of services to the national economy. To this end, it is expected: (i) the increase in the contribution of postal and telecommunications activities to GDP from 2.5% in 2020 to 2.7% in 2025; (ii) increasing the contribution of transport to GDP from 1.5% in 2020 to 2.1% in 2025. It is also a question of reducing the share of the informal sector in the value added of the tertiary sector from 16.5% in 2020 to 12% in 2025. Through this expected effect, it is finally a question of increasing the penetration rate of mobile telephony from 102.82% in 2020 to 110% in 2025.

To achieve this, it is envisaged: (i) the promotion and dynamization of foreign trade and internal trade; (ii) improving road, rail and air transport services and promoting road safety; (iii) the promotion of financial inclusion, the extension and modernisation of the postal network; (iv) the development of e-government and the integration of digital technology in socio-economic sectors and (v) the improvement of communication services. Efforts to formalize the informal sector will continue with the strengthening of the capacities of actors for their professionalization and the establishment of financing mechanisms.

EA 4.3.2: Marketing of domestic products is strengthened. Through this expected effect, the ambition is to increase: (i) the market share of the main local food products on the domestic market by 10% by 2025; (ii) the growth rate of exports of growth sectors of 5% on average per year by 2025 and (iii) the regional market share from 4.1% in 2020 to 5% in 2025.

To achieve these results, public action will focus on: (i) the establishment of counters for the purchase of local products; (ii) the development of the contractual system in trade involving national products; (iii) the establishment of cold rooms for the conservation of vegetable products; (iv) the construction of central purchasing bodies for consumer products; (v) the construction of the Bobo-Dioulasso wholesale market; (vi) the creation of a multimodal dry port in the Ouagadougou agglomeration and (vii) support for the development of warrantage and third-party ownership.

2.4.4.4. Strategic objective 4.4: Develop quality and resilient infrastructure to support structural transformation of the economy

Five EAs are defined for OS 4.4. These are: (i) EA 4.4.1: capacities for mobilization and integrated water resources management are strengthened; (ii) EA 4.4.2: the quality, reliability and accessibility of transport and ICT infrastructure are improved; (iii) EA 4.4.3: energy is sufficient, accessible, reliable and less expensive; (iv) EA 4.1.3: the development of growth poles is ensured and (v) EA 4.4.4: the construction of cities as a pole of sustainable development has improved.

EA 4.4.1: Capacity for mobilization and integrated water resources management is strengthened. The objective over the next five years is to significantly increase: (i) surface water storage capacity from 6,140.84 million m³ in 2020 to 6,182 million m³ by 2025; (ii) the level of satisfaction of users' water needs from 62.1% in 2020 to 67% in 2025 and (iii) the recovery rate of the CFE base base at 100% per year.

The achievement of these results will require: (i) the improvement of knowledge of water resources; (ii) increasing the mobilization and development of water resources; (iii) strengthening the capacity, policy, legal and financial framework for water resources management; (iv) increasing information and research and development and (v) improving the protection of water resources.

EA 4.4.2: The quality, reliability and accessibility of transport and ICT infrastructure are improved. The ambition for the period 2021-2025 is to increase: (i) the proportion of paved roads from 27.42% in 2020 to 36.70% in 2025; (ii) the proportion of urban roads planned and developed from 59.1% in 2020 to 100% in 2025; (iii) the proportion of rural roads developed from 33.57% in 2020 to 44.05% in 2025; (iv) the proportion of roads in good condition from 24% in 2020 to 60% in 2025; (v) the rate of asphalt roads reinforced/rehabilitated from 18.62% in 2020 to 36.82% in 2025; (vi) the coverage rate of the national territory in geodetic network from 59% in 2020 to 69% in 2025; (vii) the penetration rate of the national population to the Internet from 50.69% in 2020 to 70% in 2025; (viii) the proportion of the population aged 15 and over using the Internet from 11.4% in 2018 to 20% in 2025 and (ix) the rural accessibility index from 38.4% in 2016 to 60% in 2025.

This will include the development of information and communication infrastructure and technologies, the development and upgrading of transport infrastructure and the development of broadband electronic communications infrastructure. Particular attention will also be paid to safeguarding the existing road, rail and airport heritage.

EA 4.4.3: Energy is sufficient, accessible, reliable and less expensive for production needs. The ambition is: (i) to increase the available electrical power from 712.2 MW in 2020 to 1500 MW in 2025 and (ii) to reduce the average system downtime index from 86 hours in 2019 to 50 hours in 2025.

To do this, the focus will be on strengthening energy production, transmission and distribution infrastructure, promoting the energy mix through the construction of new grid-connected photovoltaic (PV) power plants and promoting energy efficiency, strengthening energy transport and storage infrastructure.

EA 4.4.4: The development of growth poles is assured. At this level, it is a question of increasing (i) the number of local jobs created by the growth and competitiveness clusters from 25,270 in 2020 to 47,000 in 2025 and (ii) the share of production of growth and competitiveness clusters in agro-sylvo-pastoral, fisheries, tourism and craft production to 10% in 2025.

The approach will consist in increasing the number of operational growth and competitiveness clusters from 2 (BAGREPOLE and Bobo Oil Mill Cluster) in 2020 to at least 4 (BAGREPOLE, Bobo-Dioulasso Oil Mill Cluster, Samenni Agropole, Sourou Agropole) in 2025 and boosting production and processing in production areas hosting growth poles.

The activities to be developed will consist of: (i) finalizing the operationalization of Bagrépole; (ii) accelerate the transformation of the Sourou and Samendeni plains into agropoles; (iii) support the effective operationalization of the BoboDioulasso oil mill; (iv) implement the Project to Support the Promotion of Growth Poles and Regional Productive Systems in Burkina Faso (PAP-PCSPR/BF) and (v) continue the construction of other growth pole projects (Sahel growth pole, Eastern growth pole, Renewable Energies/ICT technopole, Pharmapole, SEZ, etc.).

EA 4.4.5: The construction of cities as poles of sustainable development has improved. The orientation for the next five (05) years is to make cities an essential factor in the dynamism of our economy and jobs. The aim will be to increase the geographical coverage rate of equipment in urban areas by 15% and to increase the rate of compliance of buildings with standards and regulations from 10% in 2020 to 50% in 2025.

This involves: (i) planning and management of cities; (ii) planning and development of urban and rural areas; (iii) improving the level of equipment of cities; (iv) the operationalization of the National Fund for Planning and Sustainable Development of the Territory (FNADDT); (v) the establishment of the National Urban Observatory (OUN) and (vi) the restructuring of informal settlements in cities.

2.4.4.5. Strategic objective 4.5: Reverse environmental and natural resource degradation to promote climate resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions

SO 4.5 is supported by three EAs which are: (i) EA 4.5.1: environmental governance and sustainable development is improved, (ii) EA 4.5.2: climate resilience of priority sectors and areas is improved and (iii) EA 4.5.3: natural resources are managed sustainably.

EA 4.5.1: Environmental governance and sustainable development is improved.

Through this effect, the aim is to increase: (i) the proportion of municipal development plans integrating the themes of environment, sustainable development and climate change from 38% in 2020 to 50% in 2025 and (ii) the proportion of functional environment and sustainable development consultation frameworks from 33% in 2020 to 100% in 2025.

To achieve this, the actions to be carried out mainly concern the strengthening of the legal and institutional framework for sustainable development, the mobilization of innovative financing, the integration of environment and sustainable development themes into development planning documents, the systematic integration of monitoring and evaluation of greenhouse gas reduction in the implementation of public policies, the promotion of social responsibility and environmental management systems within companies and the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns.

EA 4.5.2: Climate resilience of communities, sectors and priority areas is improved. Through this expected effect, the ambition is to increase the adoption rate of popularized climate change adaptation technologies from 86% in 2019 to 95% in 2025; the National Climate Change Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN) from 36.19 in 2018 to 36.6 in 2025; the amount of carbon sequestered (in million tonnes) from 3.9 in 2020 to 15 in 2025.

The actions to be carried out focus on the popularization of good climate resilience practices; improving weather and climate forecasting; strengthening national capacities for climate resilience; promoting Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+); promoting entrepreneurship and green investments; the promotion of climate insurance and the promotion of eco-villages.

EA 4.5.3: Natural resources are managed sustainably. The stated ambition is to increase: (i) the proportion of forest areas classified under management from 44.7% in 2019 to 84.7% in 2025; (ii) the proportion of areas of wildlife protection areas under management from 75% in 2019 to 80% in 2025; (iii) the rate of polluted soils rehabilitated from 3% in 2020 to 15% in 2025 and (iv) the proportion of degraded land reclaimed from 7.65% in 2020 to 25% in 2025.

Interventions will focus on the transition to land degradation neutrality, securing conservation areas and classified forests of the State, assessing the impact of degraded land recovery practices and increasing vegetation cover.

2.5. NDR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2021-2025 AND SDGS

The strategic orientations of the RND 2021-2025 are in perfect coherence with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030 that Burkina Faso, like other countries in the world, has committed to achieve.

The priority actions defined in the RND and the expected outcomes cover all the SDG targets prioritized by Burkina Faso. Indeed, the implementation of the strategic orientations of the 2021-2025 RND will make it possible to move towards the achievement of 96 targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (Table 5 and Table 6). Some SDG targets will be achieved through the implementation of the RDR monitoring and evaluation plan. These are targets 17.8 and 17.9.

Table 6

Table 5: Correspondence between expected impacts of the DRR and SDG targets

Expected impacts	SDG targets
Peace, security, social cohesion and resilience of the country are strengthened	Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and associated mortality rates worldwide.
Democracy is consolidated and the effectiveness of political, administrative, economic, financial and local governance is improved	Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and associated mortality rates worldwide.
	Target 16.6: Build effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
The level of education and training is increased and adapted to the needs of the economy	Target 16.5: Significantly reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms
	Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access by all women and men to affordable technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university education,
	Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults with the skills, including technical and vocational skills, needed for employment, decent work and entrepreneurship
Decent job opportunities are guaranteed to all, including youth and women	Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work and equal pay for work of equal value for all women and men, including youth and persons with disabilities
	Target 8.2: Achieve high levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including a focus on high value-added and labour-intensive sectors
	Target 8.2: Promote development-oriented policies that promote productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation and stimulate the growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and facilitate their integration into the formal sector, including through access to financial services
The living conditions of the population are improved and inequalities reduced	Target 3.2: By 2030, eliminate preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to no more than 12 per 1,000 live births and child mortality
	Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio below 70 per cent 000 live births
	Target 3.8 : Ensure universal health coverage for all, including protection against financial risks and access to quality essential health services and safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines
	Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in some form of poverty, as defined by each country

Expected impacts	SDG targets
	Target 10.1: By 2030, achieve progressive and sustainable income growth for the poorest 40 per cent of the population at a faster rate than the national average Target 1.a: Ensure substantial mobilization of resources from multiple sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, to ensure adequate and predictable capacity of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its forms Target 1.b: Establish sustainable national, regional and international frameworks for action, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to accelerate investment in poverty eradication measures Target 10.2: By 2030, achieve progressive and sustainable income growth for the poorest 40 per cent of the population at a faster rate than the national average
The productive system is modernized, diversified and boosted	Target 2.3: By 2030, double agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, especially women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities Target 8.1 : Maintain a per capita economic growth rate appropriate to the national context and, in particular, an annual gross domestic product growth rate of at least 7 per cent in the least developed countries Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, substantially increase and double the contribution of industry to employment and gross domestic product, in accordance with national circumstances, in least developed countries
Intergenerational equity is guaranteed	Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including lands affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a world free of land degradation

Table 6: Alignment of Strategic Objectives and Expected Impacts of the DRR and SDG targets

Strategic Objectives	Expected effects	SDG targets
Axis 1: Strengthening resilience, security, social cohesion and peace		
OS 1.1: Strengthen Populations and communities resilience of In extremism Failover risk radicalization and violent	EA 1.1.1: The civility and patriotism of young people are strengthened and protect them from the risk of tipping over into the Radicalization and violent extremism	Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable development, including through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development
	EA 1.1.2 : Economic empowerment of youth and women at risk of a shift to violent extremism is strengthened	Target 10.2 : By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political integration of all people, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status Target 8.3 : Promote development-oriented policies that promote productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation and stimulate the growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and facilitate their integration into the formal sector, including through access to financial services
	EA 1.1.3: Regional and regional development disparities communities are small	Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty worldwide (currently defined as living on less than US\$ 1.25 a day)
	EA 1.1.4: Prevention and management of disasters and humanitarian crises are strengthened	Target 1.5: By 2030, strengthen the resilience of the poor and people in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure to and vulnerability to extreme weather events and other economic, social or environmental shocks and disasters
		Target 13.1: Build resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries Target 11.5: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of people killed and affected by disasters, including water-related disasters, and significantly reduce the share of global gross domestic product accounted for by economic losses directly attributable to such disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

OS 1.2: Strengthen interior of the country a the national territory	Security	E.A.1.2.1: The operational, logistical and tactical capacities of the Defence and Security Forces (SDF) guarantee optimal protection of the nation and respect for human rights	Target 16.a: Support, including through international cooperation, national institutions mandated to strengthen capacities at all levels to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime, in particular in developing countries
		EA 1.2.2: The presence of the State and public administration services on the national territory is strengthened	
			Target 16.a: Support, including through international cooperation, national institutions responsible for strengthening capacities at all levels to prevent

Strategic Objectives	Expected effects	SDG targets
	E.A.1.2.3 : Regional defence and security cooperation with other countries is improved	violence and combating terrorism and crime, particularly in developing countries Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in global governance institutions
SO 1.3: Strengthening cohesion Social and peace	EA 1.3.1: Management of agrarian and land resources is improved and ensures social cohesion and peace	Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and associated mortality rates worldwide.
	EA 1.3.2: Governance of religious and customary affairs promotes tolerance and social cohesion	Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and associated mortality rates worldwide.
Axis 2: Deepening institutional reforms and modernising public administration		
SO 2.1: Promote democracy and good political governance	EA 2.1.1 : Democracy and justice are strengthened	Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law in domestic and international law and ensure equal access to justice for all
	EA 2.1.2: The promotion and protection of human rights is strengthened.	Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law in domestic and international law and ensure equal access to justice for all
	EA 2.1.3: Public Access to accurate information is ensured	Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, consistent with national legislation and international agreements
	EA 2.1.4: Political and associative practices guarantee social cohesion	Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and associated mortality rates worldwide.
SO 2.2: Promote good administrative governance and modernize the State	EA 2.2.1: The administration is modernized and republican	Target 16.6: Build effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
		Target 16.7: Ensure that decision-making is dynamic, open, participatory and representative at all levels

