



BURKINA FASO



REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION



YEAR

2012

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGSDS	Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy
ALIAS	Online Access to Administrative and Salary Information
AMBF	<i>Association des Municipalités du Burkina Faso</i>
ANPE	National Employment Agency
ANPTIC	Agency for Promotion of Information and
ARBF	<i>Association des Régions du Burkina Faso</i>
ARMP	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
ASCE	High State Control Authority
BCEAO	Central Bank of West African States
BINUB	United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi
BQP	Professional Qualification Diploma
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CPAF	<i>Centres Permanents d'Alphabétisation and de Formation</i>
CPI	<i>Conseil Présidentiel pour l'Investissement</i>
CQP	Professional Qualification Certificate
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CT	Local and Regional Authorities
DGCMEF	<i>Direction Générale du Contrôle des Marchés and des Engagements Financiers</i>
DI	Personal Records
DIAN	Digital Archive Personal Record
EfA	Education for All
EIN	Environmental Impact Notice
EIS	Environmental Impact Studies
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ENAM	<i>Ecole Nationale d'Administration and de Magistrature</i>
EPDN	National Defence Prospective Study
FAFPA	Vocational Training and Apprenticeship Support Fund
FAIJ	Youth Initiative Support Fund
FAN	National Armed Forces
FAPE	Employment Promotion Support Fund
FASI	Informal Sector Support Fund
FTS	Specific Technical Training Programmes
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDT	Sustainable Land Management

GIC-GB	International Contact Group on Guinea-Bissau
GUF	<i>Guichets Uniques du Foncier</i>
IAP	Internet Access Providers
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDT	Interactive Digital Tables
IGAs	Income-Generating Activities
IGF	<i>Inspection Générale des Services</i>
IPA	Investment Promotion Agency
IRA	<i>Institut Régional de l'Administration</i>
IS	Intervention Stock
ITS	<i>Inspection Technique des Services</i>
IYD	International Youth Day
JTC	Joint Technical Committee
MAC	<i>Maisons d'Arrêt et de Correction</i>
MFPTSS	<i>Ministère de la Fonction Publique, du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale</i>
MINUAD	United Nations and African Mission in Darfour
MINURCAT	United Nations Mission in Central African Republic and Chad
MINUSMA	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Mali
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MJFPE	<i>Ministère de la Jeunesse, de la Formation Professionnelle et de l'Emploi</i>
MONUC	United Nations Mission in Congo
NA	National Assembly
NBE	Non-Formal Basic Education
OAP	Operational Action Plan
ONATEL	<i>Office National des Télécommunications</i>
ONEF	<i>Observatoire National de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle</i>
PCR	Competent Persons in Radiation Protection
PDSEB	Strategic Basic Education Development Programme
PFM	<i>Programme de Formation aux Métiers</i>
PFNL	Timber and Non-Timber Forest Products
PGES	Environmental and Social Management Plan
PN	National Justice Policy
PN-AEPA	National Potable Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

PNG	National G ender P olicy
PNSR	National R ural S ector P rogramme
PNUD	United Nations D evelopment P rogramme
PNV	National V olunteer P rogramme
POSPV	<i>Plan Opérationnel de Soutien aux Personnes Vulnérables</i>
PPCB	Bagre G rowth M arket P roject
PPP	P ublic- P riate P artnership
PRONAA	National L iteracy E ducation A cceleration P rogramme
PSCE/JF	S pecial P rogramme for J ob C reation for the Y outh and W omen
PSDMA	<i>Plan Stratégique Décennal de Modernisation de l'Administration</i>
PSRC	Capacity B uilding S trategic P lan
RESINA	<i>Réseau Informatique National de l'Administration</i>
RGSP	G overnment- P riate S ector M eeting
RSP	P residential S ecurity R egiment
SIAO	<i>Salon International de l'Artisanat de Ouagadougou</i>
SITARAIL	<i>Société Internationale de Transport Africain par Rail</i>
SNC	National C ulture W eek
SNI	National I nternet W eek
SNS	National S ecurity S tock
SONU	E mergency O bstetrical N eonatal C are
SOTRACO	<i>Société de Transport en Commun de Ouagadougou</i>
SP/CNC	P ermanent S ecretariat of the N ational C ertification C ommission
TCs	C ommunication T echnologies
UNICEF	United Nations C hildren's F und
UNOCI	United Nations O peration in Côte d'Ivoire
UPR	U niversal P eriodic R eview
VAT	V alue A dded T ax
WAEMU	W est A frican E conomic and M onetary U nion

SUMMARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	2
INTRODUCTION	6
1. DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL GOVERNANCE	7
2. ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE	27
3. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	35
4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	44
5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	55
CONCLUSION	64
ANNEX: NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME	65

INTRODUCTION

Burkina Faso has made accountability a linchpin of its governance. Based on this general vision and in accordance with the basic documents of the African Peer Review Mechanism, this document is the fourth report on implementation of the APRM National Programme of Action presented by the country.

To improve its reporting system, the Permanent Secretariat with the support of the Programme for strengthening political governance, financed by the United Nations Development Programme, has conducted a diagnostic study on current modalities for reporting on implementation of the National Programme of Action.

The results of the said study helped in improving the collection data for finalizing the report.

Hence, the 2012 report is solely devoted to the preparation of interim reports as prescribed by the methodologies of the Mechanism. It was prepared through the collection of data from the governance actors in the country. The said data were analysed and processed by the Permanent Secretariat.

The prepared report was discussed and validated at a workshop that brought together actors from the administration, the private sector and civil society organizations.

It is structured around the actions undertaken in 2012 in the main focus areas covered by APRM, namely democratic and political governance, economic governance, corporate governance and socio-economic development. The last section is devoted to cross-cutting issues. The annex of the document presents in a summary table, the progress made, the challenges and prospects as narrated in the document.

Finally, the conclusion presents prospects of improving the governance system on the whole.

1. DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

1

Codes and standards

Conflict prevention and resolution

Constitutional reforms

Effectiveness of the administration

Access to justice

Promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights

Customary leadership

Promotion of women's rights

Participation of the youth in political governance

Promoting the rights of vulnerable groups

Promoting social dialogue and participative governance

1.1. Codes and standards

Burkina Faso has ratified all the conventions and treaties prescribed by the basic documents of the Mechanism.

1.2. Conflict prevention and resolution

In 2012, Burkina Faso left no stone unturned to ensure the resolution and prevention of conflicts in the world and in Africa. Indeed, it participated in the inaugural meeting of the support Group set up to monitor the situation in Mali and the 9th working session of the International Contact Group on Guinea-Bissau (GIC-GB) held in Abidjan, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, on 7 June 2012.

The mediation efforts of the President of Faso in the Republic of Mali resulted in the signing, in 2013 in Ouagadougou, of the preliminary agreement between the Malian Government, the Azawad National Liberation

Movement and the High Council for the Unity of Azawad, which paved the way for the presidential elections in Mali.

This strong involvement of Burkina Faso was pursued with its participation in the inaugural meeting of the Support Group set up to monitor the situation in Mali and 9th working session of the International Contact Group on Guinea-Bissau (GIC-GB) held in Abidjan, on 7 June 2012.

Still concerned about sub-regional and regional peace and stability, Burkina Faso participated in the inter-ministerial meetings of experts from ECOWAS Member States on the regional strategy for combating terrorism in Africa.

Burkina Faso is also present in peace-keeping operations, notably in the following contexts:

- United Nation's Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo with thirty-two (32) persons;
- United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti with twenty-one (21) persons;
- United Nations missions in the Central African Republic and Chad, also with twenty-one (21) persons;
- United Nations and African mission in Darfur with two hundred and eighty-five (285) persons;
- United Nations operation in Côte d'Ivoire with three (3) persons;
- United Nations Office in Burundi with one (1) person;
- BINUB 1 person, MINUSMA 500 persons.
- Also, following the mutinies that shook the country in 2011, the National Armed Forces embarked on a reconstruction phase. They, therefore, adopted a Strategic reform plan (2012-2016) in line with the vision of the 2025 National Defence Prospective Study (EPDN), i.e. the establishment of:
 - *a "united, efficient army, in line with the ambitions and challenges of Burkina Faso and source of our national pride".*

The year 2012 saw the implementation of major reforms aimed at improving governance within the National Armed Forces (FAN) to meet the nation's expectations. In a constraining sub-regional and national security context, many achievements have been registered in the area of military governance. They include notably structural reorganization, recruitment and training, improvement of professionalism and operational capacity, improvement of the living conditions of the staff, equipment, improvement of internal and external communication, intensification of the Army-Nation relationship. To that end, the following activities were carried out:

- restructuring of the National Armed Forces;
- takeover of staff by the command;
- review of the method of recruitment and initial training of recruits of the contingent, non-commissioned officers and active officers;
- development and implementation of a programme for enhancing military civic commitment and ethics;
- development and implementation of a retraining and upgrading programme on command requirements;
- drafting of texts on the creation, organization, attributions and functioning of frameworks for consultation within the FAN;
- upgrading the former military camps and pursuing the construction of new camps;
- relocation of some military units;
- acquisition of new equipment for the FAN;
- supplying uniforms to the entire military personnel;
- creation of an anti-terrorist group to protect the territory's northern border;
- deployment of troops in Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Darfur (Sudan) to meet our international commitments, notably in terms of our contribution to Peace-keeping Operations.

1.3. Constitutional reforms

At its plenary session of 11 June 2012, the National Assembly (NA) considered and adopted a bill on review of the Constitution to take into account the consensual proposals from the national Conferences on political reforms. A total of five (5) new articles were introduced and fifty-five (55) articles amended out of the one hundred and sixty (160) in the Basic Law to strengthen democracy in Burkina Faso. Customary leadership, republican values like transparency, integrity, probity, impartiality, accountability were integrated in the preamble.

The new constitutional provision had to do with the promotion of gender, creation of the Senate, the amnesty granted to Heads of State since 1960 and election of the President of the Constitutional Council by his peers.

Concerning the separation of powers, the cornerstone of a rule of law, the national Conference recommended the adoption of a semi-constitutional rule with a reduction of the powers of the executive, the increase of the powers of the Parliament and independence of the justice system.

The reduction of the powers of the executive is translated notably by the obligation of the Head of State to appoint a Prime Minister from the parliamentary majority, an appointment which until then was based on the discretionary powers of the President of Faso.

This also facilitates the implementation of mechanisms to ensure accountability of the Prime Minister to Parliament. It is a constitutional provision which aims at making the Prime Minister accountable for government action before Parliament (Article 63 of the Constitution).

The National Assembly, after the planned reforms, should observe a strengthening of its powers. Henceforth, the Assembly will approve the Prime Minister's Policy Statement by vote since the new reforms allow for the principle of control of its agenda by Parliament in accordance with Article 118 of the new Constitution. Unlike the former provision which included the agenda in the priority set by Government. With the review, this aspect merely expunged in order to leave the deliberative autonomy with the parliamentarians.

This provision strengthens the powers of Parliament, which now has control over its agenda, adopts its development programmes and plans and expresses prior opinion for appointment to high state positions. As for the Constitutional Council, it now elects from its ranks its president and may be referred to by 1/10th of the elected officials of a Chamber, the Senate or the National Assembly.

1.4. Effectiveness of the administration

The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Security (MFPTSS) has adopted a public policy, namely the Ten-year Strategic Plan for Modernization of the Administration (PSDMA) over the period 2011-2020. It aims at making Burkina Faso, **“a rule of law, which has a modern, efficient development-oriented administration in the service of the general interest, the citizen and the user”**. Its adoption confirms the Government’s desire to ensure that the administration and all development actors are at the service of the general interest, by enhancing accessibility, effectiveness and transparency in the functioning of public services.

To that end, the MFPTSS initiated in 2012 a process of successive reforms with a view to providing all citizens with a republican and efficient administration.

In terms of optimal management of public human resources, the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Security in collaboration with the *Centre africain de management et de perfectionnement des cadres* (CAMPC) organized in April and October 2012 two (02) sessions of Top management. These are training seminars for newly-appointed officials to the Council of Ministers on leadership management.

Moreover, the Human Resource Management Conference (CGRH) was held in 2012. It serves as “a framework for assessing government policy in the area of administrative governance and public human resource management”. The objective is to ensure forward and strategic planning of human resources in the Public Service. It continues to hold its annual meeting, by allying the exercise with the budget calendar, so that the results in terms of estimation

of government staff by employment, category, age, level of remuneration can be used for salary forecasting.

Concerning human governance, to have an exact assessment of state agents, the biometric census of public service workers was organized in 2012, on the entire national territory with the help of a private operator, GEMADEC. The operation was carried out in two phases.

The first was conducted from 28 May to 5 August 2012 and resulted in enlisting 113,819 agents paid from state budget.

The second phase took place from 3 to 15 December 2012 and resulted in the identification of 5,442 late agents paid from state budget.

The main objective of the project is to control the total number of public officials to ensure more efficient control of staff expenditure in the state budget. This operation should contribute to the respect of the WAEMU convergence criteria by Burkina Faso, notably the criteria aimed at devoting a maximum of 35% of tax revenues to salaries.

The provisional results of this operation were presented to the Council of Ministers on 24 October 2012. The latter approved the pursuit of the operation and gave instructions for its perpetuation.

Also, **to facilitate access to public services**, the MFPTSS published a directory and address management of public structures. The directory helps to bring the administration closer to the citizens, as well as facilitating access of users to public structures. It is also presented in the form of a telephone directory of state administrative structures.

In the area of promotion of electronic administration and improvement of the public service, the objective is to enhance transparency and improve the quality of public service, using ICTs to improve accessibility and quality of public services. It was with this in mind that the On-line Access to Administrative and Salary Information System (ALIAS) and the Online Access to Digital Archive Personal Files (DIAN) of public officials were launched.

After ALIAS and DIAN, another system was introduced in 2012; it is the PREVUS system, an interactive online communication system of the *Caisse autonome de retraite des fonctionnaires* (CARFO). The PREVUS was launched on 8 May 2012 by the Minister of Public Service, Labour and Social Security.

This innovation is part of the reform of the administration. Indeed, PREVUS is a set of online information services for the benefit of users, notably CARFO insured persons and pensioners. With its three functionalities (monitoring of the status of a retirement file, followed by contributions and possibility of estimating the amount of pension), it saves time by limiting travels.

This also applies to PREVUS, which is an online tool for monitoring files of retired civil servants.

The online salary and information access system (ALIAS) is a platform that enables state agents to consult online, using a code, their personal files, their last pay slips and monitor their acts as they are processed. One of the advantages of this tool is that it enhances transparency in the processing of files and accessibility of the administration.

The DIAN system, among other things, aims at dematerializing personal files (PF); constituting a digital sustainable and secure data base of PFs; offering officials the possibility of keeping their files on an external data carrier in order to protect them against natural disasters and physical deterioration.

Improvement of the organization of competitive examinations for recruiting new public officials was pursued in 2012. The system of recruitment improved with the modernization of the competitive examination process, particularly with pursuit of the deconcentration of the examinations, improvement of the process of communication, publication of the results and intensification of the fight against fraud.

Regarding the organization of the 2012 professional competitive examinations, all the 156 authorized examinations were opened. However, 2,346 positions were filled out of a total of 2,557 vacant posts. The remaining 211 vacancies are due to the poor results obtained by the

candidates and by the lack of candidatures in certain options. For the 2012 direct examinations, out of a total of 121 authorized, 55 examinations were opened. This readjustment was aimed at reducing the number of competitive examinations, while maintaining the number of posts to be filled. The objective of this reorganization is to control organizational expenses and the search for efficiency of the recruitment and professional training processes. Hence, 8,370 posts were filled out of the 8,544 vacancies, for a total of 411,374 candidatures. This process enables the administration to have a framework that appropriately meets the demands of citizens.

Concerning the deconcentration of the Ecole nationale d'administration et de magistrature (ENAM), the dynamics of deconcentrating its training networks in order to ensure proximity training under the best conditions was pursued. After the Regional Institutes of Administration (IRA) of the *Hauts Bassins* and *Fada N'Gourma*, the Ouahigouya and Ziniaré IRAs were opened in 2012.

Despite the reforms initiated by the Government, the Burkinabe public administration is facing structural and functional problems that are having a negative impact on its efficiency. The dysfunctions may be perceived at the organizational, operational and behavioural levels.

At the organizational level, the low concentration of the administrative structures and their instability, following the institutional changes, which are at times translated by mergers/takeovers, breakups and abolitions of ministries or institutions inhibit the efforts and achievements already made.

At the operational level, extensive bureaucracy, low incentive working conditions, inadequate office accommodation in the services, laxity, petty corruption, rudimentary working conditions, lack of support measures have impact negatively on the motivation and output of officials.

At the behavioural level, the quasi-permanent presence of intermediary agents between the administration and the citizens, the discourteous behaviour of certain agents vis-à-vis the citizens, the refusal of some citizens

to respect the laws, regulations and procedures persist and have an impact on the quality of services in the public administration.

1.4. Access to justice

Many reforms were undertaken in 2012 aimed at strengthening the judiciary. These reforms are based on the strategic orientations of the National Justice Policy (PNJ) adopted in 2010 with the objective of establishing a “*credible, equitable, independent, transparent, deconcentrated, competent justice system that is accessible to all*”. This policy is operationalized through triennial sectoral plans of action. And to facilitate the implementation of these actions, the Government made huge investments in the justice sector, amounting to eight billion four hundred and forty-four million two hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred and thirty-nine (8,444,237,139) CFA francs.

Activities carried out in 2012 included notably completion of the construction of the Ouagadougou maximum security prison and commissioning the *Maisons d’arrêt et de correction* (MAC) of Yako and Ziniaré.

Besides, the Government’s desire to humanize the prisons and improve the quality of life of prison inmates was translated by the construction of small infrastructural facilities in the *Maisons d’arrêt et de correction* (mills, kitchens, boreholes and water towers, infirmaries, quarters for women and minors, etc.), and refurbishing of certain jurisdictions and prisons.

On 1st January 2012, six hundred and twenty-four (624) prisoners benefited from a presidential pardon (including 447 commutations of sentences, 177 remaining sentences). This helped in easing congestion in prison establishments by reducing over-population by about 20%.

As part of the judiciary reforms, several bills were considered. They include the acts on organization of the profession of judicial officer, the status of notaries and institution of a national torture prevention mechanism.

The year 2012 was also marked by an increase in human resources though an increase of the judiciary staff with the arrival of new staff mainly composed of magistrates, registrars and warders. However, the magistrate/inhabitant ratio, which is 2.5 magistrates to 100,000 inhabitants in Burkina Faso is far from the standard, which is one (1) magistrate to 10,000 inhabitants.

