

## **BURKINA FASO CAS COMPLETION REPORT REVIEW**

*The OED review of the FY01-05 CAS program and the CAS Completion Report (CASCR) finds acceptable progress towards attaining the main objectives of the CAS program—accelerated growth and poverty reduction, increased access of the poor to basic social services, enhanced employment and income opportunities for the poor through intensification and modernization of agriculture, and improved governance.*

*Growth and poverty reduction performance has been good by historical standards and in line with CAS projections, but has been driven on the supply side by increasing the area in cotton production rather than diversification, increased productivity, and intensification of trade, as envisaged in the CAS. Some progress was made in improving the investment climate or reducing the cost of doing business. Access of the poor to basic services in health, education, and water has increased, although less progress was made with regard to the institutional reforms needed to underpin sustainable progress in these areas. Substantial progress was made in strengthening some technocratic dimensions of governance (e.g., public sector accounting, audit, procurement), but progress on broader public administration reform has been limited.*

*Because of acceptable progress toward all major objectives, outcomes of IDA assistance over this period are rated as Satisfactory.*

### **Background and Context**

1. A previous country assistance evaluation (CAE) of IDA's support to Burkina Faso over the period FY88–FY00 found that IDA's short term goals in its previous strategies were too ambitious given the country's weak institutional capacity. In view of capacity constraints, it recommended that IDA play a greater role in helping the Government establish a framework for integrating the activities of all donors and more sharply prioritize its own assistance. Development priorities identified in the CAE included family planning and AIDS control, and reforming governance, particularly as it affects the environment for private sector development and the allocation of public resources, scaling up decentralization, literacy training, dry-land agronomy, and reorganization of the cotton sector. It also identified a critical need across all sectors for better statistics for monitoring and evaluation.

### **Government Objectives, CAS Objectives, Overview of Implementation**

2. The government's core objectives for 2005 per its PRSP were to increase average per capita GDP growth to 3 percent, to reduce the poverty headcount index from 45 to 35

percent,<sup>1</sup> to raise the literacy rate from 19 to 40 percent, and to increase life expectancy to 57 years. To these ends, the government's strategy envisaged initiatives in four areas: (i) accelerated broad based growth; (ii) increased access of the poor to basic social services; (iii) expanding opportunities for employment and income-generating activities for the poor; and (iv) promoting good governance. Specific sub-objectives of IDA's support as identified in the CAS were as follows.<sup>2</sup>

- *Accelerated broad based growth.* IDA's program focused on increasing the productivity of the Burkinabe economy, leading to competitiveness in a wider range of economic activities (i.e., diversification) and deeper regional and global integration. To these ends, IDA's support targeted improvements in Burkina Faso's macro-policy environment for growth (e.g, labor market policies, tax policy, regional integration) and specific sectoral policies and institutions – particularly regarding infrastructure -- critical to the competitiveness of BF firms.<sup>3</sup>
- *Increased access of the poor to basic social services.* To support the government's efforts to improve the quality of and equitable access to basic social services, IDA emphasized improving managerial and implementation capacity and increasing expenditure efficiency in these sectors.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This was also a specific objective of the CAS, which targeted a reduction of the headcount ratio by 2 percentage points per year.

<sup>2</sup> The CAS also provided for support in cross cutting areas, particularly development of capacity in monitoring and evaluation.

<sup>3</sup> Specific objectives supported by IDA in this area included (i) liberalization in critical sectors—air transport/handling services, power and telecommunications, introduction of competition in the cotton sub-sector, further retrenchment of the public sector from agriculture and livestock productive activities—to create a unified sub-regional market and to secure cost reductions, economies of scale, and enhanced competition; (ii) divestiture of telecommunications, power and petroleum distribution companies, airport storage facilities, slaughterhouses, farm equipment manufacturing and distribution, agricultural and livestock input supply systems; (iii) legal reform, tax reform, reduction of transaction costs, harmonization to West African Economic and Monetary Union standards of import/export duties on agricultural and livestock inputs and products; (iv) the development of alternative transport corridors and improvement in financial services to handle foreign exchange transactions; and (v) enterprise capacity building at the SME and micro-enterprise level.

