

BURKINA FASO

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Burkina Faso is a unitary republic with a two-tiered subnational government system. Its 13 regions are further subdivided into 351 municipalities. Two of them have a special status: the capital city Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso; they are subdivided into districts with an elected council within each district and a district mayor at the head of each district. Ouagadougou is divided into 12 districts and Bobo Dioulasso into 7 districts.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Burkina Faso has contextualized the goals of the Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 in its **National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES 2016-2020)**, which was adopted in 2016 and operationalized through 14 sectoral policies taking into account the SDGs. 42 priority targets have been selected among those of the SDGs.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The national coordination for SDG implementation relies directly on the existing planning system: the national **Steering Committee for the PNDES**, chaired by the Prime Minister. There are also a National Technical Committee, 14 sectoral committees and 13 regional committees (see below).

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The **Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development (MINEFID)** has a major role in the national mechanism for monitoring development policies and is the coordinator of the SDGs. It has set up the institutional and technical mechanism for the preparation of Burkina Faso's 2019 VNR. A technical team was put in place to collect data and to produce the first draft of the report.³ The review of this draft counted with the participation of additional stakeholders, including national institutions, academia, NGOs and the civil society, and UN agencies. The draft was also reviewed at the regional level (see below).

1.3 MONITORING

The SDG monitoring system is managed by **MINEFID** through the **General Directorate of Economy and Planning (DGEP)**. The focal points of the ministries that are members of the PNDES sectoral committees participate in the reporting on the SDGs. Overall, Burkina Faso joined together the mechanisms for the follow-up to the PNDES and the SDGs, **from the national to the local level**. At the national level, responsibility for the review of the implementation of the PNDES rests with the Office of the Prime Minister and draws on inputs from the regional and local level. However, the extent to which there is a separate follow-up and review structure for such a local development programme is up to local governments to decide.⁴

1. There has been a setback in local democracy, due to the fact that with the revolution in Burkina Faso, appointed executives and councils replaced elected authorities and councils. But since then, the situation has changed. Source: UCLG Africa, Cities Alliance, 2015, "L'environnement institutionnel des collectivités locales en Afrique", https://www.uclga.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/L'Environnement_institutionnel_des_CL_en_Afrique_2015.pdf. The latest governance reforms in Burkina Faso in 2018 are aimed at boosting decentralization (a third cycle of decentralization), with financial programming of resources to be transferred to LRGs, thus more closely aligning fiscal transfers and the real needs of LRGs and their constituencies. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

Initially scheduled for May 2021, the elections are postponed to 2022 as part of a reform of the electoral code and the general code of local authorities.

See: <https://www.burkina24.com/2021/03/03/burkina-elections-municipales-au-burkina-faso-vers-un-report-en-mai-2022/>

2. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23390Burkina_Faso_VNR_FINAL.pdf (2019)

3. This team was made up of the following structures: INSD, SP-PNDES, DGCOOP, SPCNDD, SP-CNPS, DGEP and the DGESS of the ministries in charge of social action, health, agriculture, national education and justice.

4. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

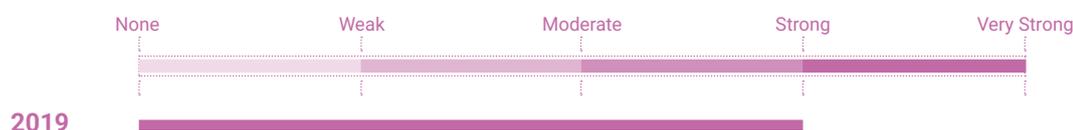
2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

LRGs are involved in national mechanisms for SDG implementation. Under the national Steering Committee for the PNDES, sectoral committees (CSD) and **13 regional committees (CRD)** are aimed to guarantee a regular dialogue at the territorial level, help to coordinate the implementation of the PNDES, and ensure the follow-up of regional and local development plans and annual assessments. The regional committees involve subnational tiers of government for vertical and horizontal policy coherence. Local governments may choose to prepare local development programmes that are aligned with the PNDES but focus on specific local priorities. At the regional level, implementation of the PNDES is reviewed every six months, by the regional committees that are chaired by the regional governor, with the participation of the president of the regional council, deconcentrated ministerial bodies, local governments, the private sector, civil society and other actors.⁵ In addition, regional workshops have been organized to disseminate the Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 for the benefit of regional committees. The objective was to enable them to take ownership of the two agendas in order to facilitate their contextualization in local development plans.

As part of the 2019 VNR process, four **regional workshops** were organized to review the draft report. The objective was to ensure on the one hand the appropriation of the 2030 Agenda and the VNR by the regional actors, and on the other hand, to take into account the regional dimension in the report so as to leave no one behind in implementing the SDGs. The participating stakeholders were representatives of the governorates, regional councils, urban municipalities; as well as representatives from CSOs, NGOs, the private sector and decentralized structures.

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



Comments: LRGs participated in reviewing the draft VNR through regional workshops.

► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



Comments: LRGs are involved in national coordination mechanisms through the regional committees. Burkina Faso is committed to guarantee a regular dialogue at the territorial level.

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

The 2019 VNR refers to LRGs (mostly to regions), and acknowledges their participation as it highlights the “real involvement of actors from central and decentralized administration, local authorities, civil society, academics, non-governmental organizations during the various prioritization and internalization processes of the SDGs” (see VNR, 2019, p. 12).

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► The **Association of Municipalities (AMBF)** has helped municipalities to draw up local development plans and to align them with both national development strategies and the SDGs. Overall, 13 intermediary cities will work on their respective master plans and the 4 regional capitals will revise their land use plans.⁶

► The new eco-city of **Yennenga**, which was being built in 2019, 15 km from the capital of Ouagadougou. It has been planned paying specific attention to the Harmattan winds, solar energy and the collection of rainwater.⁷

► **Béguédo** is strengthening and protecting its ecosystems and natural buffers to make them more resilient to natural hazards. The municipality is taking action on good governance of natural resources; adapting to climate change by implementing

5. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

6. UCLG, 2019, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/Localization2019_EN.pdf

7. UCLG, 2019, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/Localization2019_EN.pdf

best practices, such as mapping the protected areas, and working with the community to show how they can improve their livelihoods while reducing disaster risk.⁸

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The 2019 VNR states that the SDGs are implemented through the PNDES, whose financing plan for 2020, estimated at FCFA 15,395.4 billion, is made up of 63.8% of own resources and 36.2% of external financing (5 570 billion FCFA) over five (5) years. More information in the VNR, 2019, p. 93-95. There is no information on SDG means of implementation at the local level.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

The proportion of female municipal councilors was 12.68%, i.e. 2,359 councilors out of the 18,602 councilors elected in 2016, against 21.04%, or 3,906 councilors out of 18,565 councilors elected in 2012. Despite Law No. 010-2009 / AN, which establishes quotas of 30% of both genders in legislative and municipal elections in Burkina Faso, the number of women in elected positions has indeed declined. For the application of this law, political parties were informed and sensitized on the content of the law and on the problem of the participation of women on the candidate lists. Also, with the support of technical and financial partners, women candidates have regularly benefited from capacity building in leadership and organization of electoral campaigns.

3.2 COVID 19

Not applicable.

4. SDG INDICATORS⁹

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		12.7 (2018)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		57.1 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		9.6 (2009, Ouagadougou)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		56 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		9 (2019)

8. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

9. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/bfa>