INTEGRATED SDG INSIGHTS
BURKINA FASO

This initiative supports the articulation of national commitments to SDG transformation, towards accelerated SDG action in the second half of the 2030 Agenda.

HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

Integrated SDG Insights provides an overview of a country's economic growth trajectory, highlighting potential conflicts between growth, environmental concerns, and societal well-being (referred to as the **SDG Moment**).

It builds from the foundation of national SDG progress through the lens of the 5Ps and uses machine learning to analyse national development ambition with an SDG lens (**SDG Trends & Priorities**).

Combined, these insights are mapped against SDG interlinkages to define policy choices the accelerate SDG progress, tailored to national context (**SDG Interlinkages**).

These policy choices are made against fiscal constraints and opportunities for stimulus to ensure choices translate to development impact and leave no one behind (**Finance & Stimulus**).

SDG MOMENT:
BURKINA FASO

While economic growth is a key element in achieving the SDGs, many countries are intent on moving beyond growth as a yardstick for progress. In the short run, growth enables the SDGs; but in the long run, the SDGs aim to transform the pattern of growth itself.

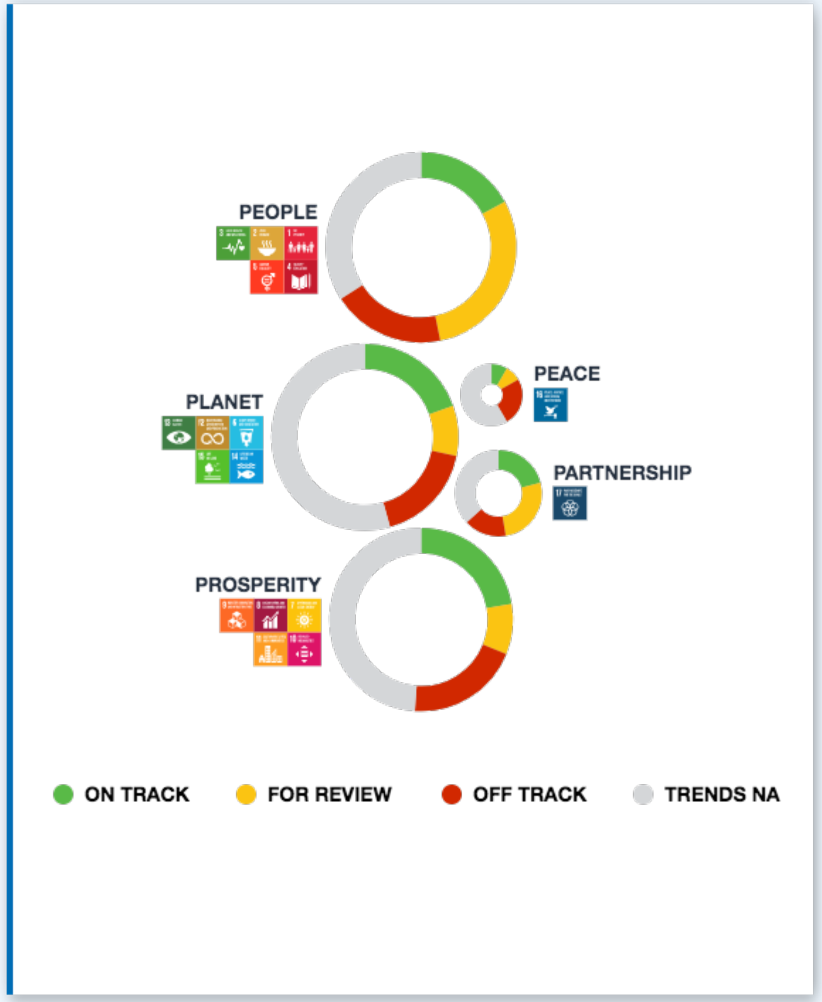
Burkina Faso's pace of growth during the 2023-2025 cycle is transitioning from a coping phase to acceleration, characterized by being 86% higher, on average, than the global rate of growth, and converging with the country's growth trajectory projected before the pandemic.[1] Accordingly, Burkina Faso's commitments to achieving the SDGs are focused on increasing people's well-being, eradicating of extreme poverty, reducing inequalities and protecting the environment.

However, this pace of growth comes at the expense of the environment as the country's fossil carbon emissions intensity of GDP is expected to increase at an annual rate of 13%, and of 6% when also considering land-use change.[2] Despite the positive impact of the economic expansion on lowering the incidence of poverty at $2.15 and $3.65 a day, there are still significant challenges to accelerate the pace of poverty reduction from its relatively high prevailing levels.