<sup>4</sup> In health, IDA focused on (i) improving the targeting of public expenditure to cost-effective interventions, with expenditure priority given to rural areas with low coverage and quality of primary health services; (ii) improving the efficiency of service delivery through (e.g.) review of the organizational structure of the Ministry of Health; review of its pricing policies in an effort to reduce the cost or render free of charge essential and preventive services to increase access and utilization of these services by the poor; availability of essential drugs increased to 90 percent or more; and continued monitoring of the availability and affordability of drugs to the poor and vulnerable; and (iii) fostering decentralization through partnerships with local service providers and mechanisms to increase accountability to local communities. In education, IDA support targeted interventions to increase primary enrollment, completion, learning outcomes, and literacy rates, while maintaining a reasonable pace of expansion at post primary levels where the emphasis was on improving the adequacy of learning outcomes for the labor market. For primary education, IDA supported implementation of quality cost-effective programs that attain desired learning outcomes at affordable prices to the poor. Key levers to support these objectives include lowering the cost of education



- *Expanding income and employment opportunities for the poor.* IDA's program focused on rural productivity. The CAS identified the following priority objectives of IDA support: (i) open the economy and improve access to markets (both domestic and export) for agricultural products, farmers, and agro-enterprises (including investments in rural infrastructure); (ii) increase the productivity of rural assets (labor and land) through health, education, water, and the conservation and renewal of natural resources; (iii) support the rural decentralization process by transferring responsibilities and resources to those directly concerned by the development process and pursue the institutional reform necessary to refocus the role of the State; and (iv) initiate regional interventions centered on currently underexploited regions and aiming at removing constraints that are specific to the Central Plateau region.
- *Governance.* The PRSP<sup>5</sup> set four specific objectives for improving governance: (i) increasing awareness of the economic and political costs of corruption; (ii) strengthening the judicial system; (iii) improving public administration and public financial management; and (iv) fostering decentralization.

3. The 2000 CAS proposed a base case lending program of US\$400-420 million over the three-year period FY01-03.<sup>6</sup> The planned lending program was complemented by a substantial program of planned non-lending assistance, including ESW, strategy formulation and non-lending TA. In the Base Case, US\$120 million was to be in the form of development policy lending via PRSCs. The base case scenario was contingent on maintenance of good macroeconomic performance, satisfactory implementation of the PRSP, and satisfactory portfolio performance. The CAS provided for a High Case (US\$450-500 million, 50 percent of which would be in the form of development policy lending) in the event of major improvements in public finance management, swift implementation of the private sector development strategy, and an increase in the absorptive capacity for public funds.

4. IDA delivered the lending program roughly as planned, although with some slippage of planned investment lending. Cumulative lending commitments through FY05 amounted to about US\$693 million, against a planned Base Case level of about US\$725 million. US\$250 million was development policy lending (i.e., PRSCs I-V). Quality at entry of operations was high, with 5 of 6 projects rated by QAG as satisfactory.

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to the poor and girls, controlling expenditure at other levels of education, cutting the unit cost of education, and reducing repetition. In water and sanitation, IDA focused on increasing access to and quality of service on a financially sustainable basis by increasing the autonomy and operational capacity of the water utility.

<sup>5</sup> The CAS does not set forth a specific set of IDA objectives in this area. The CAS Completion Report states that the CAS focused on budget formulation, implementation and external auditing, and on fiscal and administrative decentralization.

<sup>6</sup> The 2003 CAS Progress Report covering FY04-05 envisaged lending at rates consistent with FY01-03 planned lending rates, with continuation of PRSC lending.



Several projects, however, have suffered lengthy effectiveness delays and low disbursement ratios.

