

Monographic Study on
**DEMOGRAPHY,
PEACE, AND SECURITY
IN THE SAHEL:**

CASE OF BURKINA FASO



EDITORIAL TEAM

First & Last Name	Title
Mr Auguste Kpognon	Resident Representative
Dr Olga Sankara	Assistant Representative
Dr Dalomi Bahan	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
Mr Hermann Badolo	Consultant

Disclaimer for the DPS Book or Working Paper

This Demography, Peace and Security in the Sahel document is one of the working papers commissioned by UNFPA WCAR to shed light on critical challenges with data and evidence and inform interventions towards a more conducive environment for security and development in the Sahel. Its content does not necessarily reflect the views of UNFPA.

To request copies of the paper or for more information on the book/working paper, please contact UNFPA WCARO. Papers are also available on UNFPA's website:

Demography, Peace and Security in the Sahel UNFPA, West and Central Africa Regional Office

Immeuble Wolle Ndiaye, Almadies

BP: 21090 Dakar-Ponty SENEGAL

Fax : +221 33 820 17 31

Website: <http://wcaro.unfpa.org>

Email : wcaro.office@unfpa.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editorial team	2
SIBLES AND ABBREVIATIONS	6
Executive summary	7
Introduction	10
Objectives.....	11
Methodological approaches	11
I- Changes in the security context, demographic challenges and funding of social sectors	12
1.1 Demographic trends over the last 60 years.....	12
1.1.1 Changes in population size and fertility levels from 1960 to 2020	12
1.1.2 Changes in median age from 1960 to 2020	14
1.1.3 Changes in the proportion of young people aged under 25, aged 5-20, aged 15-34 and aged under 15	15
1.1.4 Evolution of the urbanization rate from 1960 to 2020	19
1.2 Challenges associated with high population growth and population structure	20
1.1.5 Changes in the socio-economic context over the last twenty years.....	20
1.1.6 Trends in the security situation over the last 20 years	30
1.3 Impacts of demographic change and insecurity on human capital financing: A national perspective.....	33
1.1.7 Changes in the budget and actual expenditure on education from 2000 to 2020	33
1.1.8 Changes in the budget and actual expenditure on health from 2000 to 2020	33
1.1.9 Changes in the budget and actual expenditure on defence	34
1.1.10 Cross-analysis of the changes in budgets and actual expenditure in the health, education and defence sectors	35
II- Population projections and implications for social demand and national stability,	37
1.4 Population projections for the period to 2040, demographic scenarios, dependency ratio, social demand and security	37
1.1.11 Demographic transition in Burkina Faso.....	37
1.1.12 Background to mortality decline	37
1.1.13 Beginning of a fertility transition	38
1.5 Trends in the state and age structure of the population and the main demographic indicators for the period to 2040.....	38
1.6 Dependency ratios in different projection scenarios	40
1.7 Social investment needs for the decades ahead	40
III- Current policies and programmes and prospects for a sustainable response to the problems of fragility and insecurity	42
1.8 Strategies implemented or envisaged to limit population dynamics.....	42
1.9 Strategies implemented or envisaged for the development of human capital (education, health)	43
1.10 Strategies implemented or envisaged to increase the empowerment of young people, including women and girls.....	44
Conclusion	45
Bibliographical references	47

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Changes in Burkina Faso's population between 1960 and 2020.....	12
Figure 2: Changes in the total fertility rate (TFR) between 1960 and 2020.....	14
Figure 3: Change in median age between 1960 and 2020.....	14
Figure 4: Changes in the size and structure of the population under 25 from 1960 to 2020.....	15
Figure 5: Changes in the size and structure of the school population aged 6-11 from 12-15 to 16-19 from 1960 to 2020.....	16
Figure 6: Changes in the size and structure of the young working population aged 15-34 from 1960 to 2020.....	17
Figure 7: Changes in the size and structure of the population under 15 from 1960 to 2020.....	18
Figure 8: Changes in the dependency ratio from 1960 to 2020.....	18
Figure 9: Evolution of the urbanization rate from 1960 to 2020.....	19
Figure 10: Changes in the economic support ratio from 1960 – 2020.....	20
Figure 11: Aggregate education consumption profile.....	21
Figure 12: Aggregate health consumption profile.....	22
Figure 13: Trends in the number of new jobseekers in recent years.....	23
Figure 14: Changes in employment rates over the last 20 years.....	24
Figure 15: Changes in the poverty rate in recent years.....	24
Figure 16: Changes in the gross enrolment ratio in primary and secondary education over the last 20 years.....	25
Figure 17: Changes in the number of pupils per teacher (primary & secondary) over the last 20 years.....	26
Figure 18: Changes in under-five mortality levels.....	27
Figure 19: Changes in the inhabitant-to-doctor ratio in relation to the WHO threshold.....	27
Figure 20: Changes in the inhabitant-to-nurse ratio in relation to the WHO threshold.....	28
Figure 21: Changes in the Global Peace Index (GPI) over the last ten years.....	32
Figure 22: Changes in the share of the national budget allocated to education over the last 15 years.....	33
Figure 23: Changes in the share of the national budget allocated to health over the last 15 years.....	34
Figure 24: Changes in the share of the national budget allocated to defence and security in recent years.....	35
Figure 25: Changes in the dependency ratio of Burkina Faso's population from 2020 to 2040 according to the three types of scenarios: low, medium and high.....	40

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Population distribution by region from 1985 to 202013

Table 2: Social demand22

Table 3: Trends in the state and age structure of the population and the main demographic indicators for the period to 2040.....39

SIBLES AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANPE	National Employment Agency
BIT	International Labour Office
CDR	Gross Mortality Rate
CHR	Regional Hospital Centre
CIFOEB	Centre for Budget Information, Training and Research
CNAMU	Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie Universelle (National Employee Illness Insurance Fund)
CSA	Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition
CSLP	Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty
ENESI	National Survey on Employment and the Informal Sector
EPT	Education For All
FAO	United Nations Fund for Agriculture
FSD	Defence and Security Forces
FTI	Fast Track Initiative
GBR	Gross Birth Rate
GPI	Global Peace Index
IEP	Institute for Economics & Peace
IMOA	Fast Track Initiative
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INSD	National Institute of Statistics and Demography.
MENA	Ministry of National Education and Literacy
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OMD	Millennium Development Goals
ONE-F	National Employment and Training Observatory
PAE/JF	Economic Empowerment Programme for the Youth and Women
PDDAA	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
PNDES	National Plan for Economic and Social Development
PNG	National Gender Policy
PNN	National Nutrition Policy
PNSAN	National Food and Nutritional Security Policy
PNSR	National Rural Sector Programme
RGPH	General Population and Housing Census
SNAP	National Social Protection Policy
SNSA	National Food Security Strategy
SWEDD	SAHEL WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND
TFR	Total fertility rate
UHIP	National Employee Illness Plan
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WAHO	West African Organization for Health
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WPP	World Population Prospects

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UNFPA WCARO commissioned a monograph on “Demography, Peace and Security” in Burkina Faso to inform debates on the relationship between demography, peace and national security. It is important to note that while the direct causes of the majority of these crises should be explored in unemployment and poverty, the scarcity of resources, the scale of social inequalities and poor governance, demographic factors must be taken into account urgently and such factors are being increasingly referred to in the literature, which has sufficiently established that there is an (as yet unquantified) interrelationship between demography, peace and security.

The main objective of this monograph is to provide a brief and succinct analysis of the relationship between demography, peace and security. More specifically, it will: (1) describe the security context in Burkina Faso over the last 5 years; (2) describe the demographic context/projection from 1960 to 2040 (size and structure of the population using national data) with a focus on the change in the school population aged 5-20, the change in the young working population aged 15-34, and any other relevant age group; (3) describe the change in the proportion of the health budget in the national budget (1960-2019); (4) describe the change in the proportion of the education budget in the national budget (1960-2019); (5) describe change in the proportion of the budget of the ministry in charge of defence and security in the national budget (1960-2019); (6) make cross-analyses between the change in the proportion of the structure of the population, social demand (education and health) and security problems; (7) discuss the demographic outlook up to 2040 and relate it to social demand and peace and security issues.

To meet these objectives, a methodological approach was adopted. The research for this report was conducted primarily through a literature review.

Several difficulties were encountered in the preparation of this monograph. These difficulties relate to the unavailability of statistical data,

especially data on the proportion of the education, health and security/defence sector budget in the State budget.

Keep in mind

How has the demographic situation changed over the last 60 years?

Between 1960 and 2020, Burkina Faso's population more than quadrupled, from 4,829,289 in 1960 to 21,510,181 inhabitants in 2020. The age distribution of Burkina Faso's population did not change significantly between 1960 and 2005. Over the period 1960-2015, fertility levels first rose before declining slightly. Accordingly, the average number of children per woman (TFR) rose from 6.2 in 1960 to 7.3 in 1991 and dropped again to 5.4 children in 2015. The urban population grew from 110,000 inhabitants in 1960 to 362,610 in 1975, to 1,011,074 in 1985, and reached 3,181,967 in 2006. Thus, urban dwellers represented 2.5%, 6.4%, 12.7%, 15.5% and 22.7% of the total resident population in 1960, 1975, 1985, 1996 and 2006 respectively. In 2019, it was estimated that 30.9% of Burkina Faso's population lived in cities, representing 6.2 million urban dwellers.

What are the challenges associated with high population growth and population structure?

The economic support ratio declined steadily between 1960 and 1996. From 1997 to 2020, this ratio increased consistently reaching 46% in 2020. Thus, the age structure of the population had negative effects on the entire economy from 1960 to 1996. From 1996, the effect began to decrease until 2020.

Overall child mortality decreased from 360% in 1960 to 81.6% in 2015. The overall decrease is therefore 77.33%. corresponds to an average of 1.41% per year over the period. Despite this decline, the level of infant and child mortality remains high.

In Burkina Faso, the unemployment rate for people aged 15 or older is low, but it has risen sharply over the past 20 years. It rose from 2.5% in 2000 to 6.4%

in 2020. This low level of unemployment should not mask the precariousness of jobs, as is often observed in developing countries such as Burkina Faso.

In 2014, the income poverty rate was 40.1% at the national level. Poverty is an essentially rural phenomenon. The incidence of poverty in rural areas is 54.7% compared to 20.8% in urban areas. Rural poverty accounts for 93% of the national poverty rate. Rural areas represent over 90% of the severity and depth of poverty.

In post-primary and secondary education as a whole (from sixth to final grade), the gross enrolment ratio increased from 11.4% in 2000/2001 to 38.4% in 2017/2018, but this rate remains low. The gross enrolment rate for boys is higher than that of girls during the same period for post-primary and secondary education combined. Over this period, the indicator increased by 29.9 points for girls and 24 points for boys.

Some challenges concerning social demand and security in general, and social security in particular, have been attributed to the age distribution of the population and certain risks of insecurity to future changes in this distribution.

Similar to other countries in the Sahel and West Africa, Burkina Faso is experiencing an increasingly difficult security situation. Since April 2015, the security situation has worsened considerably with repeated attacks. The deteriorating security situation in Burkina Faso particularly affects rural areas, where 80 per cent of the working population depends on pastoralism and agropastoralism as their only means of livelihood.

In 2019, Burkina Faso was ranked 104th in the Global Peace Index Report (GPI). The country dropped 26 points compared to 2018. The peace situation in the country has deteriorated significantly over the past ten years.

Socially, Burkina Faso has been experiencing an unsettled period since 2016, marked by two phenomena: widespread demands in the socio-professional sectors and diminishing social cohesion within communities

What is the impact of demographic change and insecurity on the financing of human capital: A national perspective?

Education figures prominently in the priorities identified in policy documents, such as the current National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES).

This priority is also reflected in a substantial allocation of resources to implementing educational development programmes. It should be noted that the proportion of the education budget in the state budget increased from 19.5% in 2005 to 23.7% in 2019. Based on this analysis, it can be seen that Burkina Faso has made efforts in terms of resource allocation.

In Burkina Faso, budget allocations to health have increased significantly. Indeed, the share of the national budget allocated to health increased from 7.7% in 2005 to 13.1% in 2019, i.e. an increase of about 41.2%. The Burkinabe government is still far from its commitment to allocate 15% of its national budget to the health sector, despite reaching the 10% mark in 2017.

