

**Burkina Faso**

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**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 2063 IN BURKINA FASO**

**2013-2020**

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# **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ASCE/LC | Supreme State Control and Anti-Corruption Authority |
| ASP | Agro-sylvo-pastoral |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| CENTIF | National Financial Information Processing Unit |
| CES/DRS | Water and soil conservation /Soil defence and restoration |
| CNP | National Steering Committee |
| CPIA | Evaluation of national policies and institutions |
| CRD | Regional dialogue frameworks |
| CSDN | Higher Council for National Defence |
| CTN | National Technical Committee |
| DGDT | Directorate-General for Territorial Development |
| DGEP | Directorate-General for Economics and Planning |
| DGESS | General directions of studies andectorial statistics |
| EHCVM | Harmonised Survey of Living Conditions of Households 2018 |
| EMC | Continuous Multisectoral Survey 2015 |
| GFCF | Gross fixed capital formation |
| HCDS | High Council for Social Dialogue |
| HCRUN | High Council for Reconciliation and National Unity |
| IAP | Automated forecasting instrument |
| INSD | National Institute of Statisticsand Demography |
| ITIE/BF | Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in Burkina Faso |
| MAPS | Mainstreaming, acceleration and policy Support |
| MBDHP | Burkinabe Movement for Human and Peoples' Rights |
| MINEFID | Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development |
| ODD | Sustainable Development Goals |
| ONAPREGECC | National Observatory for the Prevention and Management of Community Conflicts |
| PIB | Gross domestic product |
| PNDES | National Economic and Social Development Plan |
| PPP | Public-private partnership |
| RGPH | General Population and Housing Census |
| RIA | Rapid integrated assessment |
| SAATM | Single African Air Transport Market |
| SCADD | Strategy for accelerated growth and sustainable development |
| SP-PNDES | Permanent Secretariat of the NationalEconomic and EconomicDevelopmentPlan |
| SSN | National Statistical System |
| UA | African Union |
| ZLECAF | African Continental Free Trade Area |

# **INTRODUCTION**

Burkina Faso is a country located in West Africa with an estimated population of 204,87,979 inhabitants in 2019 of which about 51.7%are women. The [[1]](#footnote-1)Burkinabe population is mostly young, with 77.9% of the population under the age of 35. The population growth rate increased from 3.1%(RGPH 2006) to 2.9% (RGPH 2019). The majority of the population 73,7%, resides in rural areas.

The basic sectors of production are agriculture, livestock and mining. The main products exported are gold, cotton, sesame, shea fines, green beans and hides and skins.

The national context has been marked in recent years by the popular insurrection of October 2014, the failed coup of 2015, the persistence of terrorist attacks and the appearance of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). However, the national economy has remained generally resilient in the face of these challenges with an average of appreciable economic growth, driven by the intensification of priority investments, particularly in socio-economic infrastructure, the good performance of the mining sector and the relatively favourable rainfall.

The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) averaged 5.2% between 2013 and 2019, driven mainly by the tertiary and secondary sectors with respectively 3.3 percentage points and 1.1 percentage points of average contribution to GDP growth over the period under review. The primary sector contributed an average of 0.8 percentage points. For the year 2020, economic activity slowed to 1.9% in 2020 against 5.7% in 2019 mainly due to the economic situation marked by the COVID-19crisis.

The period 2013-2020 was marked in Burkina Faso by the implementation of two development strategies, namely the Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCADD 2011-2015) and the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES 2016-2020). These development frameworks constitute a political and programmatic response to the aspirations of the Burkinabe people to live in a democratic and prosperous country. These benchmarks have contributed to the implementation of the ten-year plan of Agenda 2063.

The implementation of projects and programmes is also oriented in several areas such as education and vocational training, employment, socio-economic infrastructure to ensure economic empowerment and sustainable development.

All these efforts led to a decline in the incidence of poverty between 2014 and 2018. Thepoverty rate stood at 36.2% in 2018 compared to 40.1% in 2014, a decrease of 3.9 percentage points. Analysis by place of residence indicates that the incidence of poverty fell from 13.7% in 2014 to 10.0% in 2018, a decrease of 3.7 percentage points. In rural areas, the incidence decreased from 47.5% in 2014 to 44.6% in 2018, a decrease of 3 percentage points. The decline in poverty is therefore more marked in urban areas than in rural areas.[[2]](#footnote-2)

Moreover, the decline in the incidence of poverty has not been accompanied by a decrease in inequality, since the GINI inequality index has at the same time increased, from 0.353 in 2014 to 0.377 in 2018 (EMC).

This report analyses and synthesizes the data and information collected from the various ministerial departments and statistical institutions and is structured around the following points:

* skey strategies for the implementation of Agenda 2063;
* situation of the implementation of the objectives of Agenda 2063;
* response to theCovid-19 pandemic;
* dchallenges and opportunities;
* principaux lessons learned and best practices.

1. **KEY STRATEGIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 2063**

For a better appropriation of Agenda 2063, communication and training actions have been undertaken for the benefit of populations, central and deconcentrated administration actors, local authorities and civil society organizations, the private sector and technical and financial partners. These actions also aimed to facilitate its domestication in policies, strategies, projects and programmes, and local development plans.

This domestication was done at the same time as that of the Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) on the basis ofa roadmap defined for thispurpose. The roadmap was as follows: (i) the establishment of an ad hoc committee to conduct the activities of the roadmap; ii) capacity building of actors; iii) advocacy and communication with decision-makers and different actors at the national level on Agenda 2063 and the SDGs; iv) the prioritization and integration of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs into national development policy, sectoral policies, local development plans; (v) the definition of a national mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.

Burkina Faso has domesticated Agenda 2063 through its National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES 2016-2020) adopted in July 2016, operationalized through fourteen (14) sectoral policies and local development plans.

Also, the following tools were used: (i) the prioritization grid of the international organization of la francophonie, (ii) the "Rapid integrated assessment" (RIA) tool, (iii) the MAPS approach (Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support).

To achieve its vision, the PNDES has set itself the overall objective of structurally transforming the Burkinabe economy, for strong, sustainable, resilient, inclusive growth, creating decent jobs for all and inducing the improvement of social well-being. The national reference framework is structured around three axes in this case (i) Axis 1: reforming institutions and modernizing the administration, (ii) Axis 2: developing human capital, (iii) Axis 3: boosting promising sectors for the economy and jobs. Particular emphasis is placed on the care and protection of vulnerable groups.