		Target 16.9: By 2030, ensure legal identity for all, including through birth registration
	EA 2.2.2: Land administration is effective	Target 16.6: Build effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
	EA 2.2.3: Good governance and republican values are promoted	Target 16.6: Build effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
SO 2.3: Promote good economic and financial governance and regional and international cooperation	EA 2.3.1: Development planning, management and financing are improved	Target 17.1: Improve, including through international assistance to developing countries, domestic resource mobilization to strengthen domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
		Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources from various sources for developing countries
	EA 2.3.2: The business environment is improved.	Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that promote productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation and stimulate the growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and facilitate their integration into the formal sector, including through access to financial services

Strategic Objectives	Expected effects	SDG targets
		Target 9.3: Increase, particularly in developing countries, access by enterprises, including small industrial enterprises, to financial services, including affordable loans, and their integration into value chains and markets
	EA 2.3.3 : Management of regional and international cooperation is improved	Target 10.6: Increase the representation and voice of developing countries in decision-making in international economic and financial institutions in order to enhance their effectiveness, credibility, transparency and legitimacy
	EA 2.3.4: Management of Burkinabè from abroad is improved	
SO 2.4: Strengthen decentralization and good local governance	EA 2.4.1: The management of local authorities is strengthened	Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources and access to basic services, land ownership, control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources and new technologies and financial services adapted to their needs, including microfinance
	EA 2.4.2: Local Economies Are Boosted	Target 8.1: Maintain a per capita economic growth rate appropriate to the national context and, in particular, an annual gross domestic product growth rate of at least 7 per cent in the least developed countries

	EA 2.4.3: Effective land use planning is ensured	Target 11.3: By 2030, strengthen inclusive sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlements planning and management in all countries
Axis 3: Consolidating human capital development and national solidarity		
SO 3.1: Promote population health and accelerate the demographic transition	EA 3.1.1: Access to quality health services is guaranteed for all	Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio below 70 per 100,000 live births
		Target 3.2: By 2030, eliminate preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to no more than 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to no more than 25 per 1,000 live births
		Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce premature mortality from noncommunicable diseases by one third through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
		Target 3.c: Significantly increase the health budget and the recruitment, development, training and retention of health personnel in developing countries, including least developed countries and small island developing States
	EA 3.1.2: The health system is equipped to deal with epidemics, pandemics and health emergencies	Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne and other communicable diseases
		Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Strategic Objectives	Expected effects	SDG targets
	EA 3.1.3: The nutritional status of the population, especially women and children, is improved	Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including by achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and meet the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
		Target 2.1: By 2030, eradicate hunger and ensure that everyone, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, has access to safe, nutritious and adequate food year-round.
	EA 3.1.4 : The acceleration of the demographic transition is really set in motion	Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including family planning, information and education, and ensure that reproductive health is integrated into national strategies and programmes
		Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drugs and alcohol abuses

		Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care and the enjoyment of reproductive rights for all, as decided in the Platform for Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of subsequent review conferences
SO 3.2: Increase the supply and improve the quality of education, higher education and training in line with the NEEDS OF THE ECONOMY	EA 3.2.1: Access for all to quality education and training adapted to the needs of the economy is increased	Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free and quality primary and secondary education on an equal footing, providing them with meaningful learning
		Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education that prepares them for primary education
		Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access by all women and men to affordable technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university education,
		Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender inequalities in education and ensure equal access for vulnerable persons, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations, to all levels of education and vocational training
		Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all young people and a significant proportion of adults, both men and women, are literate and numerate
		Target 4.a: Build or adapt child-friendly, disability- and gender-sensitive schools and provide a safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environment for all
		Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the number of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in countries

Strategic Objectives	Expected effects	SDG targets
		developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
		Target 8.6: By 2020, significantly reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, training or training

	E.A.3.2.2: Access to quality higher education adapted to the needs of the economy is increased	Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults with the skills, including technical and vocational skills, needed for employment, decent work and entrepreneurship Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access by all women and men to affordable technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university education,
SO 3.3: Promote research and innovation and strengthen their use for Transformation of the economy	EA 3.3.1: The production of scientific, technological and Innovation is increased	Target 9.5: Strengthen scientific research, develop the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including by encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of people working in research and development per 1 million inhabitants and increasing public and private expenditure on research and development by 2030
	EA 3.3.2: The results of scientific, technological research and innovation are more valued in production and consumption processes	Target 9.5: Strengthen scientific research, develop the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including by encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of people working in research and development per 1 million inhabitants and increasing public and private expenditure on research and development by 2030
SO 3.4: Promote decent work and social protection for all, especially for youth and women	EA 3.4.1: Productive employment is guaranteed to all, especially for youth and women	Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work and equal pay for work of equal value for all women and men, including youth and persons with disabilities
	EA 3.4.2: Decent work is promoted for the benefit of workers	Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work and equal pay for work of equal value for all women and men, including youth and persons with disabilities
		Target 8.8: Defend workers' rights, promote workplace safety and ensure the protection of all workers, including migrants, especially women, and those in precarious employment
	EA 3.4.3: Social protection is guaranteed to all	Target 1.3: Establish nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, and ensure that by 2030 a significant proportion of the poor and vulnerable benefit
		Target 10.4: Adopt policies, including fiscal, wage and social protection policies, to progressively achieve greater equality
		Target 3.8: Ensure universal health coverage for all, including protection against financial risks and access to quality essential health services and safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines
Strategic Objectives	Expected effects	SDG targets

		Target 5.2: Eliminate from public and private life all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
		Target 10.1: By 2030, achieve progressive and sustainable income growth for the poorest 40 per cent of the population at a faster rate than the national average
		Target 10.4: Adopt policies, including fiscal, wage and social protection policies, to progressively achieve greater equality
SO 3.5: Promote gender equality and empower Women and girls	EA 3.5.1: Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are strengthened	Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against women and girls worldwide
		Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free and quality primary and secondary education on an equal footing, providing them with meaningful learning
		Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control of land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, consistent with domestic legislation
	EA 3.5.2: Social and gender inequalities are reduced	Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
		Target 5.5: Ensure the full and effective participation and equal participation of women in leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
SO 3.6: Improve the living environment, access to drinking water, sanitation and quality energy services	EA 3.6.1: Access for all to a decent living environment, drinking water and Quality sanitation is guaranteed	Target 16.7: Ensure that decision-making is dynamic, open, participatory and representative at all levels
		Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water
		Target 6.2: By 2030, ensure equitable access to adequate sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying particular attention to the needs of women and girls and people in vulnerable situations
		Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the negative per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying particular attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

		Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing emissions of chemicals and hazardous materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and significantly increasing global recycling and safe reuse of water
		Target 12.5: By 2030, significantly reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Strategic Objectives	Expected effects	SDG targets
		Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that all people everywhere have the information and knowledge necessary for sustainable development and a lifestyle in harmony with nature
	EA 3.6.2: Household Access to Electricity at a lower cost is provided	Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services for all
	EA.3.6.3: Promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency is ensured	Target 7.2: By 2030, significantly increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
	EA 3.6.4: Access to decent housing and public buildings is ensured for all	Target 11.1: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and safe and affordable shelter and basic services for all and slum upgrading
Axis 4: Boosting promising sectors for the economy and jobs		
SO 4.1: Sustainable development of a productive and resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and fisheries sector, more market-oriented.	EA 4.1.1: The primary sector contributes to food security, decent employment, the supply of domestic agribusiness and is respectful of the principles of sustainable development	Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure that everyone, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, has access to safe, nutritious and adequate food all year round
		Target 2.3: By 2030, double agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, especially women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, value addition opportunities and non-agricultural employment
		Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, crops, livestock/domesticated animals and wild relatives, including through well-managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

		Target 2.a: Increase, including through enhanced international cooperation, investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, and the development of technologies and banks of livestock plants and genes, in order to strengthen the agricultural productive capacities of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries.
	EA 4.1.2 : The resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and fisheries households to climatic hazards is strengthened	Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure the sustainability of food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, contribute to the preservation of ecosystems, enhance adaptive capacity to climate change, extreme weather events, drought, floods and other disasters, and progressively improve land and soil quality
SO 4.2: Develop a competitive industrial and craft sector, to	EA 4.2.1: The industry and crafts sector is more dynamic in terms of wealth creation,	Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, substantially increase and double the contribution of industry to employment and gross domestic product, in accordance with national circumstances, in least developed countries

Strategic Objectives	Expected effects	SDG targets
High value added and decent job creator	of jobs and exports in all high-potential regions	Target 9.3: Increase, particularly in developing countries, access by enterprises, including small industrial enterprises, to financial services, including affordable loans, and their integration into value chains and markets
	EA 4.2.2: The contribution of the cultural, tourism and sport industries to the economy is enhanced	Target 8.9: By 2030, develop and implement policies to develop sustainable tourism that creates jobs and showcases local culture and products
		Target 12.b: Develop and use tools to monitor the impact on sustainable development of sustainable tourism that creates jobs and values local culture and products
	E.A.4.2.3: The impact of the mining sector on the rest of the economy is increased	Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and preserve the world's cultural and natural heritage
SO 4.3: Promote trade and expansion of value-added and decent employment service industries	EA 4.3.1: The tertiary sector is becoming more formalized and more dynamic and creating decent jobs	Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that promote productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation and stimulate the growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and facilitate their integration into the formal sector, including through access to financial services
		Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communication technologies and ensure that all people in the least developed countries have access to the Internet at an affordable cost by 2020

		Target 11.2: By 2030, ensure access for all to safe, accessible and sustainable transport systems at an affordable cost by improving road safety, including through the development of public transport, with particular attention to the needs of persons in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
	EA 4.3.2: Marketing of domestic products is strengthened	Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, crops, livestock/domesticated animals and wild relatives, including through well-managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
SO 4.4: Develop quality and resilient infrastructure to support structural transformation of the economy	EA 4.4.1: Capacity for mobilization and integrated water resources management is strengthened.	Target 6.5: By 2030, achieve integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation, as appropriate
	EA 4.4.2: Quality, reliability and accessibility of transport and ICT infrastructure are improved	Target 9.1: Build quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transboundary infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on universal, affordable and equitable access

Strategic Objectives	Expected effects	SDG targets
		Target 17.6: Strengthen access to and North-South and South-South cooperation and regional and international triangular cooperation in science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing in a mutually agreed manner, including through better coordination of existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations system level, and as part of a global technology facilitation mechanism
		Target 17.8: Ensure that the technology bank and the mechanism for strengthening science and technology and innovation capacities in least developed countries are fully operational by 2017 and enhance the use of key technologies, in particular information and communication technologies,
	EA 4.4.3: Energy is Sufficient, Accessible, Reliable and Less Expensive for Production Needs	Target 7.b: By 2030, develop infrastructure and improve technology to provide modern and sustainable energy services to all people in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, consistent with their respective assistance programmes
	EA 4.4.4 : The development of growth poles is assured.	Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure the sustainability of food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, contribute to the preservation of ecosystems, enhance adaptive capacity to climate change, extreme weather events, drought, floods and other disasters, and progressively improve land and soil quality
	EA 4.4.5 : Building cities as poles of sustainable development has improved	Target 11.3: By 2030, strengthen inclusive sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlements planning and management in all countries
		Target 11.7: By 2030, ensure access to safe green and public spaces for all, especially women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
		Target 11.a: Promote positive economic, social and environmental linkages between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
		Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and action plans for inclusiveness, resource efficiency, climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster resilience, and develop and implement, in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), comprehensive disaster risk management at all levels
	EA 4.5.1: Governance	Target 13.2: Incorporate climate change actions into national policies, strategies and planning

SO 4.5: Reverse environmental and natural resource degradation to foster climate resilience and	environmental and sustainable development is improved	Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and individual and institutional capacities on climate change adaptation, mitigation and reduction and early warning systems

Strategic Objectives	Expected effects	SDG targets
reducing greenhouse gas emissions	EA 4.5.2: Climate resilience of communities, sectors and priority areas is improved	Target 9.4: By 2030, modernize infrastructure and adapt industries to make them sustainable, through more efficient use of resources and increased use of clean and environmentally sound industrial technologies and processes, within each country within its means
		Target 13.1: Build resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
	EA 4.5.3: Natural resources are managed sustainably	Target 15.2: By 2020, promote sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and significantly increase global afforestation and reforestation
		Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including lands affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a world free of land degradation

III. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

3.1. INSTRUMENTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

This National Development Framework will be implemented through operational implementation instruments, namely, sectoral and regional programmes, local development plans as well as on major national projects (multi-sector) and budgetary instruments.

3.1.1. RND Sector Programs 2021-2025

The RND 2021-2025 is developed to drive the Government's action. It identifies development priorities over a period covering the presidential term in line with the national long-term development vision. To contribute to its implementation, each Sectoral Dialogue Framework (CSD) develops a development program consistent with both the 2021-2025 RND and the sector policy. These programs, which operationalize the priority actions of the RND 2021-2025, are executed through sectoral Strategic Reform and Structuring Investment Matrices (MRSIS).

3.1.2. Projects of national scope

The 2021-2025 RND is also being implemented through major national projects. These include the construction project of Donsin airport, 2d MCA and Regional Compact (financing of a second energy import line with Côte d'Ivoire), the Burkina-Ghana railway construction project, growth and competitiveness cluster development projects, integrated mining projects and the Ouagadougou-Abidjan highway as well as projects referred to as "presidential initiatives".

3.1.3. RND Regional Programmes 2021-2025 and Local Development Instruments

To contribute to the implementation of the RND 2021-2025, each Regional Dialogue Framework (RDC) develops a development program consistent with both the RND 2021-2025 and the Local Development Plans (PCD, PRD). These programs, which operationalize the priority regional development actions provided for in the RND 2021-2025 and the regional planning documents (LDP, regional strategy, regional plans, etc.) are implemented through the strategic reform and structuring investment matrices (MRSIS) of the regions.