The organization of open days in the jurisdictions contributed to the enhancement of the psychological accessibility by providing the population with more information on the functioning of the judicial machinery, thus creating confidence in the justice system. Also, the specialization of the jurisdictions resulted in the construction of the Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso commercial courts. Likewise, the entry into force of two revised uniform acts, namely the uniform act on general commercial law and organization of securities helped in improving the business climate in Burkina-Faso. Despite these efforts, the general perception is that the independence and credibility of the justice system are put to the test by interference from the political authorities. So, the absence of a qualified interpreter in the courts, the difficult execution of court decisions, the prison system that does not meet international norms and standards, and the poor protection of the rights on inmates, the slow pace of treating some cases have revealed the weakness of the authority of the judicial machinery.

1.5. Promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights

Various activities were carried out as part of the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights. Concerning enhancement of the effectiveness of human rights, the main actions consisted in: visiting prisons to have discussions with the officials and draw their attention to the need to improve prison conditions and even humanize the prisons; organizing forum-plays on forced and/or early marriage in the North and the Sahel. About 2,680 people were sensitized. Three (3) conferences on “*civic spirit and regulation on street demonstrations*” were also organized during the year 2012.

Burkina Faso commemorated the African and Peoples Rights Day on 21 October 2012 by organizing three (3) conferences on the African Human and Peoples Rights (CADHP) at Koudougou, Ouagadougou and Kaya on 23 October 2012.

Concerning the strengthening of the human rights legal framework, the bill on repression of torture and other sentences and inhuman or degrading cruel treatment was developed and validated by the *Comité technique de vérification des avant-projets de loi* (COTEVAL).

In the area of national, regional and international cooperation, the main achievements were the preparation and validation of the state report for the passage of Burkina Faso to the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

Burkina Faso also participated in two (02) sessions of the CADHP, in three (3) sessions of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, Switzerland; in the 11th session of the General Assembly of State-parties of the International Criminal Court (ICC) from 14 to 22 November 2012 and in the session of the United Nations General Assembly.

It should also be noted that in terms of leisure and sports, Burkina Faso had made enormous efforts through the national policy laws on sports and leisure. Furthermore, through its participation in nearly all international meetings, Burkina Faso distinguished itself by participating brilliantly in the 2013 African Cup of Nations, coming out as vice-champion of the competition.

1.7. Customary leadership

It has been enshrined in the Constitution and the Government has requested traditional chiefs to make a proposal on the adoption of a law on customary leadership. In 2012, reflection and consultation activities were organized with traditional leaders. They included two (2) training seminars on peace and tolerance on 10 and 11 August 2012 in Bobo-Dioulasso and 13 and 14 September 2012 in Ouagadougou for seventy (70) people. The beneficiaries

were traditional and religious authorities and representatives of CSOs, representatives of youth organizations as well public service officials.

1.8. Promoting women's rights

The key activity in this area was the holding in Ouagadougou in September 2012 of the national women's forum, which reaffirmed the need to empower women, through training, to promote female entrepreneurship, create jobs, and facilitate access of women to technologies. To meet these challenges, there is a need to combine the efforts of the State and its partners to mobilize CFAF 25 billion by 2013.

However, considerable challenges remain to be met as stressed by the Minister for Promotion of Women and Gender in these terms: *"We should now act in the field, know on which sector to focus, ensure economic empowerment of women, their access to credit and public services, support them technologically, strive to train those who have been elected so that they can defend women's rights and qualitatively represent women"*.

Indeed, Law 010-2009 AN of 16 April 2009 on fixing of quotas was tested in the combined elections of 2 December 2012 and did not produce the expected results. The law, which should contribute to increase the number of women in decision-making bodies through elections did not benefit from the necessary technical, financial and material support.

With the application of the law on quotas, the number of women at the National Assembly has increased to twenty-four (24) out of 127 MPs. There are also twenty-one (21) (women) mayors out of 351, representing a rate of 5.68% and 3,896 Councillors out of 17,800, or a rate of 21.89% 35.80%.

1.9. Participation of the youth in governance

Concerning intensification of the participation and representativeness of young people in decision-making bodies, two representatives from youth associations were elected to sit on the Economic and Social Council (ESC).

The youth is also involved in the drafting of texts on conditions of partnership and grants from youth, taking into account their needs and aspirations.

In terms of implementation of priority Area 4 of the National Youth Policy, namely ensuring greater participation of the youth in national development, the following achievements may be mentioned.

Concerning improvement of frameworks for consultation and dialogue with the youth, 13 regional workshops for consultation and exchange with the youth were organized to determine their expectations and needs with a view to formulating youth social promotion programmes. Also, a meeting for reflection and consultations with the youth on the creation of a framework for consultation between the MJFPE and youth organizations was held in September 2012. Thus, four levels of dialogue and consultation have been defined by the youth, namely the national level under the chairmanship of the Minister in charge of the youth, the regional level under the responsibility of governors and chairpersons of the Regional Councils, the provincial level chaired by the mayors of municipalities. The youth also participated in the forum of constituted bodies with the Head of State, held on 6 November 2012, and the celebration of the International Youth Day (IYD) in Koudougou and the 13 regions of Burkina Faso in August 2012.

In terms of promotion of infrastructure and youth associations, the following activities were carried out in 2012:

- Pursuit of the construction of Listening and Dialogue Centres for the Youth in the Sahel, *Boucle du Mouhoun*, Centre-West and South-West regions, bringing the number to 11;
- Training of 100 youth organizers in the techniques of organization and

conduct of youth socio-educational activities and in administration, management, and techniques for promoting listening and dialogue centres for the youth;

- Finally, validation of the results of a study on the needs and aspirations of the youth conducted by the MJFPE, in collaboration with UNICEF.

1.10. Promoting the rights of vulnerable groups

At this level, efforts were made to promote the rights of disabled persons, the elderly and victims of disasters and humanitarian crises.

- ***Protecting and promoting the rights of disabled persons:***

Improving the mobility, welfare and promoting the empowerment of disabled persons constitute one of the priorities of the State. To that end, the Government continued to provide support to structures in charge of people with disabilities this semester. Ultimately, it aims at providing these structures with financial resources for acquiring specific materials for their residents.

Moreover, ad hoc support was provided to 25 people with disabilities. It was constituted by seventeen (17) simple tricycles, two (2) wheelchairs, one walker and five (5) orthopaedic appliances.

Besides, to promote sporting activities for people with disabilities, a grant of CFAF 18,000,000 was given to sporting federations, including the *Fédération burkinabè de sport pour handicapés* (FBSPH). Similarly, a grant of CFAF 7,000,000 was made to the FBSPH, which facilitated the participation of disabled sports men and women in the Para Olympic Games held in London (England) during the first semester of 2013.

- ***Protecting the rights of the elderly***

Following the 1st Forum of the Elderly, held on 22 and 23 October 2012 in Ouagadougou, a cabinet meeting was held on 4 March 2013 to discuss the conclusions and recommendations of the said forum. The meeting recommended a multi-sectoral approach and gave directives to all concerned

ministerial departments to include the said recommendations in their sectoral agendas. It also expressed the need to establish a link between the national social protection policy and concerns of the elderly.

Social exclusion of persons accused of witchcraft, who are often elderly people is a denial of their fundamental human rights, with undesirable consequences both on socio-economic development and from the point of view of the world's perception of Burkina Faso in terms of protection of human rights. To encourage people to abandon social exclusion of people accused of witchcraft, a Social Dialogue Day was organized. It brought together traditional chiefs from Passoré province, civil society actors and the government at the palace of His Majesty the Naba Sigri of Yako. This activity offered the Government the opportunity to launch an appeal for greater involvement of traditional chiefs in the fight against social exclusion.

Furthermore, to enhance the protection of the elderly, the *Direction générale de la solidarité nationale* provided technical and material support to contact groups for seniors, constituted by communicators, for the organization of an activity entitled "Seventy-two (72) hours of grandparents" in Ouagadougou.

• *Caring for victims of disasters and humanitarian crises*

With regard to management of disasters and humanitarian crises, the 6th of session of the *Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation* (CONASUR) was held on 21 February 2013. The general objective of this session was to discuss the status of implementation of the recommendations of the 5th session, take stock of the management of disasters during the year 2012 in Burkina Faso and adopt the 2013 programme of activities. The recommendations made during the 5th session were:

- the insertion of a budget line for the construction of a headquarters for CONASUR in the 2013 priority investment programme by the Ministry of Economy and Finance;
- capitalization of the plans of action and activity reports of all the actors involved in the prevention and management of disasters and humanitarian crises;

- strengthening the capacities of the staff and branches of CONASUR in data processing;
- providing CORESUR with the necessary resources to enable it to operate effectively.

The report on status of these recommendations shows that the recommendation relating to the strengthening of the capacities of staff and branches of CONASUR in data processing is being implemented while the others are yet to be implemented.

This 6th session brought together 170 people drawn from the public administration and civil society organizations as well as the technical and financial partners.

The PS/CONASUR also organized one (1) workshop with the sector leaders of the national multi-risk plan for preparation and response to disasters. The discussions focussed on the conclusions of the 6th session of CONASUR.

Furthermore, in the concern to strengthen the capacities of members of the CORESURs and COPROSURs, two (2) training sessions were organized for 30 members of CORESUR Plateau Central and 40 members of COPROSUR Bazèga on the prevention and management of disasters and humanitarian crises.

Finally, one (1) training session on disaster prevention and management was organized for 30 leaders of child and youth movements in the province of Sanmatenga.

The different consultations and training sessions helped in strengthening the capacities of the actors on reduction of risks from natural disasters, protection of children and young people in emergency situation as well as on prevention and management of disasters and humanitarian crises.

Besides, CONASUR offered assistance to 19,865 victims of natural disasters. They included 184 victims of damage caused by animals in the *hauts-bassins* region (Kéné Dougou, Tuy), 3,681 victims of floods and strong winds that affected six (6) regions. In the *Centre Est* region, 2,000 vulnerable

households or 16,000 people affected by food insecurity received assistance.

Furthermore, 53,182 victims of humanitarian crises were also offered assistance. They included 49,957 Malian refugees, 2,063 victims of inter-community conflicts in the *Centre Sud* (Nahouri), *Centre Est* (Boulgou, Koulpelgo) and *Centre Nord* (Namentenga) regions, 156 returnees from Libya and Ghana and 1,006 victims of fire outbreaks in six (6) regions (*Centre Sud*, *Boucle du Mouhoun*, *Plateau central*, *Centre Est*, *Centre Nord*, *Nord*). The assistance provided to victims of humanitarian crises amounted to CFAF 104,964,059.

- ***Child protection***

The efforts of the Government and its partners in the area of child protection, in line with its international commitments are highlighted in the reports on implementation of the optional protocols of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC). These reports were presented respectively on 21 January in Geneva and 16 April 2013 in Addis-Ababa.

Similarly, module on child labour has been developed with a view to integrating it into the training curricula of labour inspectors and controllers.

Furthermore, with regard to the fight against child labour, the study on “Analysis of the institutional capacities and capacity building strategies within the context of the implementation of the National Plan of Action on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (NPOA/WFCL)” has been validated. The validation followed the holding of the preparatory meeting on the text on establishment of the National Coordination Committee of the NPOA/WFCL (NCC-NPOA/WFCL). To ensure greater focus of the fight against child labour and its worst forms in communal development plans, a sensitization tour for mayors of Houet, a training course for municipal councillors from the *cascades* and advocacy activities were organized.

Hence, 855 sensitization sessions (radio programmes, forum theatres, lecture forums, film debates) were organized for the population on WFCL, as well as 382 follow-up visits to victims of child trafficking placed in training

workshops and/or returned to their families. Also, thirteen (13) victims of child trafficking were intercepted and returned to their families, while fifteen (15) cases of kidnapping and forced marriage were resolved.

With regard to caring for children without families, seventy-six (76) children were placed in foster families or an institution. In addition, 156 other children were received, offered accommodation and care at the Ouagadougou Children's Home.

The offer of care to children without families was pursued with the supply of milk to 14 children, to the tune of eight hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and seventy (870,970) CFA francs and offer of financial support of nearly four million (4,000,000) CFA francs to six (06) *Centre d'Accueil pour les Enfants en Détresse* (CAED) and four (4) foster families.

With regard to the promotion of the rights of children, 875 sensitization sessions (discussions, film debates, forum theatres, radio programmes, etc.) were organized for more than 52,000 people, including 33,781 women and 18,219 men. Similarly, 54 members of parent-teacher associations and peer educators, and 111 municipal councillors were trained on child rights. Besides, civil status papers were established for 2,000 children.

As part of the commemoration of the Month of the Mother and Child, the Day of the African Child was organized in Koudougou on 16 June on the theme: "Abolishing corporal punishment of children: our collective responsibility". Several activities (conferences, advocacy, inauguration of the square dedicated to the child and laying the cornerstone of the monument of the child, sports...) aimed at promoting the rights of the child were carried out on this occasion.

1.11. Promoting social dialogue and participative governance

In the context of the promotion of social dialogue, several forums were organized in 2012. In addition to existing frameworks (the meetings between the Government and private sector, between the Government and trade unions, the national women's forum, the national youth forum) the

framework meetings were held. They include the national forums of constituted bodies, one on the elderly and one on secularity.

The objectives of the forum on secularity were:

- to identify and analyse favourable practices and practices which can ultimately pose a threat to public peace and affect rights and liberties in a secular State;
- to propose recommendations that can preserve secularity as a factor of peace and strengthening of social cohesion in Burkina Faso;
- to propose measures for implementing and monitoring the recommendations of the Forum.

The participants made recommendations that can preserve secularity as a factor of peace and social cohesion in our country.

The National Elderly Forum, held from 22 to 23 October 2012 enabled participants exchange views on the specific problems of the elderly and capitalize their contributions in the development of Burkina Faso. At the end of the deliberations, some recommendations were made, notably on the development of a national strategy for the protection and promotion of the elderly, support for implementation of the new national health programme for the elderly, adoption of a preferential public transport tariff policy to facilitate the movement of the elderly and retirees.

The National Forum of Constituted Bodies was held on 6 November 2012. The objective was to reflect on the specific expectations of each segment of the nation and discuss issues of common interest, in line with the Government's ambition to improve performance, accelerate the emergence and enhance the international outreach of Burkina Faso.

The conclusion of the sectoral collective agreements also contributed to create favourable conditions for healthy and profitable working relations. The same applies to the annual meetings between the Government and the Unions, held on 18 December 2012 and between the Government and the Private Sector, held on 30 July 2012. They constitute effective consultation frameworks for creating the conditions for developing the private sector and

promoting workers' rights.

The world of work has also acquired new instruments for stabilizing some sectors of activity and creating a serene social climate in the companies concerned. Indeed, new sectoral agreements have been signed in the micro-finance and road transport sectors. Two (02) other agreements are being negotiated under the impetus of the labour administration.

Finally, the control, consultation, mediation and regulatory bodies, notably the *Autorité supérieure de contrôle d'Etat* (ASCE), the Audit Office, the *Conseil supérieur de la communication* (CSC), the *Médiateur du Faso* produced and transmitted their 2012 Activity Reports to the Head of State. These different institutions made recommendations aimed at correcting the dysfunctions observed.

2. ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

2

Transparency and effectiveness

Information on the expenditure chain

Combating money laundering

Sub-regional Integration

Promoting economic growth and sustainable development

Economic growth and redistribution of the fruits of growth

Poverty reduction

2.1. Transparency and effectiveness

During the first quarter of 2012, the technical secretariat of the steering committee of the programme-budget of the State (ST/CPBPE) pursued the communication/sensitization actions on the budget programme. In total, 1,252 participants, mainly members of the CASEM of ministries, were concerned by these actions.

Furthermore, the documents produced on the programme budget were largely distributed in the ministries, institutions and partner structures of the ST/CPBPE.

The DT/CPBPE also recruited a firm for the operationalization of the communication strategy on the programme budget.

2.2. Information on the expenditure chain

With the support of the American Public Treasury, the Ministry of Economy and Finance received technical assistance for the design of a model for forecasting budget revenue. It is called the “Revenue Forecasting Model” (MPR).

The said model is available and operational. It is used for preparing budget estimates as part of the development of the Medium-term Expenditure

Framework. This scientific model makes projections of annual revenues by heading, based on previous actual expenditures. The results of projections by this model are based on the performance of each by nature and by income.

2.3. Combating money laundering

The fight against money laundering was based on improvement of the legislative arrangement, which had a lot of shortcomings. To that end, Decree 2012-1136/PRES/PM/MEF of 31 December 2012 on designation of the competent authority in charge of administrative freezing in application of the law against terrorism financing was adopted, as well as two orders. One concerned the attributions, organization, and functioning of CENTIF and the other attributions of the competent authority for administrative freezing in application of the law on the fight against terrorism financing.

CENTIF prepared its 2012 quarterly and annual activity reports.

These reports were presented to the competent authorities, namely BCEAO and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Finally, CENTIF signed 11 cooperation agreements with its counterparts in Belgium, France, Nigeria, Ghana, Morocco, Monaco, Cape Verde, Mauritius, Algeria and Chad.

2.4. Sub-regional integration

In the year 2012, Burkina Faso undertook actions aimed at accelerating sub-regional integration. Thus the country adopted a strategy for developing the transport sector which takes into account Community requirements. In the same vein, it initiated a technical study on the sub-regional motorway project. Studies for the construction of the motorway between Yamoussoukro in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and Ouagadougou are ongoing.

In terms of management of international economic and financial relations, Burkina Faso formulated the national component of development programmes of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), with the inclusion of 7 development projects of Burkina Faso in the second

phase of the Regional Economic Programme (REP), and those of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), by updating the national study Community Development Programme (CDP).

All the efforts made by Burkina Faso to apply the community standards was commended through the designation of the President of Faso by his peers during the ECOWAS Conference of Heads of State and Government to propose a memorandum on the issue of free movement of people and goods.

It should be noted that Burkina Faso is up-to-date with its financial contributions to sub-regional integration institutions, namely ECOWAS and WAEMU.

2.6. Promoting economic growth and sustainable development

The country pursued the promotion of economic growth and sustainable development in 2012 with the implementation of the Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (AGSDS) as the current reference document of the economic and social development of Burkina Faso. It should be recalled that the main objective of the AGSDS is the consolidation of the bases of the economy through the strengthening of its potential to achieve accelerated growth that can create jobs, increase revenues and consolidate the bases of a sustainable development.