The successful implementation of Agenda 2063 requires effective governance that ensures the coherence of public policies at the horizontal and vertical levels. The monitoring mechanism for Agenda 2063 is led by the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Development (MINEFID) through the Directorate-General for the Economy and Planning (DGEP).

This coordination is done in collaboration with other structures including the Permanent Secretariat of the National Economic and Social Development Plan (SP-PNDES), the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD), the Directorate General of Territorial Development (DGDT) and the Directorates General of Studies and Sectoral Statistics (DGESS),etc. These structures are in charge of the development of tools and instruments for analysis and decision support, the dissemination of statistical and economic information, the monitoring of the implementation of development frameworks.

The quality assurance of the reports is done through the fourteen (14) sectoral dialogue frameworks, thirteen (13) regional dialogue frameworks (RDCs),the National Technical Committee (NTC) and the National Steering Committee (NPC).

This final report of Agenda 2063 is the result of this process as well as the collection of data and information.

1. **SYNTHESIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OBJECTIVES OF AGENDA 2063**

The status of implementation highlights the progress made, the difficulties or constraints encountered and the main challenges to be addressed.

**Objective** 1: Thetarget shows a scoreof 67%, indicating that the country is on track in this area. This encouraging score is the result of the good performance of the priority areas "Income, jobs and decent work" and "Modern and habitable habitats and quality basic services". The priority area "Income, jobs and decent work" performed by 185% in terms of the unemployment rate, while "Modern and habitable habitats and quality basic services" recorded the best performance in terms of access to electricity, Internet, drinking water and sanitation.

These performances are due to the various efforts made to improve the supply of decent jobs with the increase in the number of workers registered with the National Social Security Fund (CNSS), the State civil service, the network of the territory for the interconnection of provinces in optical fiber, the accessibility of Internet-compatible terminals and the liberalization of the ICT sector, the construction of electricalinfrastructure, promotional connection operations and the exemption applied to imported solar energy equipment and access to drinking water and sanitation.

Despite the efforts made, the country is lagging behind in reducing inequality (score of 1%),poverty and hunger due to negative performance in the GINI index and the Prevalence of Undernourishment.

Notwithstanding the progress made towards the goal, the major challenges remain: (i) improving incomes and ensuring decent work for all, adequate financing of informal sector actors and strengthening the technical and financial capacities of young people to increase their employability; (ii) improving the knowledge and management of water resources, achieving universal access to drinking water and sanitation; (iii) the increase in energy production in order to meet a permanently growing demand, the reduction of the price of KWH, support in the production of renewable energies; (iv) improving access to decent housing ;(v) improving access and quality of connection in the ICT sector.

**Objective 2:** Despite the evolution of the indicators in the positive direction, they have not been robust enough to achieve the targets of the objective (scoreof 26%). The country has implemented measures to provide free basic education, build infrastructure, and recruit and build the capacity of human capital.

The main challenges in the education sector are: (i) harmonious, equitable and efficient early childhood development; (ii) universal primary completion and the guarantee of equitable and quality basic education for all; (iii) the resolution of the issue of the shortage of teaching staff and educational infrastructure; (iv) the development of TVET and higher education and their adaptation to the needs of the economy; (v) strengthening governance in the management and steering for the transformation of resources into results; (vi) the continuity of education, in particular for pupils affected by terrorism and whose schools are closed.

**Goal** 3: In terms of health and nutrition, the score of 87% indicates that the country is making good progress. This progress can be explained by the implementation of several actions, including the policy of free care for pregnant women and children under five (05) years of age. Free care for pregnant women and children under five (05) years of age continued in 2019 and made it possible to offer free of charge, 14,856,837 acts of care at a total cost of 27.16 billion FCFA. Efforts have also been made to build health infrastructure, strengthen neonatal obstetric care, strengthen the number of qualified personnel, especially midwives in health facilities, prevent malaria cases among children aged three (03 to 59 months), strengthen vaccination coverage, constantly available antiretroviral (ARV) drugs in community care sites, etc.

Despite the performance of the contraceptive prevalence rate (22.8% to 35.2% between 2015 and 2020), the incidence of HIV per 1000 (0.24 to 0.1 between 2013 and 2020), the incidence of malaria is still high (514 to 527 between 2016 and 2020).

To ensure access to care for all and nutrition, the main challenges are: (i) the availability of quality and sufficient health human resources for the effective provision of health services; (ii) effective and efficient financing of health, taking into account the integrated management approach of resources mobilized or allocated; (iii) the continued availability of inputs including medicines, vaccines, contraceptives and blood products; (iv) good governance and the fight against fraud, (v) the acceleration of the demographic transition through the implementation of the family planning acceleration plan, etc.

**Objective 4:** All four (04) areas of the objective are lagging far behind targets. Performance over the 2013-2020 period fell short of targets with an average real GDP growth level of 4.8%, manufacturing value added as a percentage of average GDP of 10.4% and tourism value added as a proportion of average GDP of 2.1%. This is partly due to the structure of the national economy, the particularly difficult security situation since 2015 and the impact of Covid-19.

To face these constraints, challenges to be met are: (i) the development of innovative mechanisms for access to credit, the control of water in the dry countryside, the subsidy of inputs and productive equipment to farmers, (ii) the diversification of agricultural production, (iii) the strengthening of the infrastructural, technical and human capacities of research structures,(iv)the promotion of innovative financing, (v) the mobilization of resources for the operationalization of growth poles, poles of excellence, technical platforms and technopoles, etc.

**Objective 5:** In Burkina Faso, agriculture occupies an important place in the national economy and employs about 80% of the working population. The score of the objective indicates that the area "agriculturalproductivity and production" is lagging far behind through the low growth in yields of national priority products (rice, maize, niebé, cotton, white sorghum). However, as agriculture is a national priority, thecountry hasimplemented policies to increase access to agricultural credit through the creation of an agricultural bank and the granting of credits to women's groups through the Support Fund for Women's Remunerative Activities (FAARF), the adoption of the Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral, Fisheries and Wildlife Investment Code, the implementation of the National Rural Land Security Policy (PNSFMR), the provision of agricultural inputs, the dissemination of good practices in sustainable land management and the provision of improved seeds to producers. In the pastoral, fish and aquaculture fields, the country has implemented the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Livestock (PNDEL) and the National Policy for Fisheries and Aquaculture (PNPA).

