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Task Team: Improved Statistical Support for Monitoring Development Goals

Report on the Country Case Study

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFD	<i>Agence Française de Développement</i> (French Development Agency)
AFRISTAT	<i>Observatoire Economique et Statistique d'Afrique Subsaharienne</i> (Economic and Statistical Observatory for Sub-Saharan Africa)
CFAF	African Financial Community Franc
CNCS	<i>Conseil National de Coordination Statistique</i> (National Statistical Coordination Council)
DEP	<i>Direction des Etudes et de la Planification</i> (Direction of studies and planning)
EBCVM	<i>Enquête Burkinabé sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages</i> (Survey on Household Living Conditions)
EPA	<i>Enquête Permanente Agricole</i> (Permanent agricultural survey)
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
EUROCOST	European Centre for Worldwide Cost of Living Comparisons
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GTZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> (Agency for Technical Cooperation)
HIPC	Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INSD	<i>Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie</i> (National Institute of Statistics and Demography)
INSEE	<i>National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques</i> (National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies)
MAHRH	<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques</i> (Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Halieutic Resources)
MATD	<i>Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation</i> (Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization)
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEBA	<i>Ministère de l'Enseignement de Base et de l'Alphabétisation</i> (Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy)
MEDEV	<i>Ministère de l'Economie et du Développement</i> (Ministry of Economy and Development)
MFB	<i>Ministère des Finances et du Budget</i> (Ministry of Finance and Budget)
MPF	<i>Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme</i> (Ministry of Promotion of Woman)
MTEJ	<i>Ministère du Travail de l'Emploi et de la Jeunesse</i> (Ministry of Work, Employment and Youth)
ONAPAD	<i>Observatoire National de la Pauvreté et du Développement Humain Durable</i> (National Observatory for Poverty and Sustainable Development)
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
PRSC	Poverty Reduction Support Credit
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Support Program
RGPH	<i>Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat</i> (General Population and Housing Census)
ROSC	Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes
SP/ PPF	<i>Secrétariat Permanent pour le suivi des Politiques et Programmes Financiers</i> (Permanent secretariat for monitoring of financial policies and programs)
STATCAP	World Bank Statistical Capacity Building Program
STC/PDES	<i>Secrétariat Technique et de Coordination des Programmes de Développement Economique et Social</i> (Technical and coordination secretariat for economic and social development programs)
UEMOA	<i>Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine</i> (West African Economic and Monetary Union)
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

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1. INTRODUCTION

A task team of the PARIS21 consortium conducted a series of studies to improve our understanding of current data and systems to monitor progress towards national goals such as MDG and PRSP goals. Six countries were selected for the case study: Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Malawi, Moldova, and Yemen.

A team comprising Pilar Guzman (EC), Robert Johnston (UNDESA/Statistics Division), Nicolas Ponty (UNDP), and Naoko Watanabe (World Bank) performed fieldwork in Burkina Faso between January 6–16, 2004. The fieldwork consisted of: (i) interviews with the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD), the Direction of Studies and Planning (DEP) of relevant ministries, and bilateral and multilateral institutions (annex 1); and (ii) documentation and assessment of the sources and methodologies for estimating key development indicators, the demand for indicators, the statistical capacity, and the government and donor support.

The main objectives of this report are to review the current capacity and practice of the national statistical system in relation to key development goals, to provide options to improve the availability and use of data for monitoring these goals, and to study cost implications for these options.

2. REVIEW OF KEY ISSUES

2.1 Sources and Methods for Estimating Key Indicators

Consulting databases of international organizations for development indicators for Burkina Faso reveals the patchy availability that directly corresponds to the years of household surveys while examination of national sources demonstrates that a wide range of indicators are produced through regular sources as well as surveys. The following sections describe and review the sources and methods used to estimate key development indicators. A list of selected indicators, the corresponding sources and methods, their historical and future availability, and the comparison of MDG indicators between national and international sources are provided in annexes 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively.

2.1.1 Documentation of Sources and Methods

The indicators of interest can be mainly obtained from the following sources:

Surveys:

- General Population and Housing Census (RGPH)
- Survey on Household Living Conditions (EBCVM)
- Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)
- Survey on Multiple Indicators (MICS)
- Survey 1-2-3
- Survey on Household Expenses
- Agricultural Surveys

Administrative sources:

- Vital Registration
- Primary Education Information System
- National Health Information System (SNIS)
- HIV/AIDS Information System

(a) General Population and Housing Census

The population census has been conducted approximately every ten years by INSD. The census was conducted in 1975, 1985 and 1996, and is scheduled for 2006. The 1996 General Population and Housing Census (RGPH) introduced a housing segment and benefited the financial support of a number of international organizations, among which the European Union, UNFPA and UNICEF.

Every person with residence in the country during the previous twelve months was included in RGPH, and information on immigration was also recorded. According to INSD, however, it was difficult to establish the precise boundaries of the country in some areas and, occasionally, to decide whether a small cluster of dwellings is part of Burkina Faso or belongs to the neighboring countries. In the absence of a post-enumeration survey, it is impossible to estimate the limitations of census coverage which may be due to this and coverage errors.

An important problem experienced with RGPH derives from the fact that many people do not know their exact date of birth. The interviewers made attempts to help respondents specify the age, particularly the age of the children, by referring to local events. However, the resulting figures demonstrated a tendency to use "round" figures (e.g. 5, 10, etc.) when reporting this variable. Taking account of these spikes, the population projections are not based on the raw figures from RGPH, but rather on the adjusted estimates using a moving average process.

The inter-census survey, planned for 2001, was not implemented due to lack of funding. Consequently, the population figure is updated annually by assuming a fixed growth rate of 2.4%, the average growth rate during the period 1985 -1996 although attempts have been made to adjust the growth rate. These population projections, available up to 2010, are produced by INSD and used by all governmental bodies for the calculation of indicators. Uncertainties in total and sub-national population estimates by sex and age are a significant source of uncertainties in estimating many important population-based indicators in education, health, in numbers of employed and unemployed, and in national aggregates of household income and consumption.

(b) Survey on Household Living Conditions

The Survey on Household Living Condition was conducted by INSD, most recently in 2003 (EBCVM) and also in 1994 and 1998 as Priority Survey (EP I & II). EBCVM was financed by the government with the technical assistance of UNDP and the World Bank. The next survey is planned for 2007 with the financial support from the World Bank. In parallel, there is a project underway to establish an annual survey based on the World Bank's Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) as part of a regional program (*Programme d'Appui Régional*

de Suivi des Indicateurs pour l'Evaluation de la Pauvreté) with technical assistance from the Canadian Cooperation Agency.

The Survey on Household Living Conditions provides data on household expenditures/consumption, income, agricultural production, employment, unemployment, and access to basic services. Two additional modules were included in EBCVM: the impact of Côte d'Ivoire crisis, with a particular accent on remittance income; and the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ), which is of foremost importance for the monitoring of development outcome indicators. The sample included 8,500 households and was designed in such a way to produce reliable estimators at regional level for each of the 13 regions of the country. Scanning devices were introduced for data entry, which expedited the process.

A number of key MDG/PRSP indicators are derived from this survey, such as poverty prevalence and gap, nutritional status, and gross primary enrolment ratio among others. Other relevant information collected includes data on education (literacy, maximum level attained), health (illness/injury, reproductive health, utilization of services), household assets (utilities, livestock, cereal inventory), housing (water, sanitation, access to basic services), employment (primary and secondary employment), unemployment, expenditures/consumption (food, non-food items, education, health), income (agricultural and non-agricultural income, transfer and remittance), and access to services (primary and secondary school, health center, water point).

Although the survey methodology is largely sound, some comparability issues deserve attention. Due to financial and administrative difficulties, EP I, II and EBCVM were conducted in different periods of the year, October-January, May-August, April-July, respectively. As the population relies heavily on agricultural production, the survey period, especially whether it is pre- or post-harvest, has a direct influence on the level of households' perceived well-being.

Another issue relates to the reference period. A 30-day recall period for food expenditures in EP I was shortened to 15 days in EP II and EBCVM, which has a tendency to overestimate expenditures. Furthermore, expenditures are estimated from a single visit, so seasonality in consumption would affect the results. This reduces inter-temporal comparability of consumption data and consistency between consumption estimates from household surveys and national accounts.

Finally, on the administrative side, the survey encountered difficulties with the availability of vehicles, payments to surveyors, and lack of awareness among respondents.

(c) Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)

DHS was carried out in 1992/3, 1998/99 and 2003. It was conducted by INSD, sponsored by USAID, UNFPA, UNICEF and a multisectoral project against HIV/AIDS and supervised by ORC-Macro. In the last DHS the sample size was increased to 9470 households (12,000 women and 4,000 men), which is almost twice the size of each of the previous two, and the survey is representative for all the 13 regions of the country.

DHS provides data for a wide range of health, nutrition and population indicators. In Burkina Faso, DHS is used as a trusted data source for MDG/PRSP indicators such as under-5 nutritional

status, infant mortality, maternal mortality, attended births, HIV prevalence, contraceptive prevalence, and access to health services.

The standard survey questionnaire includes questions on: (i) all household members: household characteristics, education level; (ii) women aged 15 -49: respondent's background, nutritional status, reproduction, contraception, pregnancy, postnatal care and breastfeeding, marriage and sexual activity, fertility preferences, husband's background and woman's work, AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases; and (iii) children under 5: immunization, health and nutritional status.

The 2003 Burkina DHS was adapted to meet country-specific needs and contained additional modules on AIDS behavior, knowledge and testing, nutritional deficiency, female genital cutting, and malaria. Furthermore, the Men's Survey was conducted to ask men aged 15 -49 similar questions in the Women's Survey applicable to men, with additional modules on fertility preferences, participation in health care, and attitudes towards gender roles.