The implementation of activities for promoting economic growth enabled the country to achieve a GDP growth of 9.0% in 2012, as against 5.0% in 2011, mainly through the primary and tertiary sectors with respective contributions of 4.7 and 3 points to GDP growth.

However, the mining sector, with gold as the main product, occupies a preponderant position in the national economy, as it contributed 7% to the formation of GDP in 2012, in real terms. The year 2012 registered an increase in mining revenue, attributable to the increase in the price of gold and an upward trend of gold production, which stood at 42.4 tons as against 38 tons in 2011. In terms of revenue for the state budget, revenue from gold mining increased from 1.2% of total revenue in 2007 to 21% in 2012. Gold has become the primary export product since 2009, representing 71% of the

country's export earnings in 2012.

In order to transform this clear spell of mining into a portfolio of other physical, human and financial assets for promoting sustainable development, the Government embarked upon the establishment of growth poles around mining areas.

To accompany these efforts by the Government and in the concern to respect their contractual obligations, and their societal responsibility, mining companies constructed socio-economic infrastructure comprising: schools, literacy elimination centres, an equipped laboratory at the University of Ouagadougou, dispensaries, houses, roads, boreholes, markets, slaughter houses, modern shops, grain banks and worship places. They have also provided specific support to productive activities of women, training of the youth (mechanics, carpentry, welding, kindergartens, etc.), to acquisition of ambulances, and in the area of sports.

Moreover, under environmental governance and promotion of sustainable development, sustainable development criteria and indicators were developed and validated as well as a guide on integration of the environment and poverty-environment relationships in public policies, notably sector policies were developed and validated.

2.5. Economic growth and redistribution of the fruits of growth

The SCADD aims at promoting pro-poor growth, by including in the priority sectors, the agricultural sector (agriculture, cattle breeding, fisheries, forestry), the mining sector, the cottage industry, cultural and tourism industries, and the development of SMEs/SMIs in the processing of local products.

Growth reduces poverty when public policies initiated create jobs that offer a source of sustainable income for working people. In that regard, in 2012, the implementation of the Special programme for creating jobs for young people and women (PSCE/JF) helped in training 7,015 young people and create an estimated 27,493 direct jobs and 31,218 indirect jobs, of which 18,362 are

occupied by young people. This programme also serves as a channel through which the fruits of growth are transmitted to the most vulnerable population groups.

The activity of mining companies facilitated the creation of 5,517 jobs including 3,795 jobs for nationals. The development of gold mining activities also benefited some sectors of activity through sub-contracting. They include BTP, supply of petroleum and chemical products, maintenance, security, environmental studies. Sectors that benefitted from the development of mining in our country were hotel management, catering, transport, transit, banking, insurance, legal, fiscal and accounting consultancy.

Similarly, the Bagre growth pole project and the Samendeni Valley Integrated Development Programme (PDIS) constitute important initiatives in the promotion of private commercial activities, job creation and poverty reduction, notably by improving food security.

Indeed, actions for promoting poles of growth were intensified in 2012, with the effective restructuring of the *Maîtrise d'ouvrage de Bagré* (MOB). Decree 2012-1009/PRES/PM/MEF of 20 December 2012 creating the semi-public company) called "*Société de développement intégré du pôle de Bagré*", in short "BAGREPOLE", indeed completed this restructuring, after it was constituted on 28 June 2012. It was preceded by the adoption in, September 2012, of a master plan for developing the public utility zone, the creation of the bodies of the semi-public company and adoption by the Board of Directors, in November 2012, of the 2013-2017 Strategic development plan. The institutional capacities of the Government and the MOB were thus strengthened in the provision of services to the private sector and improvement of investment climate in the Bagre project zone.

Furthermore, to establish the PDIS, an investment of 17 billion was set aside for the year 2012. Ultimately, the first phase of the PDIS, estimated at a cost of CFAF 78,325 billion, will involve the construction of a dam with a capacity of one billion cubic metres of water, irrigated areas and equipment of a hydro-electric power plant and social investments. The ultimate goal is to enable rural populations to undertake income-generating activities.

To ensure equity in the distribution of the fruits of growth, the Government has also doubled the efforts to improve the living conditions of the populations by devoting 27.6% of the national budget to the funding of social sectors like health and education. This has made it possible to offer free primary education (free school supplies, school fees and school feeding), ensure availability of first aid kits for complete treatment of malaria among under-five children (178,242 kits) and pregnant women (38,742 kits), purchase and distribute insecticide-treated bed nets on the entire national territory.

Efforts were also deployed, through the different development projects and programmes aimed at enhancing the welfare of the populations (social housing, salary increment, equipment of farmers, subsidies for products of wide consumption, etc.) and development of infrastructure to support production.

2.6. Poverty reduction

The results of the 2009/2010 general survey on the living conditions of households showed a decline in the incidence of poverty from 46.4% in 2003 (for a threshold of CFAF 82,672 per adult per year) to 43.9% in 2009/2010 (with a poverty threshold estimated at CFAF 108,454).

In order to significantly reduce poverty in the country, the Government has adopted the SCADD. This strategic policy document aims at achieving a strong, sustained and quality economic growth, with multiplying effect on the level of improvement of incomes, the quality of life of the population with due respect for the principle of sustainable development.

In that regard, in 2012, the estimations of social expenditures represented 7.5 % of GDP. The Government has intensified the poverty reduction measures through important pro-poor programmes such as the school feeding system, financial support for the elderly, the money transfer system for the two main towns and food security programmes. In the framework of the Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (AGSDS), the Government has increased the expenditures devoted to agricultural

development, which plays a key role in poverty reduction. In fact, investments in infrastructure (roads, irrigation) and measures aimed at improving access to high productivity inputs (improved seeds, subsidized fertilizer) have been made with a view to boosting food and cotton production and enhancing the resistance to climatic shocks, while eliminating food deficits.

In the same dynamic, interventions have been implemented aimed at increasing the incomes of rural populations and promoting agricultural economy. They include: (i) the training of 1,248 actors, including 274 women, in agricultural entrepreneurship, (ii) organization of 37 trade fairs and exhibitions, (iii) construction of 12 food processing factories for farmers, and (iv) the construction of 12 conservation facilities out of the 84 planned, (v) the programme for promoting improved traditional poultry farming for the youth and women.

Social expenditures on poverty reduction are defined as expenditures on sectors implementing priority programmes identified in the AGSDS to accelerate the achievement of the poverty reduction objectives. As at 30 June 2012, these expenditures amounted to CFAF 170 billion. They cover all the budget headings for the following ministries: Basic Education; Health; Social Action and National Solidarity; Promotion of Women; Public Service, Labour and Social Security (only the labour and social security components); Youth, Vocational Training and Employment; Agriculture and Hydraulics; Animal Resources; Environment and Sustainable Development. They also cover rural earth roads and infrastructure, Communication; Mining, quarries and energy; Justice and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

The measures taken in the agricultural sector to fight against the rise in food prices in 2012 concerned: subsidies for fertilizers, supply of equipment and improved seeds to farmers, temporary exemptions from custom duties and the Value Added Tax (TVA) on essential commodities, sale of food products at social prices, suspension of the fuel price automatic adjustment mechanism.

The actions taken in the area of food and nutritional security were focused on the implementation of the *Plan opérationnel de soutien aux populations*

vulnérables (POSPV), adopted to deal with the food crisis that followed the grain shortage of 154,000 tons during the 2011-2012 season. They were mainly in the form of an operation involving the distribution of 105,000 tons of food to 400,000 households, representing 2.6 million people. The crisis situation required the full use of the Intervention Stock (IS) and the National Security Stock (SNS) to supply food to more than 200 towns. Given the inadequate stocks, the State released CFAF 14.3 billion to purchase additional food.

In the educational sector, the actions concerned the offer of free basic education, subsidizing the school feeding system, construction of educational infrastructure.

With regard to health, the actions consisted in the supply of emergency kits for treating severe malaria cases in under-five children and pregnant women; treatment of people suffering from AIDS; subsidizing child delivery and Emergency Obstetrical and Neonatal Care (EONC), construction and equipment of health infrastructure.

Besides, in the area of social protection, the following actions were undertaken: (i) offer of financial support to the elderly; (ii) improvement of access to potable water and sanitation; (iii) construction of social and economic housing units; (iv) free distribution of food items; (v) management of disasters such as floods and drought; (vi) offer of financial assistance to orphans and other vulnerable children; and (vii) operationalization of a legal assistance fund to financially cater for needy persons before the courts.

Still in the concern to fight against poverty, as part of the implementation of programmes to reduce gender inequalities, the actions taken were aimed at creating a favourable political and socio-cultural environment to ensure full participation of women and men in the social economic and political life of Burkina Faso. To that end, the emphasis was placed on the integration of women's concerns in policies, action plans, sector strategies, regional and communal development plans. Moreover, the development of multi-functional development platforms for women, especially in rural areas was pursued.

3. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

3

Legal environment

Private sector support

Mining companies

Promoting corporate social responsibility

Promoting corporate environmental responsibility

3.1. Legal environment

The orientation for creating an appropriate legal and institutional environment for business was materialized by the conduct of a study on the complete inventory of business licences, with a view to reducing administrative burdens for their obtention, streamlining the obtention procedure and reducing the number of licences required for undertaking certain commercial activities. Similarly, to facilitate the creation of businesses, the issue of land titles and building permits, a financing memorandum was signed on 29 June 2012, for the implementation of a proposed inter-connection between the following structures: *Centre de formalité des entreprises* (CEFORE), *Centre de facilitation des actes de construire* (CEFAC), *Guichet unique du foncier* (GUF) and their partners in the public administration, at a cost of CFAF 2,200,000,000, 30% of which will be financed by the national budget.

To improve access of SMEs/SMIs to funding, a study was conducted on funding the economy. It led to the following proposals: (i) the creation of an interest relief fund at the Burkinabe Economic and Social Development Fund (FBDES); (ii) strengthening the financial capacity of the *Société de financement et de garantie interbancaire* (SOFIGIB); (iii) establishment of

fixed-capital companies; (iv) promotion of inter-relationships between actors of the financial sector financier; (v) promotion of a long-term saving policy; and (vi) the need to conduct a reflection on tax incentives for financial institutions prepared to operate in rural areas or according to government priorities.

Furthermore, a study on the proposed creation of a *Caisse des dépôts et consignation* (CDC) in Burkina Faso is being finalized. The purpose of establishing the CDC is to mobilize and consolidate public and private savings for funding development projects at both the national and territorial community levels.

To promote healthy and fair competition and ensure the competitiveness of SMEs/SMIs, quality and metrology controls were carried out in 2012 on: (i) 3995 regulatory measuring instruments used by different socio-professional categories; (ii) 162 non-regulatory instruments, which were calibrated or verified at the request of companies and laboratories; (iii) 1,899 requests for analysis that were received and treated; (iv) the issue of 716 National Certificates of Conformity (CNC); (v) reception and instruction of 18 complaints; and (vi) regular monitoring of the market.

Concerning the issue of documents and authorizations for trade and investment, a total of 50,471 documents were issued in 2012. The predominant documents were still prior importation declarations, which represent 80.22%, followed by professional trader cards and certificates of origin, respectively 11.03% and 6.03%. Inversely, there has been a significant decline of special export authorizations and compliances with the investment code, which will be corrected with the implementation of the national export promotion strategy.

The *Agence burkinabè de normalisation, de la métrologie et de la qualité* (ABNORM) was created by Decree 2012-812/PRES/PM/MICA of 8 October 2012, the decree on approval of its special statutes having been adopted by Cabinet on 26 September 2012. The new structure aims at ensuring that Burkina Faso has a clear vision of quality assurance and contributing to

make national actors more competitive, by ensuring the quality of Burkinabe products and their compliance with the requirements of the market.

Finally, actions aimed at establishing one-stop window for mining were pursued and the draft decree is being adopted.

3.2. Support to the private sector

The Burkinabe Government is increasingly developing initiatives for the promotion of the private sector. Regarding improvement of the business climate, Burkina Faso has adopted important texts aimed at simplifying the administrative procedures for business set-up. It is pursuing its efforts through deconcentration of the *Centres de formalités des entreprises* (CEFORE) in the different regions. Ten (10) CEFORE and three (3) *Centres de facilitation des actes de construire* (CEFAC) have been created. These centres have helped to reduce considerably the delays, costs and number of procedures. Two (02) *Guichets uniques du foncier (GUF)* have also been created in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso.

The Annual Government and Private Sector Meeting (RGSP) initiated by the Government have been held on regular basis for the past (11) years. The 12th was held on 20 July 2012 in Bobo-Dioulasso on the theme « Status of the (11) editions of the Annual Government-Private Sector Meeting ». The assessment over the (11) years of the RGSP shows the impact of these meetings on the private sector and makes recommendations. Globally, the Joint Technical Committee (JTC) commends the recommendations, which were aimed at combating fraud, clearing government debts to companies and conducting studies on reduction of electricity costs.

The creation of the *Conseil présidentiel pour l'investissement* (CPI) is in response to Burkina Faso's concern to put in place an investment policy framework that meets international norms and standards. Its third meeting held in May 2012 was aimed at attracting, reassuring and protecting investors and facilitating their establishment and their activities. The Government gives the assurance that it will pursue the improvement of the macro-economic growth environment by putting in place incentive legislative

and regulatory frameworks. To that end, a document has been developed to provide investment policy guidelines within a framework law in order to establish coherent and clear, harmonized, attractive routes-to-market to facilitate the decision to invest. The creation of the Investment Promotion Agency (API) in July 2012 will help in targeting, receiving and assisting investors.

Besides, the government has opted for Public-Private Partnerships (PPP). They are a credible alternative for constructing infrastructure and providing economic services that can boost sustainable growth and consequently the economic and social development of a country. According to UNDP, PPP describes the spectre of possible relationships to ensure delivery of public services in close collaboration.

The PPPs have the advantage of attracting direct foreign investors and, thereby, promoting the creation of new jobs, reducing government indebtedness and ensuring optimal allocation of resources. However, the non-adaptation of the legal, regulatory and fiscal framework, and lack of adequate specialized human resources and monitoring of contract may impede the implementation of PPPs.

In Burkina Faso, PPP projects exist. They include notably the construction of public warehouses for exporters, the railway company SITARAIL, the *Société de transport en commun de Ouagadougou* (SOTRACO).

To diversify the country's economy and promote PPP, the *Projet pôle de croissance de Bagré* (PPCB) also called "*Bagrépôle*" was launched in April 2012. Estimated to cost about sixty-seven (67,000,000,000) billion CFA francs, it is the most important agro-industrial project ever established by Burkina Faso. It is funded with a World Bank grant of one hundred and fifteen million (115,000,000) US dollars.

Information and sensitization workshops on the PPCB were organized in all the regions of the country. The objective was to enable the different actors to know the project better. It should contribute to the increase in economic activity in the Bagré region, with positive impacts and effects on the national

economy through the development of commercial, agro-food processing, increase in the number of jobs created, increase in the value of the production and development of services. More than one thousand five hundred (1500) farmers have already had their plots and some have even started developing their property.

The major challenge remains mobilization of domestic and foreign capital for its implementation, hence the holding of the first investors conference in September 2012 in Ouagadougou. The meeting was the occasion to present to potential investors investment opportunities in *Bagrépôle* and identify their expectations in terms of support for implementation of their economic project. The State intends to grant facilities to investors, by offering them special incentives, namely the adoption of an attractive fiscal and customs system and a one-stop window for accomplishing all administrative procedures required for undertaking economic activities in *Bagrépôle*.

Since the promotion of growth poles is one of the objectives of the SCADD, after Bagre, the Government intends to create in the other regions growth poles in relation with their local resources.

3.3. Mining companies

The mining sector is considered as one of the major pillars of our economy. It has been booming since 2003, and constitutes today an important source of foreign currency for the national budget. As of 31 December 2012, all mining authorizations and permits have earned for the treasury, through taxes and mining royalties a total amount of one hundred and eighty-nine billion five hundred and sixty-five million two hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred and twenty-eight (189,565,296,128) CFA francs, with respective share of 23%, 56% and 21% for revenues from services, taxes and custom duties.

Given the importance of mining in the socio-economic development of the country, the Government decided in April 2008 to initiate the accession of Burkina Faso to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in

order to promote good governance and greater transparency in the management of this strategic sector for our country's economic take off.

The EITI promotes and encourages public discussions on management of public revenue from mining resources through the establishment and operationalization of a multi-actor monitoring system composed of three types of actors, namely the administration, mining companies and civil society organizations.

The involvement of civil society organizations, which are the mouth-piece of the populations in taking decisions aimed at promoting a healthy exploitation of mining resources, enhances the effectiveness of the EITI in the search for social and economic stability, as it enables mining companies to protect their investments.

Indeed, the publication of payments made by mining companies to the State enables the citizens to be informed about the fallouts of the mining industry and international private companies to be assured of the willingness of the Burkinabe Government to promote good governance in its mining sector.

For its sustained efforts in ensuring efficient and transparent management of financial flows between the mining companies and the State throughout 2012, Burkina Faso was raised on 27 February 2013 to the rank of EITI compliance countries by the Board of Directors of this initiative considered as an international standard of good governance in the area of exploitation of natural resources (mines, oil and gas).

Compliance with the EITI is a distinction that confirms the vigour, rigour, perspicacity and transparency with which Burkina Faso manages the exploitation of its mining resources. This means that the country has an efficient approach to periodic publication of the revenue from the mining sector and that the figures are available and accessible to the public, who can appreciate the contribution of the mining sector to the country's development.

It is the result of the combined efforts of the administration, mining companies and the civil society, which worked within the steering and supervisory committee of the EITI in Burkina Faso.

It is also the crowning achievement of an open, sincere and constructive dialogue between these actors which, in understanding and solidarity, totally committed themselves in the fight to make our country a model of transparent management in the mining sector.

The Burkinabe Government has effectively succeeded in ensuring the involvement of CSOs, which represent the grassroots populations and actors of mining companies in addressing issues relating to transparency in the mining sector.

Private actors of the mining sector and those of CSOs got strongly involved in the action for achieving this result (EITI compliance), an indication that Burkina Faso shows transparency and accountability in the management of income from the extractive industry.

3.4. Promoting corporate social responsibility

The Government's mission for the environment sector is to reduce the environmental degradation trends and improve the contribution of the sector to the national economy and welfare of the populations. This vision, which is in line with the ideals of sustainable development, is also in harmony with both the Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (AGSDS) and the National Rural Sector Programme (PNSR) by 2015.