5. Lending operation outcomes, as reflected in evaluations of closed projects, was satisfactory. Outcomes of 85 percent of the projects closed since FY99, or 11 out of 13 operations, are rated Satisfactory, compared to Bank-wide and Sub-Saharan Africa averages of 75 and 64 percent respectively. Institutional development impact for Burkina Faso exits was rated as *Substantial* or better for 46 percent of the evaluated projects, compared with 48 percent Bank-wide and 38 percent for Sub-Saharan Africa. Sustainability was evaluated as likely or better for 100 percent of the closed projects, compared with 71 percent Bank-wide and 54 percent for Sub-Saharan Africa.

6. IDA also delivered a substantial volume of analytical and advisory work. In general, this work has been well integrated into IDA's program, and of significant value to the client, to the broader donor community, and to IDA. A QAG assessment of IDA's AAA services to Burkina Faso over the period 2000-03 rates IDA's AAA support as satisfactory, with a number of dimensions and specific products rated highly satisfactory.

### **CAS Implementation By Objectives**

7. Progress was made on most of the core objectives of the government's program. Per capita growth averaged an estimated 3.2 between 2000 and 2004. The poverty headcount ratio is estimated to have declined by about 8 percentage points between 1998 and 2003. Literacy increased by about 3.5 percentage points between 1998 and 2003. Life expectancy data however show no trend.

#### ***Objective I: Accelerated growth***

8. Notwithstanding periodic crises in neighboring Cote d'Ivoire, drought, and a deterioration in its terms of trade, macro-economic management was strong and growth performance was good by historical standards, better than average for Sub-Saharan Africa and for some neighboring countries, and about average for Low Income Countries (Annex Table 1). Growth was accompanied by a reduction in the prevalence of poverty in line with government objectives. Growth, however, was driven primarily by an expansion of the area under cotton production, rather than increased productivity or diversification, and debt sustainability indicators deteriorated due to external factors. Progress was also made with regard to a number of specific objectives of IDA's support. Many dimensions of development policy were strengthened, as reflected in completion of the first series of PRSCs and as captured in the Bank's CPIA. Infrastructure sectors were opened to private sector participation, with some evidence of improvements in services and reduction in service costs. Progress was made in regional integration. Competition was introduced into cotton marketing with completion of privatization of marketing in two areas of the country. Privatization, however, was slower than envisaged, particularly in infrastructure sectors. Of twenty-four enterprises remaining to be privatized in 2000,

five had been completed by Burkina Faso's 2004 PRSP Progress Report.<sup>7</sup> The cost of doing business in Burkina Faso remains high, although there has been progress in reducing the time required for starting up a business. The fairly sharp continuous appreciation of the CFA may have contributed to the lack of progress on diversification. With some caveats that relate to the sustainability of the achievements, IDA's objectives in this area were thus achieved.

***Objective II: Increased access of the poor to basic social services***

9. Progress was made with regard to a number of the specific objectives of IDA's assistance. In education, the share of total public expenditure devoted to education increased, with public expenditure also increasingly concentrated on primary education in 20 priority poor provinces. Gross enrollment rates in primary education increased as did the transition rate from primary to secondary education. Less progress was made with regard to efficiency and institutional reform objectives. Institutional reforms of the education ministry have lagged, and unit costs of education remain high. In health, child mortality declined, coverage rates for vaccination and prenatal care increased, HIV prevalence among young adults declined, drug availability improved, and the unit cost of primary health care declined. As in education, however, less progress was made with respect to institutional reform objectives. In water, access to water connections and consumption of potable water has increased in Ouagadougou, the financial situation of the national water and sanitation utility has improved significantly, and progress has been made in attracting private sector participation in the sector. Again with some caveats, overall, IDA's objectives in this area were achieved.

***Objective III: Increased income and employment opportunities for the poor***

10. Progress was made with regard to a number of specific objectives of IDA assistance. Indicators of potential improvements in productivity include the diffusion of more efficient technologies such as treadle pumps for irrigation, increasing adoption of soil fertility/water conservation technologies, adoption of more cost-effective fertilizer formulations, increased mechanization in cotton producing areas, and improved demand responsiveness and outreach of extension services. There is no evidence however that these developments have yet contributed to increased rural productivity.<sup>8</sup> IDA's objectives in this area were thus partially achieved.