(d) Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS)

MICS was implemented in 1996 by the Ministry of Social Action and Family, with the financial support of UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO, and the technical assistance of INSD. The objective was to monitor and assess the national plan for survival and protection of children that Burkina Faso had set up after the World Summit for Children in September 1990. MICS has not been implemented since 1996 and was replaced by the DHS survey.

The questionnaire focuses on the health of under -5 children including diseases (e.g. diarrhoea and malaria), vaccination, breast-feeding practice, and availability of drinking water and sanitation. It also covers schooling of children aged 5 -15 (e.g. registration and attendance) as well as pregnancy and literacy among women. 4,500 households were surveyed, of which 30 % were checked for data-entry quality. The methodology and the main results were published in "Situation of Children in Burkina Faso 1996." The survey results were also used in databases and reports by international organizations.

(e) Survey 1-2-3

This survey was conducted in the capital city of Ouagadougou by INSD in three phases: the first phase in September/October 2001; the second in December 2001; and the third in April -May 2003. The first two phases were financed by EU, as part of the PARSTAT program (*Programme d'Appui Régional à la Statistique*), and the third phase by the World Bank and the French Cooperation Agency. Technical assistance was provided by AFRISTAT.

Each phase had a topic focus and a corresponding questionnaire. In Phase 1 information on employment was collected. Phase 2 concentrated on the informal sector and characteristics of the enterprise and Phase 3 dealt with household consumption.

For the first phase, a sample of 2,500 households was selected. Out of the 2,554 households identified as informal units, 1,008 were selected and used as sample units for the second stage. Similarly, a sub-sample of 1,018 households was selected from the initial sample of 2,500 for the

third phase. In the third stage a high non-response rate (9%) was detected. It is considered that the internal migration that took place between the first and the third stage accounts for most of the non-response.

(f) Survey on Household Expenses

This survey was conducted in 1996 by the national statistical offices of all UE MOA countries with the technical assistance of the French INSEE. Household expense information was collected on a sample of 1,008 households in Ouagadougou in order to establish the basic consumption basket for the purposes of the harmonized consumer price index.

(g) Agricultural Surveys

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Halieutic Resources (MAHRH) conducts 2 agricultural surveys: Permanent Agricultural Survey (EPA) and Survey on Vegetable Production (EM).

EPA has been conducted annually since 1993 and financed by the Dutch Cooperation until 2002, by the government and donors in 2003, and will receive financial support from EU and the Danish Cooperation in 2004, and the World Bank in 2005. The sampling frame is based on the Agricultural Census and the sample is selected in two stages: in the first stage 706 villages were selected, from which a sample of 4,370 farms was selected in the second stage. Data on land surface, type and practice of production, employment, equipment, inputs, stocks, livestock, output forecast, use of agricultural outputs, and prices are collected from this survey. The results are aggregated at provincial level and published in an annual publication.

EM has been carried out annually since 1990 between January and April during the agricultural off-season and collects information on agricultural activities, particularly the production of vegetables on a sample of about 10,000 farmers in 500 villages.

The last agricultural census was conducted in 1993 and the census was planned for 2003 following the FAO recommendation. However, it has been postponed due to lack of financing and no new dates have been fixed yet. Similarly, the census of drinking water points was conducted in 1995 but there is no plan for the future census.

(h) Vital Registration

Vital statistics are collected by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD) through its network of local offices in 49 urban and 302 rural communes. Vital registration consists of administrative records kept on births, deaths and marriage at commune level which are reported quarterly to the provinces, then to the regions and to DEP/MATD.

Vital statistics are not aggregated at national level or used to update population statistics from the census mainly due to low coverage of population, especially in rural areas. Low coverage may be caused by several factors such as inaccessibility to registration offices, low incentive to register, and high illiteracy rate. MATD is keen on promoting registration by an ongoing campaign and the upcoming realignment of administrative boundaries is considered to facilitate registration.

(i) Primary Education Information System

The Ministry of Education of Basic Education and Literacy (MEBA) conducts the Annual Survey on Primary Education, which consists of collection of information through a questionnaire distributed to all public (5,028) and private (776) primary schools in Burkina Faso. By filling the questionnaire, each school provides information on the structure of educational establishments (by public-private, urban-rural), the number of students (by age, gender, profession of parents), the number of teachers (by category, gender, teaching system), school infrastructure (size, equipment, water supply, accessibility to school), characteristics and state of establishments, and facility and teaching equipment. A number of education indicators are derived from this exercise including gross and net enrolment ratio, gross admission rate, promotion rate, repetition rate, and dropout rate. These indicators are available at provincial level and broken down by gender and urban/rural area and available in the *Education Statistical Yearbook*.

In addition, MEBA runs every year another operation called Rapid Back-to-School Survey (*Enquête Statistique Rapide de Rentrée Scolaire*) with a light questionnaire, which can be quickly processed in order to provide information on education services at the beginning of every academic year. Data collected include the number of students by gender distinguishing repeaters, the number of teachers (by category, gender), and the number of classrooms.

There are several issues associated with these exercises that are worth noting. First, although the survey coverage is high, not all Koranic schools and other institutions organizing evening courses are included. According to DEP/MEBA, the inclusion of these types of schools could make a significant difference in the survey results. Similarly, certain NGOs' literacy promoting activities are not recorded, which may underestimate the literacy rate. This problem is exacerbated by the fact that literacy is generally measured on a completion basis (e.g. use of certificates), which overlooks those who were literate who became illiterate over time.

Second, these annual surveys are not always conducted at the same time of the year, but rather at the time the funding becomes available. As a result, some indicators such as enrolment ratios reflect different schooling situations in different months. For example, in the agricultural high-season more students tend to be absent from school than in the low-season. Furthermore, the recent introduction by INSD of adjustments to the population projections using the fixed growth rate of 2.4%, which are used as the denominator of many education indicators, reduces inter-temporal comparability.

Finally, the scarcity of personnel with a sufficient statistical qualification for the processing of the questionnaires filled by the schoolmasters is pronounced, particularly in the MEBA regional offices.

(j) National Health Information System

The Ministry of Health collects a wide range of health information through the National Health Information System (SNIS). The country is divided into 55 sanitary districts and each district has a unit that processes, on a quarterly basis, a questionnaire filled out monthly by the 2015 health

and social promotion centers. SNIS produces data on family planning, prenatal care, pregnancies with high risk, maternal mortality, births (attended, non -attended, in maternity ward), nutritional status of children, vaccination, sexually transmitted diseases, outpatient consultations, inpatient care, cause of death, diseases requiring special attention, and facility equipment and resources. Routine data are reported to DEP while those on potentially epidemic diseases are handled by a different unit. Data are compiled at national level and published in the *Health Statistical Yearbook*.

As in other sectors, SNIS suffers from non -exhaustive coverage in a number of re spects. For example, private health centers do not exercise the reporting responsibility in the same way as the public counterparts do. In particular, profit -oriented private centers tend to provide none or very partial information. In addition, the Vital Registration System is of very limited use and consequently deaths occurring outside hospitals are reported by the heads of villages, whose cooperation with SNIS is not specifically remunerated. As a result, information on deaths based on SNIS is incomplet e. For these reasons, health outcome indicators such as mortality, need to rely on household surveys.

(k) HIV/AIDS Information System

HIV/AIDS prevalence is estimated using 4 different sources: (i) tests on pregnant women attending one of the 5 sentinel sites in the country (which will increase to 10 in 2004); (ii) the number of cases declared by health centers; (iii) a periodic survey by the National AIDS Council in the 5 most populous regions; and (iv) the Demographic and Health Survey.

It was noted that these sources often produce inconsistent results. Some of the reasons identified include the facts that reliable information on causes of death, including AIDS, is not available and the country recently experienced population displacement to and from C ôte d'Ivoire.

2.1.2 Assessment of data sources in relation to key indicators

The above section described the main data sources and issues regarding each source. This section focuses on the overarching areas related to national sources that need improvements and examines the comparability of main development indicators between national and international sources.

(a) Assessment of National Sources

First, data collection activities, especially censuses and surveys, depend heavily on external finance. Uncertainties associated with funding seem to hamper proper planning and did prevent in the past the implementation of activities as planned: the 1996 census was delayed by a year; the planned inter-census survey did not materialize; the interval between agricultural censuses is over 10 years; the surveys on living conditions were conducted in different periods of the year; and MEBA's annual exercise does not start at the set time every year.

Table 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF SELECTED SURVEYS SINCE 1993

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
DHS	X					X					X
MICS				X							
EBCVM		X				X					X
Survey 1-2-3*									X		X

* Ouagadougou only

Second, given the limited resources, activities could be better sequenced. As indicated in Table 1, two major household surveys, the surveys on living conditions and DHS, were both conducted in 1998 and 2003. Although this may have facilitated the cross-checking of overlapping data, it also resulted in infrequent availability of key indicators and inconsistent data across surveys (Box 1). In addition, overwhelming workload put INSD under great strain.

Third, activities with similar purposes could be better coordinated and survey content should be harmonized. Various household surveys touch on basic characteristics of household such as literacy of household members. However, the inspection of survey questionnaires revealed that the definition of literacy varies across surveys and the results are not directly comparable. In the case of censuses, the administrative census is planned for 2004 which records residents' name and their birth date to compile electoral lists. As there is a scope for linking it with population census activities (e.g. inter-census survey), there could be more technical cooperation between the involved ministries and INSD. Differences in basic concepts, definitions and measurement methods across surveys are the most likely source of many inconsistent results from different surveys for many key MDG and PRSP indicators.

