

BURKINA FASO

This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE IN BURKINA FASO?

11.2m

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$1.9bn

International

US\$1.7bn

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

PPP\$386

See Notes

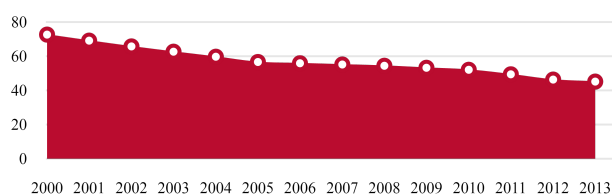
HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

12%

Depth of poverty

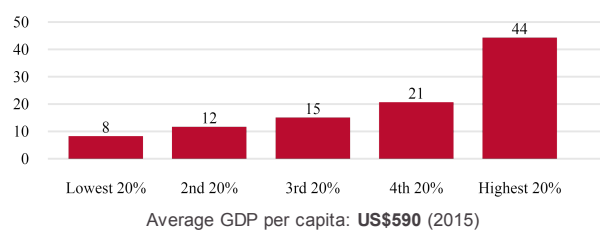
Trends in extreme poverty

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



The distribution of income

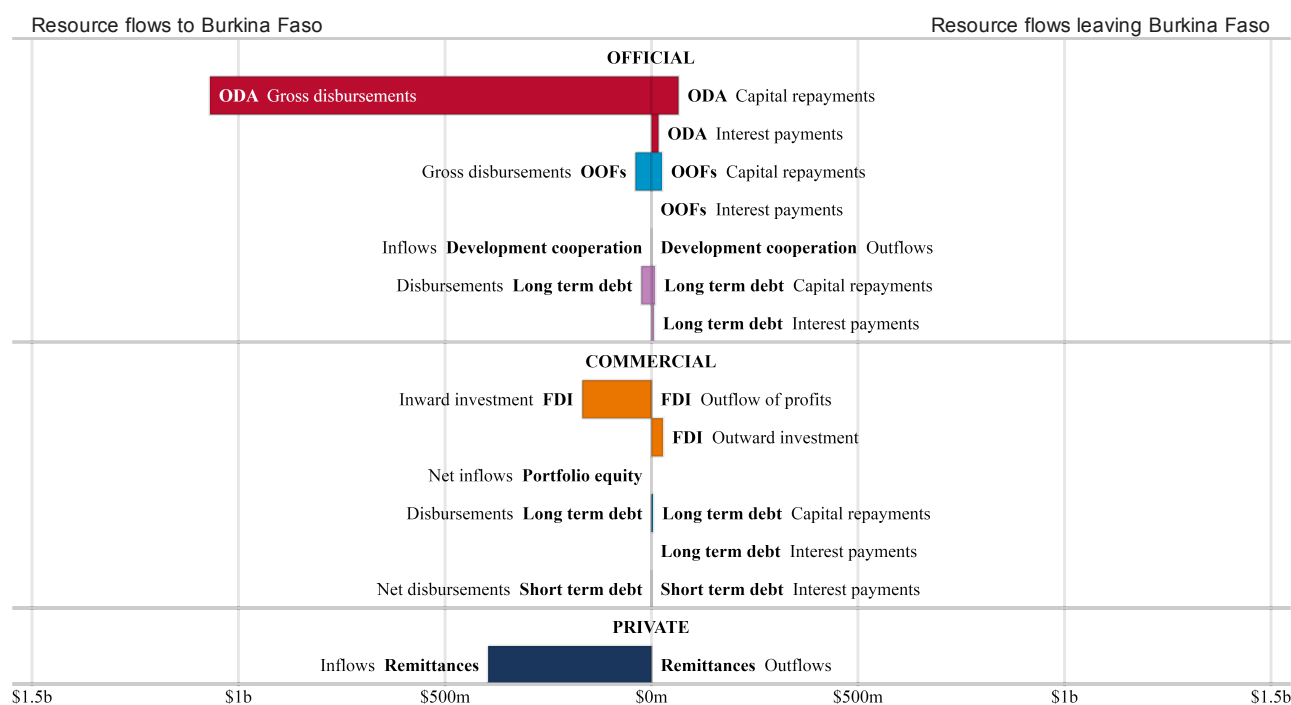
2014, share of income by quintile of population



Resource flows to and from Burkina Faso

Official, commercial and private flows

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: ADB: Asian Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

2014, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total US\$2bn	Grants 19% of total US\$427m	Project Grants 12% of total US\$262m
		Project Grants 7% of total US\$165m
	Revenue 81% of total US\$2bn	Tax Revenue 71% of total US\$2bn
		Non-Tax Revenue 9% of total US\$207m

Financing

2014, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$70m	Net Domestic Finance -22% of total US\$-16m	Bank Financing -83% of total US\$-58m	
		Nonbank Financing 69% of total US\$42m	
	Net External Finance 122% of total US\$86m	Amortization -73% of total US\$-51m	
		Loans 196% of total US\$137m	Project Loans 139% of total US\$97m
			Program Loans 57% of total US\$40m