***Objective IV: Good and effective governance***

11. Progress was made in strengthening public sector financial management and with respect to some aspects of decentralization objectives. The 2004 joint Bank-Fund

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<sup>7</sup> Burkina Faso, 2004 PRSP Progress Report, Annex 6.

<sup>8</sup> The effect of IDA supported innovations on unit productivity or extent of diffusion in relation to the size of the sector are not discussed in the CASCR.

assessment of public expenditure management<sup>9</sup> found that Burkina Faso met 9 of 16 public expenditure management benchmarks, up from 8 in the 2001 assessment. Improvements were registered in internal controls, timely budget execution reporting, and final audited accounts; however, the Bank-Fund assessment found that the rating of the budget classification system slipped. Specific achievements supported by IDA included preparation of global medium term economic frameworks for the budget and full integration of these in the budget preparation cycle, operationalization of expenditure management system, establishment of program budgets and expenditure reviews in education, health, and infrastructure, and improvements in public procurement. However, progress on broader public administration reform, including anti-corruption, and fiscal and administrative decentralization has been limited. In spite of this, however, IDA's specific objectives in this area are considered to have been achieved.

### **Overall OED Assessment**

12. Overall, the progress with regard to objectives of Bank assistance has been *Satisfactory* in Burkina Faso. Acceptable progress has been made toward many of the specific objectives of IDA assistance. Progress has, however, tended to be slower than envisaged in the CAS program design. It appears that rates of progress toward scale up objectives (e.g., increasing enrollment in primary education) have been greater than those related to quality and efficiency – which usually require deeper structural and institutional change. Shortfalls where they occur appear to be due in most instances to implementation capacity problems as distinct from government commitment problems.

### **Assessment of the CAS Completion Report**

13. The CASCR provides a well-documented assessment of the major features of the FY01-05 assistance program. It is generally balanced in its assessment of the achievements and deficiencies of the 2000 CAS/2003 CAS Progress Report implementation. It appropriately notes that the CAS and CAS PR were not as clear as they might have been with regard to full and consistent specification of performance indicators. However, the clarity of the report and its accounting could have been improved through (i) more precise statement of the specific objectives of IDA assistance as stated in the CAS,<sup>10</sup> (ii) a complete accounting of achievements with respect to those specific objectives, (iii) clear distinctions between outcomes with regard to Burkina Faso's objectives and outcomes with regard to specific IDA objectives, and (iv) discussion and evaluation of sources of data (which are not documented in the report) referenced in the report. An additional area in which the CASCR could have been stronger is in its presentation of the evidentiary basis for its conclusions concerning appropriateness of the instrument mix.

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<sup>9</sup> HIPC Public Expenditure Tracking Assessment and Action Plan.

<sup>10</sup> These are detailed in paragraph 2 above and supporting footnotes.



## Findings and Recommendations

14. The CASCR Review finds that:

- The CAS program has contributed to progress toward or full achievement of a number of specific IDA program objectives that are relevant to the main objectives of the government's program. The impacts of these achievements on higher level objectives are unclear in some cases. This is particularly the case with regard to IDA's efforts to promote productivity growth and diversification.
- Implementation capacity constraints remain a significant barrier to more rapid progress toward IDA supported objectives.

15. Therefore, this review recommends that:

- In monitoring the implementation of the next program, IDA should track closely intermediate indicators bearing on the probable linkages and effect of IDA supported interventions on higher level objectives. For example, evidence that cotton marketing policy reforms are changing incentives in the sector would be reflected in indicators such as the ratio of producers prices to export prices.
- In implementing IDA's strategy, consideration could be given to increased use of lending instruments such as development policy lending and SWAPs which could attenuate implementation capacity constraints related to process requirements of other forms of Bank support. If this is done, however, supervision may need to be intensified to ensure that other substantive (as distinct from process) implementation capacity constraints do not impede progress toward objectives. In the context of development policy lending, for example, some within-year tranching – at least initially – of individual operations might be considered as a way to achieve this.