The 4.2 sub-programme of the PNSR: *“Sanitation of the environment and improvement of the quality of life”* is closely linked to the environmental issues and challenges of the AGSDS. It is integrated into Objective 4 of the AGSDS entitled “Addressing cross-cutting priorities in development policies and programmes”, particularly under sub-paragraph II.3.4.3 “Management of the environment and optimal use of natural resources”.

In terms of environmental evaluations, the activities carried out in 2012 concerned consideration of five (5) terms of reference of environmental

impact studies of 64 reports of Environmental Impact Studies (EIS) and environmental audits through eight (8) sessions of the Environmental Assessment Technical Committee (COTEVE); monitoring the implementation of 31 Environmental and social management plans (PGES) and issue of 25 environmental feasibility notices for the Environmental Impact Notices (EIN) and 29 environmental compliance notices (environmental audit).

With regard to radiation protection and nuclear safety, training and information activities were conducted to take into account non-ionising radiation and administrative sanctions. They included notably the training of twenty (20) agents of the Presidential Security Regiment (RSP) on research, identification, and ionising radiation measures, training of competent persons in nuclear safety (PCR) for the industrial and mining sector; adoption of the new Law 032 of 8 June 2012 on nuclear safety, security and guarantees; preparation of an inventory of ionising radiation sources; inspection of 11 facilities hosting ionising sources and inventory of new radiology facilities, lightning conductors and smoke detectors in the city of Ouagadougou.

3.5. Promoting corporate environmental responsibility

Sub-programme 3.1 of the PNSR, entitled “Environmental Governance and Promotion of Sustainable Development” is an important and strategic part of the environmental policy of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The objective is to achieve modes of consumption and production in order to enhance the sustainable productivity of renewable natural resources. The following are the achievements in 2012.

Promotion of environmental governance and sustainable development in Burkina Faso through the development of the national sustainable development policy, with an accompanying law; integration of the environment and sustainable development principles into sector policies, local development plans and programme-budgets; providing policy-makers, partners and citizens with environmental information through periodic publication of the Report on the situation of the environment in Burkina Faso (REEB), and the establishment of an observatory on the environment

and sustainable development; coordination of implementation of agreements and conventions in the environment sector, taking advantage of financing opportunities to develop or assist other partner structures to develop enabling projects; offer actors tools and instruments for decision-making, evaluation (economic studies, sustainable development criteria and indicators, climatic and environmental data); development of the Strategic investment framework on sustainable land management (GDT); development and publication of a document on good GDT practices and distribution of 500 copies of the said document in hard copy and only in French; ratification of the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from their use; development of the National policy on tropical zones and its 2013-2015 plan of action; adoption of the National Strategy for Development of Non-timber Forest Products (PFNL) with an accompanying law.

Concerning Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), several sensitization and information sessions were held, through which more than 120,000 people were reached, including farmers, more than 2,000 women and more than 500 school children.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

4

HIV/AIDS control

Education

Potable water

Access to basic
social services

Health

Electricity

Sanitation

Access to new information and communication
technologies

Access to decent housing

Access to credit and micro-finance, notably for women and the
youth

4.1. HIV/AIDS control

The extension of the national programme on prevention of mother-to-child transmission of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) was pursued during the year 2012. The number of sites that had included Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT/HIV) in their activities was 1,723 health facilities out of a total of 1770 in 2012, representing a coverage rate of 97.3%. One of the innovations was the application of the new protocols as part of the third phase of the 2011-2015 PMTCT programme. In 2012, the rate of testing pregnant women was 71.1% for an annual target of 69%. The HIV-positive rate was 0.78% in pregnant women tested, showing a slight decline compared to the rate for 2011, which was 0.9%.

4.2. Access to basic social services

4.2.1. Education

- **Primary education**

Activities for the year 2012 were carried out in a national context marked by the implementation of the Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (AGSDS).

We should also recall the plan of action of the EpT, aimed, among other things, at “increasing by 50% the rate of education of adults, particularly women by 2015 and ensuring for all adults, equitable access to basic education and permanent education programmes”.

At the sectoral level, five important facts marked the implementation of activities in 2012. They include the adoption, by the Council of Ministers, of the Strategic Basic Education Development Programme (PDSEB 2012-2021), which includes the reform of the educational system and now covers the pre-school, primary, general and technical post-primary and non-formal education, including vocational training; pursuit of the implementation of the National Literacy Education Acceleration Programme (PRONAA 2011-2015) through notably operationalization of the special literacy education campaign; the pursuit of activities as part of the process of transferring pre-school and post-primary education to the MENA; implementation of the Capacity Building Strategic Plan (PSRC) and intensification of the process of transfer of competencies and resources to the local and regional governments in the framework of implementation of the decentralization programme.

Under Strategic Objective 1 of the PDSEB “Improving access to formal and non-formal basic education” the activities carried out concerned increase in the offer and demand in NFE in relation with the national gender policy; promotion of non-formal education of adolescents; literacy education of young people and women; improvement of hygiene, health and nutrition conditions in NFE structures; coverage of training needs in the non-formal education sector; reduction of all kinds of inequalities in NFE; sensitization to ensure large support on the part of the populations for NFE programmes; and offer of total care for people living with disability in the NFE sector.

In that regard, we may note the construction, improvement and rehabilitation of 43 educational infrastructural facilities for NFE, notably Non-formal basic education centres (CEBNF) and Permanent literacy education and training (CPAF); as well as the holding of literacy campaigns during the year 2012.

An initial ordinary campaign held between January and June resulted in the enrolment of **174,626 people**, 69.25% of whom are **women** and a second special campaign from July to December with **77,941** enrolments, of which 67.86% are **women**.

A total of 252,567 people were registered in the literacy education centres, 69% of whom were women.

For the Initial Literacy Education (AI) programme, an estimated **257,192 new learners were registered, including 154,315 women**, representing **98%** of the annual target.

The results by sex show that women are keeping the pace and are as successful as men, despite their multiple daily chores. Indeed, their rate of maintenance is 97% as against 96% for men, the success rate, estimated at about 92%, is the same for both sexes.

Those who registered for the literacy education sessions included local elected officials, soldiers in the barracks, women in the *Maisons de la femme*, workers in their work environments, blind and partially sighted persons using the Braille, adults in rural areas and rural folk in the *Centres permanents d'alphabétisation et de formation* (CPAF), as well as adolescents in the Non-formal basic education centres (CEBNF) and similar structures. A total amount of **CFAF 3,354,676,850** was mobilized by the State for promoting access to Non-formal Basic Education (NFE) in 2012, notably by ensuring the funding of more than 400 male and female literary education operators, which helped in opening more than 20,000 literacy education and training centres. This amount does not take into account the funding capacity building sessions of those declared literate and Specific Technical

Training (STT) of beneficiaries of NFE. In 2012, 42% of those declared literate received STT.

These training courses empower, socially and economically, beneficiaries of NFE declared literate. It should also be noted that the two literacy campaigns, conducted in 2012, resulted in the registration of more than **167,000** literate persons, including **153,767** trained according to the chain formula, of whom **103,595** were women. The chain formula enables the learner to be literate in the national language and initiated in oral French after 400 hours. One of the characteristics of literacy education in urban areas is that it was conducted in many cases with the help of Interactive Digital Tables (IDT). The use of IDTs in the non-formal education sub-sector is the product of the exemplary cooperation between Burkina Faso and the French Republic.

- **Higher education**

At the level of higher education, "student/inhabitant" ratio was 0.00423 during the 2011-2012 academic year for a forecast of 0.00489. In this sub-sector, the improvement resulted, in 2012, in the start of the construction of 7 halls of 2,500 rooms in the Universities of Ouagadougou, Ouaga II, Bobo-Dioulasso and Koudougou, the approval of the agreement for completion of transformation of the Zogona university campus into offices and laboratories and completion of buildings to be used as lecture halls.

Regarding improvement of the quality of higher education, 40 assistant lecturers and 5 researchers were recruited in 2011-2012. The Government also opened university restaurants in Ouahigouya and Fada N'Gourma, and disbursed 5 033,885 million CFA francs for feeding the students and granted scholarships in an amount of 2 876,031 million CFA francs, as well as loans and financial assistance amounting to 4 139,850 million CFA francs and offered transportation at the cost of 188,500 million CFA francs.

4.2.2. Potable water

Generally, access to potable water in Burkina Faso has improved over the years. Hence, in rural areas, the rate of access to potable water increased

from 58.5% in 2011 to 63% in 2012. An additional 735,886 people were provided with potable water in 2012. In urban areas, the rate of access to potable water in 2012 was 84%, representing an increase of 4 points compared to the level of 2011. In 2012, an additional 330,000 people were provided with potable water supply in urban areas.

In terms of potable water supply in rural areas, the Burkinabe State and its partners invested CFAF 30.7 billion in 2012 as against 31.4 in 2011. In urban areas, investment in the sector amounted to CFAF 12.694 billion in 2012.

Table 1: Access to potable water in rural and urban areas

Years	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rate of access to potable water in rural areas (%)	54.9	56.6	58.5	63
Rate of access to potable water in urban areas (%)	72	75	80	84
Number of additional people served in rural areas	259,803	344,738	389 997	735 886
Number of additional people served in urban areas	185,000	230,000	305,000	330,000

Sources: Annual balance sheet reports PN-AEPA

4.2.3. Health

A 2013-2020 human resource for health development plan (PDRHS) was developed following the analysis of the situation of human resources carried out in 2010. The objective of the plan is to contribute to the improvement of the performance of the health system by providing the sector with adequate qualified and motivated human resources. The draft plan was approved by the different actors and adopted by the Council of Ministers on 24 April 2013.

The development of infrastructure was pursued with the start of the construction of the Manga and Ziniaré Regional Hospitals, mobilization of funding for the reconstruction of the Yalgado Ouédraogo Teaching Hospital (CHU-YO) and pursuit of the construction of new basic health infrastructural facilities, standardization of the incomplete infrastructure and equipment of

health facilities. These activities helped in reducing the theoretical average reach from 7.2 km in 2011 to 7.1 km in 2012. Besides, in health products, the new health facilities benefitted from supply of medicines.

In order to reduce lethality due to severe malaria in pregnant women and under-five children, the supply of first aid kits for managing severe malaria cases was pursued in 2012. Hence, 178,242 kits, including 139,500 for under-five children and 38,742 for pregnant women, representing 80% of the set target, were mobilized. Nevertheless, it is important to stress that all cases of severe malaria in under-five children and pregnant women were managed with kits subsidized by the State and the other partners for which the data are not available.

4.2.4. Electricity

To ensure regular electricity supply at less cost in Burkina Faso, the actions undertaken concerned the signing of the final funding agreement for the Bolgatanga (Ghana) – Ouagadougou interconnection project, at an estimated total cost of 56 billion CFA francs, including 36 billion for investments to be made on the Burkinabe territory.

To that were added the following actions: (i) selection of consultants to conduct the additional studies on the Han (Ghana) - Bobo-Dioulasso - Sikasso (Mali) - Bamako (Mali) power inter-connection project, (ii) completion of works to increase the 132 KV Kompienga - Bagre- Tenkodogo – Ouagadougou inter-connection power lines, (iii) pursuit of the construction of the 18 MW Komsilga thermal power station in the *Centre régional de consommation de Ouagadougou*, at a cost of about 18.8 billion CFA francs CFA, (iv) commissioning of the 37.5 MW second phase of the Komsilga power plant at a cost of 30 billion CFA francs, and (v) construction of a 37,5 MW third phase of the Komsilga power plant and a 33KV/90KV sub-station for evacuating power at a cost of about 34 billion CFA francs.

The improvement of electricity supply was pursued through: (i) the selection of a company to increase the capacity of the Bobo power plant by an additional 20 MW, at a cost of about 16 billion CFA francs, (ii) the

establishment of a short list of consultants for conducting feasibility studies of the downstream Bagre hydro-electric power plant, (iii) the recruitment of companies for the construction of the Ouagadougou-Ouahigouya, Kaya-Dori and Kongoussi-Djibo inter-connections, the signing of memorandum of understanding between the countries concerned by the "*Dorsale Nord*" power inter-connection estimated at 59 billion CFA francs, and (v) supporting the booming mining sector, notably the proposed connection of Mana Gold Mines and Banfora Gold Project to the SONABEL network.

With regard to hydrocarbons, the process of updating the feasibility study of the Bolgatanga-Ouagadougou pipeline project effectively started.

4.2.5. Sanitation

In the area of sanitation, according to the national survey on access of households to family sanitation facilities conducted in 2011, the rate of access to family sanitation in 2010 was 3.1% at the national level. In other words, out of 33 households, only one household has access to family sanitation. In terms of environment of residence, the rate was 21% in urban areas as against 0.8% for rural areas.

In 2012, the rate of access to urban sanitation was 27%, representing an increase of 3 points compared to its level of 2011 for additional served population of 180,000 persons. Investments in the area of sanitation amounted to CFAF 3.430 billion.

Concerning sanitation in rural areas, 26,943 family latrines were constructed in 2012 at a total cost of CFAF 3.353 billion. This facilitated access to sanitation for an additional 269,430 people.

Table 2: Rate of access to sanitation in rural and urban areas in %

Year	2010	2011	2012
Rate of access to sanitation in urban areas (%)	21.49	24	27
Rate of access to	0.8		

Year	2010	2011	2012
sanitation in rural areas (%)			

Sources: Annual balance sheet reports PN-AEPA.

4.2.6. Access to new information and communication technologies

The main achievements in 2012, in the area of ICTs, are those implemented by the Digital Economy Department and concerned private actors, notably, mobile telephone companies and internet access providers (IAP).

At the national level, the context of the Telecoms/ICTs was mainly marked by the existence of national telecommunications and ICT market open to competition in all segments; the pursuit of the establishment of the regulatory framework with the development and adoption of the implementation of the different enforcement orders on the regulation of the sector, the regulation of electronic transactions and registration of domain names.

It is also important to mention the pending operationalization of the National ICT Promotion Agency (ANPTIC).

In 2012, licence for third generation mobile telephone system was issued to three mobile telephone operators.

There has been constant increase in telephone penetration in the area of mobile telephone; pursuit of the development and extension of government intranet (RESINA) through the commissioning of Wimax stations in 6 towns and implementation of communication and collaboration services.

We may also note the implementation of structuring projects for the development of Telecom/ICT infrastructure to meet the increasing needs in broadband connectivity at the level of transportation and access (PRICAO BF project, national Backbone project); construction and inauguration of Burkina-Ghana and Burkina-Niger optical fibre inter-connections; pursuit of the computerization of the main processes of the administration; development and start of operationalization of the sector cyber strategies (E-

gov, E-education, E-health and social protection of poor people, E-commerce and E-service for the rural world).

The year 2012 was also marked by the process of migration from analogue television to digital television and the regular holding of National Internet Week (SNI) and the other ICT activities.

In the private sector, the activities consisted in densification and extension of mobile telephone networks and access to internet.

The actions taken in 2012 produced the following results: one hundred and thirty (130) new localities are covered by the Airtel network, fifty-three (53) for Telecel and twenty-six (26) for ONATEL.

In terms of access to internet, during the year 2012, the Regulatory Authority registered three (3) new Internet access providers. As of 31 December 2012, forty-three (43) Internet access providers were declared on the market. In spite of these efforts, access to the Internet is still thwarted with enormous difficulties and the telephone operators hardly comply with their project specifications.

4.2.7. Access to decent housing

Since 2007, the construction of housing units is done under the 10,000 social and economic housing units programme initiated by the Government.

The programme facilitated the development of a regulatory framework for the construction of houses through public-private partnership.

Nearly twenty (20) real estate promoters were authorized, with the creation of the *Banque de l'Habitat du Burkina Faso* (BHBF).

Under the programme, a total of 1,145 housing units were constructed between 2007 and 2011. For the year 2012, 246 houses are under construction.

These achievements are presented in the table below, distributed by locality and by year:

YEARS	LOCALITIES	PROJECT	NUMBER	FUNDING
2007	Ouagadougou	<i>Solidarité</i> (sect. 19)	144	CEGECI
2008	Ouagadougou	<i>Verte</i> (sect. 30)	82	State
	Bobo-Dioulasso	Djiguiya (sect. 18)	82	State
	Fada N’Gourma	Todoma (Sect. 11)	50	State
	Koudougou	Zeguedegin (sect.)	50	State
2009	Ouahigouya	<i>Forces vives</i>	50	State
	Dédougou	sect.	30	State
2010	Ouagadougou	DGC	01	SPM
	Ouagadougou	Kamboince	48	SOGECOM
	Bobo-Dioulasso	Djiguiya / <i>Forces vives</i>	150	CNSS
2011	Ouagadougou	Loumbila	108	SIIW-P
	Ouagadougou	Sector 30	104	SOGECOM
	Ouagadougou	Model houses at Tampouy	07	ECO-BURKINA, EXPERTIS, SIC
	Ouagadougou	<i>Verte</i> (sect. 30)	104	State
	Kaya	Sect.	38	State
	Tenkodogo	Sect.	38	State
	Gaoua	Sect.	26	State
	Ziniaré	Sect.	33	State
	TOTAL			1,145

4.3. Access to credit and micro-finance, notably by the youth and women

Achievements in this sector include notably the adoption of the national micro-finance strategy and its action plan, as well as the creation of a permanent micro-finance secretariat.

In 2012 and in the framework of job creation through the funding of micro-projects, the Informal Sector Support Fund (FASI) financed 1,523 promoters of the informal sector, which helped to create 372 new jobs and consolidate 3,340 other jobs, for a total amount of CFAF 612,007,900.

As for the Employment Promotion Support Fund (FAPE), its contribution to the creation and consolidation of jobs was translated by the financing of micro-projects. Hence, in 2012, the FAPE received an allocation of CFAF 385,000,000 for funding micro-projects. To that end, 52 promoters benefitted from it, representing an equivalent of 156 consolidated jobs. In its mission of granting authorization to promoters, the FAPE pre-financed 6 promoters for an amount of CFAF 20,960,000, which contributed to the consolidation of 30 jobs. The FAPE also financed 13 projects for the youth, distributed in 13 regions out of a total of 32 funding requests.

The action of the *Fonds d'appui aux initiatives des jeunes* (FAIJ) helped in financing 79 young promoters, thereby creating 79 direct jobs. It should be noted that all these employment promotion funds are represented at the regional level by one-stop systems, which unfortunately do not have the capacity to approve the granting of credit. Their role is only limited to the receipt of applications at the regional level. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the capacities of one-stop shops for employment promotion to approve and grant loans.