Expenditure

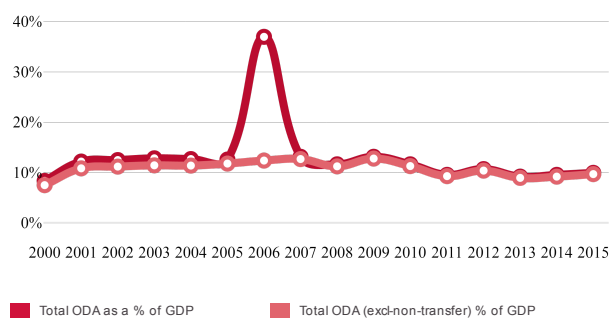
2014, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$2bn	Recurrent Expenditure 62% of total US\$1bn	Goods And Services 7% of total US\$171m	
		Wages And Salaries 30% of total US\$728m	
		Transfer Payments 21% of total US\$505m	
		Domestic Expenditure 1% of total US\$1m	
	Investment Expenditure 39% of total US\$923m	Externally Financed 15% of total US\$359m	
		Domestically Financed 24% of total US\$564m	

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2014 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

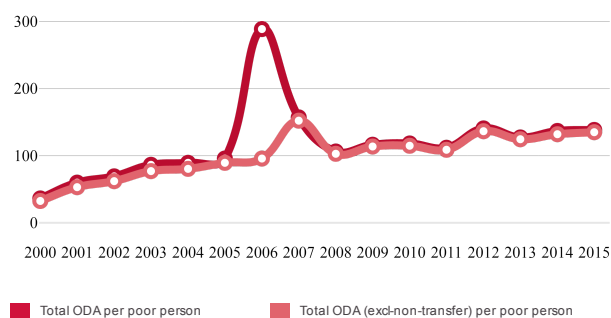
ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP



ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements

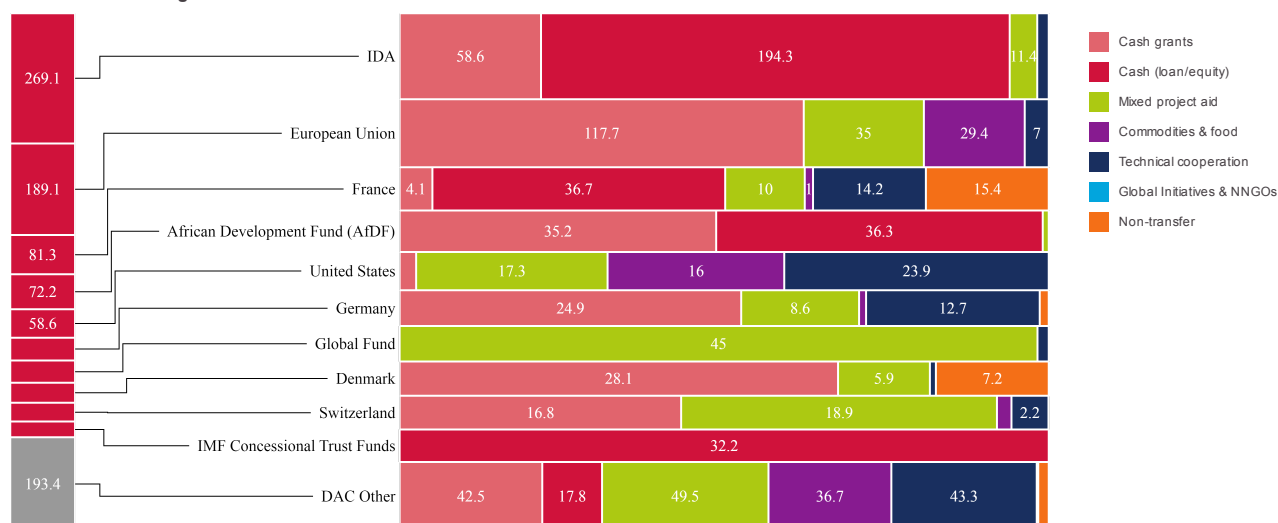


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



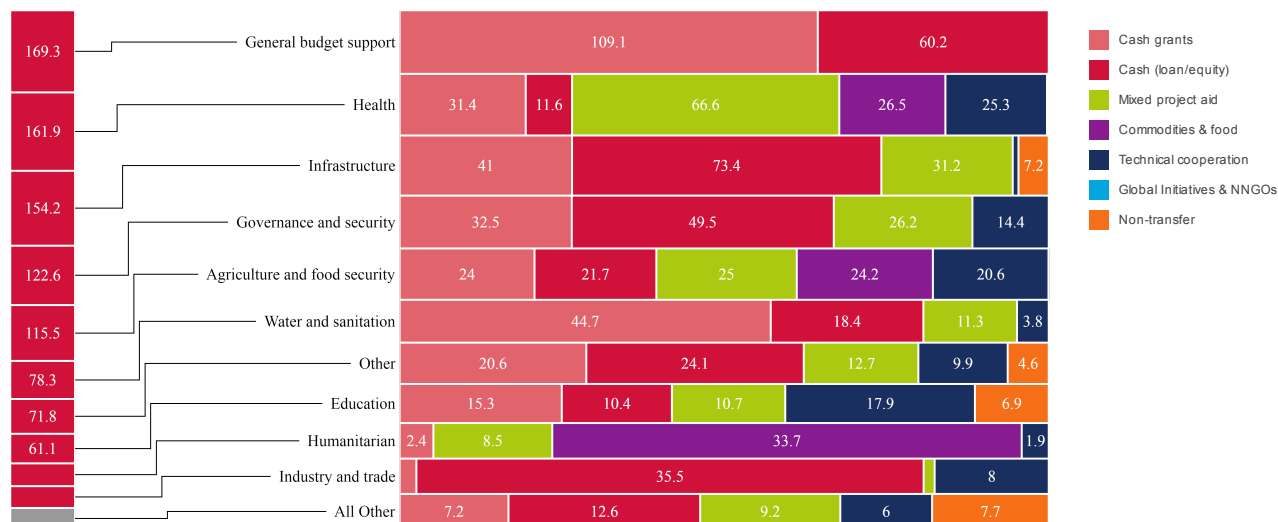
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

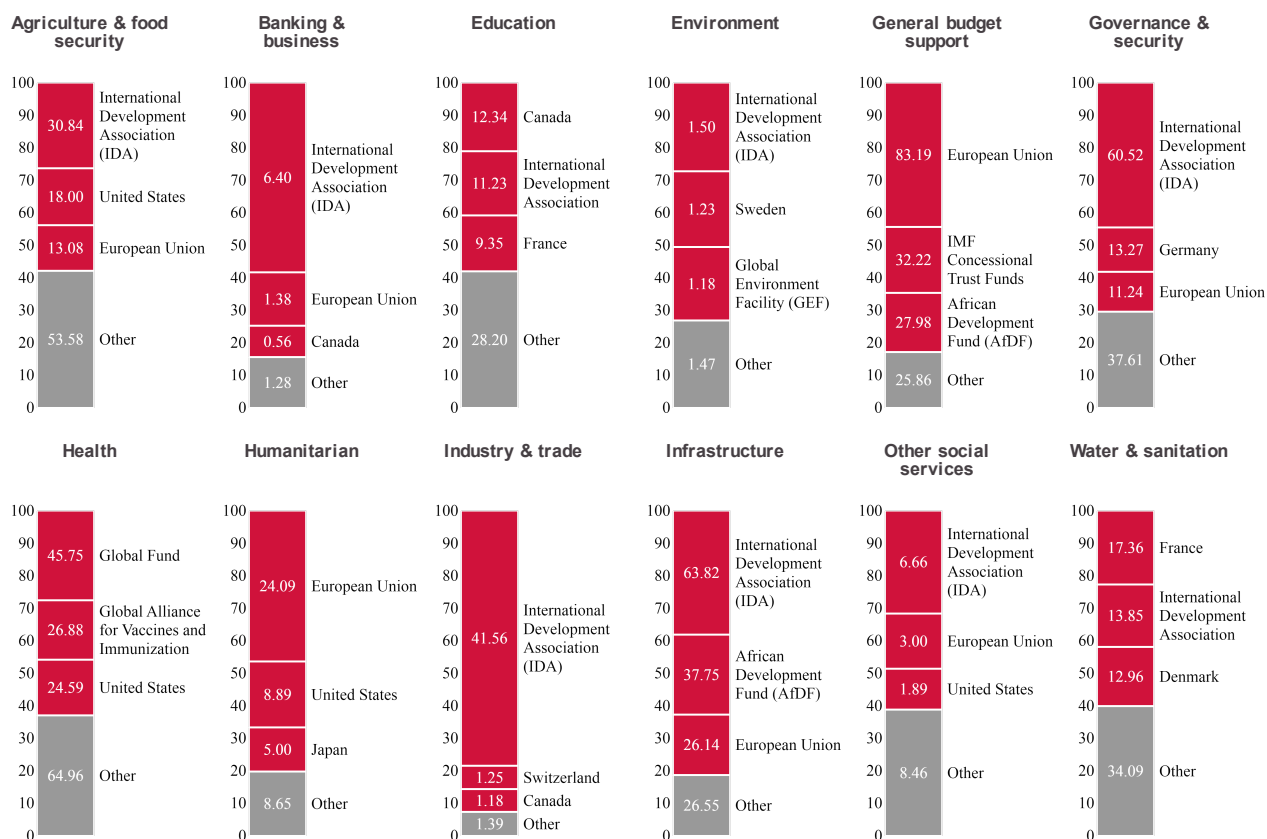
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The largest providers to each sector

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.