Annex Table 1: Burkina Faso Economic and Social Indicators 1999-2003

Series Name	Average 1999-2003										Low Income Countries			
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Burkina Faso	Benin	Cote d'Ivoire	Mali	Niger		Senegal	Togo	Sub-Saharan Africa
GDP growth (annual %)	6.7	1.6	5.9	4.4	6.5	5.0	5.3	(1.2)	6.5	2.7	4.8	1.7	3.2	5.0
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	4.1	(0.9)	3.3	1.9	4.1	2.5	2.6	(3.3)	4.0	(0.5)	2.2	(1.1)	0.9	3.1
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	1000	1010	1070	1110	1170	1072	1014	1466	858	784	1502	1586	1654	1900
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	255	249	246	250	296	260	397	672	251	185	495	308	477	399
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	35.5	33.9	33.0	31.0	31.0	32.9	36.3	24.4	39.7	39.6	17.9	37.6	18.2	26.4
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	16.9	16.2	17.2	18.0	18.9	17.5	14.1	21.1	23.9	17.1	20.9	18.4	30.0	26.6
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	47.6	49.9	49.8	50.9	50.1	49.7	49.5	54.5	36.4	43.3	61.2	44.0	51.8	47.0
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	10.2	9.1	9.2	8.5	8.5	9.1	14.8	43.2	29.0	16.4	29.9	31.8	31.9	20.1
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	25.9	25.3	23.1	21.6	23.4	23.9	27.6	32.9	36.9	24.4	39.6	48.0	32.5	22.5
Current account balance (% of GDP)	..	(12.3)	(10.3)	(10.1)	(10.7)	(10.9)	(4.4)	1.1	(9.0)	..	(6.5)	(10.2)	..	..
Total debt service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(% of exports of goods and services)	..	16.4	13.3	14.9	11.2	14.0	9.9	17.0	10.4	..	12.6	5.1	11.1	12.6
External debt (% of GNI)	57.8	56.1	54.9	51.0	44.1	52.8	66.9	110.1	107.2	84.4	80.8	106.4	66.9	44.1
Total reserves in months of imports	..	4.2	4.5	5.2	5.3	4.8	7.2	3.1	4.8	..	2.8	2.5	7.8	7.0
Current revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.6	..	..	17.7	..	..	13.1
Current expenditure, total (% of GDP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.0	..	..	13.5	..	..	..
Overall budget balance, excluding capital grants (% of GDP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1.3)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	8.1	6.5	5.0	4.7	3.9	5.6	5.5	21.3	14.6	4.4	9.5	1.6	17.5	19.5
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	(1.1)	(0.3)	5.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.6	..	..
Literacy rate, adult total	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.0	47.6	22.0	16.2	37.8	57.8	63.1	59.2
(% of people ages 15 and above)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Immunization, DPT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(% of children ages 12-23 months)	34.0	57.0	68.0	69.0	84.0	62.4	79.4	59.8	53.6	32.4	59.4	62.6	52.6	61.7
Improved water source	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(% of population with access)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Improved sanitation facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(% of population with access)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	44.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	..	107.0	..	..	107.0	107.0	93.0	116.0	123.0	156.5	79.0	79.0	101.0	79.8
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	1.6	1.1	1.1	..	..	1.3	6.0	3.1	1.7	1.2	3.3	2.6	12.9	23.1
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	42.4	43.6	43.6	46.2	..	44.0	99.4	77.4	54.9	38.0	75.3	122.8	87.1	91.4
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	10.0	10.2	10.2	11.5	..	10.5	24.8	22.8	19.5	6.6	18.1	36.5	..	43.5
Population growth (annual %)	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.3	1.9
Population, total (millions)	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.1	11.6	6.4	16.2	11.1	11.1	9.8	4.6	673.8	2,229.3
Urban population (% of total)	16.2	16.5	16.9	17.2	17.6	16.9	43.0	44.1	30.9	21.1	48.1	33.9	35.2	29.6