Box 1

Different surveys could yield contradictory information on policy relevant data such as anthropometric indices. This is illustrated in the following table comparing data from DHS and EP. In 1998, height for age below 2 standard deviations for children under 5 was 36.8 % based on DHS compared with 24.1 % according to EP. The trend over time can also differ across surveys. DHS indicates an increasing tendency of underweight (weight for age) towards 1998 while EP suggests a different picture. Intensive post-survey analyses with field retesting could be used to identify differences in measurement methods which could account for such differences.

	1993	1994	1998	1998	2003	2003
%	DHS	EP I	DHS	EP II	EBCVM	DHS
Height for age *	29.4	53.0	36.8 [35.0-38.6]	24.1	44.5	N/A
Weight for height *	13.3	18.0	13.2 [11.7-14.6]	18.2	19.0	N/A
Weight for age *	29.5	47.0	34.3 [32.6-36.1]	44.4	42.3	N/A

* Below 2 standard deviations

Finally, there have been significant efforts in determining a small set of priority PRSP indicators consisting mainly of outcome indicators. Surveys seem to be "the source" of many of these indicators due to coverage issues associated with administrative sources and weak statistical capacity (human resources, infrastructure, network) especially at regional level. Surveys are extremely useful, however their technical limitations (e.g. higher sampling errors for responses such as causes of deaths, limited scope for disaggregation) need to be understood and the implication of heavy reliance on surveys to the development of other ongoing statistical production activities considered. On this note, it is worth mentioning that PRSP 2004-2006 is accompanied by Priority Action Program 2004-2006 (PAP) whose aim is to match the PRSP objectives with concrete actions corresponding to 120 indicators. The introduction of PAP underlines the importance of complementing the PRSP outcome indicators with input and intermediate indicators and exploiting administrative data sources as well as surveys.

(b) Comparison of National and International Sources

Similar to the inconsistency of data based on different national sources highlighted in Box 1, comparability issues associated with national and international sources pose certain difficulties in interpreting the data and discerning trends over time.

The national MDG report indicates a gross enrolment ratio for girls in 2003 of 38 % and for boys 50%. These numbers are about ten points higher than UNESCO reports for the net enrolment ratio in 2000, that is 29 % and 42%, respectively. UNESCO also reports increases of about 10 points from 1990-2000 (from 14 % and 36% respectively for girls and boys in 1990). Given the degree of estimation in the UNESCO data, and the use of gross rather than net for the national report, it seems likely both the latest national and international figures are optimistic as to level but it is impossible to guess by what margin. Since no figures are nationally reported for earlier years, the trend rate reported by UNESCO should be considered equally tentative.

As for gender equality in education, the national MDG report only gives figures on the gross primary enrolment ratio for each sex and only for 2003, rather than sex ratios in enrolment, which would probably be much more reliable. The girls to boys ratio in enrolment based on UNESCO data rose from 62 % in 1990 to 70 % in 2000. We can infer fairly good agreement between the two sources in 2003 and some good signs of progress toward gender equality. Continuing improvements in education enrolment data and comparison of ratio estimates with survey data could confirm these trends and lay a good foundation for supporting the policies needed to ensure the goal achievement at least by 2010.

National and international estimates of infant mortality show little change between 1990 and 1998, 108 and 105 respectively. The situation with under-five mortality is only slightly different from that for infant mortality. There are several indications of a possible downward trend from over 200 in 1990 to under 200 in 2003, but the country's 1998 official figure of 127 does not seem supported by strong data and UNICEF's estimate for 2003 is 198. While these data may be considered reasonably reliable, they are survey based estimates and do not have the detailed local breakdowns essential to putting in place and managing comprehensive child health policies at local levels.

The official figures for the maternal mortality ratio show a modest decline from 566 in 1993 to 484 for 1998. However, the UNICEF -WHO estimate, based on analysis of household survey data, is 1,400 in 1993. The official data are apparently based on incomplete birth and death registration while the survey data have a wide margin of uncertainty. Hence this figure, while very high, can not be used for inferring any trend. Significant data improvement can only come with improved delivery of health services and the data gathering effort that would accompany this improvement.

The official figure for malaria deaths, 292 per 100,000 population in 2000, is higher than the 2004 international estimate of 225. These estimates, based on analysis of scattered epidemiological data, have relatively wide margins of uncertainty but give a good approximate of the endemic scope of this disease. No trend can be inferred from either source but the seriousness of malaria deaths in the country is nonetheless starkly clear.

According to official government estimates forest area in the country decreased by about 45 % from 1980 to 2000 while according to the FAO estimates it was virtually unchanged from 1990 to 2000, that is 27 % in 1990 and 26 % in 2000. This is a significant discrepancy with the country report which should be reconciled.

There is also an important discrepancy between national and international estimates of improved drinking water supply. The national estimate shows an increase in percentage of the population served by improved supply from 40 % in 1990 to 69 % in 2003, whereas WHO gives a figure of 42% in 2000. This discrepancy should be further analyzed in terms of all available data sources and taking into account the new international estimates due to be published late in 2004.

For sanitation, only 1998 and 2003 figures have been provided by the government, 28 % in 1998 and 33% in 2003, compared to the WHO estimate for 2000 of 29 %. These figures probably have a common source in the DHS survey. However, the 2003 government figure for urban areas is 84%, which appears to be a considerable overestimate probably based on limited service provision data rather than direct household survey information.

2.2 Demand for Indicators

When evaluating demand for development data, it is essential to assess the factors affecting the demand, i.e., users (the demand side) and producers (the supply side) as well as the mechanism to link them.

2.2.1 Users - Demand Side

Internal demand for data was perceived to be low. In Burkina Faso, there is a weak tradition of using quantitative information for policy making. This may be attributable to the fact that the culture of holding policymakers accountable for their policies and actions is not widespread. In countries where data are frequently cited to judge the performance of policymakers (e.g. economic growth, reduction in unemployment rate, etc) the incentive to use relevant data for policy-making is high. On the contrary, in a country like Burkina Faso where the majority of the population is illiterate and the accessibility to the media by a large population is limited,

policymakers are less motivated to support quantitative monitoring and evaluation as integral parts of management and civil society and less able to demand and use such information for popular information and advocacy, thus leading to low demand for data.

This paucity of demand contrasts with the strong demand from external actors. The statistical agencies visited during the fieldwork almost unanimously indicated that the main demand for their data comes from donors. An example is the new European Union scheme of performance-based variable grants whose amount is tied to a set of development performance indicators.

This lopsided demand has been changing, however, as the result-oriented practice required by the initiatives such as PRSP, HIPC and MDG become more and more integrated in the country's political and public sector management processes. The STC/PDES of the Ministry of Economy and Development in charge of PRSP and the Direction of General and Economic Planning of MEDEV responsible for monitoring PAP are clearly national demanders of data. The installation of poverty monitoring and evaluation bodies such as a national observatory for poverty and sustainable development (ONAPAD) and an observatory for employment and professional training (ONEF) shows that the thinking is shifting towards a more evidence-based approach, backed up by institutional capacities for making better use of data for analysis and dissemination.

2.2.2 Producers - Supply Side

The user behavior can partly be explained by producer practice. According to the user survey conducted as part of the IMF ROSC report in 2003, less than half of the respondents provided favorable response regarding periodicity, accessibility, advance calendar and methodological documentation for all the macroeconomic statistics sectors involved. This implies that even though data are sought for planning purposes, users cannot easily access up-to-date data at the expected time. Such unsatisfied demand reduces the future expectation on the statistical system, thus further discouraging the demand.

Box 2

The “Microeconomic Impact of Structural Economic Policy” project, a project sponsored by the Canadian Cooperation Agency since 1998, is devoted to the analysis of poverty related topics. This enabled Ouagadougou University research fellows to publish working papers on poverty, inequality, micro credit targeting, public expenditure efficiency, etc. Applied studies on poverty are particularly important in a country like Burkina Faso where economic fluctuations are closely linked to the evolution of income poverty and the distinction between chronic and transient poverty is a key issue. This type of initiative conducive to policy relevant analysis by local researchers and increasing demand for data needs to be encouraged more in the future.

In addition, the documentation and analyses that add value to data are often lacking. For example, statistics are not generally accompanied by metadata even in essential publications such as statistical yearbooks, which reduces data reliability and usability in policy formulation. Similarly, analysis that could potentially bridge data and policy makers is not always available in a timely manner. In some cases, statistical yearbooks are published yearly, but complementary reports with policy-relevant analysis are not produced regularly (Box 2).

Limited availability of funding constrains wide dissemination of statistics to potential users. In the case of MEBA, the number of copies of the Education Statistical Yearbooks published depends directly on the availability of funding. Although MEBA wishes to share them with its regional offices for their use, most of the copies are in fact distributed to its donors.

2.2.3 User-Producer Dialog – In between

Just as market analysis is a vital part of promoting demand for any goods or services, producer - user dialogs are essential in adapting the statistical production system to users' evolving needs. Currently, an institutional mechanism to connect users and producers is practically non-existent. One of the few channels through which producers get users' feedback is donor-funded activities in which donors, who are main users, provide input as to what data to be collected.

The unbalance data demand and supply can also be ascribed to the institutional shortfall of the National Statistical Coordination Council (CNCS). Although CNCS was established in 1997 and is responsible for designing and implementing statistical policies and initiating dialogues between producers and users, it has not been functioning as mandated and this has been posing an increasing problem in statistical coordination. Consequently, data produced do not or only partially correspond to the needs of users and, especially in the case of administrative sources, remain largely for the use of those who produce or finance them. One of CNCS's key functions should be the coordinated analysis of user needs and periodic and systematic review of the national statistical program to better meet these needs, including the involvement of civil society and donors as prime users and shapers of statistics priorities and of public and institutional support and funding.