However, the country remains vulnerable to exogenous shocks such as rainfall fluctuations, international financial and oil crises and subregional instability due to political and security crises. For an improvement in agricultural productivity and production the following challenges must be met. These include: the sustainable management of agro-sylvo-pastoral, fisheries and wildlife lands, equitable access to land for all rural actors, the improvement of the competitiveness of agro-sylvo-pastoral, fisheries and wildlife products and sectors throughout the value chain, the effective control and efficient management of production water with regard to irregularity and insufficient rainfall, etc.

**Objective 6:** Thisobjective has not been prioritised by Burkina Faso. the country being landlocked, does not dispose "to the blue economy, the sea and the oceans". As a result, the objective has not been analysed.

**Objective 7:** The good performance recorded is due to the sustainable management of agricultural land and the preservation of conservation areas. Thus, the area of agricultural land under Water and Soil Conservation/Soil Defence and Restoration (CES/DRS) increased from 790,638 ha in 2013 to 892,846 ha in 2020. Regarding the protection and preservation of conservation areas, 44.7% of the areas of classified forests and 75% of the areas of wildlife protection areas were under development in 2020. With regard to the classification of wetlands as RAMSAR site,the number increased from 15 in 2015 to 24 in 2019. The surveillance and control of the national forest, wildlife and fisheries heritage has been strengthened through the realization of 16,987 forest police sorties in 2018 against only 9,524 in 2015.[[3]](#footnote-3)

Despitethe achievements made, the challenges in terms of biodiversity, conservation and sustainable management of natural resources boil down to: (i) safeguarding conservation spaces in a difficult security context, (ii) improving the adaptive capacities of ecosystems to the adverse effects of climate change, (iii) transitioning to a green economy, (iv) strengthening the legal and regulatory framework for climate change and environmental governance, and (v) increasing and mobilizing resources for the environment.

**Goal 8:** The country does not have an indicator available for this goal. However, it is noted that the volume of trade to other countries on the continent experienced an upward trend between 2013 and 2019. Indeed, over the period, trade rose from CFAF 709.2 billion to CFAF 861.5 billion, an increase of 21.5% corresponding to an average annual increase of 3.3%. This has been fostered by the friendship treaties and joint cooperation commissions that Burkina Faso maintains with the rest of the world in the field of trade. The country's openness rate (or degree of openness) increased from 23.10% to 27.10%, i.e. 4 percentage points of additional gain made possible thanks to the annual increases in exports and imports of 9.12% and 8.40% over the period 2013-2019. Also, cooperation between Burkina Faso and other African countries has mainly resulted in friendship treaties and joint cooperation commissions. This has allowed the country to strengthen its trade, security, energy, training relations, etc. The major highway interconnection project with Côte d'Ivoire and the rail interconnection project with Ghana that are under way will strengthen its relations. To boost the field of integration, it would be necessary to define a policy of certification/traceability of products and sound rules of competition, an increase in the supply of exportable products and an improvement in the presence of Burkinabe products in new markets.

**Target** 9: Thescore of 53% indicates that significant efforts have been made in the implementation of the Continental Free Trade Area. The process of creating the AU-ECOWAS monetary union is ongoing. In order to participate effectively in these negotiations, Burkina Faso set up an AfCFTA negotiating committee in 2016. The work of the committee has ensured the preservation of the country's interests, together with the other ECOWAS countries with which Burkina Faso shares a customs union. The country participated in all negotiations within the framework of the establishment of the said zone and signed the agreement establishing the AfCFTA on 21 March 2018, before its ratification on 27 May 2019 by the National Assembly. Work on the implementation of the agreement is ongoing and a national strategy for the implementation of the AfCFTA has been developed.

The main constraints facing Burkina Faso are among others: (i) the high cost of transactions and factors of production, (ii) the upgrading of local companies to enhance their competitiveness, (iii) the increase in energy supply and at a lower cost, (iv) the development of tax loopholes to compensate for the shortfall related to the establishment of the AfCFTA, (v) the difficult financing conditions, (vi) the establishment of a single sub-regional and African currency.

**Objective 10:** The analysis of this objective gives a score (14%) that indicates delays to be filled. The level of evolution of these indicators apart from the signing of the solemn commitment to join the SAATM and to implement all its measures and the proportion of the population using mobile phones does not allow to have a good score. Burkina Faso signed the solemn commitment in 2018 and the implementation protocol for the operationalization of SAATM in 2019.

Furthermore, the unavailability of data relating to the 'motorway section and the rail network' does not make it possible to analyse the objective properly.

However, with regard to the construction of cross-border roadinfrastructure,Burkina Faso, in partnership with the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, has undertaken the construction of a motorway to connect Ouagadougou to Yamoussoukro since November 2011. Burkina Faso's component of the project is in the feasibility study phase. With regard to the liberalization of air transport, since 2010, Burkina Faso has adopted a Civil Aviation Code taking into account changes in international civil aviation regulations as well as Community and regional provisions (Joint Report, section 4.4). In terms of electricity supply, the number of megawatts added to the national grid was 813,800 mw in 2013 MW compared to 708,000 MW in 2020.

The main challenges to be met are: (i) the security situation in certain areas, making it difficult to start or continue road infrastructure and ICT works, (ii) the repositioning of ICTs as a sustainable lever for the transformation of the public administration and the entire Burkinabe economy; (iii) the development and promotion of recognized national digital expertise; (iv) preparing the population for the new employability conditions associated with digital technology, (vi) strengthening the mobilization of financial resources, etc.

**Objective 11:** The target records a score of 80% indicating an improvement in democratic practices and inthe field of governance.