Source: World Bank, Statistical Information Management and Analysis (SIMA), May 1, 2005



**Annex Table 2: OED Project Ratings for Burkina Faso, Exit FY1999-2004**

Proj ID	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat (No)	Inst Dev Impact % Subst (No)	Sustainability % Likely (No)
ECONOMIC MGMT REFORM	1	SATISFACTORY	MODEST	LIKELY
EDUCATION IV	1	SATISFACTORY	MODEST	LIKELY
ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT	1	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODEST	NON-EVALUABLE
FOOD SECURITY	1	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	MODEST	LIKELY
HEALTH/NUTRITION	1	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SUBSTANTIAL	LIKELY
POPULATION/AIDS CONTROL	1	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	MODEST	LIKELY
PRIVATE SECTOR ASSIS	1	SATISFACTORY	SUBSTANTIAL	LIKELY
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL	1	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SUBSTANTIAL	LIKELY
SAC III	1	SATISFACTORY	SUBSTANTIAL	LIKELY
TRANSPORT SECAL	1	SATISFACTORY	HIGH	LIKELY
BF PRSC 1	1	SATISFACTORY	MODEST	LIKELY
BF PRSC 2	1	SATISFACTORY	MODEST	LIKELY
BF PRSC 3	1	SATISFACTORY	SUBSTANTIAL	LIKELY
Total Burkina Faso	13	84.6	46.2	100.0
Sub-saharan Africa	394	64.3	38.5	53.9
World Bank	1,555	75.2	47.9	70.6

Source: World Bank, SAP Business Warehouse Table 4.a.5. and 4.a.3., May 2, 2005.

Annex Table 3: Burkina Faso Economic and Sector Work 1999-2004

Document Title	Date	Report No
Country Assistance Strategy Document and Progress Reports		
West Africa - Regional integration assistance strategy Vol. 1 (English)	07/11/2001	22520
Burkina Faso - Country assistance strategy Vol. 1 (English)	11/03/2000	21285
Burkina Faso - Country assistance strategy progress report Vol. 1 (English)	03/12/2003	25458
Sector Reports		
Burkina Faso - Risk and vulnerability assessment Vol. 1 of 1 (English)	01/30/2004	28144
Burkina Faso - Improving service delivery at the local level : challenges for public sector management reform in Burkina Faso Vol. 1 (English)	12/16/2002	22188
Country Financial Accountability Assessments		
Burkina Faso - Evaluation de l' obligation de rendre compte de la gestion des finances publiques et des pratiques de la comptabilite du secteur prive Vol. 1 of 2 / Diagnostic, analyse du risque fiduciaire et recommandations (French)	01/01/2002	27562
Burkina Faso - Evaluation de l' obligation de rendre compte de la gestion des finances publiques et des pratiques de la comptabilite du secteur prive Vol. 2 of 2 / Description de l' existant et annexes (French)	01/01/2002	27562
Country Procurement Assessment Reports		
Burkina Faso - Country procurement assessment report Vol. 1 of 3 / Rapport Analytique sur la passation des marches (CPAR) : Conclusions et recommandations principales (French)	11/03/2002	26409
Burkina Faso - Country procurement assessment report Vol. 2 of 3 / Volumes 1 (Rapport Principal) (French)	11/03/2002	26409
Burkina Faso - Country procurement assessment report Vol. 3 of 3 / Volume 2 : Donnees et analyses (French)	11/03/2002	26409
Burkina Faso - Country procurement assessment report Vol. 1 of 1 / Executive summary (English)	11/01/2002	26409
Economic Reports		
Burkina Faso - Le budget, element crucial de l' execution du CSLP - revue des depenses publiques Vol. 1 of 1 (French)	06/25/2004	29154
ESMAP Papers		
Energies modernes et reduction de la pauvreté : un atelier multi-sectoriel - Actes de l' atelier regional Vol. 1 of 1 (French)	02/01/2004	ESM278
Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers		
Burkina Faso - Poverty reduction strategy paper and joint IDA-IMF staff assessment : annual progress report Vol. 1 of 1 (English)	01/30/2004	27655
Burkina Faso - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) annual progress report Vol. 1 (English)	10/08/2002	24809
Burkina Faso - Poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) annual progress report Vol. 1 (English)	10/31/2001	23190
Burkina Faso - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Joint World Bank/International Monetary Fund Staff Assessment Vol. 1 (English)	06/12/2000	21027
Operations Evaluation Studies		
Burkina Faso - Country assistance evaluation Vol. 1 (English)	06/30/2000	20704