5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

5

Social ownership of decentralization

Corruption

Gender promotion

Youth employment

Improving employability

Agrarian reform

5.1. Social ownership of decentralization

Efforts towards the social and political ownership of decentralization focused on the formulation of the implementing regulations on decentralization and local development, publication of the General Local and Regional Government Code (CGCT), awareness raising and communication campaigns on decentralization and popularization of relevant good practices.

A review of the CGCT helped consider the institutional and legal framework of decentralization. Thus, Laws 2006-21/AN of 14 November 2006 and 2009-65/AN of 21 December 2009, amending Law 055-2004/AN of 21 December 2004 made a number of clarifications while attempting to address some concerns such as the crises in municipal councils and areas of competencies devolved to the regions.

Regarding the formulation of the implementing regulations of CGCT, two (2) decrees relating to the general statutes of the community of communes and the composition, duties, organization and functioning of the National Decentralization Commission were formulated and passed in February 2012.

Concerning the implementing regulations of Law 027-2006 of 5 December

2006 governing employment and staff of local governments, eleven (11) instruments were passed in February 2012 (see Annex 1).

The CGCT was published in 2012 and five thousand (5000) copies were issued and distributed among local councillors, staff of municipal and regional authorities as well as supervisory officials. The dissemination of the code contributed to enhancing the population's adherence to the decentralization process, seen as an instrument for developing territorial spaces.

Information and awareness-raising intended for the general public aim at social and political ownership of decentralization. In fact, decentralization represents a new vision of the relationships that must exist between the State, citizens and other officials involved in the management of public affairs at local level. This means a change in attitude and behaviour. In view of the specificities of target public, the dissemination channel must take into account gender and social minorities depending on the urban or rural area.

Umbrella structures such as the Association of Municipalities of Burkina Faso (AMBF) and the Association of Regions of Burkina Faso (ARBF) have been contributing to the promotion of citizen participation through the organization of "Commune Days" on a revolving basis.

The dissemination of decentralization good practices helps revitalize citizen participation and improve the effectiveness of the process. To support local development, nine (9) community radio stations were transferred to communes and associations operating in that domain. Furthermore, a prize for good practices called "Town Trophy" (*Trophée de la Ville*) was instituted. Also, a document on the mechanisms enabling the population to question

the executives of local and regional authorities as well as a document on good practices were finalized. These were contained in a self-assessment of the performance of the communes published in three thousand (3000) copies. Thirty-six (36) communes made up of twenty-nine (29) rural communes and seven (7) urban ones were awarded prizes for excellence in local governance good practices.

Lastly, as part of the strengthening of coordination and management, the National Conference on Decentralization (CONAD) was transformed into the Regional Conferences on Decentralization (CORED). CORED constitute consultative frameworks that embrace all the stakeholders of decentralization at regional level. Thus, 13 CORED regional meetings were held from 9 to 23 October 2012, under the chairmanship of the regional governors of the regions, and provided an opportunity for local decentralization stakeholders to exchange views, particularly on the way communities function and the implementation of the decentralization process in general. Furthermore, the meetings helped garner the recommendations of the various stakeholders on the implementation of the decentralization process to be discussed at the National Decentralization Conference.

5.2. Corruption

To combat corruption in 2012, the internal audit structures of State, particularly IGF, ITS, ASCE and the external audit structure, namely the Court of Accounts (CC), carry out audits and investigations into the management of public resources and assets while attending to the effective application of regulatory instruments. In this regard, the Higher Audit Authority of State submitted its general report to the President on November 3 November 2013.

The Government undertook a review of the National Anti-Corruption Policy and its action plan adopted in 2006 and the ASCE embarked on a project to develop a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the implementation of the said policy.

The situation of the country in relation to good governance should improve

thanks to the increasing desire of the authorities to make progress in this area.

On a visit to ASCE, the Prime Minister conveyed the firm willingness of the Government to fight corruption. He reassured the general public of the follow up actions the Government intended to take in relation to the recommendations of the 2011 report as well as those of other control entities of State. Already, eight (8) measures have been taken (Cf. Annex1).

On their part, civil society organizations engaged in this process continued their efforts through awareness-raising, advocacy and denunciation activities.

In order to contribute to anti-corruption efforts and, at the initiative of the anti-corruption network, "BURKINDI", two (2) parliamentary commissions of enquiry were set up, one on public procurement and the other on subventions in the health sector. After investigating abnormal practices, the commissions made recommendations to the National Assembly for greater transparency in the award and execution of government contracts. These include the following:

- Pass a public procurement law to replace the current decree, while strengthening other arrangements;
- Give special treatment to the staff of the General Directorate of Public Procurement and Financial Commitments (DGCMEF) by granting them a specific allowance as is the case for the staff of the WAEMU Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (ARMP) in all WAEMU member countries;
- Entrust to the General Inspectorate of Finance, the mission of monitoring the implementation of public procurement recommendations.

With regard to the fight against fraud, the General Directorate of Customs strengthened the mechanism for monitoring exemptions with regular verification of the final destination of exempted goods. This mechanism was bolstered with scanners at the dry ports of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso.

National conferences on corruption were held in December 2012. They helped carry out a diagnosis of corruption in Burkina Faso. The recommendations made were based, inter alia, on the firm application of instruments and sanctions against offenders.

In the area of public procurement, following the recommendations of the 2008 and 2009 public procurement audits, and those made at the first public procurement officials' forum, held in October 2011, innovations were made in 2012. They concern the raising of the threshold of requests for quotations by refining of the notion of the lowest evaluated bid, relaxing of procedures governing requests for bids examination based on the direct-contracting procedure and better support for local governments. Thus, the level of open competitive bidding was 89.70% for a set target of 85%; that of limited competition was 4.25% as against a target of less than 10%. However, the proportion of contracts signed based on direct contracting was 6.05% compared to a target of less than 5%.

5.3. Gender promotion

The reduction or elimination of gender inequalities constitutes a key condition for reducing poverty and sustainable human development. It is against this background that the Government undertook to formulate, with the support of its technical and financial partners, a National Gender Policy

(PNG), adopted in July 2009 and operationalized through a Three-Year Operational Action Plan (PAO) 2011-2013, adopted in December 2010 under the institutional leadership of the Ministry of Women's Promotion and Gender.

According to PNG: « *gender must be analysed in terms of disparities and inequalities between men and women by examining the various social categories for the purpose of greater social justice and equitable development*».

In the same vein, the Government developed strategies for the promotion of greater social justice. This specifically entails the constitutionalization of gender, application of a quota system in legislative and municipal elections and the law on land and agrarian reforms and, lastly, the holding of a biennial national forum of women since 2008.

The national forum of women held in Ouagadougou in September 2012 reaffirmed the need to build the capacity of women through training, promotion of female entrepreneurship, employment creation and facilitation of access to technologies. To address these challenges, the need to combine the efforts of Government and those of its partners to mobilize CFAF 25 billion by 2013 was affirmed.

However, major challenges remain as the Minister of Women and Gender indicated as follows: «*We must now take concrete action and know which sector we must focus on, attend to the economic empowerment of women and their access to credit and public services, support them technologically, and endeavour to train those who were elected to enable them defend the rights of women and qualitatively represent them*».

Indeed, Law 010-2009/AN/ of April 16 2009 setting quotas was tested at the combined elections of 2 December 2012 but it did not yield the expected results. This law, which should contribute to increasing the number of women elected to decision-making bodies through elections, did not receive the necessary technical, financial and material support.

In the course of 2012 the ministry formulated the sectoral gender policy for ministries and a manual on gender mainstreaming in development policies, programmes and projects.

5.4. Youth employment

As part of the fight against unemployment, in 2012 the Government put in place a programme titled “Special Employment Creation Programme for Youth and Women (PSCE/JF)”. The programme aims to foster access by young graduates to employment, facilitate access by young school dropouts and out-of-school youths to employment, build the productive capacity of rural youths and enhance access by women to production and processing technologies. For the year 2012, the direct beneficiaries of the implementation of the PSCE/JF activities totalled **52,559 youths and women**. Jobs created by the programme are estimated at **55,537** including **26,545 direct jobs and 28,992 indirect jobs**. In terms of youth occupation, the programme helped create 18,362 job positions. The number of beneficiaries of training stands at **7,209 youths and women**.

The main challenge noted in the PSCE/JF implementation relates to the delay in the release of funds. For the next editions, it is advisable that the Ministry of Economy and Finance releases the funds on a timely-basis.

Furthermore, 1,187 **youths** benefited from the implementation of the Driving License Operation in 2012. This helped build competencies and skills to facilitate the employment of the youth by private enterprises, household, public administration or in self-employment. However, it would be worthwhile allocating greater resources for the deconcentration of the operation to enable the broad participation by potential beneficiaries. It would therefore be advisable to deconcentrate the operation at the provincial level. The implementation of the programme in support of the socio-professional integration of young graduates helped train and find employment for 1463 **young graduates undergoing internship**. This action, implemented by the National Employment Agency (ANPE), helped enhance the employability of tertiary education graduates through internship, training in job search techniques and entrepreneurship. Furthermore, in 2012, ANPE supplied 28 installation kits to trained youths.

As part of the development of technical and vocational skills, **420 youths**

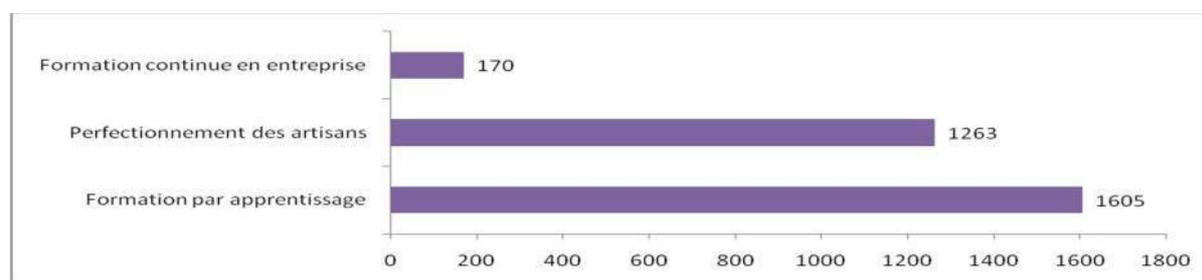
were trained at the Ziniaré Model Vocational Training Centre (CFPR-Z) over the 2011-2012 period.

At the Ouagadougou Evaluation and Vocational Training Centre (CEFPO), **108 learners have been undergoing training** since it was established in 2010. They will constitute the first group of students to graduate in June 2013 with a professional diploma in civil engineering, electricity, auto mechanics, metalwork and office automation equipment maintenance.

With regard to the funding of vocational training, the Vocational Training and Apprenticeship Support Fund (FAFPA) satisfied 180 funding applications. The total cost of the grants amounted to **CFAF 316,702,179** for 3038 beneficiaries made up 954 men and the rest representing 68.59 % of women.

Chart: Distribution of FAFPA beneficiaries by type of training in

2012



Source: ONEF (2012), Annual Report on Employment

In the area of certification, the permanent secretariat of the National Certification Commission (SP/CNC) was able to organize the 2012 session of the Professional Qualification Certificate (CQP) examination. This **saw the registration of 2,683 applications** and the **effective presence of 2,354 candidates** in ten (10) trades in the eight (8) main towns selected to serve as examination centres. The examination resulted in the passing of **1,817 candidates representing a 77.18% success rate.**

5.6. Agrarian reform

In the area of security of land tenure, measures aimed at enforcing Law 034-2009/AN of 16 June 2009 on the rural land system were pursued through:

(i) the holding of 68 workshops out of the projected 98 for setting up land tenure security structures, (ii) conducting of 68 information/awareness sessions out of the projected 178, for the benefit of 3407 stakeholders on the National Rural Land Security Policy (PNSFMR) and Law 034, including its implementing instruments. The following activities were also conducted: (i) broadcasting of a TV programme on the policy and the land act, (ii) training of 6911 stakeholders in the use of land tenure security tools out of the projected 6,460 stakeholders, (iii) holding of 72 workshops on the dissemination of terms of reference for the benefit of 3191 producers, (iv) deconcentration of the National Committee for Rural Land Securitization (CONA/SFR) in the Boucle du Mouhoun region, (v) putting in place 10 rural land services, 551 village land commissions, 419 village land reconciliation commissions and (vi) the issuance of four implementing orders on rural land including the one on "levying of the tax for the issuance of rural land possession certificate".

CONCLUSION

From the analysis of the results in the report, it is clear that considerable efforts were made in the area of governance in Burkina Faso. But major challenges to development indicate that further efforts must still be made. Thus, in the areas of democratic and political governance, the consolidation of rule of law and entrenchment of democratic culture must be deepened. This requires the stability of republican institutions through effective separation of powers and strengthening of the balance of powers.

In the face of the growing lack of public spiritedness, the broad-based consultations held resulted in the proposal of areas of consideration that should lead to medium and long-term solutions.

On the economic front, relinquishing of the Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework (PRSF) in favour of the Accelerated Sustainable Development Strategy (ASDS) is producing encouraging signs.

Despite these glimmers of hope, the search for double digit growth targeted by the ASDS requires an improvement in the mobilization and management of public resources through a permanent and rigorous control, particularly, better public procurement management. The fight against corruption must therefore be pursued and intensified through the various institutions in responsible for addressing the issue.

In the area of economic governance, the measures aimed at increasing the influence of populations in formulating, implementing and assessing public policies. Furthermore, it would be worth pursuing the equitable distribution of the fruits of growth through basic social services. Regarding corporate governance, progress was effectively made in improving the business climate. However, the improvement of the judicial system must be pursued for even more convincing results.

Lastly, the human and material resources of the APRM Permanent Secretariat must be strengthened to enable it accomplish its mission effectively.

ANNEX: NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
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SECTION I: DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVE 1: PREVENTING AND REDUCING CONFLICTS WITHIN AND BETWEEN STATES

<p>Early warning programme: conflict prevention</p>	<p>As part of the implementation of preventive measures and to enable a review of conflict situations, the ministry undertook actions that helped update the latter. Outreach activities on the prevention of insecurity and inter-communal crises were organized through community-based policing.</p>	<p>Establish the situation of latent or active conflicts and organize awareness activities on the prevention of inter-communal crises</p>	<p>2012-2014</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Processing of data gathered to determine the relevant causes and stakeholders in order to identify possible solutions. - Regular updating of database on conflicts -Training of heads of local administrative units in conflict prevention and management techniques; -Organization of field trips to support administrative authorities in managing conflicts 	<p>MATS</p>	<p>MATS</p>		
<p>Activity by APRM Objective</p>	<p>Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA</p>	<p>Required Actions as Specified in NPoA</p>	<p>Schedule</p>	<p>Indicative Actions</p>	<p>Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)</p>	<p>Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency</p>	<p>Main Stakeholders</p>	<p>Remarks/ Observations</p>	<p>Activities for Subsequent Phase</p>

<p>Early warning programme: conflict prevention</p>	<p>To create an atmosphere of peace and cohesion between peoples, the ministry embarked on actions aimed at encouraging and operationalizing twinning and cooperation between border localities through meetings organized between them. To this end, it participated in national and subregional meetings on border and cross-border cooperation.</p>	<p>Prevent and manage cross-border conflicts</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>		<p>-The creation of a national borders commission that specifically deals with border issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation of a national policy on borders; -Undertake discussions to reaffirm the borders with Ghana and Togo; -Undertake consultations on the demarcation of the border with Côte d'Ivoire; --Undertake consultations on the demarcation of the border with Niger - Definitive settlement of border disputes with Niger; -Organization of outreach operations at the borders. 	<p>MATS</p>	<p>MATS</p>		
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Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Early warning programme: conflict prevention	To create an atmosphere of peace and social cohesion, the ministry embarked on actions aimed at encouraging and operationalizing twinning and cooperation between border localities through meetings organized between them. To this end, it participated in national and subregional meetings on border and cross-border cooperation.	Prevent and manage cross-border conflicts	2013-2014		<p>-Celebration of the African Borders Day in line with the border agenda adopted by African Heads of State on 7 June 2007. This agenda mainly aims to definitively mark the refusal of Heads of State to live in a balkanized Africa due to arbitrarily established borders.</p> <p>-Formulation of a cross-border cooperation master agreement with Mali aimed at creating a climate of peace and security between the two States.</p>	MATS	MATS		
	As part of the promotion of social peace, consultations were conducted for the organization of a workshop on the promotion of inter-religious dialogue	Promote dialogue	2013-2014		Organizing a workshop on the promotion of inter-religious dialogue	MATS	MATS		

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Early warning programme: conflict prevention	As part of capacity building efforts to address issues related to maintaining social peace, two (2) initial training modules on community-based policing were developed for the training centres of the gendarmerie and national polices.	Introduce training modules on social peace into the defence and security forces' curricula	2012-2014		-Taking steps to introduce its training modules in the defence and security forces' curricula; -Training of the police in shooting, driving and concepts related to peace keeping operations (OMP)	MATS	MATS		
	A bill has been drafted and submitted for adoption	Hold mediation commission meetings after the passing of the law on freedom of association	2013		Have the law passed	MATS	MATS		
Adopt and implement the opposition statutes	Law 009-2009/N of 14 April 2009 establishing the opposition statutes has been passed. Based on this law, the National Assembly passes a resolution instituting the Leader of Opposition of Burkina Faso.	Submit the opposition statutes to the National Assembly for approval	2013-2014		A bill is being drafted	MATS	MATS		
Widen union liberties	Not achieved	Organize courses on the right of association for SG, DG, DC, and DRs of ministries							
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase

Capacities are built		Organize joint training for local councillors and district-level administrators on their contribution to local development	2009/2011	Training report	Two (2) training sessions were organized for local councillors in the Upper Basins and Central regions on economic management tools	MATD-MEF			Extend the training to include local councillors from other regions of the country
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase

OBJECTIVE 2: CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY, PARTICULARLY PERIODIC COMPETENCY AND OPPORTUNITIES OF CHOICE, RULE OF LAW, CITIZEN RIGHTS AND SUPREMACY OF CONSTITUTION