[1] The economic cycle is determined by adjusting the country's current GDP growth forecasts (April 2023) by their gap relative to the forecasts made before the pandemic and subsequent crises (October 2019). If the adjusted rates (not shown) are below 2%, the economy is considered in mitigation; it is coping if the adjusted rates range between 2%-4%, and it is in acceleration if they are above 4%.
[2] CO2 emissions intensity of GDP is computed as tonnes of CO2 per $1,000 (2017 PPP).

SDG TRENDS

Understanding how Burkina Faso performs against the SDG targets provides a baseline landscape against which to build integrated SDG pathways. SDG progress tracking follows UN Stats standards and methodology, and is aligned with country profiles.



***Trends in detail**:*
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/BFA/sdg-trends

SDG PRIORITIES

Burkina Faso's national priorities are analysed using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents. This analysis uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. It considers 100k+ terms, including phrases and expressions.

Key documents for analysis:

1. Draft National Development Repository 2021–2025
2. Plan National de Développment Economique et Social (PNDES) 2016–2020

Priorities in detail:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/BFA/current-priorities

SDG INTERLINKAGES

SDG interlinkages reveal how actions directed towards one SDG can impact others. Uncovering and understanding these interactions can help Burkina Faso to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to navigate trade-offs.

Based on a global framework for interlinkages, Burkina Faso’s SDG progress is colour-coded at the target level.

Building from national trends and priorities, the following integrated SDG pathways reflect policy choices with the most potential to accelerate the SDGs SDGs for Burkina Faso:

- Target 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay
- Target 11.2: Affordable and sustainable transport systems
- Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