Source: World Bank, Imagebank, February 1, 2005

Annex Table 4: Portfolio Status Indicators by Year, 1999-2004 (USD million)

Country	Fiscal year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Benin	# Proj	13	13	11	8	7	6
	Net Comm Amt	195.9	200.6	187.3	148.2	120.4	121.9
	# Proj At Risk	0	1	0	1	0	1
	% At Risk	0	7.7	0	12.5	0	16.7
	Comm At Risk	0	3.8	0	5.0	0	18.0
	% Commit at Risk	0	1.9	0	3.4	0	14.8
Burkina Faso	# Proj	11	7	9	9	12	13
	Net Comm Amt	281.9	186.4	323.1	344.2	469.3	513.3
	# Proj At Risk	4	1	1	0	2	1
	% At Risk	36.4	14.3	11.1	0	16.7	7.7
	Comm At Risk	99.5	5.2	41.3	0	43.6	41.3
	% Commit at Risk	35.3	2.8	12.8	0	9.3	8.0
Cote d'Ivoire	# Proj	15	16	12	12	10	5
	Net Comm Amt	608.6	621.8	563.3	758.3	702.5	129.4
	# Proj At Risk	5	2	6	5	7	3
	% At Risk	33.3	12.5	50.0	41.7	70.0	60.0
	Comm At Risk	109.2	60.0	461.8	343.8	683.5	47.8
	% Commit at Risk	17.9	9.6	82.0	45.3	97.3	36.9
Mali	# Proj	13	16	15	14	10	11
	Net Comm Amt	386.9	526.8	491.4	545.6	518.2	522.0
	# Proj At Risk	1	1	0	4	1	3
	% At Risk	7.7	6.3	0	28.6	10.0	27.3
	Comm At Risk	27.3	40.0	0	229.3	21.0	163.5
	% Commit at Risk	7.1	7.6	0	42.0	4.1	31.3
Niger	# Proj	8	8	9	9	7	9
	Net Comm Amt	245.5	191.9	239.9	300.4	215.7	285.5
	# Proj At Risk	1	0	2	1	1	0
	% At Risk	12.5	0	22.2	11.1	14.3	0
	Comm At Risk	28.0	0	38.4	10.4	10.4	0
	% Commit at Risk	11.4	0	16.0	3.4	4.8	0
Senegal	# Proj	18	20	21	21	18	14
	Net Comm Amt	678.0	718.2	948.4	850.6	777.0	686.8
	# Proj At Risk	2	0	4	6	2	3
	% At Risk	11.1	0.0	19.0	28.6	11.1	21.4
	Comm At Risk	41.4	0.0	181.4	274.1	160.0	210.0
	% Commit at Risk	6.1	0.0	19.1	32.2	20.6	30.6
Togo	# Proj	6	6	5	4	0	
	Net Comm Amt	174.0	173.9	137.3	107.4	0	
	# Proj At Risk	3	2	4	4	0	
	% At Risk	50.0	33.3	80.0	100.0		
	Comm At Risk	89.0	56.1	132.3	107.4	0	
	% Commit at Risk	51.1	32.3	96.4	100.0		