Thus, the index of listening and reporting (World Bank) shows that efforts have been made in accountability. Thus, the percentage of populations who believe that their concerns are taken into account by the central authorities is 45.4% in 2018. In the exercise of public freedoms, the world press freedom ranking, which makes it possible to assess the degree of freedom enjoyed by the press in each country, placed Burkina Faso in 46th[[4]](#footnote-4) place out of 179 with a score of 23.7 in 2013. In 2020, it was ranked 37th out of 180 with a score of 23.17, the 5th rank of African countries where freedom of the press and expression are effective and respected. The proportion of individuals aged 18 and over who believe that free and transparent elections are respected is estimated at 74.8% in 2018. The landscape of audiovisual and sound presses is dominated by the private sector (90% for television and 96% for radios). With regard to taking into account the essential principles and values upheld by the African community, Burkina Faso acceded to the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and ratified it on 11 February 2010. Arrangements have also been made for its internalization at the national level.

Important reforms have allowed the judiciary to disconnect from the executive and offer real guarantees for judges to freely exercise their functions. The creation in 2015 of the legal aid fund, which was operationalized in 2016 to increase the degree of trust and access to justice, has enabled poor populations to have access to justice.

Theefforts made have improved Burkina Faso's ranking as shown by the Mo Ibrahim Index for Governance in Africa. Indeed, it was ranked 16th out of 54 countries with a score of 57.1/100 in 2017, against 51.8/100 in 2015, or 23rdout of 54. In 2019, it was ranked 17th out of 54 countries with a score of 54/100. This result reflects overall an improvement in governance in Burkina Faso of 1 point over the 10-year period. However,this score hides the fact that Burkina Faso is one of the countries that experienced a greater deteriorating from 2018 to 2019 (-3.1).

The challenges to be met include (i) consolidating democracy and promoting Faso's values, (ii) strengthening the fight against corruption and favouritism, (iii) strengthening security and respect for the rule of law, (iv) creating an environment favourable to private investment, (v) improving access to and quality of justice services, (vi) strengthening the protection of human rights, (vii) restoring state authority, (viii) promoting social dialogue, etc.

**Goal 12:** For the establishment of strong institutions and transformative leadership at all levels, efforts at the national levelhave failed to end the corruption that explains the score. However, the Corruption Perception Index, which ranks countries according to the degree of corruption perceived in a country, rose from 38% in 2013 to 40% in20.20% in Burkina Faso. The percentage of individuals aged 18 and over who have had at least once dealing with a public official to whom they paid a bribe represents 2.2% in 2018. The assessment of the quality of Burkina Faso's policies and institutions, made through the CPIA, gave an overall score of 3.7 on a scale of 6 in 2014 against 3.5 in 2019. The decrease observed is the result of shortcomings observed in particular in the area of "inclusion and equity policy" and "management of the public sector and institutions". However, the country remains above average. This stability is due to the adoption of legislative and regulatory texts and the establishment of institutions. These include the adoption of: (i) Law No. 004-2015/CNT of 3 March 2015 on the prevention and repression of corruption in Burkina Faso; (ii) Law No. 016-2016/AN of 3 May 2016 on the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism; (iii) Law No. 015-2016/AN of 3 May 2016 on the litigation of violations of the regulations of external financial relations in Burkina Faso. At the institutional level, the country has registered the establishment of the High Court of Justice, the Court of Auditors, the National Unit for the Processing of Financial Information (CENTIF), the Higher Authority for State Control and the Fight against Corruption (ASCE/LC), the Initiative for the Transparency of Extractive Industries in Burkina Faso (EITI/BF), etc.

The challenges to be met to strengthen the effectiveness of the institutions set up are among others: the need to give systematic follow-up by referring the recommendations made by asce-LC, optimizing the mobilization of resources by setting up an incentive framework able to capture innovative modes of financing and reduce corruption in all its forms, strengthening ethical and moral values at all levels.

**Objective 13:** Since 2015, the context of Burkina Faso has been marked by a difficult security situation due to terrorist attacks. Thus, forthe period 2015 to 2019, the number of deaths related to terrorist attacks is approximately 4 per 100,000 inhabitants. Thenumber of terrorist attacks was 584, including 425 in 2019 alone, or 72.8% of the number of cases recorded. These attacks have caused loss of life among civilian populations as well as defence and security forces, extensive material damage and many internally displaced persons, sowing a general psychosis among the populations. This situation not only affects development actions on the ground, but increases the costs of interventions and also undermines social cohesion, the foundation of inclusive and sustainable development.

The sector faces a number of challenges, including strengthening the operational and strategic capacities of the defence and security forces (SDF), reoccupying and securing areas previously under terrorist control and liberated by the national armed forces, strengthening collaboration between SDF and civilian populations, continuing investment in affected areas and reducing regional disparities.

**Objective 14:** Burkina Faso doesnotexperience inter- and intra-state conflicts over the period 2013-2020, as indicated by its score of 100%. However, since 2015 it has faced terrorist attacks and some inter-communal conflicts. The country is making its contribution to the maintenance and restoration of peace. To this end, it is present in major theatres of conflict resolution, particularly in Darfur, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, Mali and Guinea Bissau. Thus, from 2016 to 2018, the number of peacekeeping missions increased from twelve (12) to eight (8) and the number of men participating from 2,927 to 2,000.

Despite these achievements, several challenges remain. These include: increasing the number of personnel of special counter-terrorism units, strengthening operational and intelligence capacities, increasing the number of special counter-terrorism units, strengthening security cooperation mechanisms with the countries of the Sahel, adapting the means of combating the situation at the moment and the effective implementation of the cyber strategy.

**Goal 15:** Burkina Faso has not yet established an official institution called the "National Peace Council". However, in its constant quest for the safety and security of individuals and communities, Burkina Faso has set up structures to promote peace. These are mainly the Higher Council for National Defence (CSDN), the High Council for Social Dialogue (HCDS), the High Council for Reconciliation and National Unity (HCRUN). Also, other organizations such as the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), the National Observatory for the Prevention and Management of Communal Conflicts (ONAPREGECC) and the Burkinabe Movement for Human and Peoples' Rights (MBDHP) work to promote and respect human rights.

The challenges to be met include the creation and operationalization of the National Peace Council, the establishment and operationalization of all the divisions of ONAPREGECC and the provision of substantial financial resources to peace promotion structures.