2.3 Statistical Capacity

In this study the capacity of the statistical system was assessed mainly from four perspectives: financial, human and material resources, and organizational framework (annex 6).

2.3.1 Financial Resources

Table 2 shows the cost and financing estimates of the national statistical program for the period 2004-2009 based on the Statistical Master Plan. Although various donors were identified for the financing of activities requiring additional funding, the only major committed external financing at the time of writing this report is the \$10 million credit from the Development of the National Statistical System project of the World Bank. This leaves the self-financing rate at 20% and the financing shortfall at 56%¹.

¹ The estimates of government contribution in the Statistical Master Plan are considered high compared with its historical contribution. Also, the estimated shortfall is likely to decrease with time as alternative financing resources are identified.

Table 2: COST AND FINANCING ESTIMATES

2004-2009 (in millions of dollars)	Cost estimates	Govt. financing	External financing	Shortfall
Current expenditures	32.0	7.1	7.5	17.4
Investment expenditures	10.4	1.4	2.5	6.5
Total	42.4	8.5	10.0	23.9

Although the statistical program should ideally be funded by the state, statistical operations themselves may not be impeded as long as the financial shortfall is filled by alternative sources. However, in the case of Burkina Faso, the effective functioning of the system seems to be hampered by the problems inherent in heavy dependence on external financing. As discussed above, uncertainties associated with future funding have prevented efficient planning whereas the timing of the implementation of planned activities largely depends on the availability of funding. Furthermore, planned activities are occasionally cut out altogether. It should therefore be noted that there is a gap between costs and available financing resources and the external financing is not fully integrated in the national statistical program.

2.3.2 Human Resources

The human resource characteristics are different across statistical producing agencies and especially between INSD and DEP in ministries. Human resource capacity for these agencies is therefore described separately.

(a) INSD

INSD currently consists of 24 and 25 high-level and middle-level technical staff, respectively, and 29 support staff, with the total of 78 personnel. INSD recruits its technical staff mainly among statisticians graduated from one of the three schools in Abidjan, Dakar and Yaoundé. The entrance "*concours*," the state-sponsored test, is very competitive as there is a fixed quota of participants for each country. Thus, those who are selected are generally highly qualified. In-service training to statisticians is provided through attendance to skill-update courses of about 45 days organized in Abidjan with the financial support of the African Development Bank. EU also financed in the past the annual participation of two statisticians in the courses organized by the Statistical Capacity Building Center in Munich.

Although the existing staff are technically competent, a serious problem lies in a high turnover of statisticians as shown in Table 3. The number of staff had been in constant decrease until 2002 and between 1995 and 2003 INSD lost about 25% of its staff. More strikingly, the reduction in the technical staff totally accounts for this loss with a 40% decrease over the last 8 years. This is mainly due to staff leaving for more remunerative jobs (e.g. international organizations, private sector), recruitment freezes in the public sector, and discontinuation of the training of technical staff as well as deaths and retirement. This seems particularly problematic considering INSD's attempts to adapt its structure to the ongoing administrative decentralization in the country in addition to its continuous effort to assume the demanding role as the central statistical agency.

Table 3: TRANSITION OF INSD STAFF

Type of Personnel	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<i>High-level technical staff</i>	41	31	26	25	25	20	24
<i>Middle-level technical staff</i>	44	38	32	31	30	24	25
Total technical staff	85	69	58	56	55	46	49
Total non technical staff	17	18	16	18	17	14	29
Total	102	87	74	74	72	60	78

(b) DEP in ministries

The human resource structure of DEP resembles a steep pyramid with only one or a few statisticians in each DEP. Outside DEP (i.e. in regional offices), there is generally no statistician. For example, in the education and health sectors, there is one statistician for each of the two DEP's. Given that both administrative information systems rely on data collection and processing personnel at different levels of the system, in-service training seems to be insufficient and the competency of the personnel at the facility level is especially weak. The situation is slightly different for the agricultural sector in which there are 2 statisticians in DEP and the ministry has its own interviewers, supervisors and other staff collecting and processing data in the regional offices for the Permanent Agricultural Survey.

Overall, the ratio of statisticians to non-statisticians is 11% for all agencies excluding INSD, which seems insufficient to produce technically sound statistical outputs. DEP's do not face as high an attrition rate as INSD, yet they experience a different type of difficulty.

2.3.3 Material Resources

Financial situations inevitably affect material resources. Out of all the interviewed agencies, none expressed that sufficient material resources are at their disposal. Of particular importance in this study was the IT resources. It was noted that, despite recent efforts for computerization and networking, manual data processing is still commonplace especially in the offices outside Ouagadougou. Even in the central offices, technical staff are not adequately furnished with modern equipment. For example, only a third of technical staff in INSD use a computer less than 3 years old. None of the workstations are connected to the network. This seems to partly explain the reduced timeliness and limited dissemination the statistical system encounters.

2.3.4 Organizational Framework

As briefly discussed above, the coordination role of National Statistical Coordination Council (CNCS) has so far been limited. This is a critical area needing improvement as resource allocation, planning and coordination of activities become increasingly important for a statistical system with limited financial, human and material resources.

The other overarching issue is the capacity of the system to supervise and improve statistical infrastructure and CNCS has not fully satisfied its mandated role. However, it is worth mentioning that ONAPAD has been active in evaluating and advising on statistical

methodologies and data quality of the PRSP/MDG related indicators with a special attention to the compliance with internationally accepted definitions and methodologies. A similar practice is advisable system-wide.

2.4 Government and Donor Support

2.4.1 Government support

Increasing attention brought to the importance of measuring and monitoring development goals has highlighted the weaknesses in national statistical capacity and the unmet demand for quantitative and qualitative information required for result-based programs. The government has carried out a number of initiatives to address these shortcomings: the adoption of a national strategy for statistical information; the creation of CNCS in 1997; the preparation of a 5-year national statistical program in 1998; the transformation of INSD into a public establishment of administrative character in 2000; the subscription to IMF's General Data Dissemination System in 2001; the preparation of a Statistical Master Plan in 2003; and the request for a large-scale credit from the World Bank for the development of the national statistical system which was approved in 2004.

Attempts were made to estimate the current government spending on statistics to demonstrate the level of government's financial support for statistics. This was only possible for INSD, as the budget allocated to DEP in ministries could not be estimated from government finance statistics. In 2003, \$2.6 million was budgeted for INSD activities, of which \$1.5 and \$1.1 million were financed by the government and donors, respectively². To put these figures in perspective, the expenditure estimate of the central government for 2003 was approximately \$1 billion³, which implies that INSD accounts for 0.26%⁴ of the total government spending. Given that donors contributed much to the financing and the government financing of \$1.5 million included HIPC resources, it can be said that only a small fraction of the government's own resources was dedicated to the national statistical office.

2.4.2 Donor support

Development agencies, on their part, strived to reinforce the government efforts through technical and financial assistance. They have supported a number of statistical activities including core data collection operations such as population and agricultural censuses as well as household surveys on living conditions and specific topics (annex 7). Most would agree that donor support has been vital, yet its effectiveness seems more open to debate.

One of the characteristics of the donor activities is fragmented support. Projects tend to be small-scale and take place in various areas, creating only a patchwork coverage over statistical priority areas. As the donors' policy focus may shift over time, the continuity of the project is not always guaranteed.

² Source: INSD.

³ Source: Consolidated operations of the central government 2000-2006 in IMF Article IV.

⁴ This is based on the assumption that the budget was equivalent to the expenditure.

The degree to which like-minded donors coordinate differs from sector to sector. For example, it was perceived that there is more donor coordination in the macroeconomic sector compared with other sectors. More coordination, however, seems to be needed for the statistical system as a whole given the fact that the last donor roundtable discussions date back to 1995.

The last but not least important observation is that certain donor support reduces country ownership of activities. This can be illustrated by externally funded activities which are not integrated in the long-term program combined with heavy reliance on foreign technical expertise and low local engagement. This type of practice leading to externalization of the country program has been reviewed and, consequently, a group of donors have been moving away from financing and managing projects of their interest in favor of budgetary support to the government. This is in line with the recent donor efforts to encourage country's stewardship, but concerns still remain as non-earmarked support may not reach the intended beneficiaries, including statistics.

3. OPTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

The previous sections reviewed the current capacity and practice of the national statistical system in relation to key development goals. To strengthen the areas requiring improvements, options were sought during the interviews with the national and external agencies and considered in light of the internationally recommended practice.

3.1 Sources and Methods for Estimating Key Indicators

The following actions are recommended in order to assure continuity and methodological soundness in statistical production and to improve accessibility, timeliness, frequency and predictability of release.

System-wide:

- Data activities need to be fully integrated in the national statistical program so that data are more predictably produced and disseminated. This can only succeed if donors, key national users and producers are brought today at a cabinet level, for example with the joint leadership of CNCS and ONAPAD;
- Data collection system needs to be adapted to the ongoing administrative decentralization so that disaggregated information is available for decision making at the regional level. This will require significant devolution of reporting responsibilities to regional levels, with accountability to the central level and training and financial support essential to ensure qualified regional personnel;
- Initiatives to increase data quality, i.e., analysis of the current data collection methodologies vis-à-vis the recommended methodologies currently conducted by ONAPAD, need to be sponsored by ONAPAD and CNCS and integrated in the national program; and
- Reporting to international agencies can be coordinated and centralized for better harmonization of definitions, higher consistency of data and wider dissemination.

Administrative systems:

- An official schedule of statistical yearbook publications should be established by CNCS.