With regard to local authorities, particularly rural municipalities, the integrated endogenous development model will be favoured. It aims to:

- strengthen the human and institutional capacities of local community members in project management;
- awaken the collective consciousness and commitment of the populations;
- cultivate citizenship, patriotism and social cohesion;

- organize communities to ensure their own safety;
- organize communities to identify, prioritize and execute themselves, local development projects that integrate the improvement of the living environment, human capital, well-being;
- co-finance identified local development needs;
- periodically monitor and evaluate the status of project implementation; -etc.

3.1.4. Budget documents

A Multiannual Budgetary and Economic Programming Document (DPBEP) is drawn up to frame the preparation of State budget appropriations. It is designed on the basis of the priorities and strategic choices of the RND 2021-2025, the macroeconomic framework and the rolling three-year action plans of ministerial departments. It takes into account economic and financial commitments vis-à-vis partners and sub-regional, regional and international organizations.

3.1.5. The matrix of strategic reforms and global structuring investments of the RND 2021-2025

The matrix of strategic reforms and global structuring investments of the RND 2021-2025 is developed from the reforms and investments carried by the sectoral, regional operationalization instruments, and the national projects identified in the sectoral and territorial instruments for operationalizing the reference system.

3.1.6. Environmental and Social Management Framework

The 2021-2025 DRR underwent a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), accompanied by an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMC) that identified actions to avoid, reduce or offset potential environmental impacts. The CGES also proposes measures for a better integration of sustainability and green growth into public development action. The implementation of the proposals made in the CGES will not only contribute to preserving natural resources, but also to stimulate sustainable economic and social development.

3.1.7. Communication strategy

A communication strategy of the RND 2021-2025 accompanied by a communication plan will strengthen its visibility and ownership by all national development actors. It will give a primary place to mass communication, in particular, through the use of national languages and ICTs.

3.2. IMPLEMENTING ACTORS

The implementation of the RND will be done with all the actors concerned in a synergy of action.

3.2.1. State

The role of the State in the implementation of the RND 2021-2025 focuses on its sovereign functions. It creates favourable conditions for the emergence of a competitive private sector and an efficient public administration. State structures develop or update public policies and strategies, ensure the coherence of sectoral and spatial planning instruments, create a favourable environment and mobilize the resources necessary for the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the RND 2021-2025.

3.2.2. Local authorities

Local authorities implement at local level the activities of the domains transferred to them by the State. They contribute to the development and monitoring and evaluation of the regional programs of the RND 2021-2025 by ensuring their consistency with the Local Development Plans. They also ensure the animation of local consultation frameworks with the various actors as well as the promotion of the culture of civic responsibility in the management of local affairs.

3.2.3. Private sector

To boost the structural transformation of the economy, the private sector will be at the center of the implementation of the RND 2021-2025. Through innovative financing methods, it supports the Government in making quality structuring investments as soon as possible. It also contributes to the creation of decent jobs.

3.2.4. Civil society

Civil society participates in the development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of various public policies and strategies. It also has a role of training and support-advice of the various actors in order to make the actions of the RND 2021-2025 pro-population. Civil society participates in the various consultation frameworks of the RND 2021-2025. The State designs and implements measures that facilitate capacity-building and financial autonomy of civil society.

3.2.5. Burkinabe from abroad

Burkinabè abroad are called upon to make use of their know-how capitalized in their country of residence. They contribute to the mobilization of resources and skills, by proposing innovative solutions to people's concerns. They also participate in the realization of structuring investments, the strengthening of entrepreneurship and innovation.

3.2.6. Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs)

TFPs participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 2021-2025 RND. They support the State and other development actors in mobilizing the additional resources necessary for the implementation of the RND 2021-2025. TFPs also participate in the various consultation frameworks at both central and local levels.

3.3. ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK

The monitoring and evaluation system put in place includes bodies and bodies to assess and validate the performance recorded in order to guide the implementation of the RND 2021-2025.

3.3.1. Monitoring bodies

The monitoring bodies of the RND 2021-2025 consist of the National Steering Committee (CNP), the National Technical Committee (NTC), the Sectoral Dialogue Frameworks (CSD), the Regional Dialogue Frameworks (CRD).

3.3.1.1. National Steering Committee

It is the steering body of the RND 2021-2025 chaired by the Prime Minister. The missions of the CNP are: (i) to oversee the overall implementation of the RND 2021-2025; (ii) give directives to sectoral and local actors for the conduct of the actions incumbent on them by developing the products necessary to assess the impact of the various actions; (iii) decide on the carrying out of studies of a general or specific nature necessary for the deepening of the orientations and (iv) ensure the smooth running of the entire monitoring and evaluation process of the reference system.

3.3.1.2. National Technical Committee

The technical body for the preparation of the work of the NPC/RND is the National Technical Committee (NTC). The CTN is responsible for the examination and technical validation of the files to be submitted to the PNC/RND for assessment. Specifically, its role is: (i) to identify difficulties, strategic and political issues as well as draft guidelines to be submitted to the NPC/RND and (ii) to exchange on any other technical issue on its agenda.

3.3.1.3. Sectoral dialogue frameworks

In coherence with the planning sectors, 14 CSDs, composed of representatives of the Administration, the umbrella bodies of local authorities, the private sector, civil society and technical and financial partners have been set up. Under the chairmanship of the lead ministry of the sector, each SSC organizes itself into thematic groups and/or sub-sectors to monitor the implementation of its sectoral policy.

3.3.1.4. Regional dialogue frameworks

Under the chairmanship of the Regional Governor and the vice-presidency of the President of the Regional Council, the CRD brings together representatives of decentralized structures, local authorities, the private sector, civil society, etc. It is organized into thematic commissions and supervises the implementation of the matrices of the interventions of all the actors in the region.

3.3.1.5. National Executive Secretariat

It is the administrative and technical body responsible for coordinating and impetus for reforms, in support of the CNP/RND. It is mainly responsible for: (i) carrying out the work necessary for the monitoring and overall evaluation of the implementation of the RND 2021-2025; (ii) to support CSDs and CRDs in the accomplishment of their missions; (iii) develop and implement the communication strategy on the RND 2021-2025; (iv) design and implement projects and initiatives that channel development; (v) participate in and coordinate the design of the national development framework; (vi) strengthen technical capacity in the design of development programming instruments.

3.3.2. Monitoring bodies

3.3.2.1. Annual review

The 2021-2025 RND is subject to an annual review that corresponds to the regular meeting of the NPC/RND. It examines and validates the overall assessment of the implementation of the RND 2021-2025 of the past year and the prospects, based on the monitoring and evaluation tools developed for this purpose. This meeting is preceded by a preliminary review of a technical nature.

3.3.2.2. Sector reviews

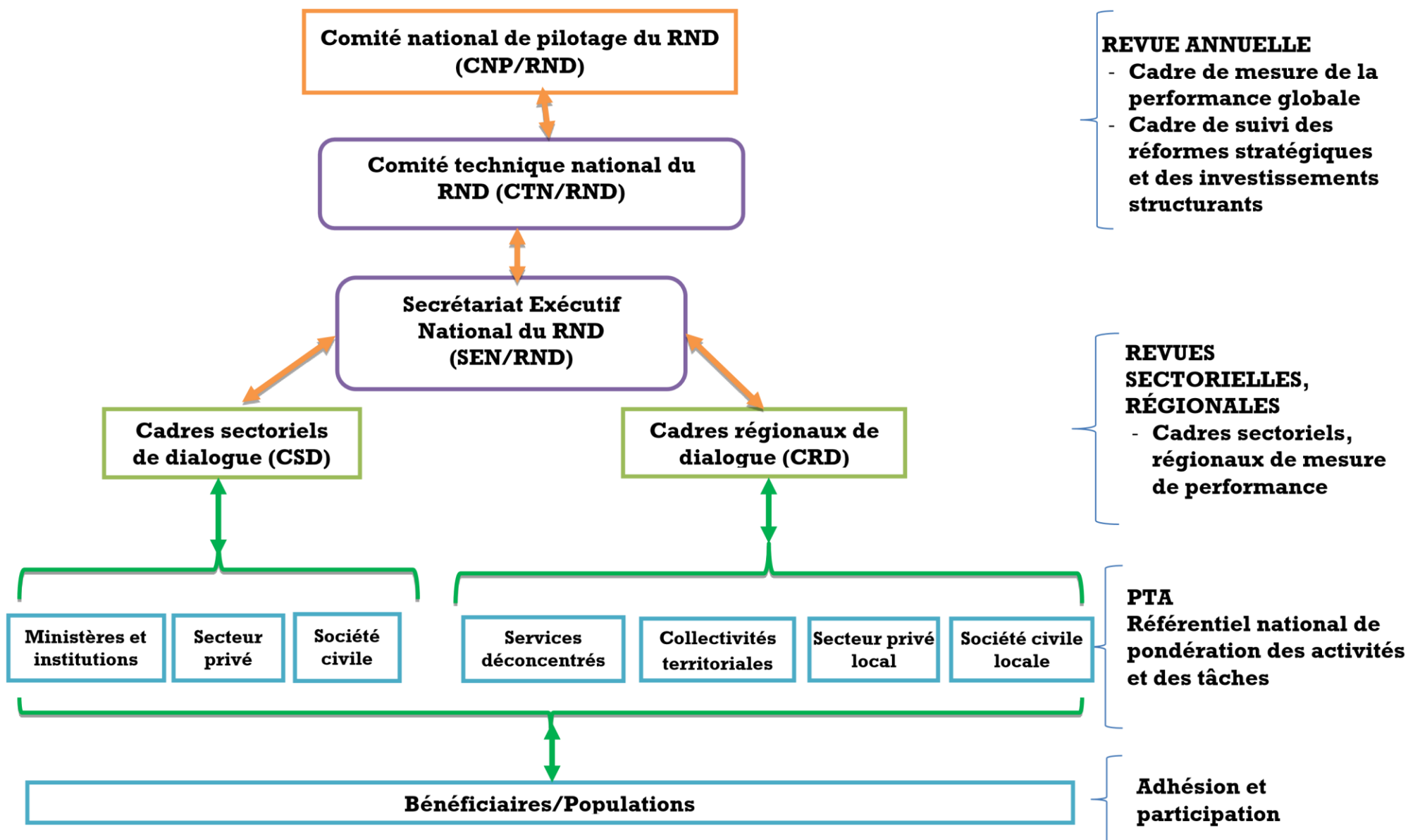
Held twice a year (annual sector review and mid-term sector review), the sectoral reviews correspond to the meetings of the CSDs. The annual sector review examines and validates the sectoral review of the implementation of the sectoral policy over the past year and the prospects. The mid-term sectoral review examines and validates the sectoral review of the implementation of the sectoral policy at the mid-term of the current year. These meetings decide on the actions to be taken to overcome the difficulties encountered. The products of these journals feed into the annual review of the RND.

3.3.2.3. Regional reviews

The regional reviews serve as a framework for examining and validating the regional programmes of the RND 2021-2025, Local Development Plans (LDPs) and sectoral achievements at the decentralized level. In this context, two sessions are organized corresponding to an annual review and a mid-term review. The annual review examines and validates the results of the implementation of the regional programs of the RND 2021-2025 of the past year and the regional perspectives. The mid-term review examines and validates the assessment of the implementation of the regional

programmes of the RND 2021-2025 at the mid-term of the current year. They decide on the actions to be taken to overcome the difficulties encountered. The products of these journals feed into the annual review of the RND.

Figure 7: Diagram of the monitoring and evaluation system of the RND 2021-2025



3.4.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

3.4.1. Monitoring and evaluation mechanism

The monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the 2021-2025 RND includes a technical monitoring component and a technical evaluation component set up by the SEN/RND.

The technical monitoring component aims to collect and analyze data to provide elements of assessment on: (i) the use of resources, (ii) the progress made in the implementation of actions and (iii) the objectives achieved, through the control of expenditure, the monitoring of the financial execution of programs, the monitoring of the technical execution of programs and the monitoring of the effects of the 2021-2025 RND.

The technical component of the evaluation includes: (i) a mid-term evaluation (2023) and (ii) a final evaluation.