Significant efforts have been made over the last three years compared to previous periods, in defense and security. Budget allocations to defence and security increased significantly from 2016 to 2019. The share of the state budget allocated to defence and security increased from 7.87% in 2016 to 13.80% in 2019. Despite good progress in budget allocations to the defence and security sector, the share of the national budget allocated to defence and security remains low compared to other G5 Sahel countries. Indeed, according to data from countryeconomy.com, for the year 2018, the share of the national budget assigned to defence was 8.01% compared to 14.64% in Chad and 14.29% in Mali.

What is the demographic outlook for 2040?

The current state of the population (in particular its age and sex structure, the level of mortality and fertility indicators, etc.) has a decisive influence on the population prospects in the near or more distant future. Both a cross-cutting and chronological interpretation of the demographic situation in Burkina

Faso highlights strong demographic growth with an intercensal growth rate that increased between 1985 and 1996 (2.4%) and between 1996 and 2006 (3.1%). It is the result of a decline in mortality since 1960 and a stabilization, or even a slight drop, in fertility levels, which began in the late 1990s. This situation results in high potential population growth, which is reflected in an incredibly young population. In the light of the developments and current fertility and mortality rates, Burkina Faso is in the second phase of the demographic transition.

The age structure of Burkina Faso's population in 2040 still presents the characteristics of a young population, whichever scenario is considered. Burkina Faso's population size in 2040 will be almost double that of 2020 (falling short by less than one million) in the low scenario. In the medium scenario, the population of Burkina Faso in 2040 will be 37 million. In the high scenario, the population would exceed 32 million, an increase of almost 55.5% compared to 2020.

This population growth is accompanied by equally significant urban growth. In 2040, slightly more than 4 out of 10 Burkinabes are expected to live in cities overall, which represents a 17-point increase in the 2020 urbanization rate.

What strategies have been implemented or are being considered to contain population dynamics?

Burkina Faso's current population dynamics do not provide opportunities for the economy to benefit from the demographic dividend. In order to take advantage of the opportunity, the main challenges can be summarised as follows: (i) developing public facilities, (ii) fertility control, (iii) child survival, (iv) access to education, drinking water and population health, (v) vocational training and employability of young people, (vi) good economic and political governance.

Strategic objective 2.1 "Promote population health and accelerate the demographic transition" of the National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) focuses on accelerating the demographic transition and, therefore, limiting population dynamics. The actions are aimed at reducing the

total fertility rate and the economic dependency ratio and increasing the couple-year protection rate. This vision is operationalised through (1) free family planning; (2) universal health insurance; (3) the implementation of the SWEDD project; (4) the creation of a National Observatory of the Demographic Dividend; and (5) the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (PNSAN).

What are the strategies implemented or envisaged for the development of human capital?

Strategic Axis 2 of the PNDES focuses on the development of human capital (Axis 2: developing human capital). The PNDES aims, through this strategic area of action, to quickly influence the quantity and quality of human capital, as well as on the opportunities and conditions to fully develop this human capital. As a result, Axis 2 is broken down into strategic objectives which are, among others, the following: (i) promoting the health of populations and accelerating the demographic transition; (ii) increasing the supply and improving the quality of education, higher education and training, in line with the needs of the economy; and (iii) promoting decent employment and social protection for all, especially for the youth and women. These strategic objectives are implemented through the following sectoral plans and policies: (1) the National Health Development Plan (PNDS) and (2) the Education Sector Policy;

What strategies are being implemented or planned to increase the empowerment of young people, including women and girls?

Several strategies are being implemented or envisaged to increase the empowerment of young people, including women and girls: (i) integrated programme for the empowerment of women in Burkina Faso; (ii) programme for the economic empowerment of the youth and women; and (iii) national strategy for strengthening the role of women in the development process.

INTRODUCTION

In general, the issue of peace and security in sub-Saharan Africa is increasingly being discussed due to the rise in conflicts of all kinds in urban and rural areas, as well as in cross-border areas, and particularly in Burkina Faso. Indeed, in 2011, the country faced a series of socio-political crises that were expressed through protests in school and student communities, and trade union, military and paramilitary circles, etc. These movements led to a people's uprising in October 2014, political transition in 2015, a return to political stability in 2016 following a democratic presidential election and the adoption of a new development framework called PNDES 2016-2020.

Burkina Faso is threatened by a multitude of increasingly complex factors. At a purely domestic level, the most recurrent conflicts, which pose potential risks of insecurity and must be prevented, arise from issues related to:

- access to natural resources involving disputes between herders and farmers, or between farmers;
- traditional chiefdoms (power and accession struggles);
- poverty and destitution against a backdrop of social injustice, horizontal inequalities and massive youth unemployment;
- incursions by unidentified armed groups.

It is important to note that while the direct causes of the majority of these crises should be explored in unemployment and poverty, the scarcity of resources, the scale of social inequalities and poor governance, demographic factors must be taken into account urgently and such factors are

being increasingly referred to in the literature, which has sufficiently established that there is an (as yet unquantified) interrelationship between demography, peace and security. Although the generally cited immediate causes of most of these crises are youth unemployment, lack of resources, high levels of social inequality and poor governance, the demographic factor is increasingly mentioned in the literature¹. According to the modelling of the relationship between demography, peace and security carried out by the National School of Statistics and Economic Analysis (ENSAE) - Dakar and the United Nations Population Fund Regional Office for West and Central Africa (WCARO), in most cases, these conflicts take place in a social context marked by a very slow demographic transition, fuelled by relatively high levels of mortality and fertility, and by population structures dominated by young people under the age of 30. According to the same modelling, the main determinants of peace and security in Africa are the population dependency ratio, democracy, access to education at secondary level, agricultural performance, forest cover and access to the sea in the framework of the boundary matrix as a spatial weight matrix².

It is within this framework that UNFPA WCARO commissioned a monograph on "Demography, Peace and Security" in Burkina Faso to contribute to the discussions during the parallel session which it held on the sidelines of the 20th Bamako Forum (20-22 February 2020) on the relationship between demography, peace and national security.

1 Goldstone J. A., 2002. Population and Security: How Demographic Change Can Lead to Violent Conflict, *Journal of international affairs*, Fall 2002, vol. 56, no. 1

2 ENSEA, UNFPA WCARO. Modelling the relationship between demography, peace and security 2020.

Objectives

The main objective of this monograph is to provide a brief and succinct analysis of the relationship between demography, peace and security.

More specifically, it will:

- Describe the security context in Burkina Faso over the last 5 years;
 - Describe the demographic context/projections from 1960 to 2040 (population size and structure using national data) with a focus on changes in the school-age population (5-20 year olds), changes in the young working population (15-34 year olds), and any other relevant age group;
 - Describe changes in the share of the national budget allocated to health (1960-2019);
 - Describe changes in the share of the national budget allocated to education (1960-2019);
 - Describe changes in the share of the national budget allocated to the Ministry responsible for defence and security (1960-2019);
 - Provide a cross-analysis of the changing population structure, social demand (education and health) and security issues;
 - Discuss the population projections for 2040 and link them to social demand and peace and security issues.
- the National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES);
 - the national internal security strategy;
 - Burkina Faso's national health accounts;
 - the statistical yearbooks on education in Burkina Faso;
 - the population projections of the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD);
 - the United Nations population prospects;
 - World Bank data;
 - the overall budget analysis in security/defence in Burkina Faso;
 - the research paper on the overview of multidimensional inequalities in Burkina Faso³ (Kobiane, 2020)
 - research on security and peace issues in Burkina Faso, in the sub-region, in Africa;
 - reference documents on security and peace issues in Burkina Faso, in the sub-region, in Africa;
 - reports and any other document on security and peace issues in Burkina Faso, in the sub-region, in Africa (activity report, monitoring report, training modules and reports, etc.);

When preparing this monograph, several difficulties were faced relating to the unavailability of statistical data, especially data on the portion of the State budget allocated to education, health and security/defence.

Methodological approaches

To meet these objectives, a methodological approach was adopted. The research for this report was conducted primarily through a literature review. The purpose of this literature review was to collect the information required for this monograph.

It was carried out throughout this analysis and focused on:

- finance laws and budget regulations as well as the explanatory memoranda of these laws;

3 Kobiane J-F. Inventory of multi-dimensional inequalities in Burkina Faso. 2020.

I- CHANGES IN THE SECURITY CONTEXT, DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGES AND FUNDING OF SOCIAL SECTORS

1.1 Demographic trends over the last 60 years

An overview will be provided of Burkina Faso's population data over the last 60 years and the next 20 reference years based on the results of regular activities carried out in Burkina Faso, as well as of international estimates, in order to gain a better understanding of the country's population situation, especially changing trends in some specific groups in the total population. The results of the 2019 General Population and Housing Census will make it possible to complete and update this summary work in order to identify Burkina Faso's current stage of demographic transition and to identify the challenges that it faces.

1.1.1 Changes in population size and fertility levels from 1960 to 2020

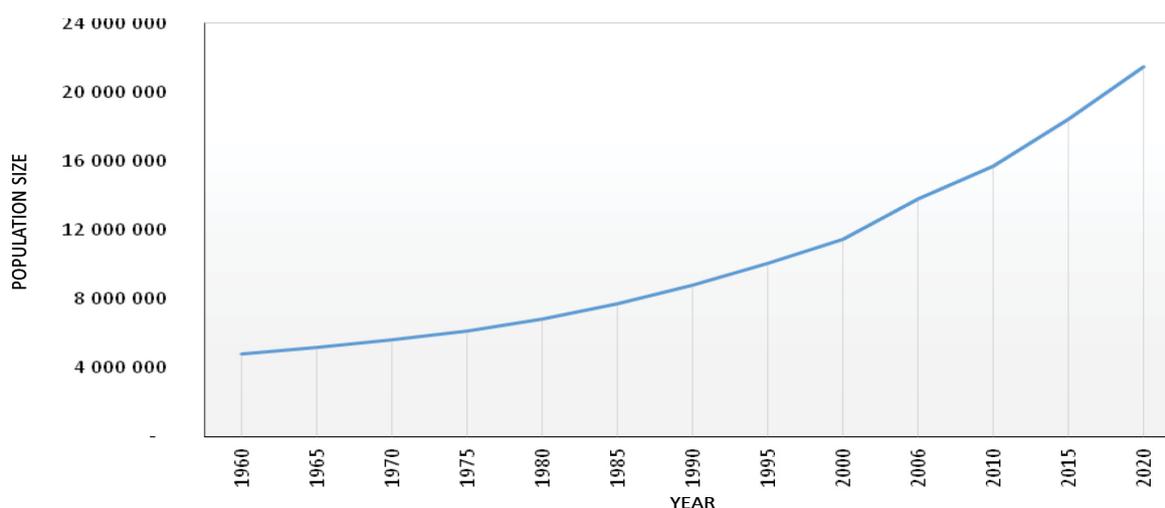
1.1.1.1 Changes in population size between 1960 and 2020

Between 1960 and 2020, Burkina Faso's population more than quadrupled, from 4,829,289⁴ in 1960 to 21,510,181⁵ inhabitants in 2020, as shown in Figure 1. This development reflects the dynamic population growth over this period.

Demographic observation generally distinguishes between young and old populations based on their age structure. Younger populations are characterised by a high proportion of children and adolescents (under 15 years of age), while older populations include a high proportion of seniors (over 60 years of age). A variety of situations exists between these two typical models. Each one has different economic, social and cultural implications.

The age distribution of Burkina Faso's population did not change significantly between 1960 and 2005, reflecting inertia in the age structure.

FIGURE 1: Changes in Burkina Faso's population between 1960 and 2020



Source: Based on United Nations estimates and census data and INSD projections

4 United Nations. Population Division. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. World Population Prospects 2019.

5 National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD). Population projections 2007-2020

Table 1 shows the population growth in each of the regions. Population growth in the territories of the regions is different from one region to another. It is faster and stronger in the Central region. This situation in the Central region reveals the importance of controlling population growth for better development planning. In contrast, it was less accelerated between 1985 and 1996 in the South-West and Central Eastern regions. Between 1996 and 2006, in addition to the Central region, the population size and thus the population density increased remarkably in the Central Eastern area, the Hauts Bassins, the North Central, the North, the Central Plateau and the Central West; it was less accelerated in the Boucle du Mouhoun of Sahel and the Eastern regions.