<p>Rule of law strengthening programme</p>	<p>In addition to the law on internal security passed in 2003, the security sector has been backed by an internal security strategy adopted by Decree 2010-335/PRES/PM/SECU of 17 June 2010. This sector was also re-organized following the splitting of the Ministry of Regional Planning and Decentralization into the Ministry of Regional Planning and Security and the Ministry of Regional Planning and Decentralization.</p>	<p>Strengthen the governance of the defence and security sector</p>	<p>2012-2016</p>		<p>Implementation of the national internal security strategy with the creation of a new intervention unit called "National Police Multi-purpose Intervention Unit"</p> <p>Creation and installation of two (2) CRS camps in the Sahel and Cascades regions and two (2) SRPJs in the West-Central and Boucle du Mouhon regions</p> <p>-Putting in place a tetra and video-surveillance systems in the cites of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of a workshop for urban commanders of public security posts in management and communication techniques. 	<p>MATS</p>	<p>MATS</p>		
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Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Rule of law strengthening programme	Creation and installation of CRS in the North, East-Central and West-Central regions; the collection of data for a census in crime-prone areas; establishment of a national crisis management centre, provision of security forces with adequate vehicular, intelligence, protection and intervention resources with the procurement of law and order and anti-organized crime equipment	Strengthen the governance of the defence and security sector	2012-2016		Continued data collection to identify crime-prone areas; -setting up of a joint police-gendarmerie-justice file (in progress); -special recruitment of 2400 police assistant trainees; Special recruitment of police cadets; Work towards the passing of Decree 2005-245/PRES/PM/SECU/MATD/ML/MFB/MPD H on the establishment, composition, powers and functioning of local security committees; -Organize an information and awareness seminar on community-based policing for the country's media	MATS	MATS		

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Redefine the modalities for public and private financing of political parties and election campaigns, set a ceiling on and rigorously control expenditures	Overhaul of the political parties and groups' file	Review the modalities for financing political parties and election campaigns	2012		Review of the political parties charter and the law on the financing of political parties				
Reform the electoral code in order to improve the people's representation system including women and the youth, acceptance of independent candidates and political parties as well as the participation of Burkina Faso nationals living abroad in elections	-As part of the preparation of the 2012 elections in the country, the Government undertook several actions aimed at: - updating the political parties file in accordance with the political parties charter	Revise the electoral code	2012-2014		Propose draft bills on the restructuring of the electoral administration in conjunction with the CENI and political stakeholders	MATS	MATS		

Activity by APMR Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
<p>Reform the electoral code in order to improve the people's representation system including women and the youth, acceptance of independent candidates and political parties as well as the participation of Burkina Faso nationals living abroad in elections</p>	<p>-A review and passing of a number of legislative instruments, particularly the constitution and electoral code that helped establish consistency between the instruments on the ongoing political reform and the current legislation;</p> <p>-Passing of a decree on the creation of a biometric electoral register</p>	<p>Revise the electoral code</p>	<p>2012-2014</p>		<p>Propose draft bills on the restructuring of the electoral administration in conjunction with the CENI and political parties</p>	<p>MATS</p>	<p>MATS</p>		

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
<p>Reform the electoral code in order to improve the people's representation system including women and the youth, acceptance of independent candidates and political parties as well as the participation of Burkina Faso nationals living abroad in elections</p>	<p>Passing of the decree on the start of election campaigns for the 2012 combined legislative and municipal elections;</p> <p>-Passing of a decree inviting the political class to participate in the 2012 combined legislative and municipal elections;</p> <p>Updating of the village file by department and province as well as the list of political parties and groups legally recognized for CENI membership. This enabled CENI to organize the elections</p>	<p>Revise the electoral code</p>	<p>2012-2014</p>		<p>Propose draft bills on the restructuring of the electoral administration in conjunction with the CENI and political parties</p>	<p>MATS</p>	<p>MATS</p>		

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
OBJECTIVE 3: PROMOTING ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS AND CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS ENSHRINED IN AFRICAN AND INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS									
Project to build the capacities of HR promotion and protection structures in BF	Human rights promotion and protection structures	Revitalize the CNDH; Build the capacities of Human Rights (HR) Civil Society Organizations (CSO)	2009-2011	The reports of the CNDH and HR and CSOs decisive		MPDH CNDH SP/MAEP CST	CSO MPDH MBDHP		PARECAP EU Project UNDP Project MPDH CSO
	The media is more professional	Formulate a code of ethics for journalists		Existence of a code		MJ SP/MAEP CSO CST	Ministry of Communication; Journalists Ass. CSC Ministry of Labour		Media collective agreement
	Mastery by the judiciary of human rights legal instruments	Pursue continuing the education of the judiciary in human rights		Number of training courses		SP/APRM Ministry of Human Rights CSOs CST	MJ		PANRJ
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase

Introduce HR education in the formal system	The formal system adopts HRs	Organize a consultative workshop with ministries in charge of education	2008-2011	Workshop report		SP/MAEP CSO MERSS, MEBA, TFP, CST	MERSS, MEBA, CSO, TFP		
		Prepare a draft decree on the introduction of HRs in education		The report before Council of Ministers					
		Conduct 2 studies for the development of training modules and teaching aids		Study documents					
		Conduct 2 workshops to validate training modules and teaching aids		Workshop reports					
		Organize 13 training sessions for teacher trainers on HRs modules		Training session reports					
		Organize 450 training sessions on HRs for teachers		Training session reports					
		Organize an official handing over ceremony for teaching modules on aids		Holding of ceremony					

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase	
Provide continuing education for facilitators	Teachers are better equipped for HRs	Organize 450 training session annually	2009-2011	Training session reports		SP/MAEP CSO, TFP, CST	TFP, CSO			
Introduce human rights education in permanent functional literacy centres (CPAF) and informal basic education (CEBNF)	Human rights are introduced in the curricula of CPAF and CEBNF	Conduct 2 studies for the development of modules on training and teaching aids		Study documents des						
		Organize 2 workshops to validate the teaching modules and aids		Workshop reports						
		Translate modules and teaching aids (Moore, Dioula and Fulfude)		The number of publications translated						
		Reproduce teaching aids		The number of media reproduced						
		Organize 2 teacher training sessions on human rights for facilitators		Training session reports						
		Organize 90 teacher training sessions on human rights for facilitators		Training session reports						
		Organize an official handing over ceremony for teaching modules on aids		Holding of ceremony						

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Provide continuing education for facilitators	The facilitators are better equipped for HRs	Organize 90 training sessions for the facilitators	2009	Training session reports		SP/MAEP CSO, TFP, CST	MPDH, MESSRS MEBA, TFP, CSO, Governorate		
Train one socio-professional group in HR annually	Socio-professional groups are better equipped for HRs	Conduct a study for the development of training modules and teaching aids annually	2008-2011	Study document		SP/MAEP CSO, TFP, CST	MPDH, MESSRS MEBA, TFP, CSO, Governorate		
		Organize a validating workshop for teaching modules and teaching aids		Workshop report					
		Reproduce 100 teaching aids annually		Number of teaching aids reproduced					
		Organize 3 training sessions for teacher trainers on human rights		Training session reports					
		Organize 3 training sessions for introducing human rights modules to teachers		Number of training sessions					
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase

Provide continuing education for some socio-professional groups in HR practice by organizing short-term training session	Facilitator better equipped for HRs	Organize three training seminars for specific groups (judges, lawyers, prison warders)	2008-2011	Number of training seminars organized		SP/MAEP, CSO, TFP, CST	MEBA, MERSS, TFP, CSO, Governorate		
		Organize two lectures for parliamentarians		Number of lectures organized					
		Organize a seminar for local councillors		Number of lectures organized					
Provide education in human rights for civil society	CSOs better equipped for HRs	Organize training modules and teaching aids on basic training in HRs	2008-2010	The number of training modules and teaching aids		SP/MAEP, CSO, TFP, CST	MEBA, MERSS, TFP, CSO, Governorate		
		Organize a training session for 50 trainers		Training session report					
		Train target groups		Training report					
		Develop teaching modules and aids for specific rights		Number of teaching modules and aids					
		Organize a training session for 50 trainers on specific rights	Training session report						
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase

Provide education in human rights for civil society	CSOs better equipped for HRs	Organize a workshop on the challenges and prospects for legislative reform in Burkina Faso		Workshop report		SP/MAEP, CSO, TFP, CST	MEBA, MERSS TFP, CSO		
		Organize an annual seminar on current issues		Seminar report					
		Organize a training session in Ouagadougou on child rights for the 126 members of the children's parliament		Training session report					
		on listening for child rights defence associations		Seminar report					
		Publish the findings of the seminars		Seminar findings publication report					
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Sensitize the population about human rights issues	The public adopts human rights issues and Burkina Faso reaffirms its attachment to HRs promotion	Put in place a sensitization committee	2008-2010	Committee activity report		SP/MAEP, MJ, TFP, CSO, CST	MCAC, The communities, Governorates		
		Organize consultative meetings with members of the organizing committee		Number of consultative meetings					
		Organize an annual country cross race in the regions		Number of cross-country races					

		Organize an annual contest on human rights in 80 secondary schools and colleges		Number of contests					
		Organize an annual radio contest on human rights on 20 radio stations		Number of contests					
		Organize an annual contest on public spiritedness and hygiene in primary schools in 45 provinces		Number of contest					
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Sensitize the population about human rights issues	The people adopt human rights issues and Burkina Faso reaffirms its attachment to HRs promotion	Organize an annual National human rights forum	2008-2010	National Forum report		SP/MAEP, MJ, TFP, CSO, CST	MCAC, The population Governorate		
		Organize an official ceremony to commemorate the DUDDH 60 th anniversary		DUDDH 60 th anniversary commemoration report					

		Organize the award ceremony for promoters of human rights		Number of people decorated					
	The people own HRs	Organize four human rights days in the provinces annually	2008-2010	Number of days organized		SP/MAEP, MJ, TFP, CSO, CST	MCAC, The population Governorate		
		Organize an Annual Consultative Day with the CSOs, in vocational training schools, CPAFs, CBNEF and CIDDH		Number of consultative days					
		Organize two annual outings for the minister in the provinces annually		Number of annual outings					
		Organize three film projection sessions followed by debates annually		Number of film sessions followed by debates					
		Organize 12 lectures annually in schools		Number of lectures in schools					
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Sensitize the population about human rights issues	The people are sensitized on human rights issues	Organize four public lectures annually on specific human rights issues		Number of public lectures		SP/MAEP, MCAC, OST, MJ, CST	MCAC, CSO, MJ		
		Organize a radio contest on human rights at the SNC		Number of contests					
		Organize two annual mobile cinema tours annually		Number of tours					
		Organize two annual drama tours annually		Number of tours					

		Organize 26 outings for the popularization of legal instruments on human rights in the regions		Number of outings					
Inform the citizens through the production and popularization of documents on human rights	Documents on human rights are accessible	Formulate and reproduce flyers and handbooks on human rights	2008-2010	Number of flyers and handbooks	SP/MAEP, MCAC, CSO, MJ, CST	MCAC, CSO MJ, Governorate			
		Organize four exhibitions on human rights documents		Number of exhibitions					
		Acquire and/or reproduce instruments on human rights for Ministry's documentation department, the 20 CLAC and CIDDH		Number of instruments reproduced and/or acquired					
		Inaugurate six CIDDH		Number of centres inaugurated					
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Inform the citizens through the production and popularization of documents rights	Documents on human rights are accessible	Develop a citizen handbook		Existence of the handbook	SP/MAEP, MCTC, CSO, MJ, CST	MCTC, CSO, MJ			
		Produce 5000 copies of the citizen handbook		Number of copies produced					
		Organize a validation workshop		Workshop report					
		Prepare a draft report at Council of Ministers		Report at Council of Ministers					
		Formulate a policy and action plan on citizenry promotion		Existence of the policy and action plan					
		Organize a policy validation workshop		Workshop report					

		Prepare a draft report at Council of Ministers		Report at Council of Ministers					
		Submit draft policy and action plan for citizenry promotion at Council of ministers		Report at Council of Ministers					
		Develop a databank on human rights stakeholders		Existence of a databank on human rights					
		Update the databank every six months		Update report					
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Revitalize the Inter-ministerial Human Rights and International Human Rights Committee	The CIMDH is operational	Organize two training seminars for MPDH staff and other member ministries of CIMDH on techniques for formulating reports to be submitted to international bodies	2008-2010	Training session reports		SP/MAEP, CSO, PF, CST	Le CIMDH, TFP, CSO		
		Prepare and submit to the MPDH a draft order on the organization and functioning of the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Inter-ministerial Human Rights Commission		Existence of a draft order					
		Prepare the draft report on the International Pact on economic, social and cultural rights (PIDESC)		Existence of a draft report					
		Organize the CIMDH sessions		Session reports					

		Finalize the draft reports adopted by the CIMDH		Existence of reports					
	The population and defence forces are sensitized about human rights	Pursue the sensitization campaigns for the public and defence and security forces	2008-2010	Number of campaigns		MJ, SP/MAEP CST	Ministry of Human Rights		
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
OBJECTIVE 4: MAINTAINING THE SEPARATION OF POWERS, PARTICULARLY PROTECTION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY AND AN EFFECTIVE LEGISLATURE									

Revitalizing rights shop	greater access to "justice"	Bring "justice" closer to the people	2009-2011	<p>Access to legal aid offices</p> <p>Rate of attendance to legal aid offices</p> <p>Number of assistance cases and requests known and investigated</p>		SP/MAEP, MBDHP CST	CSO, Citizens, MPDH, MJ		
Adhere to principle of independent parliament	Parliament consolidates its independence	Build the capacity of parliament		<p>Number of oral and written questions</p> <p>Number of reports produced by parliamentary commission of enquiry</p>		CSO SP/MAEP TFPs CST	National Assembly		

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
OBJECTIVE 5: ENSURE THAT PUBLIC OFFICE HOLDERS AND PUBLIC SERVANTS ARE RESPONSIBLE AND EFFECTIVE									
Building the capacities of district administrative heads for local government supervisory work	The guide on close supervision of local and regional authorities has been updated	Update and adopt the instruments for the exercise of close supervision of local and regional authorities	2012		Training of district administrative heads in the exercise of close supervision of local and regional authorities	MATS	MATS		
OBJECTIVE 6 : FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN POLITICS									
Strengthen the legislative provision on the financing of political parties and electoral expenditure	In order to address the political concerns of politicians, the minister prepared a draft bill amending the law on the financing of parties and political groups.	Pass law establishing transparency in the financing of parties and electoral expenditure ceilings	2013-2014		Review and introduction of the draft bill into the system for adoption	MATS	MATS		
OBJECTIVE 7: WOMEN'S RIGHTS PROMOTION AND PROTECTION									

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
	Undertake a diagnostic assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the national legislation related to gender equality promotion and equality	Undertake a diagnostic assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the national legislation related to gender equality promotion and equality	2012	Existence of a better legal framework for gender equality	The study on the strengthening of legal instruments related to the abuse of women and girls not addressed in the penal code was conducted and validated.	MPFG	Parliament CSO	Revision of the section of the penal code on Persons and Family Code by addressing issues related to discriminatory provisions	Revise the section of the penal code on Persons and Family Code by addressing discriminatory provisions
	Revise and establish consistency between the discriminatory provisions of the Persons and Family Code with other legal instruments adopted by Burkina Faso	Revise and establish consistency between the discriminatory provisions of the Persons and Family Code with other legal instruments adopted by Burkina Faso)	2012	Existence of a better legal framework for gender equality	The study on the revision of the discriminatory provisions of the Persons and Family Code was conducted and validated	MPFG	Parliament CSO	Revision of the Persons and Family Code in the penal code by addressing issues related to discriminatory provisions	Revise the Persons and Family Code in the penal code by addressing discriminatory provisions
	Organize a consultative workshop between the Ministry of Women's Promotion, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Human Rights to address the issue of the abuse of women and girls not considered in the penal code	Organize a consultative workshop between the Ministry of Women's Promotion, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Human Rights to address the issue of the abuse of women and girls not covered in the penal code	2012		Organization of a tripartite workshop to address abuse of women and girls not covered in the penal code was organized in October.	MPFG	Other relevant ministries	Putting in place synergy of action for the protection and promotion of women's rights	Strengthen inter-ministerial collaboration

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
	Train 30 MPEG staff in listening and advisory techniques	Train 30 MPEG staff in listening and advisory techniques	2012	Activity report Number of persons benefiting from anti-violence actions	Training of 30 MPEG staff in listening and advisory techniques	MPFG		Retrain trained MPFG staff	Build the capacity of other staff
	Train 500 para-jurists on the protection of women and men who are victims of domestic violence in 13 regions	Train 500 para-jurists on the protection of women and men who are victims of domestic violence in 13 regions	2012	Activity report Number of persons benefiting from anti-violence actions	Training of 500 para-jurists on the protection of women and men who are victims of domestic violence in 13 regions	MPFG	Leaders Traditional and religious leaders CSOs Human rights	Increase the number of para-jurists to be trained	Retrain para-jurists
	Organize a communication campaign (4 TV and radio broadcasts) against undesired pregnancy in schools	Organize a communication campaign (4 TV and radio broadcasts) against undesired pregnancy in schools	2012	Activity report Number of programmes prepared and broadcast Number of persons reached	The communication campaign (4 TV and radio broadcasts) against undesired pregnancy in schools was organized and broadcast	MPFG	CSO Other partners	Organize a debate on the issue by involving all the stakeholders	Re-broadcast the programmes
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase

	Organize and celebrate the international day for the elimination of violence against women, 25 November	Organize and celebrate the international day for the elimination of violence against women, 25 November	2012	Existence of activity report	The international day for the elimination of violence against women, 25 November, was organized and celebrated	MPFG	CSO TFP	Involve all stakeholders (CSOs, opinion leaders, etc)	Conduct a review of the state of violence against women in Burkina Faso
	Support the drafting of a specific law on violence against women and girls	Support the drafting of a specific law on violence against women and girls	2012	Existence of a specific law on violence against women	A specific law on violence against women and girls is drafted	Parliament	MPFG CSO	Disruption of process Change in COTEVAL membership	Urge parliament to pass the law
	Organize consultative meetings with traditional and religious leaders on the need for marriages in the registry office	Organize consultative meetings with traditional and religious leaders on the need for marriages in the registry office	2012	Activity report Number of persons reached	3 consultative meetings were held with traditional and religious leaders in the regional capitals: Kaya (North-Central), Dori (Sahel) and Fada (East)	MPFG	CSOs Other partners	Strengthen awareness-raising for a behavioural change	Strengthen social dialogue Formulate a social dialogue on violence against women and girls
	Produce 1000 copies of the Maputo protocol	Produce 1000 copies of the Maputo protocol	2012	Ind. 1000 copies of the Solemn Declaration are produced and distributed	1000 copies of the Solemn Declaration are produced and popularized	MPFG	CSOs	Reproduce in other languages	Revise the number of copies Increase the number of copies
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase

	Monitor the implementation of the CEDEF committee's recommendations in the country	Monitor the implementation of the CEDEF committee's recommendations in the country	2012	Existence of monitoring reports	The implementation of the CEDEF committee's recommendations in the country is monitored. A workshop for collecting data on the CEDEF implementation was organized in April 2012 as well as the validation of the data on the CEDEF implementation	MPFG	CSOs Other partners	Inadequate financial resources	Increase budgetary allocations Support the holding of CNSEF sessions (national commission on the monitoring of Burkina Faso's commitment to women)
	Organize the annual session of the National Commission for Monitoring Implementation of Burkina Faso's commitments to women (CNSEF)	Organize the annual session of the National Commission for Monitoring Implementation of Burkina Faso's commitments to women (CNSEF)	2012	Narrative report In financial report	The annual session of the National Commission for Monitoring Implementation of Burkina Faso's commitments to women (CNSEF) is held	MPFG	CSOs TFPs	Absence of financial resources	Strengthen the system of monitoring Burkina Faso's commitment to women Effectively hold CNSEF sessions
	Conduct a study on the form and type of relationship or marriage based on the 3 main religious groups	Conduct a study on the form and type of relationship or marriage based on the 3 main religious groups	2012	Existence of a study	The study on the form and type of relationship or marriage based on the 3 main religious groups was conducted	MPFG	CSOs TFPs Opinion leaders	Absence of financial resources	Popularize the study Formulate a sensitization programme
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase

	Provide care and support (medical and psychological)to 50 women rape victims	Provide care and support (medical and psychological)to 50 women rape victims	2012	Provide care and support (medical and psychological)to 50 women rape victims	Provide care and support (medical and psychological)to 50 women rape victims	MPFG	CSOs Ministry of Health	Failure by victims to report rape cases	Strengthen awareness effort
	Reproduce and popularize the Heads of State Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa	Reproduce and popularize the Heads of State Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa	2012	1000 copies of the Heads of State Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa reproduced and distributed	1000 copies of the Heads of State Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa reproduced and distributed	MPFG	CSO	CSOs	Reproduce in other local languages Inadequate financial resources
	Organize an outreach campaign on the National Gender Policy (NGP) in 45 provinces of Burkina Faso	Organize an outreach campaign on the National Gender Policy (NGP) in 45 provinces of Burkina Faso	2012	Activity report Number of persons reached	The outreach campaign on the National Gender Policy (NGP) in 45 provinces of Burkina Faso was organized	MPFG	CSOs	Inadequate financial resources	Strengthen the outreach effort
	Train at least 300 members of gender units in mainstreaming and institutionalization of gender in ministries and institutions	Train at least 300 members of gender units in mainstreaming and institutionalization of gender in ministries and institutions	2012	Activity report Number of persons reached	At least 300 members of gender units trained in mainstreaming and institutionalization of gender in ministries and institutions	MPFG	Other partners	Inadequate financial resources	Train other members of gender units
	Train 500 executives in budget monitoring-control by gender	Train 500 executives in budget monitoring-control by gender	2012	Number of persons reached Activity report	500 executives trained in budget monitoring-control by gender	MPFG	Other partners	Inadequate financial resources	Train other executives

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
	Collect benchmark disaggregated data on equalities in the priority areas	Collect benchmark disaggregated data on equalities in the priority areas	2012	Activity report Existence of disaggregated data	Benchmark disaggregated data on equalities in the priority areas collected and available	MPFG	INDS	Inadequate financial resources Data collected is unreliable and non-disaggregated	Train members of the data collection team
	Train trainers for gender units based on the theme: gender and education	Train trainers for gender units based on the theme: gender and education	2012	Activity report Number of trainers	Trainers for gender units trained based on the theme: gender and education	MPFG		Inadequate financial resources	Increase number of trainers
	Train members of Civil Society Organizations in gender mainstreaming in programmes and projects	Train members of Civil Society Organizations in gender mainstreaming in programmes and projects	2012	Activity report Number of trainers	Members of Civil Society Organizations trained in gender mainstreaming in programmes and projects	MPFG	CSOs Other partners	Inadequate financial resources	Build the capacity of other CSO members
	Organize two panels on gender equality with the <i>Ecole des Citoyens</i> association	2012	Activity report Number of persons reached	Two panels on gender equality were organized with the Activity report Number of trainers	MPFG	CSO	Resource constraints	Increase the number of panels	Organize two panels on gender equality with the <i>Ecole des Citoyens</i> association
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase

	Train MPFG staff in monitoring & evaluation of projects and programmes mainstreaming gender	Train MPFG staff in monitoring & evaluation of projects and programmes mainstreaming gender	2012	Activity report Number of persons covered	MPFG staff have been trained in monitoring & evaluation of projects and programmes mainstreaming gender	MPFG	TFPs	Resource constraints	Build the capacity of other staff
	Train members of three (3) gender units (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth, Vocational Training and Employment, Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education) and staff of MPFG in monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects by gender	Train members of three (3) gender units (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth, Vocational Training and Employment, Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education) and staff of MPFG in monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects by gender	2012	Activity report	Members of three (3) gender units (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth, Vocational Training and Employment, Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education) and staff of MPFG were trained in monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects by gender	MPFG	TFPs	Resource constraints	Build the capacity of other staff
	Organize a conference on National Gender Policy (PNG) at the deferred 8 March commemoration for the Independent National Electoral Commission	Organize a conference on National Gender Policy (PNG) at the deferred 8 March commemoration for the Independent National Electoral Commission	2012	Activity report	A conference on National Gender Policy (PNG) at the deferred 8 March commemoration was held or the Independent National Electoral Commission	MPFG	TFPs	Resource constraints	Organize a conference on National Gender Policy (PNG) at the deferred 8 March commemoration for the Independent National Electoral Commission

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
	Sensitize members of the Secretaries Association of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development on Gender	Sensitize members of the Secretaries Association of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development on Gender	2012	Activity report Number of persons covered	Members of the Secretaries Association of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development were sensitized on Gender	MPFG	TFPs	Resource constraints	Build the capacity of other members
	Sensitize the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation about gender at the differed 8 March commemoration	Sensitize the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation about gender at the differed 8 March commemoration	2012	Activity report	The staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation were sensitized about gender at the differed 8 March commemoration	MPFG	TFPs	Resource constraints	Build the capacity of other members
OBJECTIVE 8: PROMOTING CHILD RIGHTS AND YOUTH RIGHTS									

<p>Promote and protect the rights of vulnerable persons</p>	<p>Support for children in distress and victims of abuse (victims of procuring were entrusted to the Nigerian Embassy, boy and girl victims or perpetrators were handed over to their parents, child victims were handed over to the social welfare department as well as other host entities</p>	<p>Provide assistance to vulnerable persons</p>	<p>2013-2015</p>		<p>Pursue actions to promote and protect the rights of vulnerable persons through the implementation of the activities of Regional Child Protection Squads (BRPE)</p>	<p>MATS</p>			
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SECTION II: ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
OBJECTIVE 1: PROMOTE MACRO-ECONOMIC POLICIES SUPPORTIVE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT									
Strengthen the macro-economic policy and sustainable development framework	An improved macro-economic framework	Pursue macro-economic reforms to maintain the stability of the macro-economic framework	2009-2011	Adhere to WAEMU multilateral monitoring standards	An assessment of the year's economic activity indicates that Burkina Faso met two (2) first rank criteria out of four (4) and one (1) out of four (4) second rank ones	SP/CNPE	MEF (structures of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and sector ministries)		Compliance with WAEMU and ECOWAS multilateral monitoring standards
Reduce internal and external shocks (vulnerability) of the economy	Economic vulnerability reduces	Implement agricultural production and exports diversification policies	2009-2011	Number of sub-sectors exploited	Multiplicity of sub-sectors including 7 growth sub-sectors exploited by the stakeholders and monitored by Non-Wood Forest Products Promotion Agency(APFNL) -The organizational capacities of stakeholders (producers/ gatherers, processors & traders) are strengthened: overall, 862	SP/APRM, TFPs, CSD, COMFIB/ AN, Ministry of Forecast	MICA		Contracts for establishing the other 44 units and PFNL promotion showcase are still undergoing examination at the FAO

Activity by APM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Reduce internal and external shocks (vulnerability) of the economy	Economic vulnerability reduced	Implement agricultural production and exports diversification policies	2009-2011	Number of sub-sectors exploited	<p>umbrella organizations (non-wood forestry products, growth industries) were put in place</p> <p>Technical capacities of direct stakeholders are enhanced through training and experience exchange trips abroad</p> <p>-Business development plans prepared: 116</p> <p>-PFNL domestic market developed;</p> <p>-127 nutritional gardens and RNA sites were put in place for the stakeholders</p> <p>-82 PNFL plantations were set up including 2 pilot large scale plantations (250 and 70 ha) and 80 small</p>	SP/APRM, TFP, CSD, COMFIB/AN, Ministry of Forecasting	Directorates of Agriculture, Environment, Animal Resources, MCPEA MICA		Contracts for establishing the other 44 units and PFNL show room are still undergoing examination at the FAO

Activity by APMR Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Reduce internal and external shocks (vulnerability) of the economy		Implement agro-food processing policy		Rate of processing of agricultural produce	<p>holder plantations for 630 beneficiaries</p> <p>-Overall 360 organizations have been provided with tools and equipment for gathering, storage, preservation and processing of PFNL;</p> <p>Forty-eight (48) processing plants and/or marketing units put in place</p>				
OBJECTIVE 2: PROMOTE MACRO-ECONOMIC POLICIES SUPPORTIVE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT									
Macro-economic policies translate the sustainable development vision		Finalize the Strategic Policy Document (DOS) to reflect Burkina Faso Vision 2025 in the macro-economic policies	2009-2011	Existence of DOS	DOS was finalized and reflects the Burkina Faso Vision 2025			Not yet validated	

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
The capacities of structures in charge are strengthened; The capacities of members of the CPC are enhanced		Pursue the strengthening of the capacities of members of the CPC	2009-2011	Existence of a plan for strengthening structures for the production and harmonization as well as updating of statistical data	Achieved			Extended training on IAP by members of the restricted team was organized from 7 to 11 May 2012	Training on IAP for users planned in 2013 and conducted (from 13 to 17 May 2013 in Koudougou); Other training modules on IAP will be presented.
A fully operational short-term forecast model is available		Develop models to reflect structural changes in the country's economy		Existence of a fully operational model for making short-term forecasts	Activity undertaken	DGEP / DPAM		The historical database was updated with the final 2010 national accounts	Integration of 2011 final national accounts
A macro-economic simulation model is available		Finalize the PAMS Model design		Existence of PAMS (macro-economic simulation model)	Activity undertaken	DGEP / DPAM		This entailed the entering of a module, namely Poverty Analysis Macro Simulator (PAMS) in the IAP model. It helped make impact assessment of poverty on macro-economic projections	Updating of the module

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Each ministry has a sector-based policy		Provide all sectors with policies		Number of sector-based policies available	As of 31 December 2012, 26 ministries have sector-based policies	DGEP / DPPS		Some of these policies were revised in line with the new guide on sector policy formulation to reflect the broad orientations of the SCADD	<p>Putting in place Sector Policy information System (SIPS). The SIPS links the MEF with other ministries as well as the country's institutions</p> <p>Each sector ministry or institution can access the address: www.sips.gov.bf. To post periodic values of the impact and outcome indicators of its policy or programme-budget. The data of the ministries and institutions were entered in the SIPS with the assistance of DGEP from 12 to 23 Nov. 2012</p>

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
The ministerial framework for monitoring and harmonizing sectoral plans exists		Put in place a ministerial framework for monitoring and harmonizing sectoral plans		Existence of an instrument setting up the framework	A framework for half-yearly meeting between the General Directorate of Economy and Planning (DGEP) and the Directorates for Studies and Planning (DEP) exists	DGEP / MEF		This framework is a platform for all issues whose management involves the DGEP and DEP (projects/preprogramme; sectoral policies)	
Design and implement sector policies to stimulate economic growth and sustainable development	Each ministry has a sector policy. The inter-ministerial framework for monitoring and harmonizing sector plans exists	Provide all sectors with policies	2011-2012	Number of sector policies available	Adoption of a development strategy for the transport sector for the 2011-2025 period and its Priority Investment Programme (PIP) 2012-2017	MITD SP/PST DGESS	MITD MEF MAEP TFP	At the end of the Round Table, CFAF 856 billion was mobilized for the funding of PIP 2012-2017 representing 52% of the total cost	Pursue the financial resource mobilization process for implementation of the strategy (PIP 2012-2025) by closely involving the private sector through PPP mechanisms

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
OBJECTIVE 3: PROMOTE SOUND PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT AND CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS ENSHRINED IN AFRICAN AND INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS									
Standardize accounting procedures	Sound public finance management	Ensure consistency with national and international standards	End 2013	Degree of conformity with national and WAEMU standards	Validation workshop for draft instruments arising from the transposition of Guideline 01/2011/CM/UEM OA/ of 24 June 2011 on the financial regime of local governments in the WAEMU	DGTCP	MEF MATD		Organize a retreat with the commission set up for the finalization of the transposition
Produce and submit in a timely manner, the summary financial statements	Review of main management accounts of accountants	Compliance with the time-line for submitting the financial statements to the Supreme Court	Annual	Slip indicating forwarding of management accounts to the Supreme Court	Reminder by a circular of the time lines for production of financial statements	DELF/DGTCP	MEF		Train the stakeholders concerned
Improve the legal and regulatory framework of public finances and the financial system	Public organizations are provided with an appropriate and updated standard framework	Adapt the public finance legal and regulatory framework to general trends	Permanent	Suitable regulation covering all the aspects of the public finance	Review of the public finance legal and regulatory framework, -Availability of draft instruments for the transposition of WAEMU guidelines	DGTCP	DGTCP DGB DGCMEF ST/CPBPE DGSII		Progressively lift the pre-requisites to the implementation of innovations
Strengthen the supervisory and control role of		Check out (11) accounting items abroad for advice-	2012	Availability of 11 PV for auditing and advice-	No accounting item abroad was audited	DGTCP	TMDC	Unavailability of budget funds	Strengthen the supervisory and control role of

DGTCP		support		support					DGTCP
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Refine the definition of public accounts performance		Apply the performance indicators defined for accounting position abroad (PCE)	2012	Compliance with PCE performance indicators	100% of coverage achieved in the PCE rating	DGTCP	TMDC		Improve the definition of public accounts performance indicators
Implement a National Microfinance Strategy Action Plan 2012-2016	Foster, through an inclusive financing procedure, access by a broad section of the population to diversified and suitable financial products and services provided by sustainable SFDs that are supervised and operating in a favourable legal, regulatory and taxation context.	Process applications for Decentralized Financial System (SFD) status Conduct an oversight and control system backed by sanctions to avert possible breaches	2012	Applications are processed within the regulatory timeframe set The SFDs	Only one (1) SFD namely, the ACEP received approval. 65 SFDs were inspected The inspection rate was 97%	DGTCP Directorate for Decentralized Financial Supervision and Control Systems	Permanent Secretariat for Microfinance Promotion (SP-PMF) BCEAO WAEMU Banking Commission	The other areas of SNMF (2- SFD capacity building 3-development and diversification of financial products and/services 4: institutional framework strengthening 5:improving sector information) are catered for by other stakeholders in the sector	
Production of table of financial operations of Government (TOFE)	Monthly production of 12 TOFEs on schedule		2012	Implementation status		MEF	DGTCP/DSOF		Build human resource capacities to achieve the objectives set

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Strengthen the DGTCP's supervisory and control role	Reduction of misappropriations annually and by type of structure	Strengthen on-site verification of accounting items	December 2012	Percentage of items verified	-957 summary verifications of accounting items -1061 in-depth verification of accounting items	General Inspectorate of Treasury	Public accountants Audit inspectors	-90% of achievement -insufficient auditors -inadequate material and financial resources	-Strengthen the control system -Modernize the methodologies for auditing accounting items
Improve the DGTCP monitoring & evaluation system	Compliance with management procedures	Monitor the implementation of recommendations resulting from internal control	December 2012	The internal control system is effective	-101 bi-monthly reports are produced -Six (6) bi-monthly summary reports are produced	General Inspectorate of Treasury	Public accountants Internal auditors	47% of internal control recommendations are implemented	-Review the internal audit guide, -extend internal audit to directorates, -Train internal auditors

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Improve the quality of budget estimates	Estimates are more realistic	Put in place revenue forecast tools	2009-2011	Existence of a revenue forecast model	With the support of the US Treasury, the Ministry of Finance (MEF) received technical assistance for the design of a budget revenue forecasting model known as "Revenue Forecast Model (MPR)". The latter is available and operational. In 2010, it was used for budget revenue projections (internal resources component), in the preparation of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)	DGB, DEP, DGEP	MEF and other ministries; TFPs, private sector	This scientific model makes annual revenue projections based on previous performance. The results of the projections are based on the actual performance by type of revenue of each revenue agency	
	Programming is more realistic	Improve the expenditure programming tools.		Discrepancies between programming and actual expenditures		DGB, DEP, DGEP	MEF and other ministries; TFPs; Private sector.		