- Indicators which can be reliably collected through administrative systems, for example in health and education, should be identified and the capacity of the corresponding systems improved.

Surveys:

- Surveys, especially surveys on income and consumption, living conditions and DHS, can be better sequenced in light of the PRSP cycle and the GDDS recommendations on periodicity;
- The common parts of survey questionnaires can be harmonized so that the derived series indicators remain comparable across different surveys and irrespective of the financing sources;
- Annual light surveys on selected income, employment and living conditions in urban areas can be conducted in conjunction with nationally representative surveys enabling the collection of consumption data essential for poverty measurement in selected years (e.g. every 3 years);
- A stronger link between existing surveys can be established, especially in terms of methodology, which would allow comparisons among existing survey results and the above mentioned annual survey;
- The EPA questionnaire could be extended to include indicators on productive assets in informal household enterprises which are part of the core PRSP indicators but are not covered by any data source (annex 8) and selected income and living conditions appropriate to rural households which, combined with the annual urban surveys, would permit annual income estimates and trend analysis; and
- When necessary, expenditure data should be collected on multiple visits to reduce seasonality in the survey results (e.g. EBCVM, UEMOA expenditure survey).

3.2 Demand for Indicators

Actors on all sides need to take part in promoting dissemination, demand for indicators and use of data for policy-making:

- *Users* need to be trained in order to better understand the sources and methods for estimating key indicators and improve their analytical capabilities;
- *Users*, especially research institutions such as universities, can play a bigger role in creating a user feedback mechanism and increasing policy analyses;
- *Producers* must do more to improve the usability and reliability of data by providing metadata for all statistics and analyses for policy relevant statistics;
- *Producers* are encouraged to stimulate demand through much broader dissemination efforts and by raising users' awareness, e.g., initiatives such as the publication of a poverty profile presented by INSD to a group of journalists;
- *Producers* need to consolidate their efforts to facilitate data accessibility and reach a wider audience with increased electronic dissemination; and
- *CNCS* must be revitalized to assume its responsibility to support user-producer dialogs through regular meetings, user surveys, workshops for specific topics and general promotion of statistical literacy in government, media and civil society organizations.

3.3 Statistical Capacity

Given scarce resources that can be invested in building statistical capacity, a special emphasis was put on options requiring relatively low costs or change of practice.

Financial resources:

- A budgetary line can be added under the Ministry of Economy and Development specific for additional resources needed for national statistical services in Medium Term Expenditure Framework;
- The legal status of the national statistical services can be re-examined to explore possibilities to increase financial autonomy and staff salary; and
- The national statistical services could make an agreement with the Ministry of Finance and Budget to produce targeted statistical outputs in return for an increase in budget.

Human resources:

- Lack of statisticians in DEP could be overcome by technical assistance in a short run while mobility of statisticians between INSD and DEP needs to be increased in a long run. For this purpose, a national body of official statisticians could be organized by the government;
- Middle-level staff (e.g. "adjoints" and "agents") can be increased and strengthened as they can be trained locally and normally stay in the system once hired unlike foreign-trained qualified statisticians with a view towards assuring continuity in statistical operations;
- National statistical services' efforts to develop a capacity building plan can be pushed further. This consists of training of high-level staff as well as specific courses for clerical staff provided in collaboration with "l'Ecole Nationale de Régie Financière" in Ouagadougou;
- Minimum training for data collection and processing personnel at all geographical levels of administrative systems needs to be assured;
- Effective use of staff exchange between central offices (e.g. INSD, DEP) and regional offices can be encouraged;
- Staff remuneration can be tied to essential statistical outputs that must be produced regularly but are not currently done so in a timely manner (e.g. national accounts);
- Some proportion of revenues from statistical outputs can be redistributed among staff to increase incentive, which is currently practiced in certain ministries; and
- Monetary incentives associated with ad-hoc surveys (e.g. per-diem) that lure staff away from regular operations should be reduced.

Material resources:

- An IT strategy for the statistical system can be prepared with a view to examining the current capacity regarding storage, network connection within and between agencies, and dissemination practice; and
- Each technical staff should have access to a high-performing workstation which is preferably connected to the network; and
- Electronic connection that facilitates data reporting between central and regional offices can be strengthened.

Organizational framework:

- CNCS needs to be put into operation with its specialized thematic commissions functional as the governing body enabling strategic planning for official statistical activities and outputs to promote efficient use of resources and avoid duplication of efforts; and
- A financial commission could be set up in CNCS in order to monitor the budget for statistical activities and serve as a focal point for the coordination of financial assistance from donors.

3.4 Government and Donor Support

The government and donors need to play an active role in assuring that enough resources are allocated for production, dissemination and analysis of development indicators and their interventions contribute to improved sustainability of these operations.

Government:

- Statistical operations essential to monitoring key indicators (e.g. PRSP and MDG indicators) should be prioritized in budgetary planning and allocation of non-earmarked budgetary support;
- Budget to finance CNCS sessions and establishing a calendar for regular meetings needs to be assured;
- Rapport with donors can be improved to secure funding of important activities in time; and
- Administrative data should be more exploited for statistical purposes and promotional campaigns to increase the coverage of administrative sources are encouraged.

Donors:

- Donor activities should be consistent with and be integrated in the Statistical Master Plan or the national statistical program and be synchronized with the PRSP cycle;
- Donors could pool their resources especially when the individual operations are small-scale to minimize transaction costs on both country's and donor's ends;
- Medium to long-term support enabling a large scale overhaul of the entire statistical system, e.g., the World Bank's Statistical Capacity Building Program (STATCAP), can be provided;
- A round table discussions of donors and beneficiaries could be held regularly to identify priority activities and coordinate donor interventions;
- A financing mechanism that promotes sustainability of core operations (e.g. progressively increasing government counterpart fund) can be more exploited;
- More emphasis should be placed on support for organizational and institutional development and permanent production of essential statistics as opposed to implementation of one-time surveys; and
- Dissemination programs should be substantially strengthened and geared to user needs and support. Continued support for advocacy for statistics at global level is encouraged in order to increase government funding and awareness as well as use of data for policy-making and public debate.

4. ESTIMATED COSTS FOR IMPROVEMENT

One of the aims of this study is to estimate the costs required to carry out the activities that enable the production and dissemination of key development indicators including the core PRSP and MDG indicators (annex 8). This entails strengthening of organizational framework and coordination including CNCS operations, improvement of human resource framework and training, implementation of data collection activities identified for each of the core indicators, and investment in physical infrastructure and equipment. These actions take account of the recommendations made in the previous section. Detailed cost estimates are shown in Table 4.

The core activities are considered as the minimum requirement whereas the extended activities relate to development indicators and should be fulfilled once the minimum requirement is met. Annualized costs for the core activities covering essential macroeconomic and social statistics were estimated to be about \$3.8 million a year. The given levels of the government and donor funding leave the annual shortfall of \$1.8 million, which has not yet been accounted for by any funding source. If activities are extended to include additional data collection and survey operations in fiscal, business, external, higher education, transport and agricultural sectors, the total costs increase by about \$1 million to \$4.8 million. It is worth mentioning that this inclusion drives up the annual shortfall significantly to \$2.5 million, as only a small amount of external funding has been committed to these activities.

This costing exercise illustrates the financial needs in medium term and suggests the changes that can be made with incremental support. It also highlights the importance of prioritizing activities given the scarce financing resources. It is recommended that future additional funding, especially HIPC resources and non-earmarked budgetary support, be directed first to support the prioritized activities that ensure the availability of key development indicators as well as the sustainability of the statistical system.

Table 4: ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST FOR IMPROVEMENT

(in \$ million)

	Agency	Cost estimates	Govt. financing	External financing	Annual Shortfall
TOTAL (A + B)		4.79	1.02	1.29	2.48
A. CORE ACTIVITIES		3.84	0.87	1.18	1.77
1. Organizational framework & coordination	INSD, CNCS	0.10	0.02	0.07	0.02
2. HR framework & training	INSD, ministries	0.43	0.04	0.39	0.00
3. Annual cost of core statistical activities		0.74	0.14	0.17	0.41
National accounts	INSD	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.04
Budget and fiscal statistics	MFB, INSD, etc.	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.04
Business statistics	M. Commerce, INSD, etc	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
Customs statistics	MFB, BCEAO, INSD, etc	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04
Economic statistics	INSD	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.07
Price statistics	INSD	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.04
Education statistics	MEBA	0.12	0.06	0.02	0.04
Health statistics	M. Health	0.14	0.01	0.02	0.11
Vital registration	MATD	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.00
Social indicator publications	INSD	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
4. Annualized cost of core censuses and surveys		1.37	0.16	0.30	0.89
RGPH 2006	INSD	0.38	0.05	0.12	0.21
Living conditions surveys	INSD	0.35	0.03	0.11	0.21
Annual light living conditions survey	INSD	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.17
DHS IV	INSD	0.19	0.02	0.00	0.17
Demographic and migration survey	INSD	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.06
Industrial and business census	INSD	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.06
Employment survey	MTEJ	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.00
Permanent agricultural survey	MAHRH	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.01
5. Annualized cost of infrastructure, equipment & operating costs		1.21	0.51	0.25	0.45
INSD HQ building	INSD	0.19	0.04	0.04	0.11
IT equipment & Dissemination	INSD, ministries	0.45	0.08	0.12	0.25
Other equipment	INSD, ministries	0.19	0.01	0.09	0.09
Operating costs	INSD, ministries	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00
B. EXTENDED ACTIVITIES		0.96	0.14	0.12	0.70
6. Annual cost of statistical activities		0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Secondary and higher education statistics	MESSRS	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
7. Annualized cost of censuses and surveys		0.95	0.14	0.12	0.69
Agricultural census	MAHRH	0.34	0.04	0.00	0.30
Survey on water resources and drinking water	ONEA	0.29	0.06	0.06	0.18
Survey on vegetable production	MAHRH	0.15	0.02	0.00	0.13
Survey on livestock	M. Animal Resources	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03
Survey on transportation	M. Transport	0.13	0.02	0.06	0.05

Notes:

1/ The estimates are based on the Statistical Master Plan 2004 -2009 and the World Bank project documents.