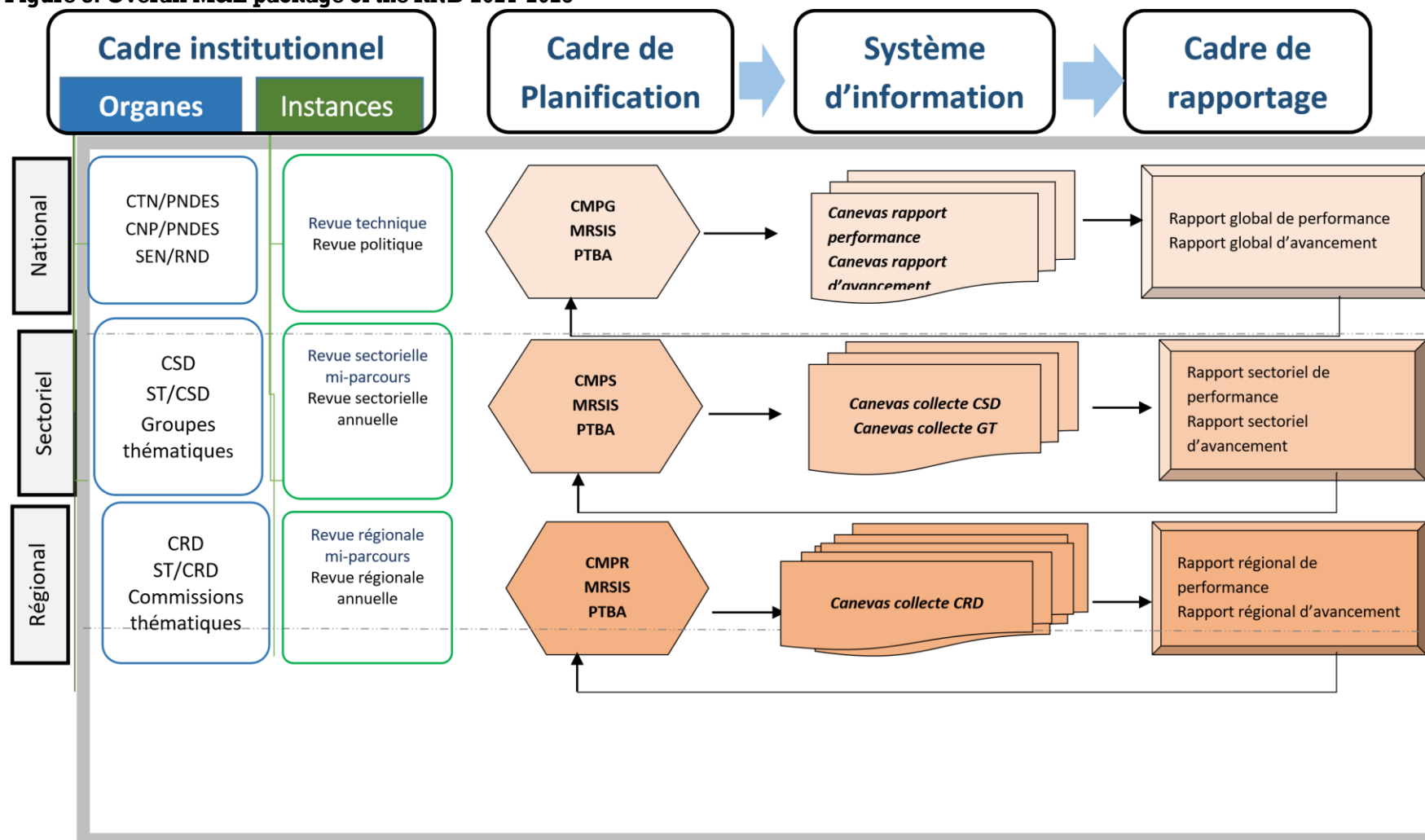
3.4.2. Monitoring and evaluation tools

For effective monitoring and evaluation of the RND 2021-2025, a monitoring and evaluation plan document for the RND is developed. In addition, under the responsibility of the SEN/RND, ST/CSD and ST/CRD is being developed: (i) an overall performance measurement framework (Annex 1); (ii) sectoral and regional performance measurement frameworks; (iii) an overall logical framework; (iv) sectoral and regional logical frameworks; (v) sectoral frameworks for monitoring strategic reforms and structuring investments disaggregated by municipality, source of funding and responsible for implementation and (vi) regional frameworks for monitoring strategic reforms and structuring investments disaggregated by municipality, source of funding and responsible for implementation.

The national reference system for weighting activities and tasks and web platforms for instant visualization of the evolution of indicators will be updated and integrated into the public financial management information system.

In connection with these instruments, the appropriate biannual and annual, global, sectoral and regional reports will be produced through the work of the bodies of the monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the RND 2021-2025.

Figure 8: Overall M&E package of the RND 2021-2025



3.5. FUNDING OF THE RND

For the implementation of the development strategy that aims to achieve rapid economic growth driven by industrialization, the financing scheme stems from the results of the macro-budgetary framework aimed at achieving growth of 7.1%.

The overall cost of implementing the Plan is estimated at XOF19,030.70 billion, or an average annual cost of XOF3,806.14 billion. Investment expenditure (including capital transfers) represents 34.7%, or a total envelope of XOF6,608.10 billion over the period, or XOF1,321.62 billion per year. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the execution of public investment should make it possible to increase the impact of investments on economic growth through project maturation efforts and their prioritization, the strengthening of controls in the conformity of procedures and in the execution and capacity building of the various actors in the chain.

There are two main sources of funding: internal funding and external funding. Burkina Faso is already exploiting traditional sources of financing relating to tax mobilization, borrowing on the regional financial market, official development assistance and its components. Other innovative instruments, which are poorly exploited (crowdfunding, voluntary contribution, diaspora resources, etc.), will be used to optimize resource mobilization.

Thus, 63.0% of the total cost of the 2021-2025 RND will be covered by own resources. (XOF11,989.60 billion) and 9.0% from external resources (XOF1,712.97 billion) on the basis of agreements already concluded with development partners. There is an additional financing requirement of XOF5,328.12 billion, corresponding to 28.0% of the total cost of the plan.

This additional need will be covered by the support of development partners and the use of the private sector through innovative instruments as part of a strategy to optimize resources and expenditures for greater effectiveness in the public policy developed for this purpose. The main instruments include long-term capital borrowing and innovative financing, mainly PPPs, crowdfunding, diaspora resource mobilization, popular shareholding and green financing.

3.5.1. Mobilisation of own resources

The mobilisation of own resources is a major challenge for the successful implementation of the RND. Of the XOF11,989.60 billion, corresponding to 63.0% of the total cost of the plan, tax revenues amount to XOF10,832.6 billion, or 90.3% of own resources and non-tax revenue would amount to XOF1,157.0 billion, corresponding to 9.7% of own resources. The achievement of these objectives requires the continued modernization of tax and customs administrations, in particular through the continuous dematerialization of services and the strengthening of tax policy through the broadening of the tax base, the improvement of tax control, etc.

3.5.2. Long-term capital borrowing

Burkina Faso must take advantage of the fact that long-term capital flows have become much more internationally mobile than in the last thirty years. And this increased mobility has consequences for macroeconomic policy and well-being.

Eurobonds appear to be more attractive for debt issuers because of the flexibility they offer in choosing the country of issue, and the related tax optimization possibilities. As a rule, they are not subject to the taxes and regulations of the countries of issue, which makes the Eurobond market more accessible than other bond markets. Currency risk, which is the main exposure for the country, is minimized due to the pegging of the CFA franc to the euro. Several countries in the subregion have mobilized resources in this market with long-term maturities and acceptable costs. Burkina Faso should seize this opportunity to mobilize significant foreign exchange resources on favourable terms.

3.5.3. Innovative financing

The innovative financing identified will focus on Public-Private Partnership (PPP), diaspora resources, crowdfunding and green and climate finance.

3.5.3.1. Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

To increase private intervention, the State will strive to strengthen the attractiveness of promising and mature projects in strategic sectors (infrastructure, energy, etc.) financed in the form of PPP in compliance with PPP regulations in Burkina Faso and guidelines aimed at reducing the financial impact on the macro-fiscal framework.

3.5.3.2. Mobilising diaspora resources

The mobilization of the diaspora around national development actions will have to be a reality over the next 5 years in order to allow a good capture of financial resources for the financing of these actions. Indeed, in view of their significant contribution measured by the remittance flows of Burkinabe migrants, it is undeniable that Burkina Faso would benefit from better involving its diaspora in the mobilization of its savings through the creation of diaspora bonds for the financing of structuring investment projects.

3.5.3.3. Crowdfunding

Crowdfunding, which is a mechanism for collecting financial resources from the public to ensure the financing of projects, remains a potential source of mobilization of domestic savings. Generally, these are small amounts collected from a wide public, in order to finance economic projects in various fields.

Crowdfunding aims most of the time to provide financial support to local initiatives or projects defending social and moral values. The transparency displayed and the modularity (donations, pre-sales, loans, equity investments) explain the public's confidence in crowdfunding platforms.

3.5.3.4. Green and climate finance

This framework is part of the implementation of Burkina Faso's climate commitments, in particular the Paris Climate Agreement through the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Multilateral financial mechanisms combined with bilateral financing will enable the country to meet its climate-related commitments. To this end, there is a diverse range of green financing mechanisms that provide opportunities to support development finance. These existing mechanisms include: (i) the Global Environment Facility; (ii) the Adaptation Fund; (iii) the Green Climate Fund; (iv) the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and (v) the Climate Investment Fund.

Table 7: Financing plan (CFA billions)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	As % of Total cost
Cost of the Plan	3 134,54	3 443,18	3 859,60	4 138,09	4 455,28	19 030,70	100
<i>Current expenditure</i>	<i>1 778,60</i>	<i>1 854,04</i>	<i>1 933,82</i>	<i>1 984,61</i>	<i>2 016,82</i>	9 567,89	<i>50,3</i>
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	<i>891,18</i>	<i>1 070,50</i>	<i>1 302,02</i>	<i>1 529,71</i>	<i>1 814,69</i>	6 608,10	<i>34,7</i>
<i>Debt amortization</i>	<i>464,76</i>	<i>518,64</i>	<i>623,77</i>	<i>623,77</i>	<i>623,77</i>	2 854,71	<i>15,0</i>
Own resources	1 814,50	2 117,90	2 390,00	2 634,40	3 032,80	11 989,60	63,0
External resources	488,56	314,53	302,60	303,40	303,90	1 712,97	9,0
Financing requirement	831,49	1 010,75	1 167,01	1 200,29	1 118,59	5 328,12	28,0

3.6. RISK ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The national, sub-regional and international environment carries risks that could jeopardize the achievement of the ambitions of the RND 2021-2025 and for which mitigation measures should be developed. These include risks related to: (i) the erosion of social cohesion and peace, (ii) socio-political instability, (iii) health crises, (iv) underfunding of policies, (v) worsening insecurity and (vi) climatic hazards.

3.6.1. Erosion of social cohesion and peace

In recent years, Burkina Faso has been facing various crises including inter-community conflicts, land conflicts, chieftaincy problems, intra- and inter-religious problems, incivility and social movements undermining social cohesion, peace and living together.

The risk of erosion of social cohesion and peace is very real and constitutes a threat to the stability of the country and the smooth running of republican institutions. To counter

this risk, it is important to strengthen intra- and inter-religious, inter-community dialogue and dialogue with social partners, to find lasting solutions to problems related to land and traditional chieftaincy in order to ensure social cohesion between communities.

3.6.2. Socio-political instability

Socio-political instability is a real risk that may hinder the implementation of the RND 2021-2025. The poor management of tensions and crises between political actors in a difficult social environment can be a source of socio-political instability with its damaging consequences for the country's development.

Added to this is the risk linked to the resurgence of social movements in the administration, characterized by strikes, sit-ins, walkouts, etc. This risk could hamper the functioning of the public administration and the implementation of the RND.

Managing this risk requires continued dialogue with social partners and political actors, the promotion of fair justice, the redeployment of the State in rural areas and national reconciliation.

3.6.3. Health crises

The outbreak of the Coronavirus disease pandemic in March 2020 indicates that Burkina Faso is not immune to a major health crisis.

Health crises (epidemics/pandemics and other health emergencies) could handicap the implementation of the RND 2021-2025. The impact of these crises could lead to changes in the habits of economic agents and negatively impact the country's economy.

The control of this risk lies in the strengthening of the technical platform of health facilities, the continuation of communication actions on prevention and the establishment of a reliable mechanism for surveillance and responses to health emergencies.

3.6.4. Underfunding of policies

The low mobilization of domestic resources for financing development actions reveals a risk related to the uncertainty of financing. In a context of scarcity of financial resources, Burkina Faso is heavily dependent on official development assistance. This situation creates instability in the financing of major investment projects when an economic or financial crisis arises in donor countries. Moreover, in the particular case of PPPs, fiscal risk management is in its infancy. In addition, the information on guarantees on revenues or borrowings associated with certain PPP contracts is poorly controlled and the associated risks difficult to quantify. In addition, the lack of control of PPPs that may be contracted by local authorities does not make it possible to reliably monitor the implicit commitments of the State.

To address the risk of underfunding and dependence on external aid, the following actions are needed: (i) diversification of export materials; (ii) diversification of external sources of financing for the economy; (iii) improving the business climate; (iv) improving the legal and regulatory framework for Public-Private Partnership (PPP); (v)

streamlining donor procedures; (vi) strengthening tax reforms and (vi) combating corruption, fraud, forgery and money laundering.

3.6.5. Worsening insecurity

Burkina Faso, like the countries of the Sahel and West Africa, is experiencing repeated terrorist attacks with its corollary of many internally displaced people and part of the national territory under the control of these terrorists. These criminal activities contribute to undermining investor and public confidence and undermine the implementation of policies and actions for economic and social development.

To deal with this risk of insecurity, it is imperative to strengthen the technical and operational capacities of the defence and security forces, to improve intelligence and security mechanisms, and to strengthen military and security cooperation with the countries of the subregion and those engaged in the fight against terrorism.

Mitigation actions will focus on consolidating the synergy of actions between the SDF and self-defense groups, customary leaders, building trust between populations and SDF and resolving inter-community and land conflicts.

3.6.6. Climatic hazards

Burkina Faso is strongly affected by global warming and climate variability. The consequences of this climate variability are manifested by recurrent floods, the instability of winter seasons and the severity of dry seasons.

The country, where nearly 80% of the workforce works in the field of rain-fed agriculture, is highly dependent on the vagaries of the climate. Similarly, because of the high dependence of the activities of urban centres on electrical energy, the stretching of rivers, caused by global warming, reduces the production of electricity from hydroelectric dams and consequently, urban activities consuming this resource.

Addressing this risk will require the development, updating and implementation of climate change adaptation programmes and disaster response plans. This means increasing their funding and strengthening stakeholders' buy-in to innovations and new modes of production and consumption.