**Target 16:** The country does not have an indicator "Proportion of curriculum content on African indigenous culture, values and languages in primary and secondary schools" to analyse the target. However, several actions have been carried out in terms of institutional reform, initiation of bilingual education systems, enhancement of art and culture in the education system. As part of the promotion of culture and the arts in the educational environment, in 2013, the strategy for the enhancement of arts and culture in the Burkinabe education system was developed and implemented. Its objective is to create favourable conditions for the transmission of knowledge, know-how and interpersonal knowledge through the implementation of programmes for the awakening, education and formal teaching of arts and culture.

In addition, the Ministry of National Education and Literacy (MENA) has been renamed the Ministry of National Education, Literacy and the Promotion of National Languages (MENAPLN) since April 2019. The Ministry now includes in its remit the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of activities to promote national languages. In the same vein, on 20 March 2019, the Council of Ministers adopted a guiding law on the promotion and formalization of Burkina Faso's national languages. This law defines the guidelines for providing national languages with more rewarding statuses, conducive to the dynamics of sustainable development and respectful of the principles of multilingualism and multiculturalism that have always characterized Burkina Faso.

The major challenges to be met in terms of the promotion of national languages, cultural values and ideals include (i) the development of multilingual education; (ii) the extension of the use of national languages in all socio-economic spheres and public administration; (iii) the instrumentation of all national languages for use in all socio-economic spheres; (iv) the continuity of educational and cultural activities in the context of insecurity; (v) the strengthening, protection and promotion of a Burkinabe cultural identity.

**Goal 17:** The two (02) priority areas "Empowerment of women" and "Violence and discrimination against women and girls" are making good progress with scores of 100% and 63% respectively (overall score of 81%). Under women's empowerment, the proportion of developed area allocated to women increased from 46.7% in 2015 to 52.06% in 2020. For the representativeness of women in decision-making spheres, the proportion of women in parliament is estimated at 15% in 2020 against 18.9% in 2013, [[5]](#footnote-5)due to the setting of quotas of 30% of both sexes in legislative and municipal elections in Burkina Faso reread through the law. As for the proportion of women municipal councillors, it remained stable at 12.7% from 2016 to 2019. Progress has been made in the elimination of violence and discrimination against women and girls. Indeed, the prevalence rate of the practice of excision (15-49 years) went from 75.8% in 2010 to 67.6% in 2015, a decrease of 8.2 points. That of the 0-14 year old bracket went from 13.3% to 11.3%, a decrease of 2 points. These results are attributable to the promotion of the elimination of female genital mutilation (FGM) and/or female genital mutilation through the organization of awareness-raising and/or advocacy and training campaigns for customary and religious leaders, politicians, law enforcement agencies, journalists and populations. Also, the implementation of the 2016-2020 strategic plan for the elimination of FGM in Burkina Faso, the introduction of modules on FGM in school and vocational curricula (health schools) and the establishment of a toll-free number (SOS excision: 80 00 11 12) for the denunciation of cases of excision have made it possible to record significant progress. For the abandonment of child marriage, actions consisted in the adoption of a national strategy for the prevention and elimination of child marriage 2016-2025, the implementation of the *Sukaabé rewlè* sub-project (or fight against child marriage). An integrated care centre for GBV victims has been set up and an action plan for integrated care (legal, health, psychosocial) for victims is being implemented.

Regarding the registration of children in their first year, the National Strategy for Civil Status (SNEC) 2012-2025 and the project "Child and the Right to Registration at Birth" (EDEN) have been implemented. In 2018, Burkina Faso had in addition to the 370 main registration centers, 1,216 secondary centers.

Challenges include promoting a culture of gender equality, strengthening women's and girls' access to employment and production resources, improving women's representation in decision-making spheres, institutionalizing gender at all levels and strengthening the fight against violence against women.

**Goal 18:** In Burkina Faso, youth unemployment is a major concern. The unemployment rate for young people aged 15 to 24 stood at 6.5% in 2015 compared to 1.31% in 2018. The unemployment rate for women was 4.9% in 2015 compared to 1.18% in 2018.

In the creation of jobs, 76,100 jobs in 2016, 107,535 in 2017 and 101,176 in 2018 were created, for the benefit of young people. In addition, 11,210 young people in 2017 and 2018 were able to benefit from the strengthening of their entrepreneurial capacities with a view to facilitating their socio-professional integration.

The country has created several structures to support youth employment. These include the creation of the National Agency for Vocational Training, the Support Fund for Vocational Training and Apprenticeship (FAFPA), capacity building of the Support Fund for the Promotion of Employment (FAPE), the Support Fund for the Informal Sector (FASI), the Support Fund for Youth Initiatives (FAIJ), etc.

By ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children and Youth, the country committed to developing appropriate strategies to ensure the protection and promotion of the rights of children and youth.

In addressing child marriage, the prevalence of child marriage increased from 53 in 2010 to 51.3 in 2015.[[6]](#footnote-6)

The country has adopted Law No. 029-2008/AN to combat trafficking in persons and similar practices, Law No. 25-2018/AN on the Penal Code and the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for the Protection of Children in Situations of Cross-Border Mobility with the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and the Tripartite Cooperation Agreement on the Protection of Children in Situations of Mobility or Victims of Cross-Border Trafficking between the Republic of Benin, Burkina Faso and the Togolese Republic.

In addition, a National Child Protection Strategy 2020-2024 and the National Strategy to Combat the Worst Forms of Child Labour 2019-2023 have been developedto protectchildren's rights. A Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has also been set up by decree, a helpline for children at risk (116) and a case management guide for child protection.

To ensure better empowerment of young people and protection for children, the major challenges include improving the civic engagement of young people and their access to decision-making spheres to facilitate their contribution to the development of the country, (ii) improving the financial and geographical accessibility to vocational training, (iii) improving the provision of services to children in need of protection, including those in emergency situations.

**Objective 19:** At the level of this objective, Burkina Faso has implemented major actions to ensure the effectiveness of the National Statistical System. Since 2003, Burkina Faso has had a framework document for its statistical activities. The first country in French-speaking Africa to regularly develop a Master Plan for Statistics (SDS), Burkina Faso has an efficient National Statistical System (NSS) that derives its strength and legality from Law No. 012-2007/AN of 31 May 2007 on the organization and regulation of statistical activities. Burkina Faso also ratified the African Charter on Statistics in 2013. At the institutional level, the National Statistical System (NSS) is administered by the producers and users of official statistics (the National Statistics Council; the National Institute of Statistics and Demography; other specialized public statistical structures; specialized public statistical training institutions).