TABLE 1: Population distribution by region from 1985 to 2020

Region	Year					
	1985	1996	2006	2010	2015	2020
Boucle Du Mouhoun	911 736	1 174 456	1 442 749	1 586 748	1 821 059	2 086 333
Waterfalls	257 553	334 303	531 808	613 229	739 497	880 686
Centre	633 965	941 894	1 727 390	2 043 943	2 532 311	3 080 375
Centre-Est	661 182	853 099	1 132 016	1 262 783	1 470 903	1 704 810
Centre-North	729 189	928 321	1 202 025	1 334 860	1 547 565	1 787 082
Centre-West	787 644	943 538	1 186 566	1 310 644	1 510 975	1 737 197
South Central	444 011	530 696	641 443	703 358	804 709	919 681
East	621 786	853 706	1 212 284	1 369 233	1 615 740	1 891 813
Upper Basins	744 003	1 031 377	1 469 604	1 660 910	1 961 204	2 297 496
North	760 408	955 420	1 185 796	1 306 619	1 502 527	1 724 065
Central Plateau	446 994	572 154	696 372	764 574	875 910	1 002 106
The Sahel	521 911	708 332	968 442	1 086 250	1 272 545	1 481 543
South-West	444 323	485 313	620 767	687 826	795 549	916 994
Total Population	7 964 705	10 312 609	14 017 262	15 730 977	18 450 494	21 510 181

Source: Based on census data and INSD projections

1.1.1.2 Changes in fertility levels between 1960 and 2020

The fertility rate first rose before declining slightly, as shown in Figure 2. Accordingly, the average number of children per woman (TFR) rose from 6.2 in 1960 to 7.3 in 1991 and dropped again to 5.4 children in 2015.

FIGURE 2: Changes in the total fertility rate (TFR) between 1960 and 2020



Source: Based on United Nations estimates and data from censuses, DHS and INSD projections

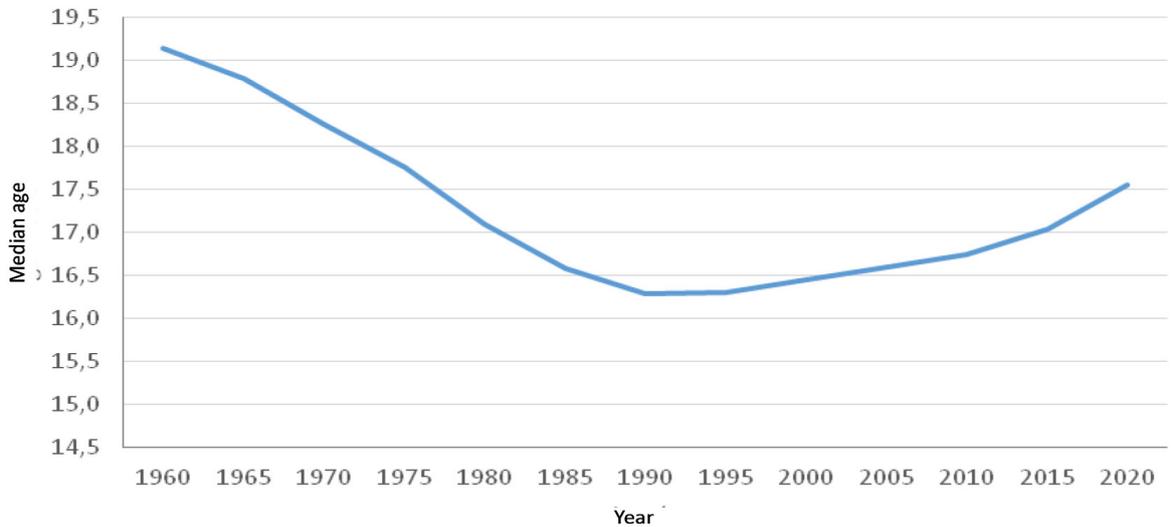
The rapid change in the number of children per woman at the end of her fertile life (TFR) over the period 1960-2020 makes it possible to identify three phases:

- Between 1960 and 1991, there was a fairly marked increase in the average number of children per woman, which was reflected in an additional 1.2 children per woman. This increase is probably the result of some improvement in general health conditions in a context of progress in individual and collective hygiene. Rising fertility rates after independence have been observed in other African countries;
- The period 1993-1999 was a period of stable fertility; the level was still high, albeit slightly lower than the previous period. Over this five-year period, there was a “loss” of 0.5 children per woman between 1991 and 1999.
- The last phase (1999-2020) seems to confirm the decline that had begun in previous years.

1.1.2 Changes in median age from 1960 to 2020

It is noted that from 1960 to 2020 the median age ranged from 19.1 years in 1960 to 16.3 years in 1995, before increasing to 17.6 years in 2020.

FIGURE 3: Change in median age between 1960 and 2020



Source: Based on United Nations estimates. WPP 2019 and INSD census data and projections

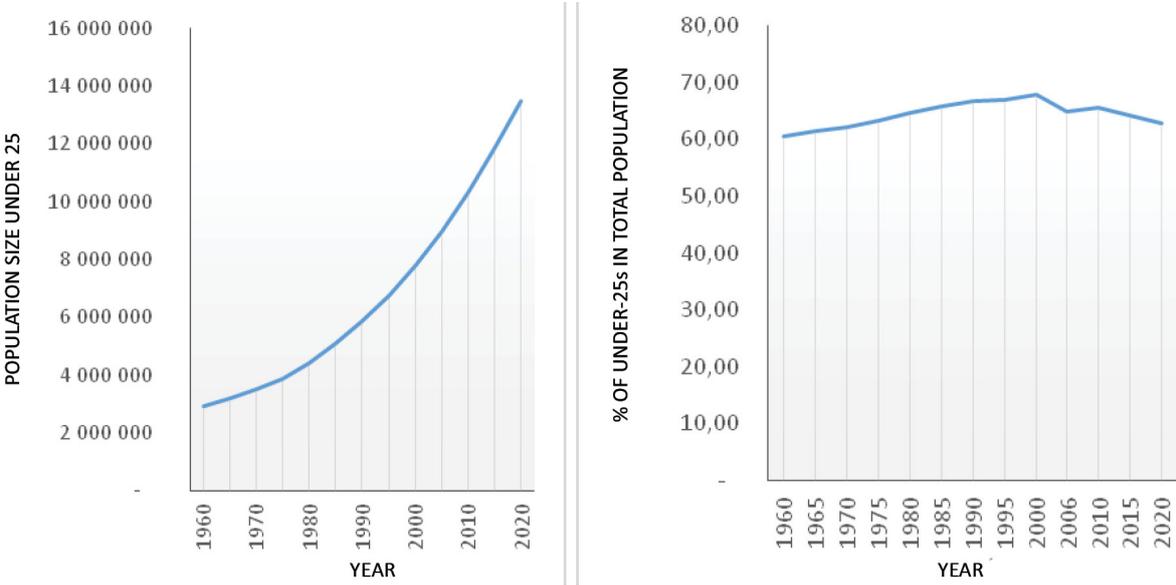
This median age and rapid change are typical of young populations in which those under 15 years of age are a significant part of the population. In other words, in Burkina Faso half of the population is aged between 0 and 17.6 in 2020. This median age indicates that the population is incredibly young.

1.1.3 Changes in the proportion of young people aged under 25, aged 5-20, aged 15-34 and aged under 15

1.1.3.1 Changes in the child population aged under 25 from 1960 to 2020

The population under 25 years of age grew steadily between 1960 and 2020. It rose from 2,929,624⁶ in 1960 to 13,501,625⁷ in 2020. The population under 25 years of age has been declining since the year 2000, and its proportion of the total population has decreased steadily, as can be seen in Figure 4.

FIGURE 4: Changes in the size and structure of the population under 25 from 1960 to 2020



Source: Based on United Nations estimates. WPP 2019 and INSD census data and projections

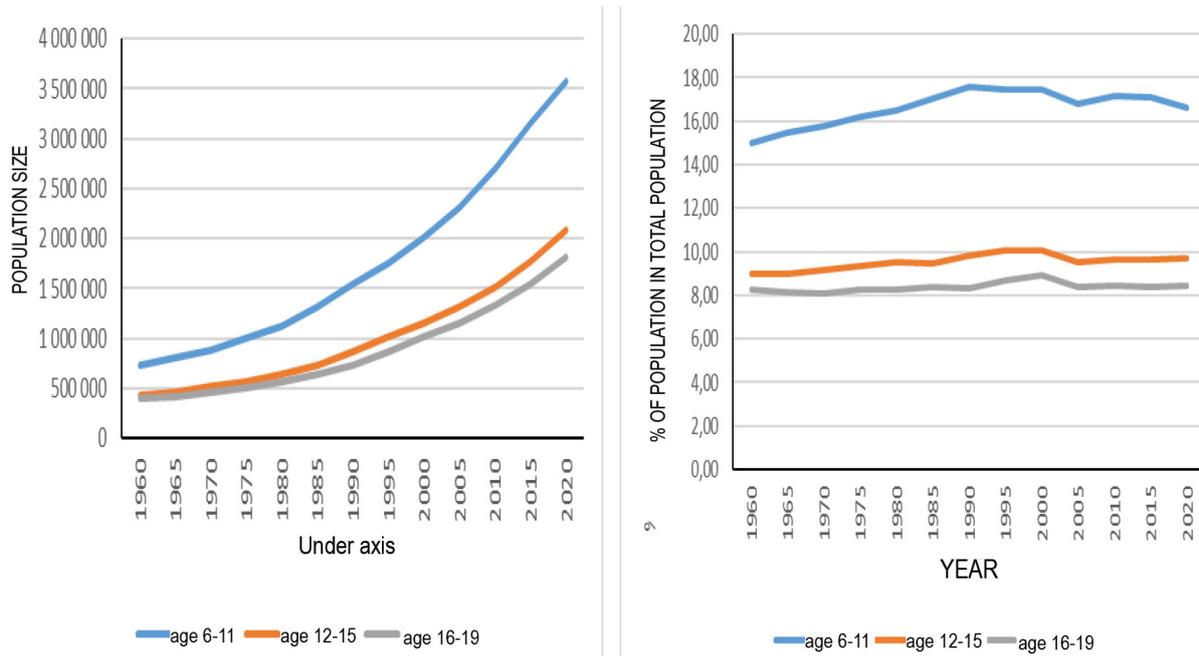
1.1.3.2 Change in the school-age population 6-11, 12-15 and 16-19 years old from 1960 to 2020

The school population aged 6-19 years increased steadily between 1960 and 2020. It rose from 2,501,288⁸ in 1960 to 9,066,459⁹ in 2020. This population between the ages of 6 and 19 shrunk over the period with proportions that have, in general, declined in the total population.

In general, there was an increase in the proportions of the school-age population aged 6-11, 12-15, and 16-19 over the period, as shown in Figure 5. In fact, 16-19-year olds represented 15.01% of the total population in 1960, and this percentage increased to 16.59% in 2020. However, even if the relative proportion of the school-age population experiences a slight increase, the absolute enrolment will continue to grow for a long time to come due to the inertia of demographic phenomena.

6 United Nations. Population Division. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. World Population Prospects 2019.
 7 National Institute of Statistics and Demography. Population projections 2007-2020
 8 United Nations. Population Division. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. World Population Prospects 2019.
 9 National Institute of Statistics and Demography. Population projections 2007-2020

FIGURE 5: Changes in the size and structure of the school population aged 6-11 from 12-15 to 16-19 from 1960 to 2020



Source: Based on United Nations estimates. WPP 2019 and INSD census data and projections

1.1.3.3 Changes in young people aged 15-34 from 1960 to 2020

In Burkina Faso, a person is said to be young if he or she is between 15 and 35 years of age exactly¹⁰. This age group is the one adopted by the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The number of young workers aged 15-34 has increased steadily from 1,599,168 in 1960¹¹ to 7,147,275 in 2020¹².

The demographics of young people aged 15-34 in Burkina Faso are marked by continuously increasing numbers and a strong presence in the total population. In fact, the proportion of young people in the total population rose from 33.11% in 1960 to 33.23% in 2020. Over time, young people aged 15-34 have accounted for almost a third of the population, with a predominance of women¹³.