Table 8: Risk analysis⁴

No.	Risk Statement	Occurrence	Incidence	Criticality = Occurrence X
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⁴ **Occurrence:** this is the probability (level of uncertainty of the risk) of occurrence of the risk or the existence of potential events likely to occur; **Impact:** it is the consequence (impact or severity) of the risk on the implementation of the actions of the development framework; **Risk criticality** = Occurrence X Incidence

		1: Low 2 :average 3 :High	1: Low 2: medium 3: High	Incidence 1 - 2: low 3 - 4: average 6 - 9: high
1	Erosion of social cohesion and peace	2	2	4
2	Socio-political instability	2	2	4
3	Health crises	1	2	2
4	Underfunding of policies	1	3	3
5	Worsening insecurity	2	3	6
6	Climatic hazards	2	2	4

Table 9 : Risk Mitigation Measures

Risks	Mitigation or circumvention measures
	Actions
<i>Risk related to the erosion of social cohesion and peace</i> • Community conflicts • Mismanagement of relations between State representatives and citizens	• Strengthening intra- and inter-religious, inter-community, social partner dialogue □ • Reduction of regional disparities • Implementation of the National Strategy for Social Cohesion
<i>Socio-political instability</i> • Poor management of files related to socio-political events • Insufficient management of political movements and parties	• Building strong and stable institutions • Promotion of dialogue with social partners and political actors • Fair justice
<i>Risk related to the worsening of the health crisis</i> • Relaxation of compliance with barrier measures • Weak medical response	• Strengthening the technical platform of care structures • Continuation of communication actions on prevention for populations • Strengthening the mechanism for surveillance and response to health emergencies
<i>Funding Risk</i> □ Underfunding of the second cycle of NDR (low domestic resource mobilization, low concessional debt capacity)	• Increasing tax revenues • Raw material processing • Strengthening Public-Private Partnership (PPP) • Establishment of a system for monitoring TFP commitments
<i>Risk related to climatic hazards</i> • Flooding • Instability of winter seasons and severity of dry seasons • Reducing the productivity of agricultural value chains • Reduction of electricity production from hydroelectric dams	• Updating climate change adaptation programmes and natural disaster response plans • Raising public awareness of stakeholders' support for innovations and new sustainable production and consumption patterns • The development of research and innovation on adaptation to climate change • Systematizing the integration of climate change into national and local planning □ Increased mobilization of climate finance • Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency
<i>International Risk</i> • Lower prices of export materials (gold, zinc, cotton) and higher oil prices • Dependence on external financing	• Diversifying exports • Processing raw materials • Mobilizing financing for fragile countries

<i>Risk of worsening insecurity</i> ☐ Continued terrorist attacks	• Strengthening the technical and operational capacities of the defence and security forces • Improving intelligence and security arrangements • Strengthening military and security cooperation with the countries of the subregion • Consolidation of the synergy of actions between the SDF and self-defense groups, customary leaders ☐ Establishment of a climate of trust between the populations and the SDF
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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Breakdown of strategic objectives and expected impacts of the 2021-2025 RND by sectoral dialogue framework and composition of sectoral dialogue frameworks

Strategic objectives Expected impact		Sectoral dialogue frameworks (CSD)	Member Departments of the CSD	Other contributing departments
Axis 1: Strengthening resilience, security, social cohesion and peace				
SO 1.1: Strengthen the resilience of populations and communities to the risk of a shift into radicalization and violent extremism	EA 1.1.1: Youth citizenship and patriotism are strengthened and protect them from the risk of radicalization and violent extremism	CSD-Justice and Human Rights (JHR)	MJDHPC – MSECUC – MFPTPS	Minister of State for Social Cohesion MCAT – MENAPLN – MINEFID – MATD – MAECIABE – MCRP
	EA 1.1.2: Economic empowerment of youth and women at risk of a shift to violent extremism is strengthened	CSD-Work, Employment and Social Protection (TEPS)	MJPEE – MFSNFAC – MFPTPS – MS – MENAPLN	MINEFID – MICA
	EA 1.1.3: The development imbalance of regions and communities is reduced	CSD-Economic Governance (GE)	MINEFID – DACTIABE – MFPTPS – MJPEE – MATD	MAAHM – MEA – MFSNFAC
	EA 1.1.4: Disaster and Crisis Prevention and Management humanitarian aid are effective	CSD-Work, Employment and Social Protection (TEPS)	MJPEE – MFSNFAC – MFPTPS – MS – MENAPLN	MINEFID – MUHV
SO 1.2: Strengthen the internal security of the country and the defence of the National territory	EA 1.2.1: The operational, logistical and tactical capabilities of the Defence and Security Forces (SDF) guarantee optimal protection of the nation and respect human rights	CSD-Defence and Security (DS)	MSECUC – MDNAC – MJDHPC	Nothingness
	E.A.1.2.2: The presence of the State and public administration services on the national territory is strengthened	CSD-Governance administrative and local (LAG)	MFPTPS – MATD – MINEFID – MAECIABE – MCRP	MENAPLN – MS – MSECUC – MDNAC – MUHV
	E.A.1.2.3: Regional defence and security cooperation with other countries is improved	CSD-Defence and Security (DS)	MSECUC – MDNAC – MJDHPC	MATH

SO 1.3: Strengthen the Social cohesion and peace	EA 1.3.1: Management of agrarian and land resources is improved and ensures social cohesion and peace	CSD-Production agro-sylvopastorale (PASP)	MAAHM – MRAH – MEEVCC - MEA	MATD – MJDHPC - Minister of State for Social Cohesion – MUHV - MINEFID
	EA 1.3.2: Governance of religious and customary affairs promotes tolerance and social cohesion	CSD-Governance administrative and local (LAG)	MFPTPS – MATD – MINEFID – MAECIABE - MCRP	Minister of State for Social Cohesion - MJDHPC

Strategic objectives Expected impact		Sectoral dialogue frameworks (CSD)	Member Departments of the CSD	Other contributing departments
Axis 2: Deepening institutional reforms and modernising public administration				
SO 2.1: Promote democracy and good political governance	EA 2.1.1: Democracy and justice are strengthened	CSD-Justice and Human Rights (JHR)	MJDHPC – MSECUC - MFPTPS	MATD
	EA 2.1.2: Human rights are strengthened.	CSD-Justice and Human Rights (JHR)	MJDHPC – MSECUC - MFPTPS	MATD - MDNAC
	EA 2.1.3: Public Access to Fair Information is Ensured	CSD-Governance administrative and local (LAG)	MFPTPS – MATD – MINEFID – DFAITABE - MCRP	Nothingness
	EA 2.1.4: Political and associative practices guarantee social cohesion	CSD-Governance administrative and local (LAG)	MFPTPS – MATD – MINEFID – DFAITABE - MCRP	Nothingness
SO 2.2: Promote good administrative governance and modernize Public administration	EA 2.2.1: The administration is modernized and republican	CSD-Governance administrative and local (LAG)	MFPTPS – MATD – MINEFID – DFAITABE - MCRP	Nothingness
	EA 2.1.2: The promotion and protection of human rights is strengthened	CSD-Governance administrative and local (LAG)	MFPTPS – MATD – MINEFID – DFAITABE - MCRP	
	EA 2.2.3 Good governance and republican values are promoted	CSD-Governance administrative and local (LAG)	MFPTPS – MATD – MINEFID – DFAITABE - MCRP	MJDHPC - MINEFID
SO 2.3: Promote good economic and financial governance and regional and international cooperation	EA 2.3.1: Development planning, management and financing are improved	CSD-Economic Governance (GE)	MINEFID – DACTIABE – MFPTPS – MJPEE - MATD	Nothingness
	EA 2.1.3: Public Access to accurate information is ensured	CSD-Industrial Transformation and Crafts (TIA)	MICA – MEMC - MCAT	MINEFID - MUHV

	EA 2.3.3: Management of regional and international cooperation is improved	CSD-Governance administrative and local (LAG)	MFPTPS – MATD – MINEFID – DFAITABE - MCRP	Nothingness
	EA 2.3.4: Management of Burkinabè from abroad is improved	CSD-Governance administrative and local (LAG)	MFPTPS – MATD – MINEFID – MAECIABE - MCRP	Nothingness
SO 2.4: Strengthen decentralization and good local governance	EA 2.4.1: Local government management is improved	CSD-Governance administrative and local (LAG)	MFPTPS – MATD – MINEFID – MAECIABE - MCRP	MAAHM
	EA 2.4.2: Local Economies Are Boosted	CSD-Economic Governance (GE)	MINEFID – DACTIABE – MFPTPS – MJPEE - MATD	Nothingness
	EA 2.1.4: Political and associative practices ensure social cohesion	CSD-Economic Governance (GE)	MINEFID – DACTIABE – MFPTPS – MJPEE - MATD	Nothingness
Axis 3: Consolidating human capital development and national solidarity				

Sectoral dialogue frameworks Other government departments that Strategic objectives Expected impact				
		(CSD)	CSD contribute	
SO 3.1: Promote population health and accelerate the demographic transition	EA 3.1.1: Access to quality health services is guaranteed for all	CSD-Santé	MS – MFSNFAH - MAAHM	Nothingness
	EA 3.1.2: The health system is equipped to deal with epidemics and pandemics	CSD-Santé	MS – MFSNFAH - MAAHM	Nothingness
	EA 3.1.3: The nutritional status of the population, especially women and children, is improved	CSD-Santé	MS – MFSNFAH - MAAHM	Nothingness
	EA 3.1.4: The acceleration of the demographic transition is really well underway	CSD-Santé	MS – MFSNFAH - MAAHM	MINEFID
SO 3.2: Increase the supply and improve the quality of education,	EA 3.2.1: Access for all to quality education and training adapted to the needs of the economy is increased	CSD-Education and Training (EF)	MENAPLN – MESRSI - MJPEE	Nothingness

higher education and training in line with the needs of the economy.	EA 3.2.2: Access to quality higher education adapted to the needs of the economy is increased	CSD-Education and Training (EF)	MENAPLN – MESRSI – MJPEE	Nothingness
SO 3.3: Promote research and innovation and strengthen their use for the transformation of Economy	EA 3.3.1: Increased production of scientific, technological and innovation research	CSD-Research and Innovation (IR)	MESRSI – MS – MAAHM – MRAH – MEEVCC – MENAPLN – MEMC	MENPT
	EA 3.3.2: The results of scientific, technological research and innovation are more valued in production and consumption processes	CSD-Research and innovation (IR)	MESRSI – MS – MAAHM – MRAH – MEEVCC – MENAPLN – MEMC	Nothingness
SO 3.4: Promote decent work and social protection for all, especially for youth and women	EA 3.4.1: Productive employment is guaranteed to all, especially youth and women	CSD-Work, employment and Social Protection (TEPS)	MJPEE – MFSNFAH – MFPTPS – MS – MENAPLN	MICA – MINEFID – MAAHM
	EA 3.4.2: Decent work is promoted for the benefit of workers	CSD-Work, employment and Social Protection (TEPS)	MJPEE – MFSNFAH – MFPTPS – MS – MENAPLN	Nothingness
	EA 3.4.3: Social protection is guaranteed to all	CSD-Work, employment and Social Protection (TEPS)	MJPEE – MFSNFAH – MFPTPS – MS – MENAPLN	Nothingness
SO 3.5: Promote gender equality and empower Women and girls	EA 3.5.4: The acceleration of the demographic transition is really set in motion	CSD-Work, employment and Social Protection (TEPS)	MJPEE – MFSNFAH – MFPTPS – MS – MENAPLN	MAAHM – MINEFID
	EA 3.5.2: Gender inequalities are reduced	CSD-Work, employment and Social Protection (TEPS)	MJPEE – MFSNFAH – MFPTPS – MS – MENAPLN	MATD

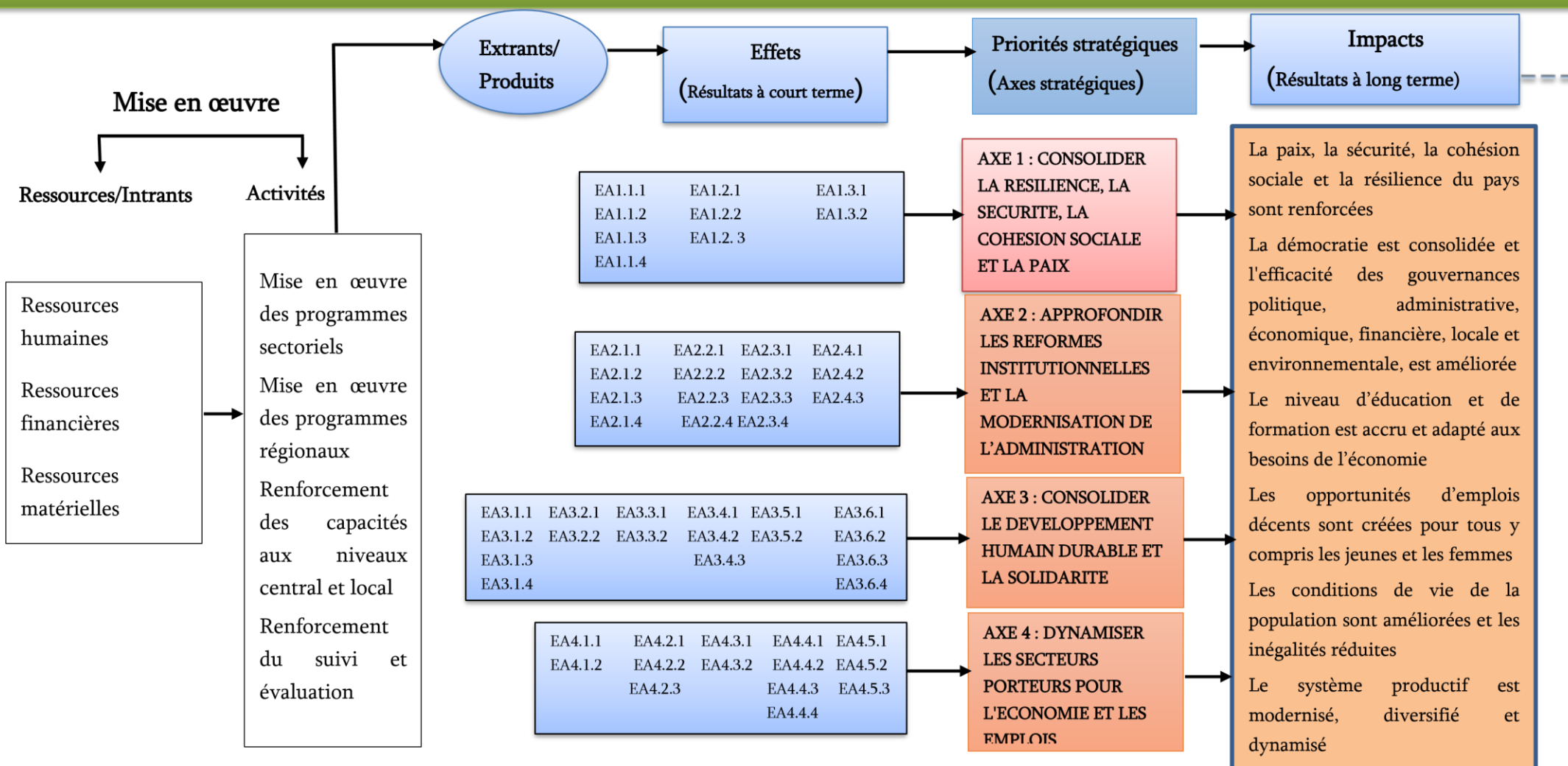
Sectoral dialogue frameworks Other government departments that				
Strategic objectives Expected impact		(CSD)	CSD contribute	
SO 3.6: Improve the living environment, access to drinking water, sanitation and quality energy services	EA 3.2.1: Access for all to quality education and training adapted to the needs of the economy is increased	CSD-Environment, Water and Sanitation (EEA)	MEA – MEEVCC – MUHV	MS – MENAPLN – MEMC
	EA 3.6.2: Household Access to Lower-Cost Electricity Ensured	CSD-Industrial Transformation and Crafts (TIA)	MICA – MEMC-MCAT	Nothingness