ACCELERATION PATHWAYS

SYNERGIES

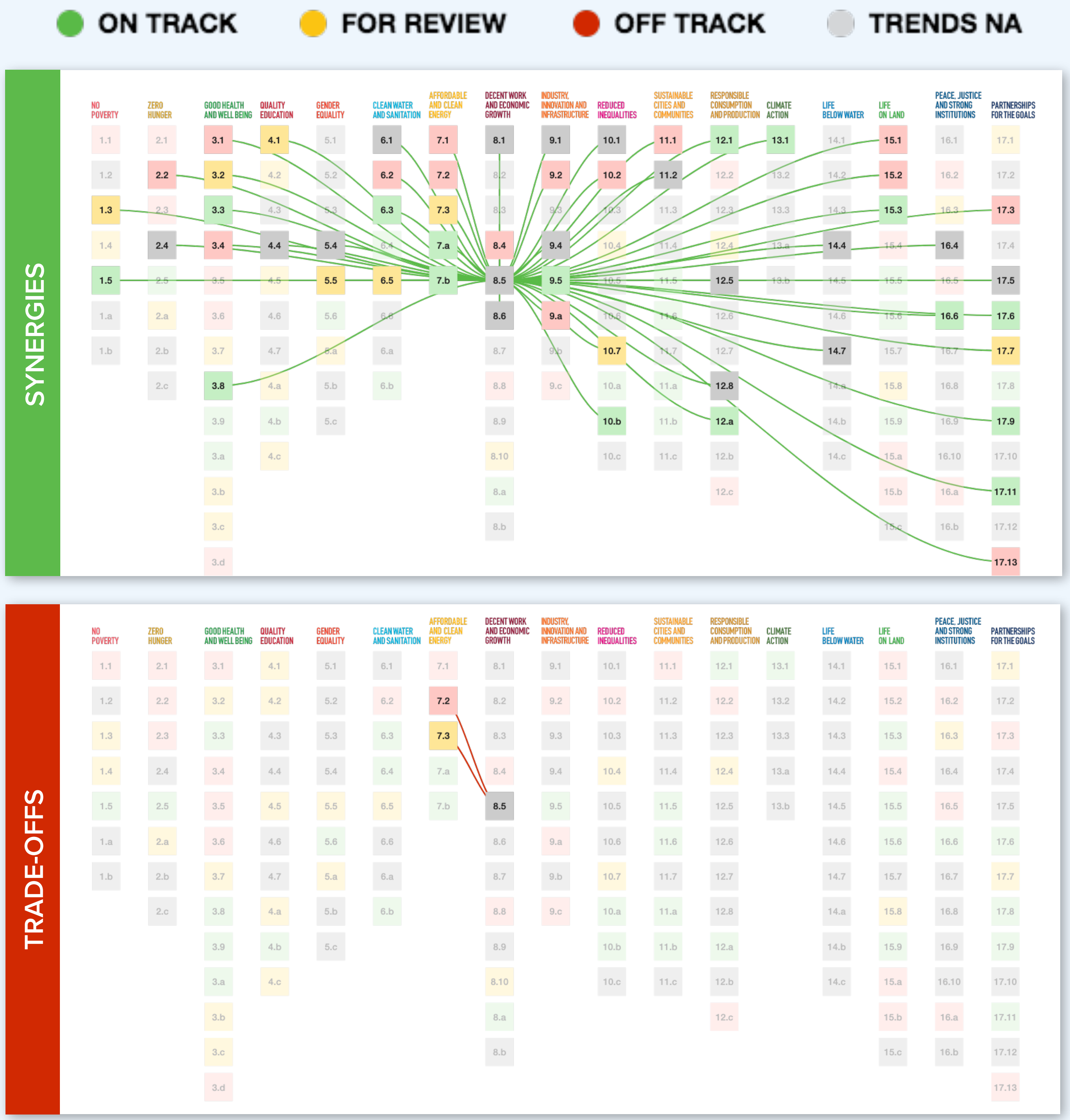
TRADE-OFFS

SDG INTERLINKAGES

8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

In the National Benchmark of Development 2021-2025, one of four pillars is to boost promising sectors for the economy and for jobs. The others focus on resilience, security, social cohesion and peace; deepening institutional reforms and modernizing public administration; and consolidating the development of human capital and national solidarity. SDG interlinkages demonstrate the potential for decent work and job creation to be a driver of progress across all four pillars.

The focus for Burkina Faso is to create decent jobs and to help transition jobs into better ones. Burkina Faso's ambition is "decent job opportunities are guaranteed to all, including youth and women".



Explore the interlinkages at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/BFA/synergies-and-tradeoffs

SDG INTERLINKAGES

11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

Efforts were made during 2016-2020 in the construction of transport infrastructure, but it is not yet sufficient to open up all production areas. Burkina Faso has made progress in reducing waiting time at a bus stop, age of vehicles used for the transport of goods, extreme overloading and securing of transport tickets.

More progress, however, needs to be made in planning and managing urban mobility, in the professionalization of those active in the transport sector, in the attractiveness of public transport, road safety and in the competitiveness of air and rail transport. This has to be done in a manner that also reduces CO2 emissions.

As is the case with development efforts, Burkina Faso needs to continue to improve its data systems to celebrate its success and to undertake any corrective measures.

Explore the interlinkages at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/BFA/synergies-and-tradeoffs

SDG INTERLINKAGES

16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

In Burkina Faso's National Benchmark of Development 2021-2025, one of the goal is to increase the proportion of local authorities whose essential public services are functional from 40% in 2020 to 50% in 2025.

Once this is achieved the experience of citizens with public services will most likely improve. However, the challenge is always to know whether indeed this experience has improved and, if not, to take corrective action. For this reason, Burkina Faso may consider a mechanism to track this experience on a regular basis.

A point that emerges based on the chart on the right, these public services cut across different sectors. In addition, Burkina Faso may want to reflect on which of the public services will be transformative for the country, so that tracking and corrective actions are specific enough to make a difference.

Explore the interlinkages at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/BFA/synergies-and-tradeoffs