The financing of the SSN by the national budget increased from 3.3 billion FCFA in 2013 to 10.8 billion in 2019 corresponding respectively to a proportion of the national budget of 0.2% and 0.6%.

Between 2013 and 2019, several large-scale statistical operations were carried out in Burkina Faso. These include: the conduct of the fifth General Census of Population and Housing (RGPH5 in 2019), the conduct of two (02) surveys on household living conditions (EMC in 2014 and EHCVM in 2018), the conduct of a livestock survey, the conduct of the integrated regional survey on employment and the informal sector (ERI-ESI).

The challenges to be met mainly concern the increase in State resources to finance the activities of the NSS, the initial and continuing training of human resources, in particular of managers to animate the NSS, and the revision of the statistical law to revitalize the activities of the NSS.

**Goal 20:** Performance (score of 67%) is the result of gains in official development assistance. Indeed, over the period 2013-2019, ODA has increased steadily. Indeed, the amount of total ODA received by the country increased from 590 billion CFA francs in 2013 to 907 billion CFA francs in 2019. However, external resources in fiscal resources have been in a downward dynamic since 2015, rising from 27.3% to 15.0% in 2019. This decrease in the indicator reflects the government's desire to reduce its dependence on ODA as set out in the various development financing plans implemented since 2011 (SCADD 2011-2015 and PNDES 2016-2020). Tax revenues accounted for at least 76% of total revenues including grants over the period. Resource mobilization has also been done through innovative financing mechanisms such as public-private partnerships and the mobilization ofmigrants' funds.

The share of the public sector budgetfinanced by national capital markets was estimated at 59.30%in 2019 compared to 57.9%in 2015.

The financing plans for the Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCADD) 2011-2015 and the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) 2016-2020 are mainly provided by the National Budget at 63.3% and 63.8% respectively. For greater aid effectiveness, the National Aid Effectiveness Action Plans (NAAP) 2007-2010 and 2010-2012 and the Development Cooperation Effectiveness Action Plans (NAPED) 2014-2016 have been developed to take into account the conclusions of international development cooperation commitments.

Several challenges must be met to increase resources to financedevelopment. These include securing the territory to allow efficient collection of resources, further modernising tax and customs administrations with the design of an integrated tax information system, exploiting the potential of service and mining revenues, broadening the tax base, and strengthening the fight against fraud, forgery and corruption.

1. **SYNTHESIS OF BURKINA FASO'S PERFORMANCE** EVALUATION

Burkina Faso achieved an overall performance of 42%. This score is up 5 percentage points from the first evaluation report which was 37%. Aspiration 6 comes first with a score of 88% followed byaspiration s 4 and 7 with 50%.

The "0" scores givenin aspiration 5 actually correspond to an absence of statistical data (indicator). This second evaluation was a challenge both in terms of the actions carried out by the country and in terms of producing the statistical system data needed to assess progress between 2013 and 2020.

**Figure** 1: Performance by aspiration in 2020

The analysis of performance according to objectives shows that objectives 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 16 and 19 record a score of "0%". These scores correspond to an absence or unavailability ofstatisticaldata. Goals 14 and 18 record scores of 100%.

**Figure** 2: Performance by objectives in 2020

**Table** 1: Assessment of Burkina Faso's overall performance in 2020

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Performance evaluation** | | | | | | | | | | Flag of Burkina Faso | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **34%** | **22%** | | | **40%** | | **50%** | **0%** | **88%** | **35%** | | **Scrore Global**  **42%** | |
| http://au.nepad.org/sites/default/files/2018-03/Aspirations_1.png | http://au.nepad.org/sites/default/files/2018-03/Aspirations_2_1.png | | | http://au.nepad.org/sites/default/files/2018-03/Aspirations_3_0.png | | http://au.nepad.org/sites/default/files/2018-03/Aspirations_4_0.png | http://au.nepad.org/sites/default/files/2018-03/Aspirations_5_0.png | http://au.nepad.org/sites/default/files/2018-03/Aspirations_6_1.png | http://au.nepad.org/sites/default/files/2018-03/Aspirations_7_0.png | |
| **Aspiration 1** | **Aspiration 2** | | | **Aspiration 3** | | **Aspiration 4** | **Aspiration 5** | **Aspiration 6** | **Aspiration 7** | |
| **Areas where significant progress has been made** | | | | | | | **Performance on objectives** | | | | | |
| **Objective of Agenda 2063** | | | | | **Status** |
| The target of 2020  to reduce the unemployment rate was exceeded by more than 185% | | Increase in the population with access to drinking water from 70.1% to 76.4%,a 50% achievement of the target set for 2029 | | | People's access to the internet,mobile, electricity, reproductive health services | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all | **67%** | | Well-educated citizens and a skills revolution supported by science, technology and innovation | **26%** | | Healthy and well-nourished citizens | **87%** | | Transformed economies and job creation | **0%** | | Modern agriculture for increased productivity | **0%** | | A blue/ocean economy for an accelerated economy | **0%** | | Ecologically sustainable and climate-resilient economies and communities | **100%** | | United Africa (Federal or Confederate) | **0%** | | Establishment and operation of the main continental financial and monetary institutions | **53%** | | World-class infrastructure criss-crosses Africa | **14%** | | Democratic values and practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law well established | **80%** | | Competent institutions and transformed leadership at all levels | **0%** | | Peace, security and stability are preserved | **0%** | | A stable and peaceful Africa | **100%** | | A fully functional and operational African peace and security architecture | **50%** | | The African Cultural Renaissance is preponderant | **0%** | | Full gender equality in all areas of life | **81%** | | Engagement and empowerment of youth and children | **100%** | | Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful coexistence | **0%** | | Africa takes full responsibility for financing its development | **67%** | | | | | | |
| **Areas where progress has been slow** | | | | | | |
|  | | |  | |  | |
| Total revenue  Taxation as a percentage of GDP has not increased  than marginally | | | The proportion of girls and women  who have undergone female genital mutilation has increased | | Added value  manufacturing in  percentage of GDP has not increased  What  marginally | |
| **Areas of support to accelerate the implementation of Agenda 2063** | | | | | | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | Strengthening national security and resilience | |  |  | |  | Support for the development of productive bases, competitiveness of agricultural production sectors and processing of national products; | |  | Reduce poverty and inequality; | |  |  | |  | Reduce maternal, newborn and under-5 mortality rates; | |  |  | |  | Strengthen anti-corruption and accountability measures. | | | | | | | |

1. **RESPONDS TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

Beyond the deterioration of the security situation, the health crisis related toCovid-19 with the first cases in March 2020 has had a socio-economic impact with its negative repercussions on the quality of life and livelihoods of the populations. The repercussions of Covid-19threaten to reverse much of the progress made by the country in recent years.