	EA.3.6.3: Promotion of renewable energy and efficiency energy is insured	CSD-Industrial Transformation and Crafts (TIA)	MICA – MEMC-MCAT	MEEVCC
	EA 3.6.4: Access to decent housing and public buildings is ensured for all	CSD-Transport, Communication and Housing Infrastructure (ITCH)	MID – MTMUSR – MENPT – MCRP – MUHV - MEEVCC	Nothingness
AXIS 4: Boosting promising sectors for the economy and jobs				
SO 4.1: Sustainable development of a productive and resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and fisheries sector, more market-oriented	EA 4.1.1: The primary sector contributes to food security, decent job creation, The supply of the agro-domestic industry and is respectful of the principles of sustainable development	CSD-Production agro-sylvopastorale (PASP)	MAAHM – MRAH – MEEVCC - MEA	MICA MTMUSR (the weather)
	EA 4.1.2: The resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and fisheries households to climatic hazards is strengthened	CSD-Production agro-sylvopastorale (PASP)	MAAHM – MRAH – MEEVCC - MEA	MTMUSR (the weather)
SO 4.2: Develop a competitive industrial and craft sector with high added value and job creation Decent	EA 4.2.1: The industry and handicrafts sector is more dynamic in terms of wealth creation, jobs and exports in all regions with high potential	CSD-Industrial Transformation and Crafts (TIA)	MICA – MEMC - MCAT	MINEFID
	EA 4.2.2: The contribution of the cultural, tourism and sport industries to the economy is enhanced	CSD-Culture, Sport and Recreation (CSL)	MCAT – MSL – MCRP – MJPEE – MESRSI - MENAPLN	Nothingness
	E.A.4.2.3: The impact of the mining sector on the rest of the economy is increased	CSD-Industrial Transformation and Crafts (TIA)	MICA – MEMC - MCAT	MINEFID
SO 4.3: Promote Trade and Expansion of Service Industries	EA 4.3.1: The tertiary sector is becoming more formalized and dynamic and creator of decent jobs	CSD-Trade and Market Services (CSM)	MTMUSR – MICA – MCRP – MENPT - MINEFID	Nothingness
Strategic Objectives	Expected effects	Sectoral dialogue frameworks (CSD)	Member Departments of the CSD	Other contributing departments

high value-added and decent job creators	EA 4.3.2: Marketing of domestic products is strengthened	CSD-Trade and Market Services (CSM)	MTMUSR – MICA – MCRP – MENPT – MINEFID	.MID
SO 4.4: Develop quality and resilient infrastructure to foster transformation structural structure of the economy.	EA 4.4.1: Capacity for mobilization and integrated water resources management is strengthened	CSD-Environment, Water and Sanitation (EEA)	MEA – MEEVCC – MUHV	MAAHM – MESRSI
	EA 4.4.2: The quality, reliability and accessibility of transport and ICT infrastructure are improved.	CSD-Transport, Communication and Housing Infrastructure (ITCH)	MID – MTMUSR – MENPT – MCRP – MUHV – MEEVCC	Nothingness
	EA 4.4.3: Energy is Sufficient, Accessible, Reliable and Less Expensive for Production Needs	CSD-Industrial Transformation and Crafts (TIA)	MICA – MEMC – MCAT	
	EA 4.4.4: The development of growth poles is assured	CSD-Economic Governance (GE)	MINEFID – DACTIABE – MFPTPS – MJPEE – MATD	MICA – MCAT MSECU – MEMC – MENPTD- MAAHM – MRAH – MEEVCC – MEA- MID
	EA 4.4.5: Building cities as poles of sustainable development has improved	CSD-Transport, Communication and Housing Infrastructure (ITCH)	MID – MTMUSR – MENPT – MCRP – MUHV – MEEVCC	Nothingness
SO 4.5: Reverse environmental and natural resource degradation to promote climate resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions greenhouse effect	EA 4.2.1: The industry and handicrafts sector is more dynamic in terms of wealth creation, jobs and exports in all regions with high potential	CSD-Environment, Water and Sanitation (EEA)	MEA – MEEVCC – MUHV	MAAHM
	EA 4.5.2: Climate resilience of communities, sectors and Priority areas is improved	CSD-Environment, Water and Sanitation (EEA)	MEA – MEEVCC – MUHV	Nothingness
	EA 4.5.3: Natural resources are managed sustainably	CSD-Environment, Water and Sanitation (EEA)	MEA – MEEVCC – MUHV	MAAHM

Annexe 2 : Théorie du changement du RND 2021-2025

VISION : Le Burkina Faso, une nation solidaire, de démocratie, de paix et résiliente transformant la structure de son économie pour réaliser une croissance forte, inclusive et durable.



Risque

1. Effritement de la cohésion sociale et de la paix.
2. Instabilité socio-politique
3. Crises sanitaires
4. Incertitude du financement
5. Aggravation de l'insécurité

PROBLEME : Le Burkina Faso est confronté à une faiblesse de sa résilience ce qui aboutit à des déficits importants dans presque tous les domaines. La situation s'est exacerbée à la suite de la crise sécuritaire actuelle qui induit des problèmes sociaux graves avec un nombre important de personnes déplacées internes dans un contexte de déficit du capital humain. De plus, les diverses crises sociales auxquelles l'Etat est confronté fragilisent les ressorts sociaux et la cohésion sociale pourtant indispensables à la consolidation de la Nation. Parallèlement, l'économie est exposée à des chocs multiples, une faible transformation de la structure de production occasionnant une faible capacité de création

Appendix 3: 2021-2025 RND Overall Performance Measurement Framework

Expected impacts	Indicators	Sources	Structures	Reference 2015	Reference values	Base year	Targets 2023	Targets 2025
The peace, security, social cohesion and resilience of the country are Reinforced	Number of deaths related to terrorist attacks (source: ODDH)			0	628	2019	<200	<100
	Rate of recovery/socio-economic reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs)			on	7%	2020	25%	>50%
	Peace and Security Perceptions Index			on	0,761	2018	0,8	0,85
Democracy is consolidated and the effectiveness of political, administrative, economic, financial and local governance is improved	Score CPIA	CPIA Report	World Bank	3,6	3,5	2019	3,6	3,8
	MO Ibrahim Governance Index	Report MO Foundation Ibrahim	MO Ibrahim Foundation	52,2	54,0	2020	57,0	60,0
	Corruption Perception Index	Report Transparency International	Transparency International	38	40,0	2020	42,5	45,0
The level of education and training is increased and adapted to the needs of the economy	Annual growth rate of TVET workforce	Activity report	DGESS MENAPLN	0,4	12,2%	2020	8,6%	8,4%
	Average duration of first job for university leavers	Survey of university leavers	DGESS MESRSI		25.5 months	2020	22.5 months	18.0 months
Decent job opportunities are guaranteed to all, including youth and women	Number of decent jobs created	ENAMO	ONEF/MJPEE		0	2020	150 000	250 000
	Vulnerable employment rate	ERI-ESI	INSD/MINEFID		72,5%	2018	68%	65%
	Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors	ERI-ESI	INSD/MINEFID		89,3%	2018	82%	80%
The living conditions of the population are improved and inequalities reduced	Infant and child mortality rate per 1000	EDS	INSD/MINEFID	81.6	-		75	70
	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	EDS	INSD/MINEFID	330	-		310	300
	Total fertility rate	EDS	INSD/MINEFID		5,4	2020	4,8	4,6
	Incidence of poverty	EHCVM	INSD/MINEFID	45,3	41,4	2018	38,0	35,0

	Average poverty rate in regions where the incidence of poverty is higher than the national poverty rate				53%	2018		42%
	Gini index of household consumption expenditure	EHCVM	INSD/MINEFID		0,38	2018	0,35	0,30
Expected impacts	Indicators	Sources	Structures	Reference 2015	Reference values	Base year	Targets 2023	Targets 2025
	Human Development Index	Human Development Report	UNDP	0.422	0.452	2019	0.470	0.500
	<i>Economic dependency ratio</i>	EHCVM	INSD/MINEFID		2,3	2018	2,1	2,0
The productive system is modernized, diversified and boosted	Productivity per asset in the primary sector in FCFA	Annual Performance Report	THE DSS/MAAM	357 0000	413 000	2020	500 000	535 000
	Share of the informal sector in tertiary value added	National accounts IAP	INSD/ MINEFID DGEP/MINEFID	20,7%	16,5%	2020	14%	10%
	Economic growth rate	National accounts IAP	INSD/ MINEFID DGEP/MINEFID	4,0%	2,5%	2020	6,3%	8,5%
	Share of manufacturing in GDP	National accounts IAP	INSD/ MINEFID DGEP/MINEFID	11,7%	9,0%	2020	11,1%	12,9%
	Share of manufactures in exports of goods (BM)	WDI	World Bank	10,6% (2014)	7,2%	2019	9%	12%
Intergenerational equity is guaranteed	Environmental Performance Index (/100)				38,3	2020	39,3	40,3
	Vegetation cover rate (%)	Activity report	ONEDD /MEEVCC		44,4 %	2019	47,5 %	48,1 %

Expected effects of the DRR	Indicators	Sources	Structures	Value 2015	Value of reference	Year of reference	2023	2025
EA 1.1.1: Youth citizenship and patriotism are strengthened and protect them from the risk of radicalization and violent extremism	Proportion of young people actively involved in an association (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MATDC		ND			15%
	Level of perception of compliance with the rules of good citizenship (%)	CIS survey report-PSJDH	DSS, MJDHPC		52,7	2019	56	60

	Number of violent demonstrations in schools	CIS survey report-PSJDH	DSS, MJDHPC		25	2020	21	18
	Proportion of population aged 18 and over feeling part of the nation (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MATD		ND			
	Level of confidence in republican institutions	Government User Satisfaction Survey	DSS, MFTPS		ND			

Expected effects of RND Indicators Sources Structures 2023-2025								
Value Value of Year of								
2015 reference reference								
	Proportion of young people engaged in civic action	Employment survey	INSD / MINEFID		13,6%	2020	20,4%	25%
EA 1.1.2: Economic empowerment of youth and women at risk of a shift to violent extremism is strengthened	Proportion of youth in self-employment		the SSD/ MJPEE		ND			
	Proportion of vulnerable women receiving cash transfers	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MFSNFAH					35%
	Number of youth and internally displaced women entrepreneurial initiatives supported	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MFSNFAH		ND			
	Proportion of women in regions with high security challenges who received credits in a Financial institution (%)	EHCVM	INSD / MINEFID		75,3	2018	80	85
	Share of the State budget transferred to local authorities (%)	Report concerned	DGDT / MINEFID	4,65	11,7	2020	15	18
EA 1.1.3: the development imbalance of regions and communities is reduced	Average rate of access to drinking water in regions with rates below the national average (%)	INO Report	DGESS/EAW	54,5	68,9	2020	75	81
	Average electrification rate of regions with rates below the national average (%)	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MEMC		11,4	2020	17	23

	Average rate of access to sanitation in regions with rates below the national average (%)	Statistical yearbook	DGESS/EAW		16,37	2020	26	32
EA 1.1.4: Prevention and management of disasters and humanitarian crises are Reinforced	Rate of satisfaction of basic needs of IDPs (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MFSNFAH		ND		75	80
	Proportion of households affected by disasters and crises Humanitarian (%)	EHCVM	INSD / MINEFID		ND			
E.A.1.2.1: The operational, logistical and tactical capacities of the SDF guarantee optimal protection of the nation and respect for human rights	Rate of coverage of the national territory in operational security services (%)	Yearbook statistics	DGESS / MSECUC	56,8	69,2	2020	75	80
	Ratio of security guard to population	Yearbook statistics	DSS, MSECUC	948	678	2020	660	580
	Crime rate (%)	Yearbook statistics	DSS, MSECUC		ND			
	Number of terrorist attacks	Yearbook statistics	DGESS / MSECUC	0	425	2019	< 50	< 10

Value Value of Year of								
Expected effects of RND Indicators Sources Structures 2023-2025								
2015 reference reference								
	Global Terrorism Index (/10)	Institute for economics and peace	DSS, MSECUC	0,3	6,8	2019	4,5	2,0
E.A.1.2.2: The presence of the State and public administration services on the national territory is strengthened	Number of public services closed (schools, health centres, prefectures, security services, town halls)				ND			
	Proportion of local and regional authorities whose essential public services are functional (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MATD		40,0	2020	45,0	50,0
E.A.1.2.3: Regional cooperation in the country's defence and security with that of other countries is improved	Proportion of theatres of peacekeeping, conflict prevention and management operations in which Burkina Faso is present (%)	United Nations (www.un.org/fr/peacekeeping/)	DSS, MDNAC		33,3	2020	40	50
	Rate of joint operations with neighbouring countries	Report concerned	DSS, MDNAC			2020	100	100

EA 1.3.1: Management of agrarian and land resources is improved and ensures social cohesion and peace	Proportion of community conflicts resolved by the branches of the National Observatory for the Prevention and Management of Community Conflicts (ONAPREGECC) (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MJDHPC	N/a	13,0	2020	17	20
	Coverage rate of rural land services/state offices (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MAAH		49,6	2020	63	95
	Proportion of rural land conflicts (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MATD		ND			
EA 1.3.2: Governance of religious and customary affairs fosters tolerance and social cohesion	Number of intra-religious conflicts	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MATD		18	2020	12	5
	Number of inter-religious conflicts	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MATD		9	2020	5	2
EA 2.1.1: Democracy and justice are strengthened	Average Business Case Processing Time (Days)	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MJDHPC		213	2020	195	180
	Average processing time of completed cases in investigation offices (Months)	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MJDHPC		50	2020	46	39
	Proportion of detainees awaiting trial (%)	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MJDHPC		40,5	2020	35	32
	Level of satisfaction with democracy (%)	ERI-ECI	INSD / MINEFID		67,1	2018	71	75