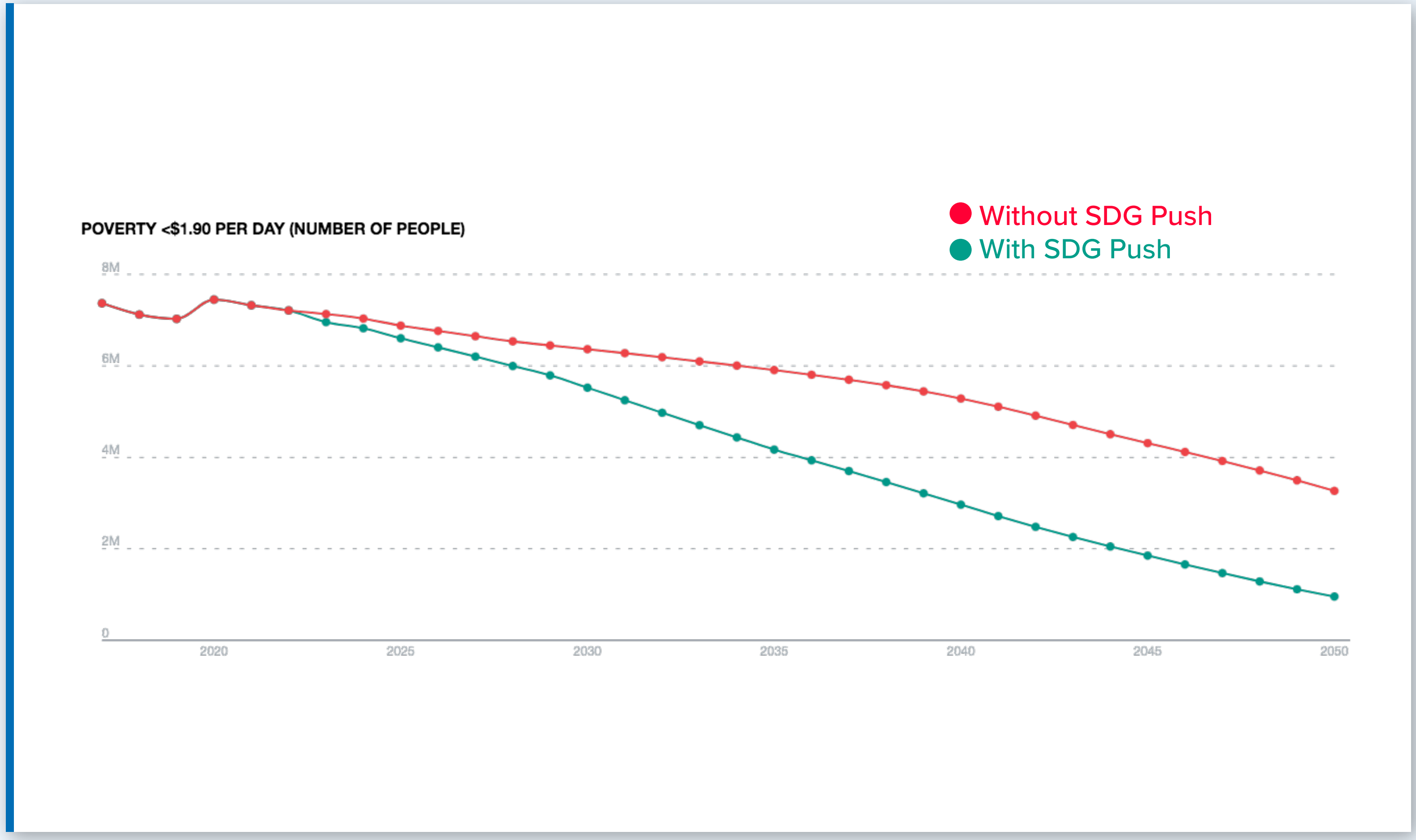
FUTURES SCENARIOS

Achieving the SDGs is possible.

The 'SDG Push' is a futures scenario based on 48 integrated accelerators in the areas of Governance, Social Protection, the Green Economy and Digital Disruption. It uses national data to explore the impact on human development by 2030 and by 2050 across key SDG indicators.

Incorporating 'SDG Push' accelerators into development interventions in Burkina Faso can reduce the number of people living in poverty over time.

People living in poverty	By 2030	By 2050
Without the SDG Push	6.4 mn	3.3 mn
With the SDG Push	5.5 mn	960 mn



Explore SDG Futures Scenarios at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/BFA/future-scenarios