Source: Business Warehouse, Table 3.a.4, February 4, 2005

**Annex Table 5: Burkina Faso IBRD/IDA Net Disbursements and Charges, FY99-05 (US\$ millions)**

Fiscal Year	Gross Disbursement	Repayment	Net Disbursement	Interest	Fees	Net Transfer
1999	53.0	5.8	47.2	4.8	0.0	42.4
2000	66.8	6.6	60.2	5.3	0.0	54.9
2001	27.0	161.0	-134.0	5.3	0.0	-139.3
2002	76.1	7.2	68.9	4.6	0.0	64.3
2003	74.5	9.8	64.7	5.4	0.0	59.2
2004	127.5	10.7	116.8	6.2	0.7	109.8
2005	96.3	6.4	89.9	3.6	0.6	85.7
1999-2005	521.2	207.4	313.8	35.4	1.4	277.1

Source: Integrated Controller's Systems, Net Disbursements and Charges Summary Report, February 3, 2005

Annex Table 6: Burkina Faso Millennium Development Goals

	1990	1995	2001	2002
<b>1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	2015 target = halve 1990 \$1 a day poverty and malnutrition rates			
Population below \$1 a day (%)				
Poverty gap at \$1 a day (%)	..	..	..	..
Percentage share of income or consumption held by poorest 20%				
Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of children under 5)		32.7	34.3	
Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)	22	18	17	
<b>2 Achieve universal primary education</b>	2015 target = net enrollment to 100			
Net primary enrollment ratio (% of relevant age group)	26.9	30.8	35	..
Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5 (%)	69.7	75.1	63.7	..
Youth literacy rate (% ages 15-24)	24.9	29.5	..	..
<b>3 Promote gender equality</b>	2005 target = education ratio to 100			
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	61.2	62.6	69.7	..
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	39.1	44.7	..	..
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (%)	12.5	..	..	..
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)		4		..
<b>4 Reduce child mortality</b>	2015 target = reduce 1990 under 5 mortality by two-thirds			
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000)	210	207	207	207
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	118	110	107	107
Immunization, measles (% of children under 12 months)	79	43	46	46
<b>5 Improve maternal health</b>	2015 target = reduce 1990 maternal mortality by three-fourths			
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)			1000	
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)		41.5	31	
<b>6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	2015 target = halt, and begin to reverse, AIDS, etc			
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)			9.7	
Contraceptive prevalence rate (% of women ages 15-49)		7.7		
Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS			270.0 thousand	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)			197	157.1
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)		6	15	18.1
<b>7 Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	2015 target = various (see notes)			
Forest area (% of total land area)	26.5	..	25.9	
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)		10.5	10.4	10.4
GDP per unit of energy use (PPP \$ per kg oil equivalent)				
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Access to an improved water source (% of population)			42	
Access to improved sanitation (% of population)			29	
Access to secure tenure (% of population)				
<b>8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development</b>	2015 target = various (see notes)			
Youth unemployment rate (% of total labor force ages 15-24)				
Fixed line and mobile telephones (per 1,000 people)	1.8	3	8.8	12.9
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	0.1	0.3	1.5	1.6
<b>General Indicators</b>				
Population	8.9 million	10.0 million	11.6 million	11.8 million
Gross national income (\$)	2.9 billion	2.4 billion	2.8 billion	2.9 billion
GNI per capita (\$)	330	240	240	250
Adult literacy rate (% of people ages 15 and over)	16.3	19.8		
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	7	6.8	6.5	6.3
Life expectancy at birth (years)	45.4	45.3	44.2	42.9
Aid (% of GNI)	10.6	20	14.1	15.2
External debt (% of GNI)	26.8	51.9	53.7	50.6
Investment (% of GDP)	18.2	22.8	19.1	18.3
Trade (% of GDP)	35.6	39.5	32.7	30.9

Note: In some cases the data are for earlier or later years than those stated.

Goal 1 targets: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Goal 2 target: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Goal 3 target: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

Goal 4 target: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

Goal 5 target: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

Goal 6 targets: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS. Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Goal 7 targets: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Goal 8 targets: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries. Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

Source: World Development Indicators database, April 2004