Value Value of Year of								
Expected effects of the RND Indicators Sources Structures 2023				2015 reference reference				
	Overall public satisfaction with justice	CIS Report-PSJDH	DSS, MJDHPC		52,1	2019	55	57
EA 2.1.2: The promotion and protection of human rights is strengthened	Implementation rate of Universal Periodic Review recommendations for the 3rd cycle (%) (2021-2025)	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MJDHPC		0	2021	85	-
	Implementation rate of Universal Periodic Review recommendations for the 4th cycle (%) (2021-2025)	-	-	-	-	-	-	30

	Level of perception of respect for human rights (%)	CIS Report-PSJDH	DSS, MJDHPC		59	2019	63	65
	Proportion of persons applying best practices in the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of their personal data (%)	Annual public activity report	CIL		10,89	2019	75	100
EA 2.1.3: Public Access to Fair Information is Ensured	Coverage rate of the territory by national radio (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MCRP		95,8	2020	97	98
	Coverage rate of the territory by the public written press (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MCRP		75	2020	85	95
	Deconcentration rate of public media (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MCRP		50	2020	60	70
	Coverage rate of national public television (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MCRP		98		100	100
	Press Freedom Index (/100)	https://rsf.org/fr/ranking/	DSS, MCRP	23,79	23,47	2020		21
EA 2.1.4: Political and associative practices ensure social cohesion	Proportion of political parties followed by public administration (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MATD		ND			100
	Proportion of associations followed by public administration (%)	Report concerned	DGESS / MATD		ND			100
EA 2.2.1: Administration is modernized and republican	Overall performance of public administration (%)	Report concerned	SPMABG / MFPTPS		62	2018	75	80
	Citizen/client satisfaction rate with administration (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MFPTPS		56,5	2018	65	70
	Proportion of computerized and networked main vital registration centres (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MATD		46	2020	51	65
EA 2.2.2: Land administration is effective	Number of Administrative Districts (CAs) with a		DGESS / MATD		ND			100

Value Value of Year of								
Expected effects of RND Indicators Sources Structures 2023-2025								
2015 reference reference								
	Administration Business Continuity Plan							

	Satisfaction rate of populations with the provision of decentralized services							
EA 2.2.3: Good Governance – and Republican Values Are Promoted	Level of perception of compliance with good governance principles (%)	ECI-PSJDH	DGESS / MJDHPC		43,6	2018	52	59
	MO Ibrahim Index of the Governance (%)	MO Foundation Ibrahim	DSS, MFPTSS		54	2020	57	60
	Corruption Perceptions Index (%)	Report RENLAC	RENLAC		40	2020	42,5	45
EA 2.3.1: Development planning, management and financing are improved	Tax burden rate (%)	IAP	DGEP/MINEFI D		13,2	2020	16,9	18,2
	Annual rate of change in the volume of official aid (%)	RCD	DGCOOP/MI NEFID		4	2020	4,5	5
EA 2.3.2: The business environment is improved	Ease of doing business score	Doing Report Business (https://francais.doingbusiness.org/fr/data/doing-businessscore?topic=	World Bank		51,4	2020	53	55
	Number of enterprises created	Report concerned	DSS, BIT		15 643	2020	18 000	20 000
EA 2.3.3: Management of regional cooperation and International is improved	Regional Integration Index in Africa (/1)	BAD (https://arii.une.ca.org/enUS/Tables)	DSS, MAECIABE		0,37	2019		0,42
	Number of new diplomatic representations created				0	2020	5	10
EA 2.3.4: Management of the Burkinabe diaspora is Improved	Proportion of diplomatic representations with a directory of Burkinabe skills		DSS, MAECIABE		ND			
	Processing rate of litigation cases involving Burkinabè living abroad		DGESS / MATH		ND			
	Participation rate of Burkinabè in the diaspora in the elections	PV elections	CENI		ND			60

Expected effects of the RND Indicators Sources Structures 2023				Value Value of Year of				
				2015 reference reference				
				2025				
	Average time taken for issuing administrative documents by diplomatic representations (days)		DSS, MAECIABE		5	2020	4	3
EA 2.4.1: Local government management is improved	Absorption rate of credits transferred to communities territorial (%)		DGDT / MINEFID		ND		90	92
	Proportion of citizens satisfied with community management territorial (%)	CIS Report-PSJDH	DSS, MJDHPC	ND	35,9	2019	40	45
	Percentage of local and regional authorities where all essential public services are functional (%)	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MATDC		25,25	2020	45	65
EA 2.4.2: Local Economies Are Boosted	GDP growth rate/Region (%)	Report concerned	INSD / MINEFID		ND		7	7
	Share of own resources in the budget of local and regional authorities	Report concerned	DGDT / MINEFID		ND		10	20
EA 2.4.3: Development effective territory is ensured	Proportion of regional land use and sustainable development plans Available territory (%)		DGDT / MINEFID		ND			100
EA 3.1.1: Access to quality health services is guaranteed for all	Theoretical average range of action at a health facility (Km)	Statistical yearbook	THE SSD OR MS	6,8	5,8	2020	5,4	<5km
	Number of new contacts per capita per year for children under 5	Yearbook statistics	THE SSD OR MS	1,7	2,5	2020	3,1	4
	In-hospital mortality rate (per 1000)	Statistical yearbook	THE SSD OR MS	63,1	59,3	2020	55	50
	Maternal intra-hospital mortality rate (Per 100,000 parturients)	Statistical yearbook	THE SSD OR MS	109,9	134	2020	125	100
	In-hospital neonatal mortality rate (per 1000)	Statistical yearbook	THE SSD OR MS		7,1	2020	6	5

EA 3.1.2: The health system is equipped to deal with epidemics, pandemics and health emergencies	Meningitis case fatality rate (%)	Statistical yearbook	THE SSD OR MS	9,8	6,8	2020	5	< 4
	Case fatality rates of other epidemics and pandemics (%)	Statistical yearbook	THE SSD OR MS		ND			< 3
EA 3.1.3: The nutritional status of the population, particularly	Proportion of children aged 6-23 months with a minimum acceptable diet (%)	SMART Survey	DGESS / MS		21,9	2020	27	33

Value Value of Year of								
Expected effects of RND Indicators Sources Structures 2023-2025				2015 reference reference				
women and children is improved	Prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under five	SMART Survey	THE SSD OR MS	30,2	24,9	2020	23	20
	Prevalence of severe acute malnutrition among children under 5 years of age	SMART Survey	Statistical yearbook	2,2	1,1	2019	0,9	0,8
	Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women	EDS(ENIAB)	INSD / MINEFID DGESS/health	72,5	72,5	2014	45	37,2
EA 3.1.4: The acceleration of the demographic transition is set in motion	Contraceptive prevalence rate of women in unions (%)	Statistical yearbook	THE SSD OR MS		28	2020	34	40
	Year-protection pair (%)	Statistical yearbook	THE SSD OR MS	22,3	26	2020	33	40
EA 3.2.1: Access for all to quality education and training adapted to the needs of the economy is increased	Gross primary school enrolment rate	Primary Statistical Yearbook	DSS, MENAPLN	98,8	94,9	2020	97	99,1
	<i>Of which Girls</i>	<i>Primary Statistical Yearbook</i>	DGESS / MENAPLN	<i>96,2</i>	<i>93,5</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>99,1</i>
	Gross post-primary admission rate	Post-primary and secondary statistical yearbook	DGESS / MENAPLN	49,6	40,3	2020	50	58,3
	<i>Of which girls</i>	<i>Post-primary and secondary statistical yearbook</i>	DGESS / MENAPLN	<i>50,8</i>	<i>42,1</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>60,1</i>

Gross Secondary Admission Rate	Post-primary and secondary statistical yearbook	DGESS / MENAPLN	12,1	16,7	2020	22	30,9
<i>Of which girls</i>	<i>Post-primary and secondary statistical yearbook</i>	DGESS / MENAPLN	9,6	15,4	2020	22	30,9
Gross enrolment rate at preschool	Statistical yearbook	DGESS / MENAPLN		5,9	2020	8	10,5
Primary completion rate	Statistical yearbook	DGESS / MENAPLN	58,4	60,3	2020	75,60%	82,60%
<i>Of which Girls</i>	<i>Statistical Yearbook of the</i>	DGESS / MENAPLN	60,4	64,9	2020	73	83

Expected effects of DRR Indicators Sources Structures			Value Value of Year of					
			2015 reference		reference		2023	2025
		<i>post-primary and secondary</i>						
	Post-primary completion rate (%)	Post-primary and secondary statistical yearbook	DGESS / MENAPLN	26,4	39	2020	44,00%	48,90%
	Secondary completion rate (%)	Statistical yearbook	DGESS / MENAPLN	11,3	17,5	2020	17,1	20,1
	<i>of which girls</i>	<i>Post-primary and secondary statistical yearbook</i>	DGESS / MENAPLN	<i>8,9</i>	<i>15,1</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>20,1</i>
	Literacy rate (%)	Household survey/census	INSD / MINEFID	34,5	39,3	2018	43	45

	<i>Of which women</i>	<i>Household survey/census</i>	INSD / MINEFID	26,1	31	2018	36	40
	Proportion of 15 years and over benefiting from vocational training	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MJPEE		14,1	2020	19	25
EA 3.2.2: Access to quality higher education adapted to the needs of the economy is increased	Number of students per 100,000 population	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MESRSI		739	2020	892	1 122,00
	<i>Of which students</i>	<i>Statistical yearbook</i>	DSS, MESRSI		498	2020	670	920
	Proportion of male and female students who completed a cycle	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MESRSI		66,1	2020	70	75
	Proportion of student(s) with disabilities receiving specific support		DSS, MESRSI		35,2	2020	42	50
	Average duration of first job for a higher education leaver (Months)	Household survey/census	DSS, MESRSI		25,5	2019	21	18
	Proportion of students enrolled in TVET streams in the public sector	Statistical yearbook	DGESS / MESRSI		5,8	2020	7,1	8,0
EA 3.3.1: The production of scientific research,	Average number of items scientists produced by researcher	Report concerned	DGESS / MESRSI		0,4	2020	0,6	0,9

Value Value of Year of								
Expected effects of RND Indicators Sources Structures 2023-2025				2015 reference reference				
technological and innovation is increased	Total number of technologies, processes, methods and innovations generated	Statistical yearbook Research and innovation	DGESS / MESRSI	15	20	2020	32	45
	Share of funding allocated to scientific research in percentage of GDP		DSS, MESRSI		0,22	2020	0,69	1
EA 3.3.2: The results of scientific, technological research and innovation are	Number of technologies, innovations and inventions incubated	Statistical yearbook Research and innovation	DSS, MESRSI	6	5	2020	35	55

more valued in production and consumption processes	Number of new research and innovation results popularized	Statistical yearbook Research and innovation	DSS, MESRSI		10	2020	55	85
E.A.3.4.1: Productive employment is guaranteed to all, especially for youth and women	Total number of jobs created	National Labour Force Survey	ONEF / MJPE	N/a	0	2020	360 000	600 000
	Total number of decent jobs created	National Labour Force Survey	ONEF / MJPE	N/a	0	2020	150 000	250 000
	Share of formal employment in total employment (%)	National Labour Force Survey	ONEF / MJPE		8,1	2020	11	15
	Labour underutilisation rate (%)	ERI-ESI	INSD / MINEFID		35,6	2018	28	25
EA 3.4.2: Decent work is promoted for the benefit of workers	Average of infringements committed per audited undertaking (out of 100)	Report concerned	the SSD/ MFPTPS		58,8	2019	43	<35
	Number of accidents at work per million workers	Statistical yearbook	the SSD/ MFPTPS		2 255,00	2020	1 500,00	<1000
EA 3.4.3: Social protection is guaranteed to all	Population coverage rate under the Universal Health Insurance Plan (UHIP)	Report concerned	CNAMU / MFPTPS		0	2020	10	15
	Average annual rate of increase of workers registered under a social security scheme	Report concerned	CNSS – CARFO&DGE SS/ MFPTPS		6,9	2020	8,5	10
	Proportion of population aged 18 and over who are victims of violence	ERI-ESI	INSD / MINEFID		7,8	2018	5,8	3,9
	<i>Of which women</i>	ERI-ESI	INSD / MINEFID		6,7	2018	4,7	2,8
	The proportion of persons with disabilities receiving support				43,26	2020		75

Expected effects of the RND Indicators Sources Structures 2023				Value Value of Year of				
				2015 reference		reference 2025		
	Proportion of women business owners among entrepreneurs	Report concerned	DGESS / MFSNFAH		20,7	2020	25	30

EA 3.5.1: Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are strengthened	TBA parity index in secondary	Yearbook statistics	DSS, MENAPLN	0,66	0,87	2020	0,95	1
	Proportion of managed land allocated to women (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MAAHM		40	2020	46	50
	Proportion of women receiving credit from national financing funds (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MJPEE		15	2020	30	50
	Proportion of women receiving loans trained to Entrepreneurship	Report concerned	DSS, MJPEE		15	2020	30	50
EA 3.5.2: Social and gender inequalities are reduced	Proportion of young local elected representatives	Report concerned	DSS, MATD		17,78	2020	N/a	20
	Proportion of young national elected representatives	Report concerned	DSS, MATD		3,15	2020	N/a	5
	<i>Of which women</i>							
	Proportion of women elected to the National Assembly	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MFSNFAH		12,6	2020		30
	Proportion of women in the Government	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MFSNFAH		26,47	2020		30
	Number of women victims of Gender-based violence	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MFSNFAH		1 090	2020	980	<900
EA 3.6.1: Access for all to a decent living environment, drinking water and sanitation Quality is guaranteed	National rate of access to safe drinking water (%)	INO Report	DGESS/EAW		76,4	2020	79,4	81,4
	Functionality rate of rural drinking water supply (DWS) works (AEPS system) (%)	INO Report	DGESS/EAW		85,8	2020	88,8	90,8
	Functionality rate of modern rural water points (drilling)	INO Report	DGESS/EAW		91,2	2020	92,7	93,7
	National access rate to sanitation (%)	Statistical yearbook	DGESS/EAW		25,3	2020	29,3	33,3
	Proportion of villages reported End of open defecation (ALDF) in from 2019 (%)	Report concerned	DGESS/EAW		20,4	2020	31	40