FINANCE & STIUMULUS

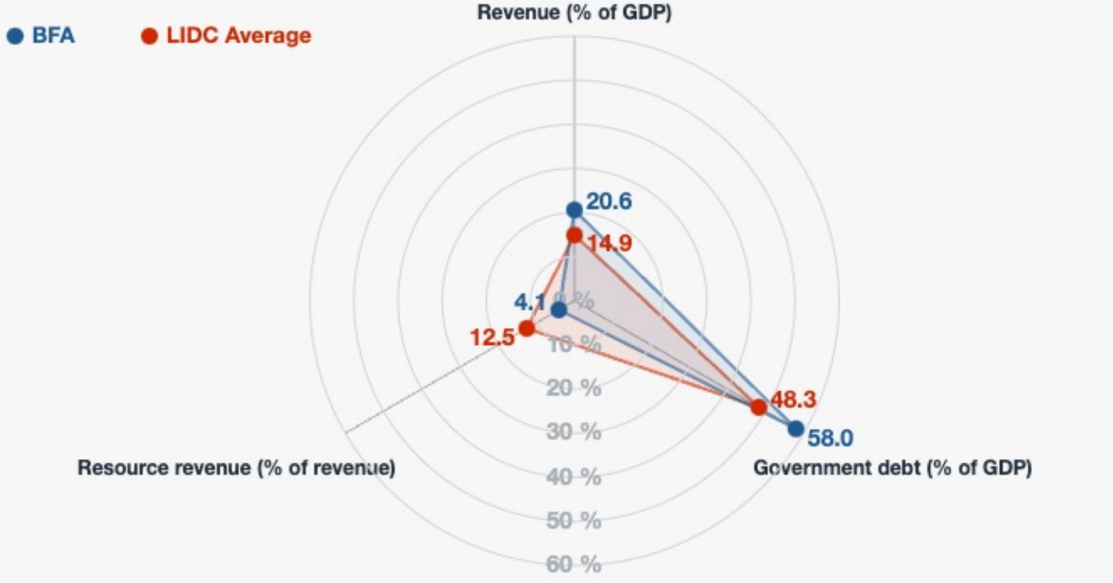
Many countries are facing reduced fiscal space, high debt levels, rising interest rates and downgrades on credit ratings. Fiscal and financial constraints tend to slow or even reverse SDG progress.

The radar diagram shows low frequency data points linked to government revenue and debt as a proportion of GDP and the natural resource share of total revenue. The financial indicator graphs show external debt servicing relative to revenue and the country's latest Debt Sustainability Assessment (DSA) risk rating.

Burkina Faso's gross government debt, projected at 58% of GDP in 2023, is nearly 10 percentage points (pp) above the low-income developing countries' (LIDC) average of 48.3%. The country is projected to collect 20.6% of GDP in revenue this year and thus more than a third than the LIDC group ratio of 14.9%.

Burkina Faso's public external debt servicing this year is projected to reach 8% of revenue, which is 6.1 pp below the LIDC average. The latest World Bank and IMF DSA from April 2023 rates the country as at 'moderate risk of debt distress'.

LOW-FREQUENCY INDICATORS



FINANCIAL INDICATORS

DSA Rating

MODERATE

Notes: External debt covers public and publicly guaranteed debt. The LIDC average of resource revenue (% of revenue) only includes the 38 countries that reported data for that indicator.

Sources: UNU-WIDER GRD (resource revenue, data from 2019), IMF WEO April 2023 (debt and revenue, forecasts for 2023), IDS (external debt, data from 2023), IMF/World Bank (DSA Rating as of 31 May 2023).