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Improve the quality of budget estimates		Improve expenditure programming tools	2011-2012	Discrepancy between expenditure programming and execution	PIP/MIDT execution rate is 69.70% in 2012	MIDT; SP-PST; FEE-B; DGESS	MIDT MEF and other ministries, TFPs Private sector	Choice of ministry in the pilot phase of programme budget formulation	-Pursue and master the programme budget formulation process; -Pursue and implement measures taken by MIDT to guarantee the quality and effective management of its development projects and programmes
OBJECTIVE 5: PROMOTE REGIONAL INTEGRATION									
Accelerate regional integration by participating in the harmonization of trade and investment policies	Regional integration is intensified	Implement measures for harmonization of road network, its management and use (transport facilitation) in the WAEMU-ECOWAS) space	2011-2012	Implementation reports	-Preparatory phase of technical design of the sub-regional highway; -designs for the highway project (Yamoussoukro-Ouagadougou section underway); RN1, RN4, RN5 roads follow community standards;	MITD; SP-PST DGR; DGESS	MIDT MEF APRM T FPs		Pursue financial resource mobilization process for the implementation of the strategy, particularly road sections of regional nature

					-adoption of the transport sector strategy for 2011-2015 and its Priority Investment Programme (PIP)				
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SECTION III: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic	Main Monitoring & Evaluation	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
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					conditions of expected results)	Agency			
OBJECTIVE 1: PROMOTE CONDUCTIVE ENVIRONMENT AND EFFECTIVE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES									
Improve road infrastructure maintenance	The state of road infrastructure is sound	Operationalize the Road Maintenance Fund	2011-2012	Appropriate application of road funds	Regular payment of Government budget funds; setting up of an incentive for maintenance financing	MIDT: SP-PST FER-B DGESS	MIDT MEF TFPs		Organize a technical donor meeting for the financing of the FIEP to the tune of CFAF 56 billion
Remove impediments to private sector development related to inadequate road infrastructure	Earth roads are paved. Paved roads are improved	Pave earth roads and improve axial highways	2011-2012	Number of kms of paved and improved roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 419 km of earth roads are undergoing asphaltting, which will raise the paved network to 3,587 km; - 81 km of earth roads are awaiting asphaltting; - 231 km paved roads are improved; - 122 km of paved roads are undergoing improvement; - 156 km paved roads are undergoing improvement 	MIDT: SP-PST; DGR; AGETIB DGESS	MIDT MEF ECOWAS		Pursue the mobilization of funds for the implementation of PIP 2012-2017 through the development of inter-city and international road transport

Activity by APMR Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Reduce lead time for paying road maintenance SMEs	Payment times are reduced	Ensure the regular functioning of FER-B	2011-2012	Adhere to payment schedules	The payment schedule has reduced to 20 days starting from the date of submission of certificates to FER-B; Financial and accounting administrative procedures adopted; Putting in place a private-type of accounting	MIDT : FER-B	MIDT; MEF; PME		Pursue the FER-B empowerment process
Undertake the rail link between Burkina and Niger	The potential of BF as a hub increases	Expand the railway to the Sahel and Niamey	2011-2012	Existence of a railway line	Engineering study underway	MIDT : SOPAFER-B; SP-PST; DGESS.	MIDT; Private sector ECOWAS; WAEMU; MEF; NEPAD.		Finalize the study and search for funds to finance the project
Promote transport industry and improve goods transit conditions		Implement a new institutional framework by passing the sector's Outline Act	2011-2012	Existence of implementing instruments of the sector Outline Act	An outline act on land transport exists; The draft implementing instruments were prepared and validated at the ministry; Setting up an information centre on trade and transit at CBC Dakola (Burkina Faso-Ghana border) under the alliance	MIDT : DGTTM CBC; SP- PST.	MIDT Transport Union		Conduct the following studies: - Study on the transit conditions of goods from Burkina Faso through the various transit ports in the country; - A marketing study
Activity by APMR Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results	Main Monitoring	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase

	NPoA				(change in basic conditions of expected results)	& Evaluation Agency			
Promote transport industry and improve goods transit conditions		Implement a new institutional framework by passing the sector's Outline Act	2011-2012	Existence of implementing instruments of the sector Outline Act	<p>Organizing the international symposium on transport and logistics in Ouagadougou in September 2012; Facilitation actions were undertaken by representatives of CBC in the transit ports;</p> <p>Real time traffic monitoring achieved through the various electronic media for goods for Burkina Faso from their embarkation points in the transit ports.</p> <p>Through the Abnormal Practices Observatory (OPA), information on the number of checks, bribes and inspection time are provided to the WAEMU by the CBC as the focal point.</p>	MIDT : DGTTM CBC SP- PST.	MIDT Transport union		<p>-Study on the goods consignors guide ongoing;</p> <p>Validate at national level the implementing instrument of the land transport outline act.</p>
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the	Required Actions as Specified in NPOA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results	Main Monitoring	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase

	NPoA				(change in basic conditions of expected results)	& Evaluation Agency			
Train entrepreneurs and their staff in the area of public building and works (BTP)	SMEs are trained	Train and ensure the advance training of SMIs	2011-2012	Number of SMEs trained and provided with advance training	40 SMEs were trained (?)	MIDT : SP-PST EFP DGR DGDR FER-B	SMEs SMIs TFPs MIDT BTP Training Structures		Make provision for funding under the PIP arrangement of the new strategy to be used to train over 500 SME/SMI staff
OBJECTIVE 2: ENSURING THAT ENTERPRISES BEHAVE AS CITIZEN ENTERPRISES WITH REGARD TO HUMAN RIGHTS, SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY									
Put in place “green” accounting	The impacts of the activities of enterprises on the environment are assessed	Adapt the various economic and environmental instruments to this environmental protection need	2009-2011	Existence of green accounting	Establishment of an Environmental and Statistical Economy Directorate (DEES) mainly aimed at producing statistical data and managing environmental accounts	MECV SP APRRM CES CSOs	MCPEA MECV Private sector MEF		
Ensure that environmental inspectors in the 13 regions are operating	The environment is conducive for sustainable development	Build the capacity of environmental inspectors in the regions	2009-2011	Number of inspectors trained	6 environmental inspectors recruited and trained	SP APRM SP CONNED MATD Ministry of Human Rights?	SP CONNED MEF Governorate	Insufficient number in relation to needs	5 inspectors recently recruited in 2013 with a target of 11 inspectors in 2014

Activity by APMR Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
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SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE 2: ACCELERATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ERADICATION									
Updating of ANMF	Formulate an SNMF that takes into account new challenges related to SCADD, MDGs, PAGEDD, SNDSF and particularly geared towards the youth and gender	Conduct a diagnosis of the implementation of the 2006-2010 action plan, consult with all the microfinance stakeholders (MEF, BCEASO, TFPs, AP/SFD-BF, NGOs)	2011-2012	Adoption of updated SNMF and its action plan	A new SNMF takes into account the new vision of the Government in the area of poverty reduction and puts in place a new and more operational institutional mechanism for the implementation of the 2012-2016 plan of action	SP-PMF	MEF (SP-PMF et DSC/SFD), Canadian Cooperation, BCEAO, MEBF, AP/SFD-BF	Implementation ongoing	Continuation of implementation
Financial resource mobilization	Encourage the support of technical and financial partners to mobilize the necessary resources for SNMF funding	Organize a roundtable with the TFPs to solicit their support through advocacy	2012	The roundtable saw the participation of many TFPs, officials from NGOs, Banks and some projects and programmes	The roundtable helped mobilize CFAF 16,430,000 representing 67.10% of the total budget required for the implementation of the 2012-2016 action plan	SP-PMF	MEF, TFPs		Pursue the advocacy effort
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
OBJECTIVE 3: STRENGTHEN POLICIES, DISTRIBUTION MECHANISMS AND RESULTS IN KEY SOCIAL AREAS									
Securitization and sustainable management of pastoral resources	Pastoral spaces are developed	Ensure sustainable development of pastoral resources	2012	Areas developed, delimited and marked out, (?)	Reclamation of degraded lands: 1314 ha		MEF MEAHA MEDD		Establishment and operationalization of protected pastoral spaces
					Development of rest areas: 14				
					Establishment of 163 pasture management areas and water points				
					Organization of 413 sensitization sessions				
					Distribution of 2097			Promoting pastoral water sources	

	Pastoral water facilities are constructed			Number of pastoral water facilities provided by type	copies of the Pastoralism Outline Act (LORP) and 395 sets of 7 implementing instruments Bouli (number): 22 Pastoral boreholes (number): 111 Solar pump boreholes: 3 Dam (number): 0	MRAH	MEF MEAHA MEDD		Strengthening of legal and regulatory framework for access to pastoral resources.
	Cattle tracks are constructed			Length of cattle track established	Marking out of cattle tracks: 225km Delimitation of cattle tracks: 150km				
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
OBJECTIVE 4: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE ACCESS BY ALL CITIZENS, ESPECIALLY THE RURAL POOR TO WATER, SANITATION, ENERGY, FINANCE, MARKETS ICT, HOUSING AND LAND									
Improve geographical coverage of national territory of SFD	Ensure wide coverage of territory by SFD	Undertake a review by preparing a general report on the sectors in 2012	2012-2016	Prepare a 2012 general report on the development of the microfinance sector of Burkina Faso	The status of the geographic location of SFDs in the country is established and uncovered areas identified	SP-PMF	SP-PMF	Ongoing	Put in place a favourable framework for the creation and extension of SFDs in the uncovered areas
Overhaul the	All the SFDs are	Strengthen the	2012-2016	Identification of	The control structure is	SP-PMF	DSC/SFD	Necessary funds	Develop

microfinance sector	viable and sustainable	monitoring of SFDs		distressed SFDs, rehabilitation or withdrawal of SFD	strengthened with necessary resources			were released to the DSC/SFD	DSC/SFD intervention tools
Holding of CNCAM	Hold discussions with the stakeholders on their concerns and challenges in order to arrive at consensual and effective solutions	Reflect on the theme : “governance in SFDs in the face of the new regulation”	2012	Organize conferences on the theme and outline possible solutions	Guidelines were recommended particularly increased supervision of SFDs by improving internal and external control mechanisms, modernization of management information systems and capacity building	SP-PMF	MEF, AP/SFD-BF, TFP, NGO, MEBF	A consultative framework to sustain	Organize the 2013 edition
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Organizing a microfinance week	Sensitize a wider public on the potentialities of the microfinance sector	Sensitize the public and various stakeholders on the challenges of microfinance in the socio-economic development of Burkina Faso and its role in poverty reduction and promoted financial products and services of SFDs.	2012	The public participated in the event and media coverage with awareness programmes was broadcast.	The AP/SFD-BF gained better visibility and the new challenges of the microfinance sector were made known to all the stakeholders	SP-PMF	MEF, AP/SFD-BF, TFPs	The national week is also a tool for advocacy with the TFPs	Organize the 2013 edition

Open up hinterland and promote the mobility of the population	Opening up of rural areas	Develop feeder roads	2011-2012	Number of feeder roads developed	Earth roads constructed: - 35 km HIMO; - 28.7 km at Di in Sourou; - 92.51 kms; - 17 civil engineering structures; - 80 kms of earth roads; - 87.8 km; Designs: - 500 km	MIDT : SP-PST; DGDR; DGESS.	MIDT; MEF; TFP; Private partners.		- Earth roads to be constructed; - Development project for 118 kms of feeder roads (2013-2014); - Development project for 144.8 kms of feeder roads (2013-2014). Proposed designs: - 60 kms (2013-2014); - 450 kms (2013-2014) A study to identify and promote intermediate resources and appropriate transport services.
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
OBJECTIVE 5: PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER PARITY PARTICULARLY EQUALITY IN ACCESS TO EDUCATION FOR GIRLS AT ALL LEVELS									
Literacy education for progress toward	All adolescents aged 9-15 years are catered for	Literacy education/ training of all adolescents aged 9-15 by 2020	2012-2020	Increase in the number of infrastructure, facilitators; incentives for learners	6,379 adolescents catered for in 2011 including 2,995 girls for 9-16 year olds	The ES /CEBNF; DGAENF/MENA project	DRENA, DPENA, CO MMUNES	Insufficient technical equipment	Continuation of infrastructure construction
	Literacy/ education/	Improvement of literacy education of youth	2012- 2015	121,502 youths covered in 2011	Increase in the number of students in	DGEANF/MENA/ Literacy operators	DRENA, DPENA, CO	Insufficient resources for	Continuation of resource

gender parity	training of 60% of youths aged 15 to 24 years of whom 60% were female	particularly that of women by 2015		including 78,602 femmes	educational institutions		MMUNES	implementation of programmes	mobilization efforts
	Literacy/ education of 75% of adults aged 25 to 44 years of whom 75% are women	Improvement of the adult literacy rate particularly that of women by 2015	2012- 2020	91,865 adults aged 25 to 44 years are covered in 2011 including 61,531 women	Increase in the number of students in literacy institutions	DGEANF/MENA / literacy operators	DRENA, DPENA, CO MMUNES	Insufficient resources for implementation of programmes	Continuation of resource mobilization efforts
Development of media	Formulation of national literacy acceleration programme (PRONAA)	Obtain a legal document	2012-2015	PRONAA document available since 2011	PRONAA as repository defines orientations	DGEANF/MENA/ PARTNERS	DGEANF/MENA / PARTNERS	Difficulties related to its popularization	Intensify popularization
Creation of a fund for literacy and non-formal education	Mobilization of necessary funds for literacy and informal education	Create a fund for literacy and informal education	2012- 2015	Existence of an AENF fund	Reduction of direct financing. The TFPs give preference to budgetary support	FONAENF DGEANF/MENA PARTNERS	DGEANF/MENA, TFP, FONAENF, CIVIL SOCIETY	Insufficient funds for programme implementation	Intensify advocacy at political level
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Building the capacity of stakeholders by FONAENF	Support the FONAENF operations for the annual average funding of 3393 instructors of basic literacy centres for	Build the capacity of literacy stakeholders	2015	All the stakeholders are trained	Increase in the number of operators and improvement in the quality of teaching/learning	FONAENF DGEANF/MENA, DPENA, PARTNERS ,	DGEANF/MENA, TFP, FONAENF, CIVIL SOCIETY	Absence of a capacity building plan for ENF stakeholders	Formulate a training plan and implement it

	adolescents and 29,691 instructors of second cycle literacy education								
Promotion of equality and equity in action for all	Achieve 75.1% primary completion rate (PCR) in 2015	Achieve 100% primary completion rate	2015	55.1% completion rate in 2012	Promotion of canteen, supply of school bag	MENA, PARTNERS	MENA, PARTNERS	Problems of bloated classrooms, lack of facilities, and pupil/teacher ratio persist	PDSEB has taken steps to address the problem
	Achieving of universal primary education by 2020	Enable all children of school going age irrespective of their economic or social situation, or place of abode to have access to compulsory and free primary education	2020	79.1 of GER in 2012	Number of enrolled children increases	MENA, PARTNERS	MENA, PARTNERS	Facilities are insufficient and demand is high	PDSEB has taken steps to address the problem
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Application of incentives for enrolment of girls and their retention at school	100% of girls are given incentives for their enrolment and retention at school	Abolition of registration fees for girls Supply of minimum school supplies (cartable minimum) Granting of scholarships to girls	2012-2015	100% of girls enjoy support for payment of APE fees and “ <i>cartable minimum</i> ” Special support for difficult cases	Parents send their daughters to school without being asked Beneficiary girls were able to continue their schooling	MENA, UNICEF MENA,	MENA, UNICEF MENA,	Girls’ education has seen rapid growth	Strengthen advocacy
		Fight against all forms	2012- 2020	Popularization of	Extension of inclusive	MENA, HI,	MENA, HI,	Insufficient	Intensify

		of disparity and strengthening of inclusive educational systems		inclusive education	education to all districts and training of teachers and supervisors	UNICEF	UNICEF	resources for extension throughout the country	advocacy
	100% of girls enjoy incentives for their enrolment and retention in school	Creation of a directorate for promoting girls' education		Operational directorate	Advocacy and incentives accelerated girls' education	MENA, UNICEF	MENA, UNICEF	There are still out-of-school girls	Intensify advocacy at political level
		Financing of project <Burkina Faso response to improve Girl's chances to succeed (BRIGHT)	2012- 2013	Project completed	Increase in the number of school infrastructure and number of enrolled girls	MENA, MCC	MENA, MCC	Project closure	Initiate an alternative for follow up
Improve access to formal and informal basic education	Literacy training primarily for youths aged 15-24 years entering the job market	-Sensitization/ advocacy - inclusion of Koranic schools - Development of literacy offer - Clarification of the role of stakeholders - Review and adaptation of some documents - Scientific description of local languages	2011-2015	167,000 learners trained in literacy annually out of 200,000, representing 83.5% of achievement rate	Raise literacy rate to 60% in 2015 and 75% in 2020	Directorate of Studies and Planning of MENA	Cab/MDA DGAENF DRINA DRENA DPENA MJFPE MEF	-	Continuation of activities to improve access to ENF
Activity by APRM Objective	Expected Results as Specified in the NPoA	Required Actions as Specified in NPoA	Schedule	Indicative Actions	Progress Toward Achieving Results (change in basic conditions of expected results)	Main Monitoring & Evaluation Agency	Main Stakeholders	Remarks/ Observations	Activities for Subsequent Phase
Improve the quality and efficiency of basic education	i) Improve internal efficiency of ENF by consolidating learning achievements	- Stakeholders' capacity building; - Implement editorial policy in ENF; - Reduction of wastage; - Curriculum development	2011-2015	Increase the number of illiterates estimated at 2,593,769 persons in 2010 to 4,878,364 persons in 2015, including 1, 099,042 neo – literates from informal education 58% of whom are women	167,000 persons produced in 2012, representing 15% of the initial target of 1 099 042 neo – literates by 2015	General Directorate of Literacy and Informal Education	Cab/MDA DEP DRINA DRENA DPENA MJFPE MEF	-	Ongoing
	Improve the external	- Strengthening of FTS	2011-2015	Develop the content	FTS repositories are			-	Ongoing

	efficiency of ENF through a reform of the FIS system and promotion of effective literate environment	- Developing literate environment		of FTS in the form of repositories by using skill approach (APC), - diversify and enhance the literate environment in ENF.	used for training				
Undertake the management, and strengthening of capacities	ii) Strengthen the managerial and governance system (implementation and management) of ENF	- Gradual establishment of good governance culture in all structures entrusted with ENF management at the central, decentralized and/or decentralized levels; - Implement monitoring and evaluation mechanism for PRONAA 2015 activities	2011-2015	- ensure the existence of permanent consultative framework - Measure on annual basis, the rate of execution of the capacity building plan for ENF officials - Monitor the implementation rate of the programme	The consultative framework exists and is operational	Cab/MDA	DGAENF DEP DRINA DRENA DPENA MJFPE MEF	-	Ongoing
	Strengthen the financial resource mobilization strategy for the financing of PRONNA 2015	- Financing based on national budget - Other ENF financing		Assess the ratio of resources mobilized to projections	Significant growth in the envelope allocated to FONAEF from 450 million to 2.100 billion annually	Cab/MDA	DEP/MENA MJFPE MEF	-	Ongoing

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SECTION E: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

GENDER PROMOTION IN MANAGING BASIC EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM INCLUDING LITERACY									
Gender promotion in managing the basic educational system including literacy education	The entire management system of basic education includes gender issues	Institution of quota: 50% of girls in classrooms; 60% of women in literacy centres	2015	47.7% of girl presence in classrooms	Payment of PTA contributions for parents of girls enrolled in Primary year 1;	MENA UNICEF	MENA UNICEF	Insufficient resources to boost incentives	Intensify advocacy at political level
					Supply of cartable minimum;				
					Supply of kits to girls at risk;				
					Selected scholarships to girls at risk				
					Support for income generating activities (IGAs) of Association of Peer Educators (AME)				