Overall, economic activity recorded a sharp slowdown with the real GDP growth rate coming out at 1.9%in 2020 against 5.7% in 2019, i.e. a decline in the growth rate of 3.9 percentage points, when the 2020 projections (IAP/DGEP),before the Covid-19epidemic, gave an expected GDP growth of around 6%. Over the period 2020-2022, the impact of Covid-19hasled to an average loss of growth of 2.23 percentage points. The secondary and tertiary sectors recorded a slowdown in growth of 2.63 and 3.35 points respectively on average. The tertiary and secondary sectors have been the most affected by the pandemic. The macroeconomic impact of the pandemic on the primary sectoris not very noticeable.

In terms of public finances in 2020, under the effect of Covid-19, revenue mobilization increased by 5.8% compared to 2019. The increase is mainly due to the increase in grants 124.6%,with taxrevenues and "other revenues" falling by 3.4%. This increase in donations would be explained by the additional assistance of the TFPs (World Bank, AfDB) to support the Government in taking care of the consequences of the pandemic. The effect of the pandemic has led to budgetary allocations of resources to needs perceived to be more pressing such as health. Over the period 2020-2022, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic could cause an annual average of 9.02% of the revenue initially forecastto be lost.

Investment,especially gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) also suffered the negative repercussions of Covid-19 with a weak contribution to economic growth in 2020 of0.4 percentage points against a positive contribution of 3.4points in 2019.

Companies, on the other hand, have experienced a declineor even a total break in theirturnover. Intheseenterprises, households have experienced a decline in their income with the reduction in the number of working hours or the total cessation of their activity in connection with the response measures.

In the social sectors (education, health, etc.), Covid-19 has had a direct impact on the closure of schools, the halt of several social infrastructure construction sites linked to budgetary restrictions, the reduction of the health supply of specialized services, the cessation of prevention activities for the benefit of mothers and children. The country has experienced a surge in the prices of nutritional products linked to the decline in imports.

The informal sector, the main provider of employment, is[[7]](#footnote-7) one of the most affected sectors with the obligation to close, the decrease or cancellation of orders, the decline in customer attendance, the new schedules imposed by the curfew and the low demand from customers.

To mitigate the consequences of the Covid-19, in a context of humanitarian, security and socialcrisis, Burkina Faso has taken decisive and early measures and has adopted a plan for preparedness, response to the Covid-19epidemic and economicrecovery. Thus,schools and universities were closed as of March 16, 2020, a national curfew came into effect, commercial flights were suspended and land borders closed, public gatherings were canceled in and around Ouagadougou, demonstrations, baptisms and weddings were banned, bars, restaurants and markets were closed,intra-urbanpublic transportwas banned, and cities with confirmedCovid-19cases quarantined, etc. These measures have been gradually relaxed as the situation has evolved.

In addition, the country has put in place a series of exemption measures, the abolition or reduction of taxes in certain areas, the partial coverage of water and electricity bills of certain social strata, the cancellation of SONABEL and ONEA penalties, the 50% reduction in the cost of solar kits for vulnerable households, food donations to vulnerable people in the markets, etc. As part of the measures to support the recovery of the economy, several actions have been implemented, including the establishment ofan economic recovery fund for companies in difficulty amounting to100 billion FCFA (FRE COVID), the acquisition of agricultural inputs and livestock feed to support food and pastoral production, the establishment of a solidarity fund for the benefit of actors in the informal sector, especially for women, for the revival of vegetable and fruit trade activities, etc.

In the fightagainst Covid-19 and its effects, the country faces the following challenges: (i) containing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and reducing morbidity and mortality; (ii) reduce the deterioration of human assets and rights, social cohesion and livelihoods and (iii) protect,assist and advocate for displaced persons and refugees particularly vulnerable to the pandemic.

The lessons that Burkina Faso has learned from the fightagainst Covid-19 are mainly the weak capacity of the national system for the preparedness and management of major disasters, the lack of investment in health systems. Theinability of the State to equip itself with the means to ensure respect for the authority of the State. Indeed, the measure of mandatory wearing of masks, bibs or nose masks has not been respected.

1. **CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

The domestication, implementation, coordination and monitoring of Agenda 2063 have made it possible to record achievements, difficulties and challenges to be met. This process identified the following challenges:

* **strengthening national security and resilience**

To meet challenges in a context of insecurity, it is essential to support national institutions and leadership at national, regional and community levels; ensure the strong participation of the community and local populations in efforts to build trust with the people; strengthen stability and security; improve the coordination and governance of security services and strengthen cross-border cooperation. Therefore, there is a need to reduce the degree of exposure and vulnerability of populations and to take more resolute measures that particularly target the underlying factors of insecurity, such as poverty and inequality. Burkina Faso's context requires coherent actions between humanitarian, development and security actors to reduce humanitarian needs, strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable populations and create the conditions for lasting peace.

* **theaccelerated reforms aimed at modernizing and effectively mobilizing domestic resources**

The implementation of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs requires a significant mobilization of resources, in particular internal resources through the expansion of the fiscal space and the mobilization of innovative financing (PPPs, remittances from migrants). To this end, it is necessary to improve tax administration through complete digitalization, broaden the tax base, fight against fraud, tax evasion, illicit financial flows and ensure quality control of expenditure. The development of the PPP and the channelling of migrants' funds as a tool for efficient mobilization of the contribution of the national and international private sector remains a credible alternative to the implementation of development projects. It is imperative to seize external financing opportunities on favourable terms to ensure large investments with significant impacts.