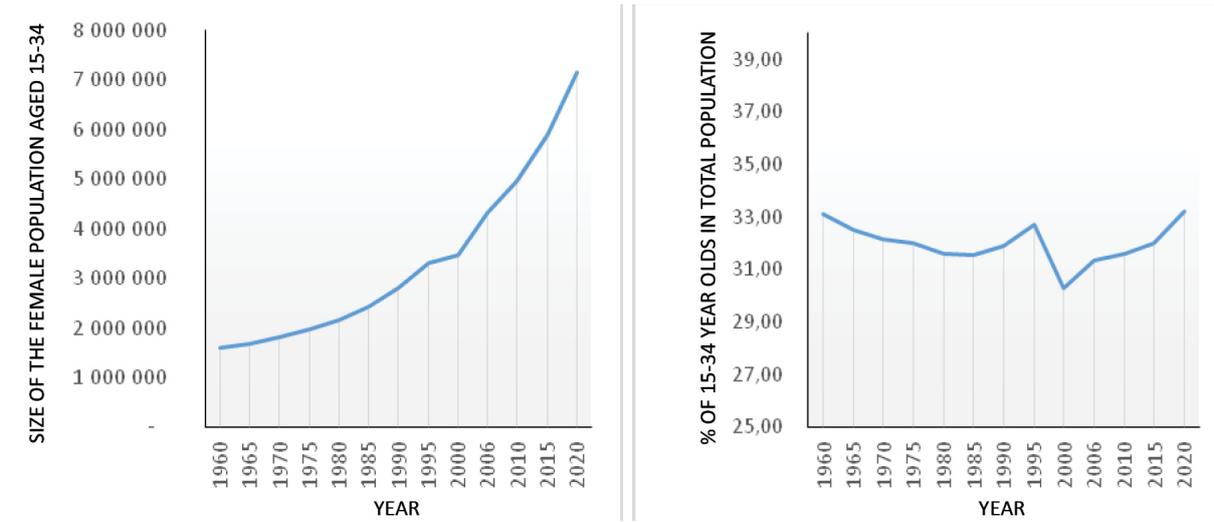
10 Definition given on page 19 of the National Youth Policy of Burkina Faso.

11 United Nations. Population Division. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. World Population Prospects 2019.

12 National Institute of Statistics and Demography. 2006 General Population and Housing Census (RGPH-2006). Topic 16: Population projections 2007-2050

13 Ministry of Youth, Professional Training and Employment. 2017 Statistical scoreboard

FIGURE 6: Changes in the size and structure of the young working population aged 15-34 from 1960 to 2020



Source: Based on United Nations estimates. WPP 2019 and INSD census data and projections

The country’s youth population is characterized by its extreme youthfulness. If its structure is separated into five-year age groups, it shows decreasing proportions from 15 to 34 years of age. Indeed, as 34.4% of young people were aged 15 to 24 and 27% aged 20 to 24, young people under the age of 25 made up more than 60% of the youth population in 2017¹⁴.

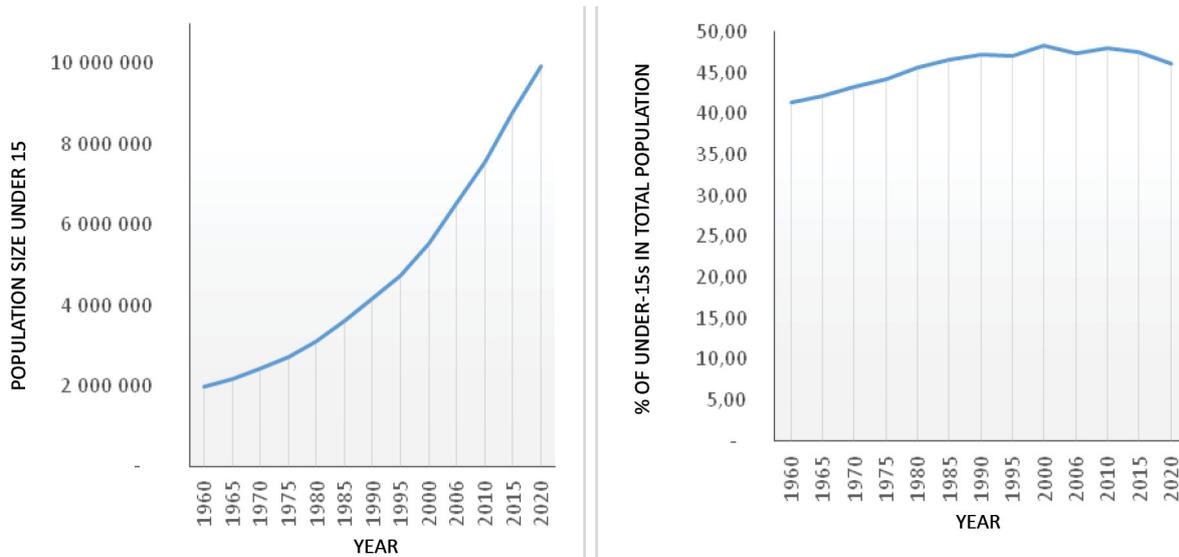
1.1.3.4 Changes in the child population aged under 15 from 1960 to 2020

There is a trend towards a younger population, which is reflected in a steady increase in the proportions of the youth population (under 15 years of age) over the period 1960-2010, as shown in Figure 2. Indeed, the 0-14 age group increased from 41.3% in 1960 to 48.0% in 2010. This situation is due to the continued high level of fertility over the period, combined with the decline in infant and child¹⁵ mortality.

14 Ministry of Youth, Professional Training and Employment. 2017 Statistical scoreboard

15 National Population Council (CONAPO). National report on the state of the population in Burkina Faso. Population profile from 1960 to 2005

FIGURE 7: Changes in the size and structure of the population under 15 from 1960 to 2020



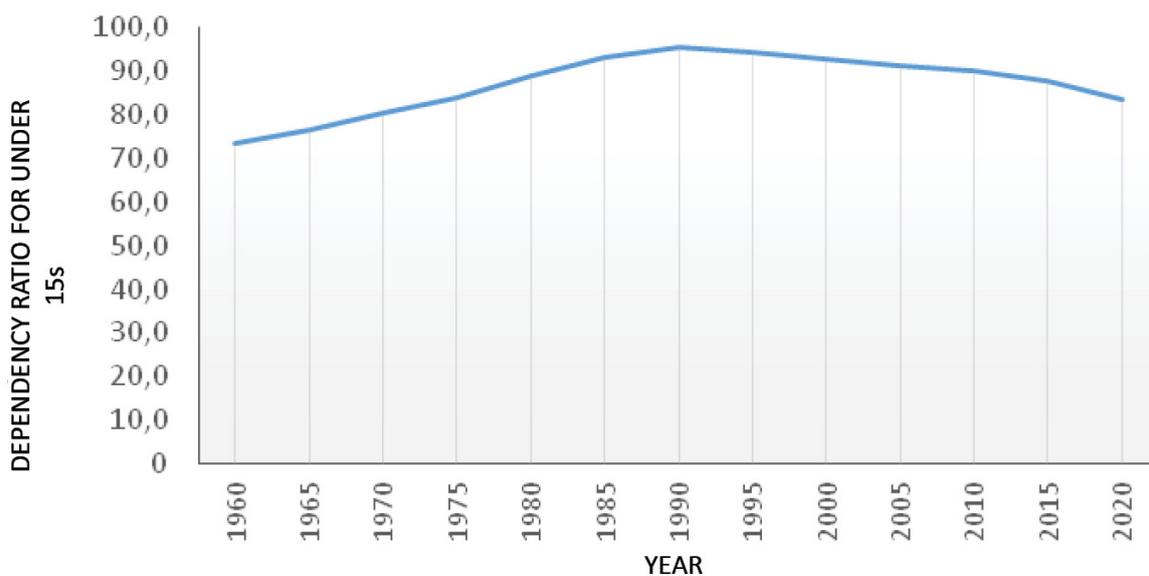
Source: Based on United Nations estimates. WPP 2019 and INSD census data and projections

The child population aged 0-14 years decreased over the period 2010-2020, and its proportion of the total population will continue to decline as shown in Figure 7. Indeed, the proportion of the total population under 15 years of age will decrease from 46.2% in 2020, to 42.6% in 2030, and to 38.9% in 2040.

1.1.3.5 Changes in the dependency ratio under age 15

The dependency ratio of children under 15 years of age increased steadily between 1960 and 1990. In fact, the dependency ratio of children under 15 steadily increased from 73.3% in 1960 to reach its highest level of 95.5% in 1990. From 1990 to 2020, the dependency ratio declined consistently, reaching 83.4% in 2020, as shown in Graph 8.

FIGURE 8: Changes in the dependency ratio from 1960 to 2020

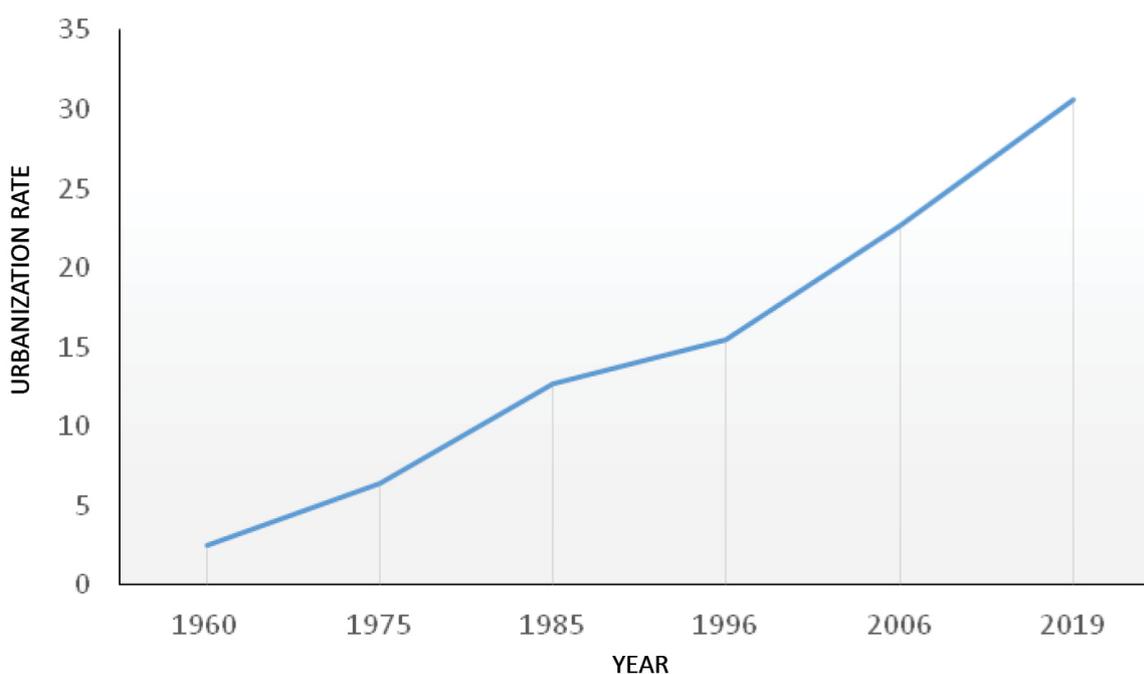


Sources: Based on United Nations estimates. WPP: 2019

1.1.4 Evolution of the urbanization rate from 1960 to 2020

In Burkina Faso, the phenomenon of urbanization is affected by the territory's history, political, economic and social life. The current network of cities includes pre-colonial and colonial centres. These cities drive urbanization in a context marked by successive territorial divisions and re-divisions against a backdrop of decentralization.

FIGURE 9: Evolution of the urbanization rate from 1960 to 2020 from 1960 to 2020



Sources: Based on INSD data. RGPHs: 1960, 1975, 1985, 1996, 2006 and UN. WPP: 2019

The urban population grew from 110,000 inhabitants in 1960 to 362,610 in 1975, to 1,011,074 in 1985, and reached 3,181,967 in 2006. As shown in Figure 9, urban dwellers accounted for 2.5%, 6.4%, 12.7%, 15.5% and 22.7% of the total resident population in 1960, 1975, 1985, 1996 and 2006 respectively. In 2019, it was estimated that 30.9% of Burkina Faso's population lived in cities, representing 6.2 million urban dwellers.