2/ The exchange rate used is 530 CFAF/dollar.

3/ Government financing is estimates only and the only major external financing committed at the time of writing is \$10 million from the World Bank Development of the National Statistical System Project.

4/ Costs of infrequent activities such as censuses were annualized using internationally recommended periodicity.

5/ Costs of the INSD building, IT equipment and other equipment are amortized over 30 years, 6 years, and 10 years, respectively.

5. CONCLUSION

This report critically assessed the data sources for estimating key development indicators, demand for such indicators, statistical capacity, and government and donor support, and provided recommendations for areas requiring improvements. Main recommendations are as follows: (i) revitalize CNCS as the governing body leading and promoting strategic planning and coordination of statistical activities, efficient use of resources, methodological soundness, and user-producer dialog; (ii) improve human resource incentive structure by devising a way to increase staff remuneration and develop a capacity building plan outlining ideal staff composition and training needs; (iii) encourage the use of data in policy making through training of producers and users in improving their analytical capabilities; (iv) improve data reliability and usability through regular, timely and wider dissemination of data, metadata and policy relevant analysis; (v) strengthen administrative systems especially at regional level in order to ensure regular collection of, inter alia, input and intermediate indicators; (vi) increase data availability by better sequencing household surveys in light of the PRSP cycle and the GDDS recommendations, by introducing an annual light survey, and by harmonizing methodologies and definitions of existing surveys; (vii) improve effectiveness of donor assistance by integrating their activities in the Statistical Master Plan and by focusing more on organizational and institutional development; and (viii) promote advocacy for statistics at global level to increase government awareness and financial support.

The report also attempted to estimate the costs associated with the recommended activities to improve the availability and use of essential indicators for policy making. According to the analysis, additional \$1.8 million would be needed annually to carry out the core minimum activities while the annual shortfall would be \$2.5 million if extended activities are included. It is advisable that the core activities be prioritized in the budgeting process and the future available resources for statistics be used first to fill the identified financing gap.

ANNEX 1: PEOPLE MET

NATIONAL AGENCIES

INSD	Bamory Ouattara (Director General) Tiral Sidi (Deputy Director) Namaro Yago (Director, Economic Studies Division) Michel Koné (Director, General Statistics Division) Idrissa Kaboré (Director, Demography Division) François Ilboudo (Director, Statistical Coordination and Cooperation Division) Bakari Traoré (Head, Economic Studies Division)
DEP/Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Halieutic Resources	Bernadin Zoungrana (Director, Agricultural Statistics Division) Koudrègma Zongo (Head, Studies and Project Formulation Division) Barou Oumar Ouédraogo (Director, Studies and Planning Division) Jean-Marie Konaté (SEFP Studies Unit)
DEP/Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy	Robert Ouedrago (Director) Etienne Bingouwéogo (Head, School Water Project) Céléstin Kombasserie (Head, Statistical Division)
DEP/Ministry of Work, Employment, and Youth	Benjamin Zio (Director) Théophile Dimioumda (Head) Gisèle Béré (Head) Sémi Sanogo (Economist)
DEP/Ministry of Health	Patrick Kaboré (Head, Health Information Division) Norbert Coulibaly (Technician, Health Information Division) André Yameogo (Doctor, Public Health) André Kabore (Doctor, Public Health)
DEP/Ministry of Promotion of Woman	Ibraima Nigna (Director) Ousman Karbéogo (Monitoring and Evaluation Unit)
DEP/Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization	Idrissa Soré (Director)
ONAPAD	Maxime Bonkougou (Director) Paul Bombiri (Seconded from INSD)
STC/PDES	Bonoudaba Dabiré (Secretary General) Hamado Sawadogo (Head, Program) Jean-Baptiste Ouedrago (Assistant Technician)
SP/PPF	Ali Achour (Advisor)

BILATERAL AGENCIES

Embassy of Canada	Luise Hebert (First Secretary) Aimé Tiendrébéogo (Economist)
Embassy of Denmark	Mariam Diop (Economist)
Embassy of the Netherlands	Hubert Hendrix (First Secretary)
GTZ	Rolf Meier (Technical Adviser)
French Cooperation	Jacques Gérard (Head)
Swiss Cooperation	Etienne Dollfus (Acting Director) Mallik Sawadogo (Economist)

UN AGENCIES

DEVINFO	Mahamadi Ouedrago (Web Manager)
Food and Agriculture Organization	Daouda Kontongomdé
UNAIDS	Mamadou Lamine Sakho (Coordinator)
United Nations Development Programme	Christian Lemaire (Resident Representative)
United Nations Population Fund	Saidou Kaboré
United Nations World Food Program	Gabriel Ayih (Representative)
World Bank	Siaka Coulibaly (Economist)
World Health Organization	David Kielem

OTHER

European Union	Paul Bonnefoy (Economic Adviser) Mathias Somé (Health Specialist) Mariana Martinetto (Education Specialist)
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ANNEX 2: INDICATOR METHODOLOGIES

Indicators (2004-06 PRSP indicators in bold)	Responsible agency	Availability (1990-2002)	Periodicity	Publications	Data sources	Latest estimation and publication
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger						
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	INSD	2003; 1998; 1994	4-5 years	Reports on Priority Survey I, II and Survey on EBCVM	Priority Survey I, II and Survey on EBCVM	August 2003
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	INSD	2003; 1998; 1994	4-5 years	Reports on Priority Survey I, II and Survey on EBCVM	Priority Survey I, II and Survey on EBCVM	August 2003
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (World Bank)	INSD	2003; 1998; 1994	4-5 years	Reports on Priority Survey I, II and Survey on EBCVM	Priority Survey I, II and Survey on EBCVM	August 2003
4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	INSD	1998/1999; 1993	5-6 years	Reports on DHS I & II	DHS I & II	May 2003
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption						
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education						
6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education (Gross primary enrolment ratio, overall and girls)	DEP/MEBA & INSD	1990-2002	Annual for MEBA	Education Statistical Yearbook/INSD survey reports	MEBA administrative data, Priority Survey I, II, EBCVM and RGPH	MEBA: 2002 INSD: 2003
7a. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	DEP/MEBA	1990-2002	Annual	Education Statistical Yearbook	MEBA administrative data,	2002
7b. Primary completion rate	DEP/MEBA	1990-2002	Annual	Education Statistical Yearbook	MEBA administrative data,	2002
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (Adult literacy rates, overall and women)	DEP/MEBA & INSD	1990-2002	Annual	Education Statistical Yearbook/INSD survey reports	MEBA administrative data, Priority Survey I, II, EBCVM and RGPH	MEBA: 2002 INSD: 2003
Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women						
9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	DEP/MEBA	1990-2002	Annual	Education Statistical Yearbook	MEBA administrative data, Priority Survey I, II, EBCVM and RGPH	2002
10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old (Adult literacy rates, overall and women)	DEP/MEBA & INSD	1990-2002	Annual	Education Statistical Yearbook/INSD survey reports	MEBA administrative data, Priority Survey I, II, EBCVM and RGPH	MEBA: 2002 INSD: 2003
11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	INSD	Available	4-5 years	Reports on Priority Survey I, II, EBCVM and RGPH	Priority Survey I, II, EBCVM and RGPH	2003
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	National Assembly	Available	5 years		National Assembly data	2002

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality						
13. Under-five mortality rate	INSD & DEP/Health	Available	Annual	Health Statistical Yearbook, RGPH and DHS report	Health administrative data, RGPH, DHS	1999
14. Infant mortality rate	INSD & DEP/Health	Available	Annual	Health Statistical Yearbook, RGPH and DHS report	Health administrative data, RGPH, DHS	1999
15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles (Immunization rate: measles)	DEP/Health	Available	Annual	Health Statistical Yearbook	Health administrative data	2002
Goal 5. Improve maternal health						
16. Maternal mortality ratio	INSD & DEP/Health	Available	Annual	Health Statistical Yearbook/DHS report	Health administrative data, DHS	1999
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	INSD & DEP/Health	Available	Annual	Health Statistical Yearbook/DHS report	Health administrative data, DHS	1999
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases						
18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years (Prevalence of HIV)	INSD & DEP/Health	Available	Annual	Health Statistical Yearbook/DHS report	Health administrative data, DHS	1999
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	INSD & DEP/Health	Available	Annual	Health Statistical Yearbook/DHS report	Health administrative data, DHS	1999
19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex (UNICEF-WHO)	INSD & DEP/Health	Available	Annual	Health Statistical Yearbook/DHS report	Health administrative data, DHS	1999
19b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	INSD & DEP/Health	Available	Annual	Health Statistical Yearbook/DHS report	Health administrative data, DHS	1999
20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years						
21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria						
22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures						
23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	DEP/Health	Available	Annual	Health Statistical Yearbook	Health administrative data	2002
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy)	DEP/Health	Available	Annual	Health Statistical Yearbook	Health administrative data	2002