* **the development ofthe productive bases and competitiveness of the sectors of production and processing of national products;**

Burkina Faso should improve the competitiveness of the Agro-sylvo-pastoral (ASP) sectors for a better valorization of ASP productions and an improvement in the added value of the sector, develop a competitive human capital to meet the development needs of the sector. Increased investment in agriculture will help contain extreme hunger and fuel processing industries and exports. The country must guarantee all rural actors equitable access to land and guarantee their investments. It should also strengthen the capacity of producers to optimise the use of factors of production, access to and use of information on prices and markets for inputs and products, andimprove the business climate with a view to attracting more foreign investors. The country must continue to improve the supply and quality of products placed on the market and the valorization of local products, the diversification of exported products and the increase in their added value, as well as the reduction of the high cost of the factors of production. There is a need to invest more in research and development, in order to obtain climate-resistant plants and put in place appropriate technologies. This competitiveness should enable the country to eliminate trade barriers and to exchange with African countries through enhancedS-S udcooperation, in particular the AfCFTA.

* **the enforcementof access for all to quality basic social services;**

Access for all to basic social services (education, health, water, sanitation, energy, protection, nutrition, housing, etc.) is an imperative to reduce poverty and inequality. It is therefore necessary to continue investing in these sectors to facilitate people's access to basic services.

* **enforcementof poverty reduction actions**

More efforts are needed to reduce poverty and inequality. To this end, actions to improve household living conditions, job creation, increase the incomes of vulnerable populations and access to basic social services are essential to reduce poverty and inequality more quickly. Burkina Faso could invest intensively in sectors that occupy a large part of its rural workforce. Mining, which is a capital- and skill-intensive sector, can make a significant contribution to creating the conditions for economic, social and environmental development.

* **strengthening**the**capacity of the national statistical system**

The need for high-quality, disaggregated and easily accessible data to guide policy makers, facilitate monitoring by all actors and evaluation of the implementation of Agenda 2063 is essential. Thus, strengthening the statistical system to fill gaps in data production, collection and analysis requires sufficient financial, material, logistical and human resources to enable the timely and regular production of quality data needed to assess progress.

* **the enforcementof the capacities of the steering, coordination and monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the implementation of Agenda 2063**

Capacity building of the steering mechanism is necessary to ensure monitoring and evaluation of the effective implementation of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs. This reinforcement requires support in the human, material and financial resources required for the collection, processing and analysis of data in order to prepare the reports. In addition, the integrated nature of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs calls for an equally integrated approach to their implementation of related information. Hence a harmonised approach to Agenda 2063 and the SDGs is needed. It would also be necessary to develop a comprehensive roadmap for the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs, and to further disseminate the aspirations and ownership of Agenda 2063. The steering mechanism should ensure a coherent integrated planning framework in relation to budget prioritization in the domestication, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the orientations of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs at the level of national and sectoral policies and strategies.

* **enforce**  **the endogenous values necessaryfor**  **development**

It is essential to promote culture, the foundation of any society and an essential factor for endogenous development through the enhancement of arts and culture in the Burkinabe education system, the promotion of national languages, a Burkinabe cultural identity, cultural values and ideals, the allocation of financial resources for the implementation of the various strategies for promoting endogenous values. It is therefore necessary to set up strong institutions capable of preserving peace and social cohesion, capable of overcoming national challenges that promote the values of integrity, for the benefit of virtuous governance.

1. **KEY LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES**

Burkina Faso, through the PNDES, has domesticated Agenda 2063 and theSDGs. The PNDES is the main instrument for implementing Agenda 2063. The implementation ofAgenda 2063 has made it possible to draw lessons, namely:

* the need for Burkina Faso to define a country roadmap on the horizon of the ten-year plan of Agenda 2063;
* lhighlighted challenges related to the availability of certain statistical data requires the strengthening of the national statistical system;
* The Covid-19 situation has highlighted the need at the national level to build a solid economy and social system capable of autonomously resisting external and internal shocks. Also, the early response measures have been very effective in the fight against Covid-19;
* Burkina Faso's resilience in the face of the security challenge and Covid-19;
* Burkina Faso has drawn the experience of the first continental report by preparing its first national report on the implementation of Agenda 2063 for the period 2013-2019. This has facilitated the preparation of this report.

# **CONCLUSION**

Burkina Faso confirmed its political commitment to implement Agenda 2063 through the PNDES. The evaluation of the indicators of the various objectives indicates that efforts have been made to achieve the objectives of Agenda 2063, particularly in the areas of income, employment and decent work, education, access to decent housing and health.

In addition, the assessment carried out in the National Implementation Report in 2020 of national statistical production gives a satisfactory level of correspondence between the national indicators and the monitoring indicators of Agenda 2063. Indeed, 92% of the indicators were available for monitoring Agenda 2063. The remaining 8% of indicators require new collection, calculation or survey operations to be informed.

The report, which reviews progress and challenges, is a tool for national ownership, advocacy and enlightenment of public and private development actors on the decisions to be taken for the successful implementation of Agenda 2063.

Despite this progress in the implementation of Agenda 2063, Burkina Faso still faces many obstacles of both external and internal origin. The main constraint remains the security challenge and the effects of Covid-19 whichhinder any development action.

1. Preliminary results of the Fifth General Population and Housing Census (5th RGPH) of Burkina Faso was conducted from November to December 2019, September 2020 edition, INSD. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The results of the 201 continuous multisectoral survey5 and the 2018 Harmonised Household Living Conditions Survey. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. A RAMSAR site is a wetland of international importance (particularly as waterfowl habitats) and therefore having ecological functions as well as economic, cultural, scientific and recreational values and meeting the requirements of the Ramsar Convention (thus inscribed as a Ramsar site) which aims to eradicate their the trend towards the disappearance of wetlands, to promote their conservation, as well as that of their flora and fauna. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Reporters Without Borders, www.rsf.org [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Statistical yearbooks "women and gender" of the Ministry in charge of women. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Periodic INSD surveys. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The employed persons in the private sector are mainly engaged in informal jobs (99.2%) and incidentally, formal jobs (0.8%), the Integrated Regional Survey on Employment and the Informal Sector (ERI-ESI), 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)