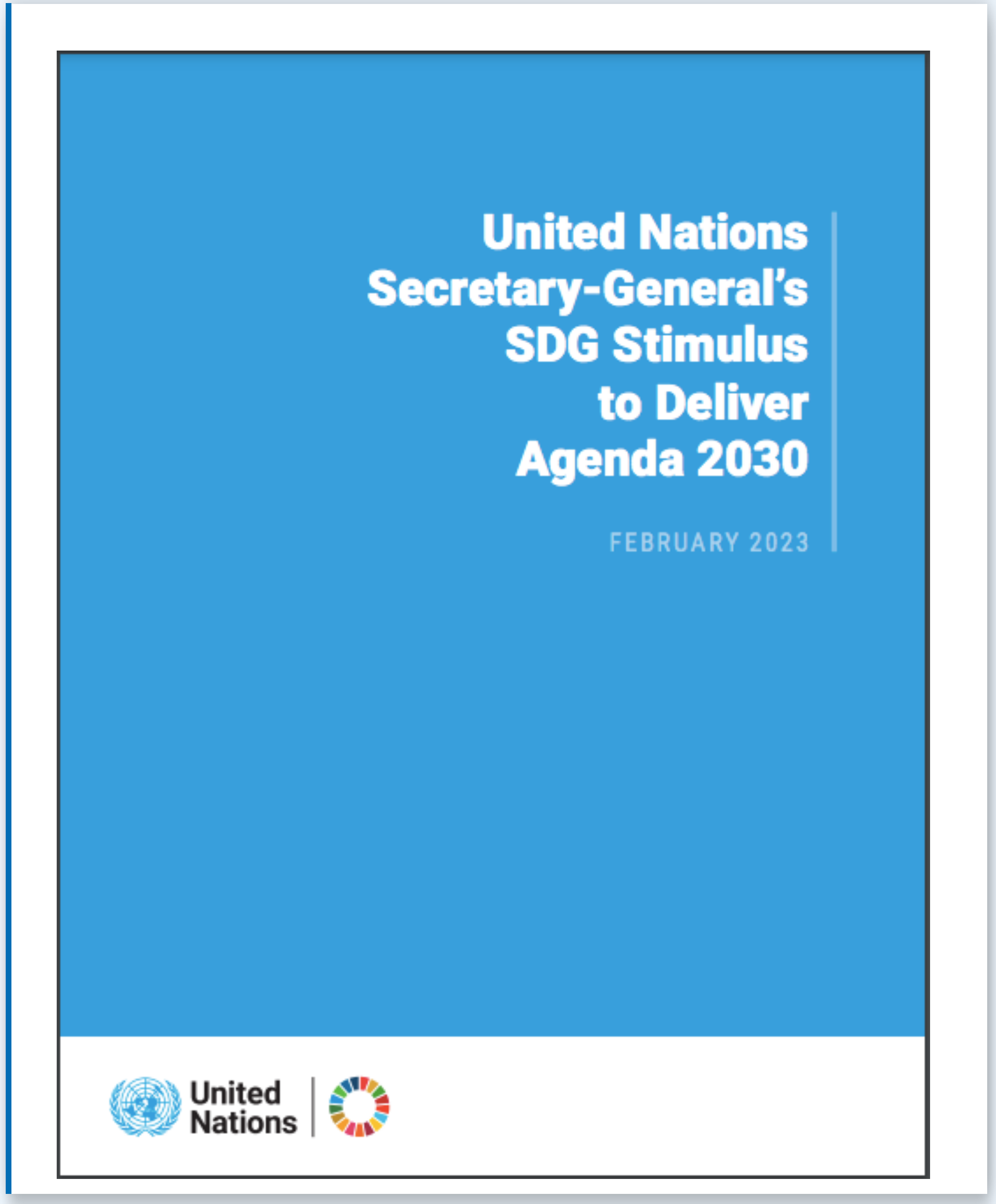
SDG STIMULUS

The UN Secretary General's SDG Stimulus Plan lays out a blueprint for action within the existing financial architecture. It includes:

- Providing liquidity to support recovery in the near term
- Enhancing debt relief for vulnerable countries
- Expanding development financing by MDBs
- Aligning financial flows with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, according to country-level priorities and needs, for example through the roll-out of the UN Integrated National Financing Framework (INFFs).

Given the projected fiscal and financial constraints faced by Burkina Faso possible funding options for the investments derived from the identified interlinkages are as follows:

- Tax and revenue reform
- Debt for SDGs
- Climate finance
- Blended and public-private finance
- SDG-aligned business environment and investment
- Accessing financial markets and insurance
- Remittances, philanthropy and faith-based financing
- Official development aid
- Public-private partnerships
- Direct foreign investment



METHODOLOGY

Click here to view the Methodological Note for the Integrated SDG Insights

SDG MOMENT

Methodology
Assesses challenges and opportunities in national growth trajectories with insights on environmental sustainability and inclusiveness.

Data Sources
Future trajectories to 2025 are based on IMF-WEO GDP projections, distributions of per capita income or consumption from the World Bank, and CO_2 emissions from the Global Carbon Budget 2022 and EDGAR (JRC and IEA).

TRENDS & PRIORITIES

Methodology
SDG trends tracks progress from 2015 to date for the 231 indicators. National priorities are analysed
using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents.

Data Source
Trends utilizes official UN statistics to assess SDG progress, supplemented with national data when available. Priorities uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. The policy documents analyses are provided by Governments.

INTERLINKAGES

Methodology
Global target-level interlinkages are drawn from the KnowSDGs Platform by European Commission. SDG interlinkages were retrieved through a structured literature review in Scopus and Google Scholar to tap both grey literature and peer-reviewed publications as a source of information.

Data Source
The exercise globally considered a total of 454 documents published from 2015 to August 2022. (Miola et al., 2019 updated in 2021-2022)

FINANCE & STIMULUS

Methodology
Provides insight into indicators of fiscal and financial stress with options (INFF) for stimulus and other means to accelerate progress.

Data Source
Most recent resource data from UNU-WIDER GRD (between 2018 and 2021), debt and revenue from IMF WEO (between 2020 and forecasts for 2023), external debt from IDS (2023), yields from Haver Analytics (8 June 2023), credit ratings from S&P, Moodys and FITCH (2023), and DSA ratings from World Bank/IMF (31 May 2023).