For a long time, our country did not have proper urban policies in place. Thus, the juxtaposition of uncoordinated sectoral interventions, which reflect a centralized state organization, took the place of policies. Under these conditions, the difficulties that cities face in meeting the needs of growing and demanding populations in a sustainable and coherent manner are highlighted.

Moreover, the urbanization rate will pass the 50% mark by 2050 and mainly in the country's two largest cities, Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. Social cohesion in Burkina Faso's cities is one of the future challenges to be faced, since growth in cities is not always linked to economic growth that creates jobs.

1.2 Challenges associated with high population growth and population structure

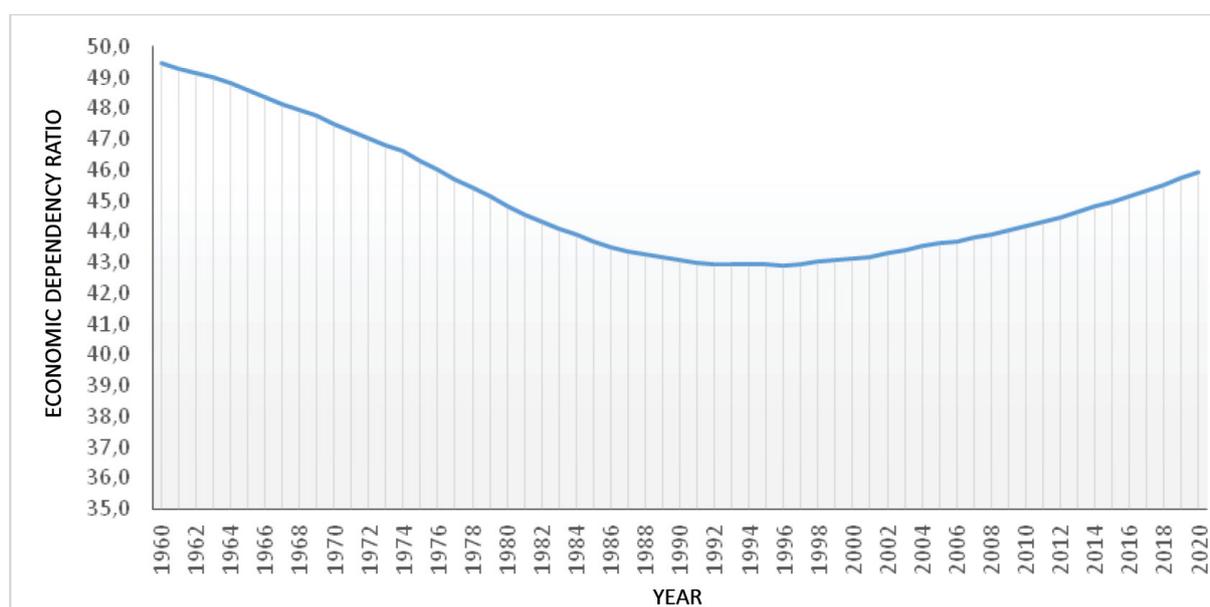
1.1.5 Changes in the socio-economic context over the last twenty years

1.1.5.1 Changes in the economic support ratio and lifecycle deficit

The economic support ratio refers to the ratio of effective producers to effective consumers. It measures the effect of age structure on the ability of the population to contribute to production¹⁶.

The economic support ratio declined steadily between 1960 and 1996. The ratio fell steadily from 49.5 effective producers per 100 effective consumers in 1960 to its lowest rate of 43 effective producers per 100 effective consumers in 1996. From 1997 to 2020, the support ratio increased consistently to reach 46% in 2020.

FIGURE 10: Changes in the economic support ratio from 1960 – 2020



Source: Based on data from the Burkina Faso Demographic Dividend Profile Report.

Thus, the age structure of the population had negative effects on the entire economy from 1960 to 1996. In this period, there was a gradual increase in the numbers of effective consumers in relation to effective producers due mainly to high fertility. The total fertility rate (TFR) rose from 6.1 in 1960 to 7.3 children per woman in 1991 before declining to 6.8 children per woman in 1996. From 1996, the effect began to decrease until 2020. This period saw a sharp increase in the potentially active population compared to the young inactive population. These results show that the next few years are still a period of demographic “bonus” for Burkina Faso¹⁷. It was noted that for Burkina Faso to reap the maximum benefit from this demographic dividend, it is now necessary to invest in childhood, adolescence and youth.

16 Burkina Faso Demographic Dividend Profile Report

17 Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Development (MINEFID). Burkina Faso Demographic Dividend Profile Report, 2016

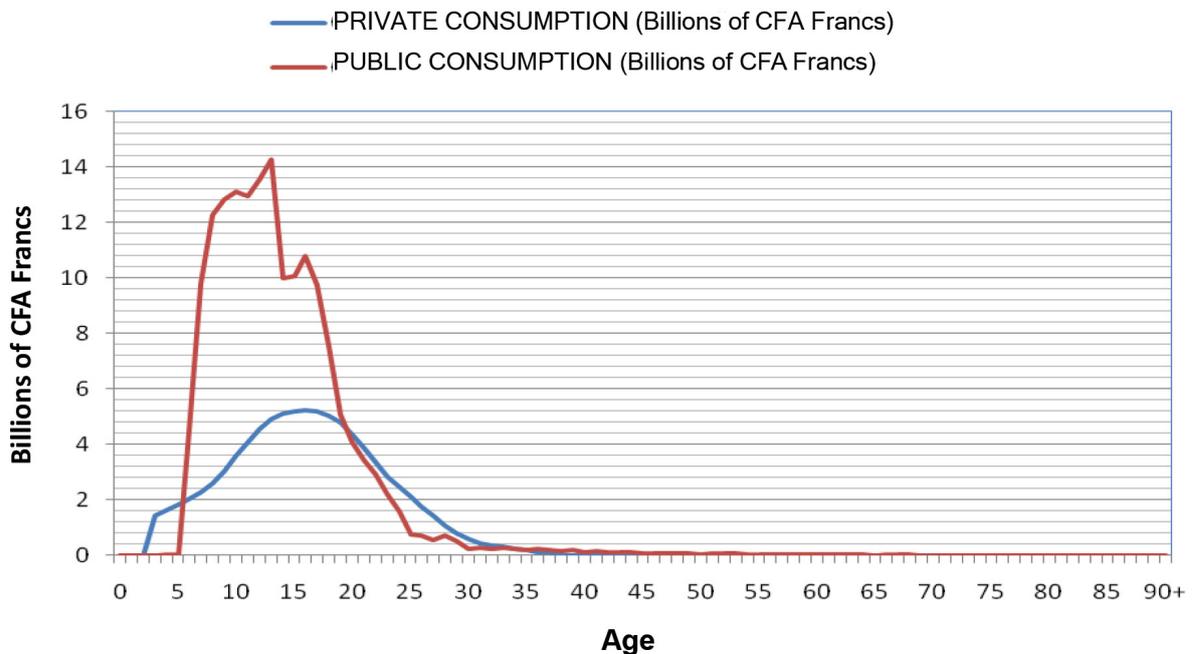
1.1.5.2 Aggregate education and health consumption profile

Through the National Transfer Accounts (NTA), it is now possible to produce an individual and aggregate measurement of the acquisition and distribution of economic resources at different ages. These accounts are intended to understand how economic flows move between different age groups in a population in a particular country and year (CREFAT, 2015). Thus, using the report on the profile of Burkina Faso's demographic dividend in 2016

Aggregate Education Profile

The state and households share roles with respect to educational spending. The financing of education remains essentially public and represents 66% of the total consumption of education; it varies from one sub-cycle to another: (i) basic education, which concerns the 3-15 age groups, accounts for 67.3% of public consumption of education; (ii) public consumption of education devoted to higher education (19-30 age groups) is 13.6%.

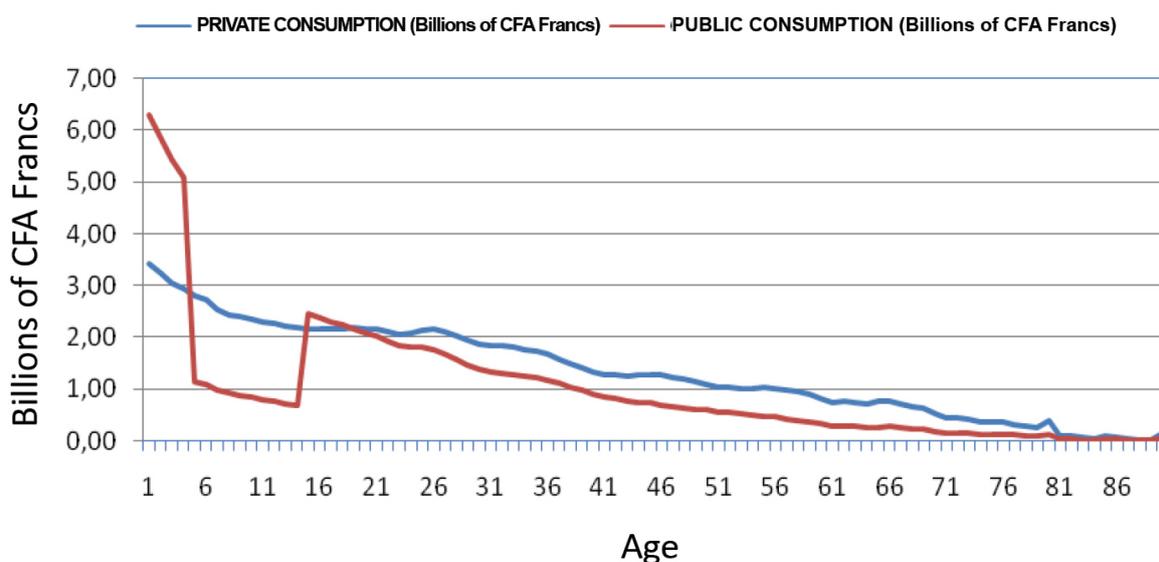
FIGURE 11: Aggregate education consumption profile



Aggregate Health Profile

In terms of health, children under five years of age have benefited more from State health transfers. Depending on age, this expenditure ranges from between \$5 billion and \$7 billion. Between the ages of 6 and 14, these expenses are about 1 billion CFA Francs. From the age of 15 onwards, aggregate consumption rises to more than 2 billion and gradually declines with age.

FIGURE 12: Aggregate health consumption profile



1.1.5.3 Life cycle deficit

The life-cycle deficit is calculated as the difference between consumption and labour income. In Burkina Faso, the people in deficit are people under 25 years of age as well as people over 66 years of age. The people with a surplus are those aged between 26 and 66 years old.

The social demand is enormous and estimated at about 2107.12 billion CFA Francs. This social demand accounts for 34% of GDP. Overall, the life cycle deficit is estimated at 1 121.44 billion CFA Francs representing 18.1% of GDP in 2014. This deficit is observed among young people under 25 years of age and those over 66 years of age. The results show that the youth deficit amounts to 2,067.94 billion CFA Francs or 33.3% of GDP. For those over 66, the deficit amounts to 39.19 billion CFA francs, or 0.6% of GDP. Looking at the situation of children under five years of age, the deficit represents almost 1/3 of the total youth deficit.