	Proportion of the population satisfied with the quality of life in the 03 largest cities (%)	inquiry	DGESS / MEEVCC		12,7	2020	14,5	16
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Expected effects of RND Indicators Sources Structures 2023-2025				Value Value of Year of 2015 reference reference				
	Proportion of urban municipalities with a functional solid waste management system	Report concerned	DSS, MEEVCC		22,45	2019	28,5	34,69
EA 3.6.2: Household Access to Electricity at Lower Cost Assured	National electricity coverage rate	Report concerned	DSS, MEMC		41,83	2020	48	56
	National electrification rate	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MEMC		22,6	2019	28	35
	National Rural Electrification Rate (%)	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MEMC		5,3	2019	10	15
	Percentage of households connected to the national grid (%)	EHCVM	INSD / MINEFID		24,4	2018	30	35
	Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	ERE-ESI	INSD / MINEFID		45,2	2018	53	60
	Cost of high voltage KWh (FCFA)	Report concerned	DSS, MEMC		75		N/a	50
EA 3.6.3: Promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency is ensured	Amount of energy saved in terms of consumption (in MW)	Report concerned	DSS, MEMC		22	2020	47	75
	Rate of technical and non-technical losses of distribution of the national interconnected grid (NIR) (%)	ARSE activity report	ARSE / PRIMATURE	13,25	13,5	2019	10,5	6,8
	Share of renewable energy in total energy production		DSS, MEMC					
EA 3.6.4: Access to decent housing and public buildings is insured for all	Total number of new entrants Social housing built	Report concerned	DGESS / MUHV		0	2020	15 000,00	25 000,00
	Satisfaction rate of demand for social and economic housing	Report Concerned	DGESS / MUHV		2,8	2020	7	13,5
EA 4.1.1: The primary sector contributes to food security, decent job creation,	Primary Sector Employment Productivity (FCFA)	Annual Performance Report	DSS, MAAHM	357	413 000,00	2020	500 000,00	535 000,00

sourcing from domestic agribusiness and is respectful of sustainable development principles	Achievement rate of agricultural potential yields (%)	Annual Performance Report	MAAHM		49	2020	53	60
	Coverage rate of cereal needs (%)	Annual Performance Report	DSS, MAAHM	96	104	2020	120	>120
	Marketing rate of agricultural products (%)	Annual Performance Report	DSS, MAAHM	25	37	2020	40	44
	Supply rate of agribusiness (%)	Annual Performance Report	DSS, MAAHM	11	58,7	2020	63	75
	Coverage rate of fodder requirements of livestock (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MRAH	69	107	2020	>100	>100
	Non-timber Forest Products (NTFP) processing rate (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MEEVCC		63,4	2018	75	80

Value Value of Year of								
Expected effects of RND Indicators Sources Structures 2023-2025				2015 reference reference				
	Annual growth rate of domestic production of dairy products (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MRAH		ND			
	Quantity of fish produced (Tonnes)	Report concerned	DGESS / MRAH	20 000,00	29 750,00	2020	40 000,00	45 000,00
EA 4.1.2: The resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and fisheries households to climatic hazards is strengthened	Proportion of vulnerable people in structurally food insecure provinces (%)	Annual Performance Report	DSS, MAAHM	10	8,99	2020	6,5	5
	Number of severe conflicts over access to pastoral resources		DSS, MRAH					
	Prevalence of insecurity Food (%)		DSS, MAAHM		38,9	2018	31	25
EA 4.2.1: The industry and handicrafts sector is more dynamic in terms of wealth	Share of manufacturing in GDP (%)	National Accounts-IPA	INSD & DGEP / MINEFID		9	2020	11,5	12,9
	Share of secondary sector in GDP (%)	National Accounts-IPA	INSD & DGEP / MINEFID		26,9	2020	29,5	31,4

creation, jobs and exports in all regions with high potential	Growth rate of exports of industrial products approved under the WAEMU/ECOWAS scheme (%)	Report concerned	DSS, BIT		1,5	2019	5	10
EA 4.2.2: The contribution of the cultural, tourism and sport industries to the economy is enhanced	Share of tourism industries in GDP (%)	National Accounts-IPA	INSD & DGEP / MINEFID		2,6	2017	3	3,5
	Share of cultural industries in GDP (%)	National Accounts-IPA	INSD & DGEP / MINEFID		5,23	2017	6	6,83
	Growth rate of cultural and tourism jobs (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MCAT		1,01	2020	2	2,44
	Sport's contribution to GDP (%)	National Accounts-IPA	INSD & DGEP / MINEFID		0,53	2020	0,55	0,58
	Share of sports and leisure jobs in the economy (%)	Report concerned	SSD or MSL		1,07	2020	1,1	1,17
EA 4.2.3: The impact of the mining sector on the rest of the economy is increased	Share of mining and quarrying in GDP (%)	National Accounts-IPA	INSD & DGEP / MINEFID		15	2020	20	20
	Proportion of local purchases in food consumption of Mining (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MEMC		20	2020	26	35
	Average amount of local investments made by the mining industry (CFA billion francs)	Report concerned	DSS, MEMC		4,5	2020	5,3	6
	Cumulative number of direct and indirect jobs created by the mining sector	Report concerned	DGESS / MEMC		51 500,00	2020	75 000,00	100 000,00

Value Value of Year of								
Expected effects of RND Indicators Sources Structures 2023-2025				2015 reference reference				
EA 4.3.1: The tertiary sector is becoming more formalized and more dynamic and creative decent jobs	Contribution share of postal and telecommunications activities to GDP (%)	National Accounts-IPA	INSD & DGEP / MINEFID		2,5	2020	2,6	2,7
	Transport contribution to GDP (%)	National Accounts-IPA	INSD & DGEP / MINEFID		1,5	2020	1,9	2,1
	Share of the informal sector in tertiary sector value added (%)	National Accounts-IPA	INSD & DGEP / MINEFID		16,5	2020	14	12
	Mobile penetration rate (%)	Statistical yearbook	DSS, MENPTD		102,8	2020	106	110

EA 4.3.2: Marketing of domestic products is strengthened	Market share of the main local food products in the domestic market (%)	Statistical yearbook	DSS, BIT		ND			10
	Growth rate of exports of growth sectors (%)	Statistical yearbook	DSS, BIT		ND		5	5
	Regional market share	Report concerned	DSS, BIT		4,1	2020	4,7	5
EA 4.4.1: Capacity for mobilization and integrated water resources management is strengthened	Level of satisfaction of users' water needs (%)	Report concerned	DGESS/EAW		62,1	2020	65	67
	Surface water storage capacity (Million m3)	Report concerned	DGESS / MEA		6 140,84	2020	6 160,00	6 182,00
EA 4.4.2: Quality, reliability and accessibility of transport and ICTs are improved	Proportion of paved roads	Report concerned	S.S.S. - Mid		27,4	2020	33,8	36,7
	Proportion of rural roads developed	Report concerned	S.S.S. - Mid		33,6	2020	38,02	44,05
	Proportion of asphalt roads reinforced/rehabilitated		S.S.S. - Mid		18,62	2020	34,6	42,6
	Proportion of urban roads planned and developed	Report concerned	S.S.S. - Mid DSS, MUHV		59,1	2020	95,4	100
	National geodetic network coverage rate (%)	Report concerned	S.S.S. - Mid		59	2020	65	69
	Internet penetration rate of the national population (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MENPTD		50,7	2020	60	70
	Rural Accessibility Index	Inquiry			38,4	2016	40	60
	Proportion of roads in good condition	Report concerned	S.S.S. - Mid		24	2020	41	60
	Proportion of population aged 15 and over using the Internet	EHCVM	INSD / MINEFID		11,4	2018	17	20
EA 4.4.3: Energy is sufficient, accessible, reliable and	Available electrical power (MW)	Report concerned	DSS, MEMC		712,2	2020	1 200,00	1 500,00
Value Value of Year of Expected effects of RND Indicators Sources Structures 2023-2025 2015 reference reference								
Less expensive for production needs	Average duration index System Interruption (Hours)	ARSE Report	DGESS / MEMC		86	2019	65	50

EA 4.4.4: The development of growth poles is assured	Number of local jobs created by growth and competitiveness	Report concerned	DGDT / MINEFID		25 270,00	2020	38 500,00	47 000,00
	Share of the production of growth and competitiveness clusters in agro-sylvo-pastoral, fisheries, tourism and tourism production craftsmanship(%)	Report concerned	DGDT / MINEFID		ND			10
EA 4.4.5: Building cities as a pole of sustainable development has improved	Geographical coverage rate of facilities in urban areas	Report concerned	DSS, MUHV		ND			
	Rate of compliance of buildings with standards and regulations	Report concerned	DGESS / MUHV		10	2020	35	50
EA 4.5.1: Environmental governance and sustainable development is Improved	Proportion of municipal development plans integrating environment, development and climate change	Report concerned	DSS, MEEVCC		38	2020	45	50
	Proportion of environment and sustainable development consultation frameworks Functional	Report concerned	DSS, MEEVCC		33	2020	67	100
EA 4.5.2: Climate resilience of priority sectors and areas is Improved	Adoption rate of technologies for adaptation to change Climate popularized	Report concerned	DSS, MEEVCC		86	2019	91	95
	National Climate Change Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN)	Report concerned	DSS, MEEVCC		36,19	2018	36,4	36,6
	Amount of carbon sequestered (million tonnes)	Report concerned	DSS, MEEVCC		3,9	2020	10	15
EA 4.5.3: Natural Resources Are Managed durably	Proportion of forest areas classified under management	Report concerned	DSS, MEEVCC		44,7	2019	65	84,7
	Proportion of areas of wildlife protection areas under management	Report concerned	DSS, MEEVCC		75	2019	76,3	80
	Rate of polluted soils rehabilitated (%)	Report concerned	DSS, MEEVCC		3	2020	9	15
	Proportion of degraded land reclaimed	Report concerned	DSS, MEEVCC		7,65	2020	18	25

Annex 4: Draft List of Major Projects to be carried out over the period 2021-2025

Project Title No. Domains Ministry Observations					
1	The Emergency Development Programme territorial and resilience (PUDTR)	Boosting economies	local	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development	Current projects
2	The Support Programme for the Development of Local Economies (PADEL)			Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development	Current projects
3	Construction of the new University Hospital of Bobo-Dioulasso (reference hospital)	health		Ministry of Health	Current projects (60 billion FCFA)
4	The construction of the Bassinko University Hospital			Ministry of Health	
5	The construction of the CHR of Manga			Ministry of Health	Current projects
6	Construction of the radiotherapy center for the treatment of Cancer in Bobo Dioulasso			Ministry of Health	Acquired financing
7	Construction of the Ouagadougou military hospital			Department of National Defence and Alumni Fighters	Current projects
8	The Electricity Efficiency Enhancement Project (PREDEL)	Energy		2nd compact (UCF-Burkina)	\$62 million
9	The Cheaper Electricity Supply Expansion Project (PADOEL)				\$111 million
10	The network and access to electricity project (PRAEL)				\$235 million
11	The project to build six (06) photovoltaic solar power plants in Burkina Faso for a cumulative capacity of 176MWp "			Ministry of Energy, Mines and Quarries	Current projects
12	Implementation of the "Ensure every school-age child has at least one balanced meal per day"	Agriculture		Ministry of Agriculture Hydro Development agricultural and mechanization	Current projects
13	Operationalization of growth poles (Bagrepole, Sourou, Samandeni)			Ministry of Agriculture Hydro Development agricultural and mechanization	Current projects

14	Operationalization of the phosphate-based fertilizer production industrial complex consisting of the Kodjari Fertilizer Manufacturing Unit,		Ministry of Agriculture Hydro Development agricultural and mechanization	Current projects
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Project Title N° Domains		Department Observations		
15	Installation of the tractor assembly unit		Ministry of Agriculture Hydro Development agricultural and mechanization	Current projects
16	Operationalization of the Central Supply of Agricultural Inputs and Equipment (CAIMA)		Ministry of Agriculture Hydro Development agricultural and mechanization	Current projects
17	Construction of the Ouagadougou City Bypass	Infrastructure	.MID	Current projects
18	Construction of the Ouaga Koudougou highway		.MID	
19	Construction of the Gounghin Fada road		.MID	Current projects
20	Operationalization of technopoles in the fields of Textile, Energy, Pharmacy and agri-food processing	TWITCH		
22	Completion of the construction of the Donsin	Transports	Prime Minister	Current projects
23	Completion of the Ghana - Burkina Faso rail interconnection project		M.transport	In search of funding
24	The construction of the RTB headquarters	Information communication	and Ministry of Communication and Relations with Parliament, Spokesperson for the Government	Current projects
25	The creation of the central purchasing body for veterinary medicinal products	Breeding	Ministry in charge of Animal resources	

26	The construction of the refrigerated slaughterhouse in Bobo-Dioulasso, Ouahigouya and Pouytenga		Ministry in charge of Animal resources	Current projects for Ouahigouya and Pouytenga; Bobo in search of financing
27	The establishment of the cotton spinning mill in Koudougou	Industry Commerce	Ministry in charge of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts	Current projects
28	Establishment of the integrated complex of cotton processing "A Star textile project"		Ministry in charge of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts	Current projects
No.	Project Title	Areas	Ministry	Comments
29	Realization of cotton ginning units (Tenkodogo and Ouargaye)		Ministry in charge of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts	Current projects
30	Development of the Tanghin-Dassouri Dry Port Logistics Platform		Chamber of Commerce and Industry	
31	Construction of scientific high schools	Education	MENAPLN	Current projects
32	Construction of technical and vocational high schools		MENAPLN	Current projects
33	Creation of the Virtual University and open digital spaces in all regions		MESRI	Current projects
34	Accelerate the creation of 2000 eco-villages in the Burkina Faso	Environment	MEEVCC	Current projects
35	Acceleration of the programme for the restructuring of informal settlements	Housing and urban planning	MUHV	Funding to be sought
36	Acceleration of the implementation of the social housing program		MUHV	

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