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability						
25. Proportion of land area covered by forest	Programme National d'Aménagement des Forêts	1996		Programme Cadre de Gestion des Patrimoines Nationaux	Programme National d'Aménagement des Forêts	March 1996
26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area	Programme National d'Aménagement des Forêts	1996		Programme Cadre de Gestion des Patrimoines Nationaux	Programme National d'Aménagement des Forêts	March 1996
27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)	Programme National d'Aménagement des Forêts	1996		Programme Cadre de Gestion des Patrimoines Nationaux	Programme National d'Aménagement des Forêts	March 1996
28. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (UNFCCC, UNSD) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)						
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	INSD	Available	4-5 years	Reports on Priority Survey I, II, EBCVM and RGPH	Priority Survey I, II, EBCVM and RGPH	2003
30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural	INSD	Available	4-5 years	Reports on Priority Survey I, II, EBCVM and RGPH	Priority Survey I, II, EBCVM and RGPH	2003
31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural	INSD	Available	4-5 years	Reports on Priority Survey I, II, EBCVM and RGPH	Priority Survey I, II, EBCVM and RGPH	2003
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	INSD	Available	4-5 years	Reports on Priority Survey I, II, EBCVM and RGPH	Priority Survey I, II, EBCVM and RGPH	2003
Other MDG indicators						
Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth						
45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total	INSD	Available	10 years	RGPH report	RGPH	1996

ANNEX 3: DATA SOURCES AND SYSTEMS

Data sources	Responsible agency	Most recent years	Periodicity	Indicators obtained	Concepts, methods, indicator definitions	Level of disaggregation
Socio-economic surveys (national)						
Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)	INSD	2003, 1998/9, 1992/3	5-6 years	Demographic and health indicators	A sample of 8,000 households in 2003; Standard DHS methodology	Region, urban/rural, sex, age group
Survey on Household Living Conditions (CWIQ) 2003	INSD	2003, 1998, 1994	4-5 years	Poverty (income and expenditures), health, education, housing, access to basic services, economic activities.	A sample of 8,500 households in 2003; Standard QWIC/Priority survey methodology	Region, urban/rural, sex, socio-economic group
National Survey on Household Budget and Consumption 2003 (3rd phase of Survey 1-2-3)	INSD	2003		Income, expenditures, household consumption structure	A sample of about 1000 households; PARSTAT program methodology; AFRISTAT TA	Ouagadougou
National Survey on Employment 2001 (1st phase of Survey 1-2-3)	INSD	2001		Employment	A sample of about 2,500 households; PARSTAT program methodology; AFRISTAT TA	Ouagadougou
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 1996 (UNICEF)	INSD	2000, 1996		Demographic, health and nutrition indicators	A sample of 4,500 households in 2000; Standard MICS methodology	Region, province, urban/rural, sex, age group
General Population and Housing Census of Burkina Faso	INSD	1996, 1985	11 years	Characteristics of the population, education, housing, economic activities	UN recommendations	Region, province, urban/rural, sex, age group, socio-economic group, education level
Permanent Agriculture Survey	DEP/MAHRH	2003	Annual	Land surface, type and practice of production, employment, equipment, inputs, stocks, livestock, output forecast, use of agricultural outputs, and prices	TA from the Netherlands Cooperation Agency	Region, province
Other surveys						
Survey on Informal Sector in Urban Areas 2001 (2nd phase of Survey 1-2-3)	INSD	2001		Informal sector and characteristics of the enterprise	A sample of about 1,000 households; PARSTAT program methodology; AFRISTAT TA	Ouagadougou
UEMOA Survey on Prices 1996		1996		Prices	UEMOA methodology	
Survey on Household Expenditures 1996 (UEMOA)	INSD	1996		Income, expenditures, household consumption structure	A sample of about 1,000 households; INSEE (France) TA on methodology	Ouagadougou

Administrative sources						
Primary Education Information System (Annual Statistical Survey of Primary Schools)	DEP/MEBA			Structure of educational establishments (by public-private, urban-rural), the number of students (by age, gender, profession of parents), the number of teachers (by category, gender, teaching system), school infrastructure (size, equipment, water supply, accessibility to school), characteristics and state of establishments, and facility and teaching equipment. A number of education indicators are derived from this exercise including gross and net enrolment ratio, gross admission rate, promotion rate, repetition rate, and dropout rate	Nation-wide, all public and private primary schools are covered (except for certain Koranic schools)	Administrative sources
National Health Information System (SNIS)	DEP/Health			Family planning, prenatal care, pregnancies with high risk, maternal mortality, births (attended, non-attended, in maternity ward), nutritional status of children, vaccination, sexually transmitted diseases, outpatient consultations, inpatient care, cause of death, diseases requiring special attention, and facility equipment and resources	Nation-wide, 2,015 health and social promotion centers; WHO standards and recommendations	Region, province, sex, age group
Vital registration	MATD			Births, deaths, marriages		Region, province, commune
HIV/AIDS Information System	National AIDS Council; DEP/Health, INSD			HIV/AIDS prevalence	Data are based on: (i) tests on pregnant women attending one of the 5 sentinel sites in the country; (ii) the number of cases declared by health centers; (iii) a periodic survey by the National AIDS Council in the 5 most populous regions; and (iv) the Demographic and Health Survey.	

ANNEX 4: FUTURE AVAILABILITY OF INDICATORS

Indicators (2004-06 PRSP indicators in bold)	Future availability												
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger													
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day						EBCVM (planned)					EBCVM (planned)		
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]						EBCVM (planned)					EBCVM (planned)		
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption						EBCVM (planned)					EBCVM (planned)		
4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age		DHS III				EBCVM (planned)	DHS (planned)					DHS (planned)	
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption													
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education													
6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education (Gross primary enrolment ratio, overall and girls)				RGPH		EBCVM (planned)							
7a. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	Available annually from MEBA administrative data												
7b. Primary completion rate	Available annually from MEBA administrative data												
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (Adult literacy rates, overall and women)	Available from MEBA administrative data and INSD survey data												
Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women													
9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	Available annually from MEBA administrative data												
10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old (Adult literacy rates, overall and women)	Available from MEBA administrative data and INSD survey data												
11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector				RGPH		EBCVM (planned)					EBCVM (planned)		
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament				National Assembly data					National Assembly data				
Goal 4. Reduce child mortality													
13. Under-five mortality rate						EBCVM (planned)	DHS (planned)					DHS (planned)	
14. Infant mortality rate						EBCVM (planned)	DHS (planned)					DHS (planned)	
15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles (Immunization rate: measles)	Available annually from Ministry of Health administrative data												

Goal 5. Improve maternal health													
16. Maternal mortality ratio													Available from Ministry of Health administrative data and DHS survey data
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel													Available from Ministry of Health administrative data and DHS survey data
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases													
18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years (Prevalence of HIV)													Available from Ministry of Health administrative data and DHS survey data
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate													Available from Ministry of Health administrative data and DHS survey data
19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex (UNICEF-WHO)													Available from Ministry of Health administrative data and DHS survey data
19b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS													Available from Ministry of Health administrative data and DHS survey data
20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years													
21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria													
22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures													
23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis													Available annually from Ministry of Health administrative data
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy)													Available annually from Ministry of Health administrative data
Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability													
25. Proportion of land area covered by forest													
26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area													
27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)													
28. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (UNFCCC, UNSD) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)													
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels													
30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural													RGPH EBCVM (planned) EBCVM (planned)
31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural													RGPH EBCVM (planned) EBCVM (planned)
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure													RGPH EBCVM (planned) EBCVM (planned)
Other MDG indicators													
Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth													
45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total													RGPH EBCVM (planned) EBCVM (planned)

ANNEX 5: COMPARISON OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SOURCES ⁵

	Year		Year		Year	
Proportion of population below national poverty line	1994	44.5	1998	45.3	2003	46.4
Proportion of population below international dollar per day extreme poverty line (World Bank)	1994	61.2				
Calorie inadequacy	1990	31	1999	24		
Calorie inadequacy (FAO)	1990	23			2000	23
Child malnutrition, weight	1990	27	1998	30	2003	42
Child malnutrition, weight (UNICEF)			1999	34		
Gross primary enrolment ratio						
Girls					2003	38
Boys					2003	50
Gross primary enrolment ratio (UNESCO)	1990	26	2000	35.5		
Girls		20		29.4		
Boys		32		42		

⁵ Data from the draft country report are given in the first lines of each box. Agency data are generally from those compiled in the Statistics Division's Millennium Indicators Database, <http://millenniumindicator.un.org>. Data marked WHO or UNAIDS 2004 are updates from the World Health Organization *World Health Report 2004*.