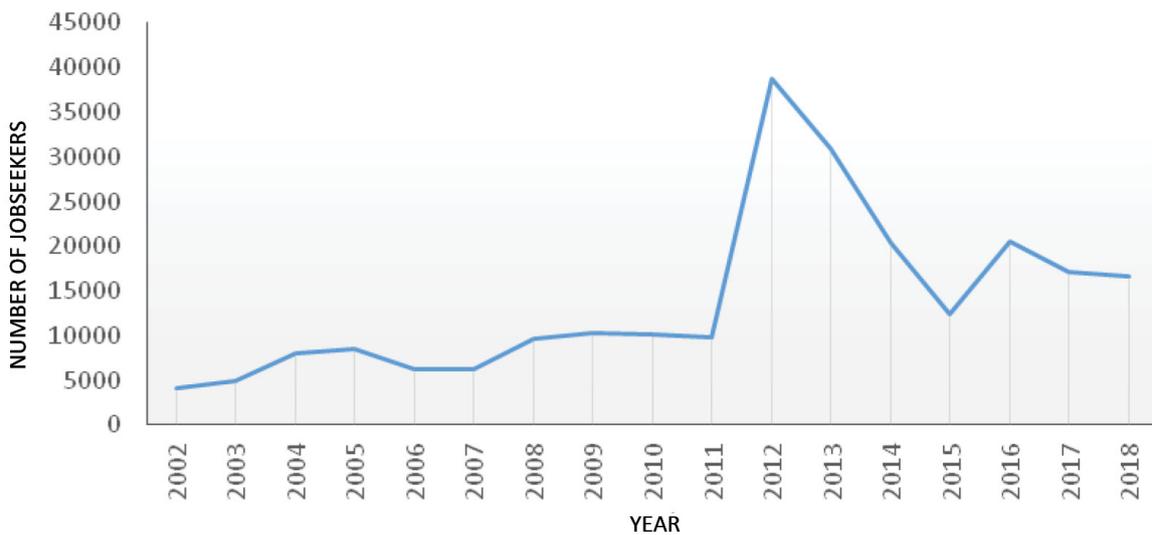
TABLE 2: Social demand

	In billions of CFA Francs	As a % of GDP
Social demand for youth (0-25 years old)	2067.94	33.4%
Social demand in old age (67 years old and over)	39,18	0.6%
Total Social Demand	2107.12	34.0%
Adult Surplus (26-66 years old)	985,68	15.9%
Deficit (total demand - surplus)	1 121,44	18.1%

1.1.5.4 Annual trends in new jobseekers and the unemployment rate over the last 20 years

In general, there is an upward trend in job applications. On average, job applications registered at the National Employment Agency (ANPE) increased between 2002 and 2012 from 4,205 to 38,704. But between 2012 and 2018, job applications registered at the ANPE fell by 57.1%, from 38,704 to 16,619. Considering the realities of Burkina Faso, it should be noted that these figures, which are formally recorded by the ANPE, are largely underestimated because a large part of the demand for employment is expressed through informal channels

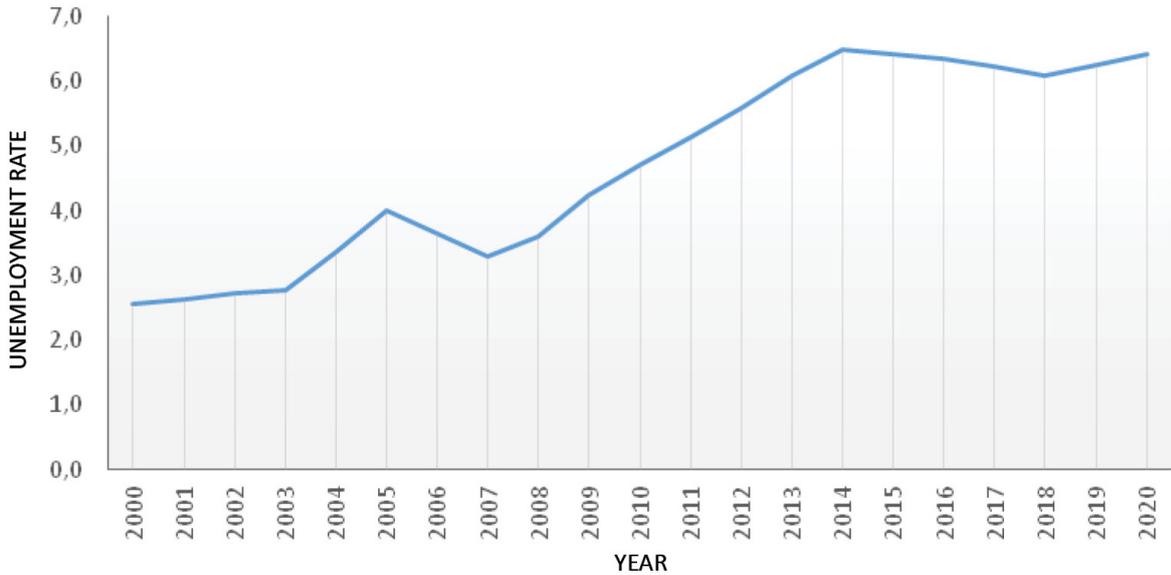
FIGURE 13: Trends in the number of new jobseekers in recent years



Source: Based on data from the INSD and National Observatory of Employment and Training (ONEF) statistical yearbook

In Burkina Faso, the unemployment rate for people aged 15 or older is low, but it has risen sharply over the past 20 years. It rose from 2.5% in 2000 to 6.4% in 2020. This low level of unemployment should not mask the precariousness of jobs, as is often observed in developing countries such as Burkina Faso

FIGURE 14: Changes in employment rates over the last 20 years

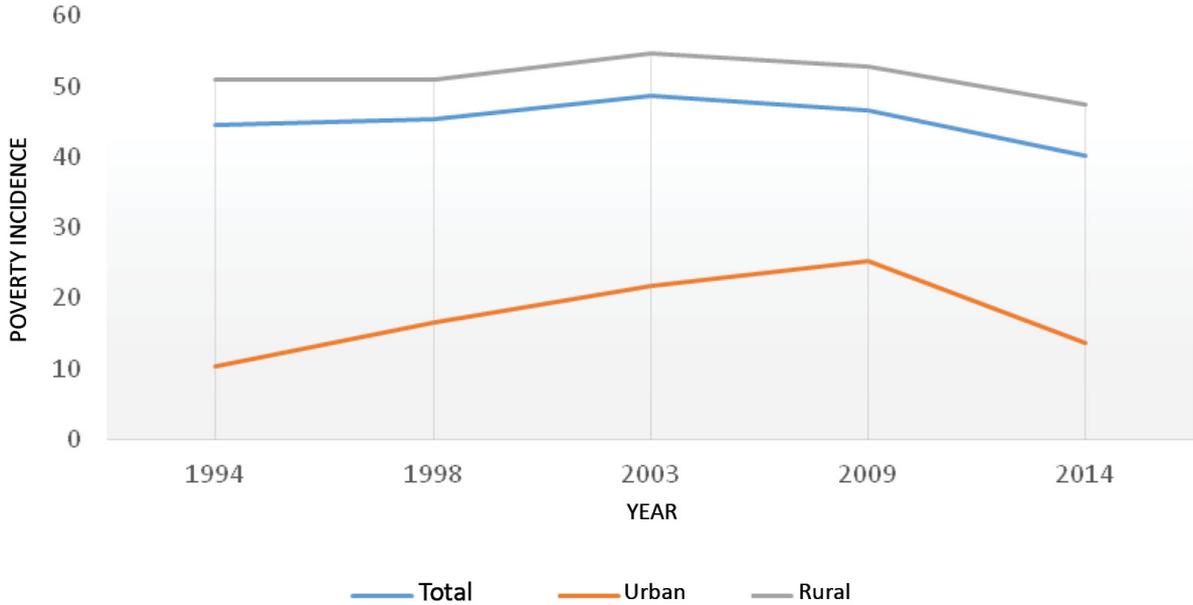


Source: Based on ILO estimates and INSD survey data

1.1.5.5 Changes in the poverty rate over the last 20 years

In 2014, the national incidence of monetary poverty was 40.1%. Poverty is an essentially rural phenomenon. The incidence of poverty in rural areas is 54.7% compared to 20.8% in urban areas. Rural poverty accounts for 93% of the national poverty rate. Rural areas represent over 90% of the severity and depth of poverty.

FIGURE 15: Changes in the poverty rate in recent years



Source: Based on INSD data

The incidence of poverty fell from 46.7% in 2009 to 40.1% in 2014, a decrease of about seven (07) points. In both urban and rural areas, the same conclusion can be drawn, i.e. that poverty has decreased significantly. In cities, the incidence of poverty fell from 25.2% in 2009 to 13.7% in 2014, a decrease of twelve (12) points. In rural areas, poverty has significantly decreased by five (05) points from 52.8% in 2009 to 47.5% in 2014.

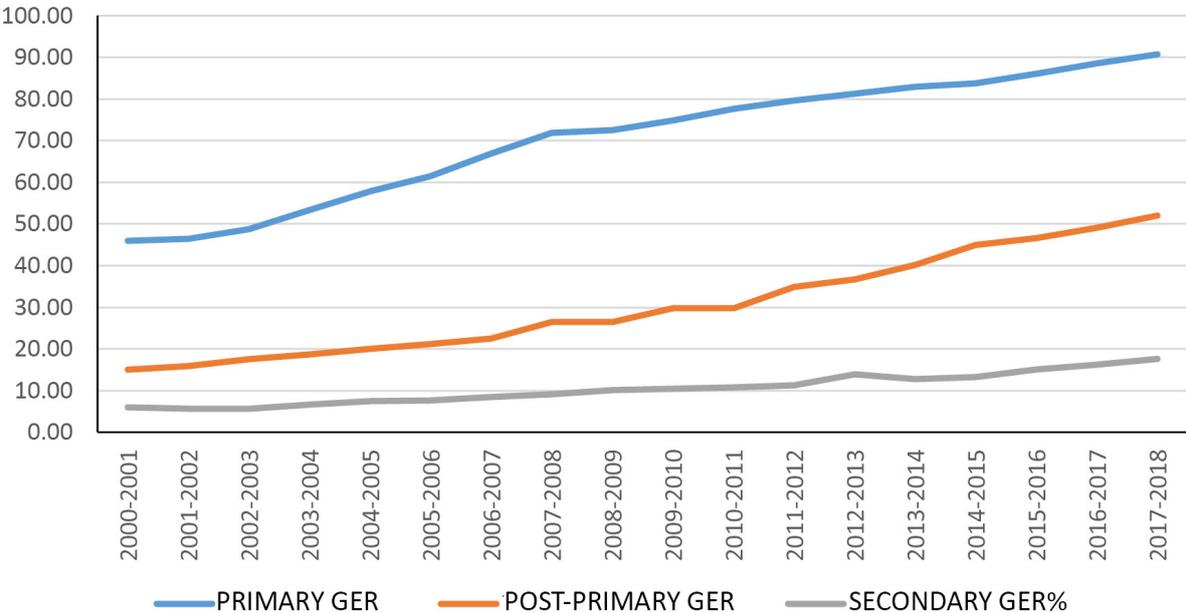
Beyond poverty trends, there are spatial inequalities in terms of access to education and health. Indeed, we note a persistence of spatial inequalities despite significant progress in access to education. Significant spatial inequalities in access to education to the detriment of rural areas and the Sahel and Eastern regions still exist¹⁸. There has also been an improvement in the accessibility of health services, but regional inequalities are still significant. Thus, 71.2% of Burkinabe households are in conditions which are acceptable for accessibility to health care, with exceptionally low levels for the Sahel (53.2%), Boucle du Mouhoun (57.0%), the Eastern (57.5%) and Cascades (63%) regions¹⁹

1.1.5.6 Changes in the gross enrolment ratio in primary and secondary education over the last 20 years

Over the period 2000-2018, the national gross primary school enrolment ratio increased from 45.9% to 90.7%. From 2000 to 2014, the national gross enrolment rate for boys remained higher than for girls, but the trend was reversed in 2014/2015.

In post-primary (from sixth to third grade), the gross enrolment ratio increased from 15% in 2000/2001 to 52% in 2017/2018. The gross enrolment rate for boys was higher than for girls during the period. At the secondary level (from the second year to the final year), the gross enrolment rate has increased from 5.9% in 2000/2001 to 17.6% in 2017/2018.

FIGURE 16: Changes in the gross enrolment ratio in primary and secondary education over the last 20 years



Source: Based on data from the MENA and MESS statistical yearbook

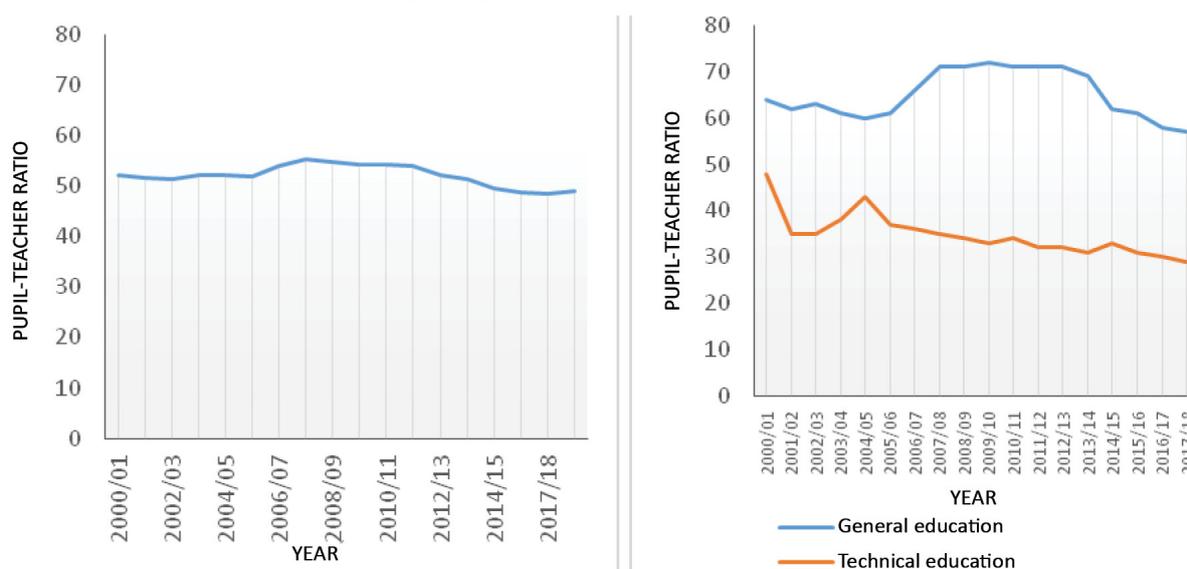
18 Kobiane J-F. Inventory of multi-dimensional inequalities in Burkina Faso. 2020.

19 Kobiane J-F. Inventory of multi-dimensional inequalities in Burkina Faso. 2020.

1.1.5.7 Changes in the number of pupils per teacher (primary & secondary) over the last 20 years

In Burkina Faso, the pupil-to-teacher ratio fell. In 2017/2018, the value of this indicator was 49.1, which is acceptable compared to the national standard (fewer than 50 students per teacher). Similarly, the increase in teacher numbers has resulted in a decline in the pupil-to-teacher ratio in all regions. The indicator decreased by 3 points overall, at the national level, over the period 2000-2010, which could imply an improvement in the quality of education due to a reduction in the teaching load.

FIGURE 17: Changes in the number of pupils per teacher (primary & secondary) over the last 20 years



Source: Based on data from the MENA and MESS statistical yearbook

In post-primary and secondary education as a whole, the pupil-to-teacher ratio fell by 7 points over the period 2000-2018 for general education. It fell from 64 in 2000/2001 to 57 in 2017/2018, while the ratio for vocational education fell by 19 points from 48 pupils per teacher to 29 pupils per teacher over the same period. Regardless of the type of education, the number of pupils per teacher is higher in general education than in vocational education.

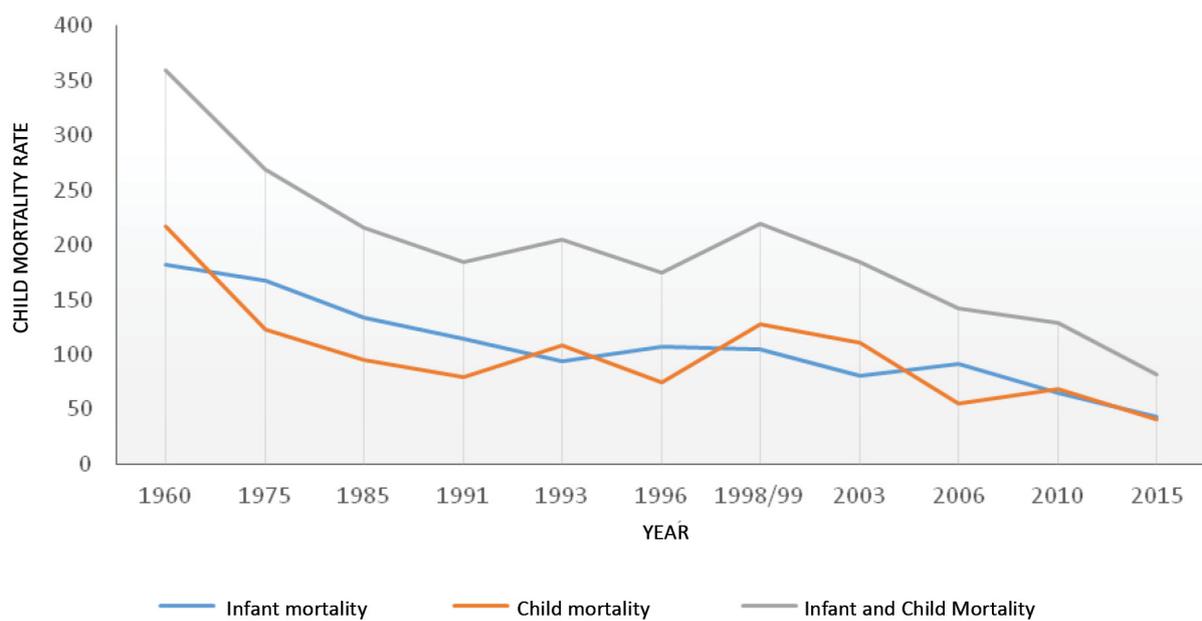
1.1.5.8 Changes in under-five mortality levels

The infant mortality rate (mortality of children under the age of one) fell from 182.3% in 1960 to 42.7% in 2015, a decrease of 76.6%. This corresponds to an annual increase of 1.39%

Child mortality (mortality of children aged 1-4) dropped from 217% in 1960 to 40.7% in 2015. This represents a total decrease of 81.24% over the entire period. corresponds to an average annual decrease of 1.47%.

Overall child mortality decreased from 360% in 1960 to 81.6% in 2015. The overall decrease is therefore 77.33%. corresponds to an average of 1.41% per year over the period.

FIGURE 18: Changes in under-five mortality levels

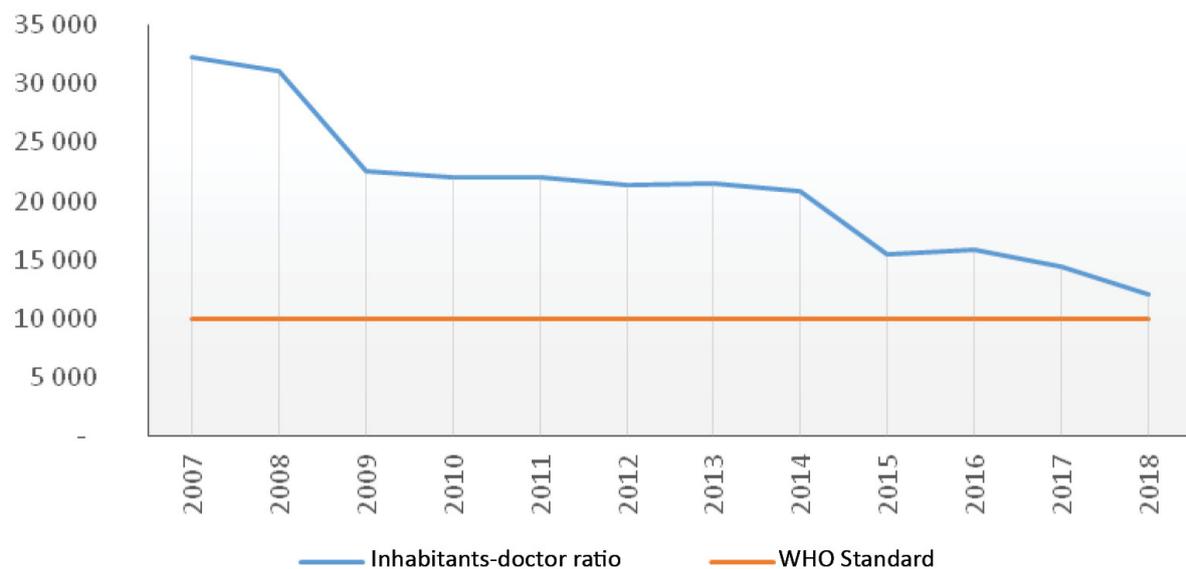


Sources: Based on INSD data. RGPBs: 1960, 1975, 1985, 1996, 2006 and DHS: 1993, 1998, 2003, 2010 and Modular Demographic and Health Survey (EMDS): 2015.

1.1.5.9 Changes in the inhabitant-to-doctor ratio in relation to the WHO threshold

In Burkina Faso, the quantity and quality of technical staff (medical and paramedical) are insufficient in most of the health facilities in the health system, which affects the availability and quality of the services offered.

FIGURE 19: Changes in the inhabitant-to-doctor ratio in relation to the WHO threshold



Source: Statistical yearbook of the Ministry of Health, 2007 to 2018

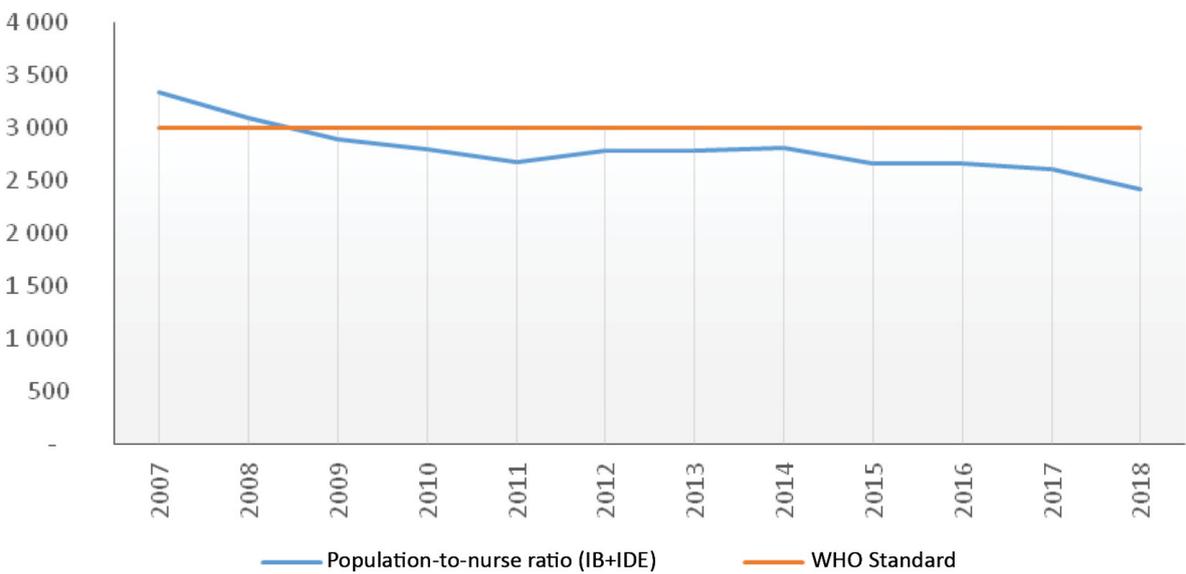
In 2018, the inhabitant-to-doctor ratio was estimated at 1 per 12,000 inhabitants, whereas the WHO standard is 1 doctor per 10,000 inhabitants.

In addition, these human resources are unevenly distributed, which is compounded by the difficulty of retaining staff in poorly accessible areas. 40% of general practitioners work in the Central Region, where only 14% of the total population is located, and a mere 12% of specialist doctors work in the 9 Regional Hospital Centres (CHR). In addition, it should be noted that physicians are also involved in many administrative tasks, which reduces their availability to provide care. This is particularly the case for central, regional and district medical directors.

1.1.5.10 Changes in the inhabitant-to-nurse ratio in relation to the WHO threshold

In 2018, the population-to-nurse ratio was 1 nurse per 2,419 inhabitants, whereas the WHO standard was 1 nurse per 3,000 inhabitants. Although this ratio is below the WHO standard, nurses are distributed unevenly across the country. Indeed, 50% of the nursing staff and midwives work in rural areas where 80% of the population lives.