Literacy rate 15 -24 Women	1994	19	1998	18	2003	22
Men					2003	12.5
					2003	29.4
Literacy rate 15 -24 (UNESCO)	1990	25			2003	38
Women		14			2003	27
Men		36			2003	49
Sex ratio, primary, girls per 100 boys	1990	62			2003	77
Ratio of gross primary enrolment ratio, (UNESCO)					2003	70
Gross enrolment ratio, secondary	1990	7.5			2003	15.6
Sex ratio, secondary, girls per 100 boys	1990	52			2003	80
Sex ratio, secondary, girls per 100 boys (UNESCO)					2002	64
Infant mortality rate	1990	108	1998	105		
Infant mortality rate (UNICEF)	1990	118	1995	110	2000	105
Under-five mortality rate	1993	187	1998	127		
Under-five mortality rate (UNICEF)	1990	210	1995	202	2000	198
Maternal mortality ratio	1993	566	1998	484		
Maternal mortality ratio (UNICEF -WHO)	1995	1,400				
HIV/AIDS prevalence					2001	6.5
HIV/AIDS prevalence (UNAIDS, 2004 estimate)					2000	4.2

Contraceptive use	Urban	1993	17	1998	20		
	Rural		1.5		3		
Contraceptive use	Total (UN Population Division)	1993	4.2	1998	4.8		
Measles vaccination prevalence						2002	64
Measles vaccination prevalence (UNICEF)		1990	79	2000	53		
Obstetric care rate				1998	27		
Obstetric care rate (WHO -UNICEF)						2000	31
Malaria deaths per 100000						2000	292
Malaria deaths per 100000 (WHO, 2 004)							225
Forest area		1980	171 tkm ²			2000	100 tkm ²
Forest area, % (FAO)				1990	27	2000	26
Households access to safe drinking water	Urban	1990	40			2003	69
	Rural						77
Households access to safe drinking water (WHO -UNICEF)	Urban			2000	42		
	Rural				66		
					37		
Households access to sanitation	Urban	1998	28			2003	33
	Rural					2003	84
						2003	20
Households access to sanitation (WHO -UNICEF)	Urban			2000	29		
	Rural				30		
					27		

ANNEX 6: STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING INDICATORS

Data-related indicators								
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	National Accounts	Prices	HH Income & Exp.	Popula- tion	Educa- tion	Health	Employ- ment	Agri- culture
Agency:	INSD	INSD	INSD	INSD	MEBA	Health	MTEJ	MAHRH
<i>4 Highly developed; 3 Developed; 2 Larg ely undeveloped; 1 Undeveloped</i>								
0. Prerequisites:								
0.1 Collection of information and preservation of confidentiality guaranteed by law and effective	3	3	3	4	3	1	-	3
0.2 Effective coordination of statistics	1	1	1	3	3	1	-	2
0.3 Staff level and expertise ad equacy	2	3	3	4	1	2	-	2
0.4 Buildings and equipment adequacy	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
0.5 Planning, monitoring and evaluation measures implemented	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	1
0.6 Organizational focus on quality	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1
1. Integrity:								
1.1 Independence of statistical operations	4	3	3	4	4	1	1	2
1.2 Culture of professional and ethical standards	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	2
2. Methodological soundness:								
2.1 International/regional standards implemented	3	3	3	4	1	3	2	3
3. Accuracy and reliability:								
3.1 Source data adequacy	3	3	3	4	2	3	2	2
3.2 Response monitoring	2	3	3	4	2	2	-	2
3.3 Validation of administrative data	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	1
3.4 Validation of intermediate and final outputs	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4
4. Serviceability:								
4.1 User consultation	2	1	3	3	4	2	3	3
4.2 Timeliness of statistic al outputs	2	3	1	3	3	2	3	2
4.3 Periodicity of statistical outputs	2	3	1	3	3	-	4	2
5. Accessibility								
5.1 Effectiveness of dissemination	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2
5.2 Updated metadata	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	1

Notes: Statistical Capacity Building Indicators were developed b y PARIS 21.

ANNEX 7: DONOR ASSISTED PROJECTS

AFRISTAT, Agence Française de Développement, EU, World Bank	Survey 1-2-3
African Development Bank, UNDP and World Bank	Priority Survey I (1994 -5), II (1998) & Survey on Living Conditions III (2003) Poverty Profile (1996 – 2003)
Belgium	Belgium Trust Fund for PRSP - Burkina Faso 2000 -2003 Survey on Living Conditions (2003) and Poverty Profile Data archiving and dissemination for INSD
EU	Regional support for statistics in Africa Technical assistance in legal framework, IT system, dissemination, human resources
EU, Agence Française de Développement, EUROSTAT, EUROSTAT, INSEE and AFRISTAT	Harmonized consumer price index methodology for UEMOA states
Denmark and EU	Permanent Agricultural Survey (2004)
EU, UNDP and World Bank	PRSP
EU, UNFPA and UNICEF	General Population and Housing Census 1996
FAO	Technical assistance in agricultural census and survey methodologies
German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	Macroeconomic forecasting (Instrument Automatisé de Prévision)
IMF	Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes (2003) GDSS (2001)
Netherlands	Agricultural Census in 1993, Permanent Agricultural Survey (1993 -2002) Livestock Survey
UNDP and World Bank	Statistical Master Plan (2003)
UNDP	National Observatory for Poverty and Sustainable Human Development (ONAPAD)
UNICEF	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS)
UNICEF and USAID	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)
World Bank	Development of the National Statistical System (2004-2009)

ANNEX 8: CORE PRSP AND MDG INDICATORS AND DATA SOURCES

	2004-2006 PRSP	Source	CWIQ	MDG	Source		
Revenue	Percentage of agriculturally self-sufficient households	EPA			Poverty rate	EBCVM	Goal 1
	Cereal production per capita in agricultural households	EPA			Extreme poverty	EBCVM	
Education and literacy	Gross primary enrolment ratio	DEP/MEBA	Yes	Yes	Primary enrolment ratio	DEP/MEBA	Goal 2
	Primary admission rate		Yes				
	Primary completion rate		Yes				
	Adult literacy rate	EBCVM	Yes	Yes	Girl / boy ratio in primary school Girl / boy ratio in secondary schools	DEP/MEBA	
	Gross primary enrollment ratio, for girls	DEP/MEBA	Yes				
	Primary admission rate, for girls		Yes				
Primary completion rate, for girls		Yes					
Health and nutrition	Under 5 mortality rate	DHS		Yes	Under 5 mortality rate	DHS	Goal 4
	Rate of low birthweight babies	EBCVM, DHS	Yes				
	Prevalence of under weight children under 5	EBCVM, DHS	Yes				
	Proportions of births attended by skilled health staff	DHS			Maternal mortality rate	DHS	Goal 5
	Prevalence of HIV	Sentinel site			Prevalence of HIV	Sentinel site	Goal 6
	Immunization rate	DEP/Health, DHS		Yes	Malaria prevalence rate		
	BCG						
	DPT3						
	Measles						
Yellow fever							
Water and sanitation	Access to drinking water	EBCVM, DHS	Yes	Yes	Access to drinking water	EBCVM	Goal 7
	Percentage of households with access to functional latrines	EBCVM, DHS	Yes				

Employment and labor	Unemployment rates	EBCVM	
	Percentage of daily workers	EBCVM	Yes
Living conditions	Electrification rate	EBCVM	Yes
	Percentage of households with improved cooking energy		
	Percentage of households according to roof and floor material	EBCVM	Yes
Access to productive assets	Percentage of households with draught animals		
	Agricultural equipment rate		
	Household access to credit		
Access to markets	Time to access to the closest market infrastructures	EBCVM	
Participation	Participation rate by gender		

ANNEX 9: DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

NATIONAL AGENCIES

STATISTICAL MASTER PLAN, NATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMS

Schéma directeur de la statistique du Burkina Faso, 2003

Programme national statistique 2004 -2008

DEP/MAHRH : « Le système des Statistiques Agricoles du Burkina faso »

DEP/MEBA: « Programme National Statistique 2004 -2008 »

DEP/MPF: « Programme National Statistique 2004 -2008 »

DEP/Ministry of Health: « Programme National Statistique 2004 -2008 »

DEP/MTEJ: « Programme statistique du ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la jeunesse: 2004 -2008 »

DEP/MPF : « Programme statistique du ministère de la promotion de la femme 2004 -2008 »

PRSP/MDG

PRSP, 2000

PRSP Progress Report, 2001

PRSP Progress Report, 2002

Rapport consolidé sur la mise en oeuvre du CSL P 2000-2002, 2003

Atelier de validation du rapport consolidé, 2003

Annexe du CSLP 2004 -2006 sur les indicateurs, Forthcoming

DGEP: « Rapport national sur les Objectifs du Millénaire »

MEDEV, CNCS, ONAPAD : « Metadonnées pour comprendre et utiliser les indicateurs de suivi de la pauvreté et du développement humain »

ONAPAD: « Indicateurs clés de suivi du cadre stratégique de lutte contre la pauvreté », 2003

ONAPAD: Indicateurs de Développement Humain, Education, Santé, Emploi et formation professionnelle, Environnement, Gouvernance, Agriculture, Secteur privé et compétitivité, Indicateurs macroéconomiques et budgétaires

Rapport mission canadienne

YEARBOOKS

DEP/MEBA: « Statistiques de l'éducation de base 2002/2003»

DEP/Ministry of Health : «Annuaire statistique 2001»

SURVEYS

DEP/ MAHRH: « Révision méthodologique des enquêtes agricoles et maraîchères »

DEP/ MAHRH: « Manuel de l'enquêteur. Enquête permanente agricole »

DEP/ MEBA: « Enquête Statistique Rapide de rentrée scolaire »

DEP/MEBA: « Enquête Annuelle Enseignement Primaire »

DEP/Ministry of Health : « Rapport mensuel auprès des CSPPS, dispensaire, maternité»

INSD: « Analyse des résultats de l'enquête burkinabè sur les conditions de vie des ménages », 2003

INSD: « Burkina faso. La pauvreté en 2003», 2003

INSD: « Enquête 123 » Questionnaire, 2003

OTHER

MEDEV, GTZ : « Les comptes économiques de la région du Sud -ouest 2000 et 2001 »

EXTERNAL AGENCIES

African Development Bank: « Programme de Comparaison Internationale: rapport de la mission de pré-évaluation auprès de l'INSD du Burkina -Faso », 2003

EU : « Convention de financement entre la Commission européenne et le Burkina faso », Internal document

UNDP : « Programme de gouvernement de l'Afrique subsaharienne: Document de projet », 2002

ASSESSMENT TOOLS

PARIS21: « Indicateurs de renforcement des capacités statistiques », 2002

UN : «Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals »

IMF : GDDS metadata

INTERNET SITES

www.agristat.bf.tripod.com (MAHRH)

www.intrapole.com/metj (MTEJ)