FIGURE 20: Changes in the inhabitant-to-nurse ratio in relation to the WHO threshold



Source: Statistical yearbook of the Ministry of Health, 2007 to 2018

1.1.5.11 Cross-comparisons between social demand and insecurity

Some challenges concerning social demand and security in general, and social security in particular, have been attributed to the age distribution of the population and certain risks of insecurity to future changes in this distribution.²⁰

Education is an individual’s ability to read, write and explain. Education level provides an indication of the quality of human resources available in a population. Education is certainly a driving force for changing attitudes and adopting new demographic behaviours, which are prerequisites for economic progress. Indeed, many studies have found strong correlations between educational attainment, which is usually

20 Bourgeois-Pichat Jean. Population structure and social security. In: Population

measured by the number of years of schooling, and demographic variables such as fertility, mortality and migration.²¹

Conversely, it is also possible to consider the influence of demographic variables on education, which itself will influence population dynamics. Starting from a situation of high annual population growth, the result will be larger generation groups in school each year. Without massive investment in the education budget, the result will be low enrolment rates, especially for girls. These girls will marry early, resulting in high fertility, which is a source of rapid population growth. Thus, the vicious circle will be complete.

In the opposite case, significant government investment in education will lead to a reduction in the age at marriage, resulting in lower fertility, which is reinforced by the increased use of family planning by educated women.²²

In Burkina Faso, by focusing on the school population (6-19 years old), it is noted that the size of the school population increased steadily between 1960 and 2020 and will continue to do so until 2040. Moreover, data from the demographic component of the Continuous Multi-sectoral Survey conducted in 2014 by INSD point to a low level of education among the population aged 15-49. In fact, out of 100 men aged 15-49, 59 are uneducated, 18 are educated to primary school level and 23 have attended secondary school or higher. Out of 100 women aged 15-49 years, 72 are uneducated, 12 are educated to primary school level and 16 have attended secondary school or higher²³. This low level of education is more visible in rural areas, where 84.7% of young people are uneducated compared to 37.5% in urban areas²⁴.

This situation reflects the high demand for education and the lack of massive investment in the education budget in Burkina Faso. This observation may not improve given the current economic and security context.

The fundamental role that education, and therefore school, plays in building peace and security is, moreover, explicitly stated in the preamble to the UNESCO Constitution: *“Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed.”* This motto is a guide, which should underpin schooling for true education for peace through the exercise of citizenship at school. To that end, schools must socialise in the broadest sense of the term, by combating discrimination, by integrating (inclusive schools); one must learn to live together with respect for common rules and with a view to promoting the values of justice, tolerance, solidarity, the virtues of dialogue, and setting an example (action).

The employment challenge and inequalities in Africa in general, and in Burkina Faso in particular, are inextricably linked to demographic factors²⁵. In fact, the country is experiencing a steady growth in the young working population aged 15-34, and thus a steady and growing demand for employment.

In specific groups, such as young people, the unemployment rate, in the broad sense of the term as defined by the ILO, remains high. According to the National Survey on Employment and the Informal Sector

21 Marc PILON. Development Challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa. Education in play, CEPED Editions

22 Marc PILON. Development Challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa. Education in play, CEPED Editions

23 National Institute of Statistics and Demography. Continuous Multi-sectoral Survey, Demographic and Health Module 2015

24 National Institute of Statistics and Demography. 2006 General Population and Housing Census (RGPH-2006).

25 Statement by Mr. Abdalla Hamdok, Acting Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), to the Executive Council of the African Union. January 2017.

(ENESI) conducted in 2015, this rate is estimated at 5.6% in the broad sense, and 2.9%, according to the ILO definition, among the young population.²⁶

The country has a high population growth rate. Growth in the working-age population is also the highest. Between 1960 and 2010, Burkina Faso's young working-age population (between 15 and 34 years of age) quadrupled and will continue to grow over the next 20 years. This situation shows that many young people struggle and will continue to struggle to find a job in Burkina Faso, particularly a decent job.

Economically, the lack of employment and extreme poverty which engulfs the populations encourage some people to join the ranks of terrorists in order to provide for their needs. This is the case in certain areas such as the Sahel and the East of the country, which have been abandoned for decades in terms of infrastructure. It was not uncommon to hear that "if you do, I'll have you send to the Sahel or deep Gnagna". For example, the study on inequalities in Burkina Faso carried out in 2020 reveals that the Sahel region, one of the regions most affected by terrorism, is not only one of the regions where the incidence of poverty is low, but also one of the regions where the level of inequalities (health, education, employment, drinking water, etc.) is low and has seen the greatest decline between 2003 and 2014. The Eastern and Sahel regions are among the least educated in the country²⁷.

Social cohesion in Burkina Faso's cities is among the challenges that lie ahead, given the high growth in the country's urban population in the country's main and secondary cities. Indeed, as a result of several factors (rural exodus, internally displaced persons, international migration and population growth), this growth is not always linked in cities to job-creating economic growth and good governance. Thousands of people are thus forced to survive in deplorable conditions, which leads some to become involved in organized crime and terrorism in order to provide for their needs. Despite this observation, when the principles of social accountability and rational use of resources are implemented, the population feels more involved in the management of the city, which would also contribute to improving social cohesion.

1.1.6 Trends in the security situation over the last 20 years

1.1.6.1 Trends in terrorist attacks from 2000 to 2020

Similar to other countries in the Sahel and West Africa, Burkina Faso is experiencing an increasingly difficult security situation. After being unaffected for a long period, the country is experiencing a gradual deterioration in its security situation. Since April 2015, the security situation has worsened considerably with repeated attacks. From 4 April 2015 to 5 February 2019, Burkina Faso recorded 201 terrorist attacks, including 120 on the positions of the defence and security forces (FDS) and 81 on other targets²⁸.

26 National Institute of Statistics and Demography. National Survey on Employment and the Informal Sector (ENESI) conducted in 2015

27 Kobiane J-F. Inventory of multi-dimensional inequalities in Burkina Faso. 2020.

28 Lefaso.net, accessed on 16 June 2019, at 12:46 pm. Summary of the terrorist attacks in Burkina Faso based on the official assessment of the press releases of the Ministry of National Defense and Veterans Affairs, the figures published by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (UNOCHA), Human Rights Watch and contained in the press kit 03.02.2019 against impunity and stigmatization of communities (CISC)

The deteriorating security situation in Burkina Faso particularly affects rural areas, where 80 per cent of the working population depends on pastoralism and agropastoralism as their only means of livelihood.²⁹

1.1.6.2 Changes in the number of victims

The terrorist attacks caused 558 deaths, including 446 civilians and 112 members of the defence and security forces (FDS), and 272 wounded, including 143 members of the FDS and 129 civilians.³⁰

Since late 2018, the resurgence of violence perpetrated by unidentified armed groups and the increase in inter-community conflicts, particularly in the Sahel, Centre-North, North and East regions, have considerably affected the population.

In these regions, violence has caused a level of displacement which is unprecedented in the country's history. According to the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation, and reported by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), approximately 220,000 people have been displaced in these regions since the beginning of June 2019, in addition to the 26,000 refugees from the Malian crisis, who had already been in the country since 2011.³¹

It is in this context that the State of Burkina Faso, in a bid to find an adequate response to the security challenges, used the National Forum on Security held on 24, 25 and 26 October 2017, with the theme: "Guaranteeing peace and security for the sustainable development of Burkina Faso: the need for security sector reform", to take stock of the security situation with a view to developing a national security policy. In April 2018, the Government also agreed to lead a process to formulate a national strategy for the prevention of violent extremism. In addition, in December 2018, a state of emergency was declared in several provinces, and in January 2019, the ministers for defence and security were replaced following a cabinet reshuffle. Since February 2018, the President of the Republic, Roch KABORE, has held the rotating presidency of the G5 Sahel.

The upsurge in terrorist attacks, in the East, North and Sahel regions, has also spread to the Centre-North and Boucle du Mouhoun regions. As a result of the frequency of attacks, economic activity in general and the education, health, tourism and transport sectors in particular have been affected. They have also placed new burdens on the State budget, in particular financing the operating costs of the defence and security forces in theatre and boosting their operational capabilities with adequate equipment.

As part of its response to terrorist threats, the Government of Burkina Faso has put in place a new mechanism to motivate defence and security forces in theatre. Actions to ensure greater efficiency in caring for the injured and compensating the families and dependents of victims are also underway. In addition to all these actions, the defence and security forces must be equipped with the appropriate equipment.

29 FAO. Joint advocacy paper. Investing in the agricultural sector to ensure sustainable food security and improve social cohesion in rural areas. July 2019

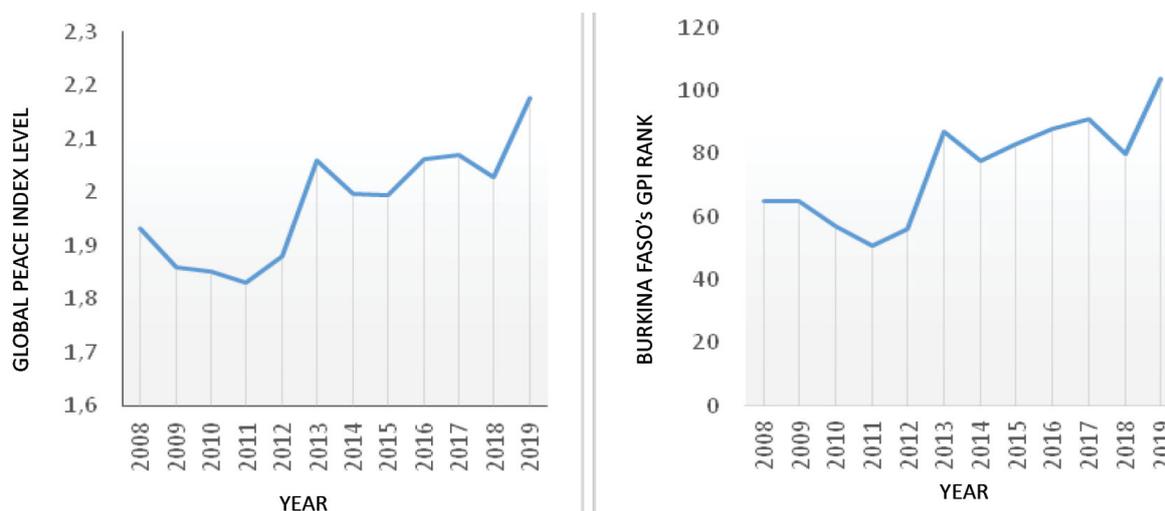
30 Lefaso.net, accessed on 16 June 2019, at 12:46 pm. Summary of the terrorist attacks in Burkina Faso based on the official assessment of the press releases of the Ministry of National Defense and Veterans Affairs, the figures published by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (UNOCHA), Human Rights Watch and contained in the press kit 03.02.2019 against impunity and stigmatization of communities (CISC)

31 FAO. Joint advocacy paper. Investing in the agricultural sector to ensure sustainable food security and improve social cohesion in rural areas. July 2019

1.1.6.3 Changes in the Global Peace Index

In 2019, Burkina Faso was ranked 104th in the Global Peace Index Report (GPI)³². The country dropped 26 points compared to 2018. The peace situation in the country has deteriorated significantly over the past ten years. Indeed, Burkina Faso's GPI dropped in its ranking from 51st in the world in 2011 to 104th in 2019.

FIGURE 21: Changes in the Global Peace Index (GPI) over the last ten years



Source: Based on data from the Global Peace Index Report 2011 to 2019

1.1.6.4 Other useful details

Socially, Burkina Faso has been experiencing an unsettled period since 2016, marked by two phenomena: widespread demands in the socio-professional sectors and diminishing social cohesion within communities.

In the world of work, in the last three (3) years, social demands have been made relating to the improvement of living and working conditions, particularly in the areas of education, safety, health and finance. In response to rising social tension, the government has signed a series of memoranda of understanding with the social partners concerned, which have had a significant financial impact.

At the community level, Burkina Faso, which was known for its relative social cohesion despite some sixty or so ethnic groups and a great variety of religious denominations, is increasingly experiencing open inter-community and intra-community conflicts. Indeed, since 2016, community crises have erupted in Burkina Faso for a variety of reasons. While in some cases, such as disputes generally involving farmers and herders, land occupation may be the cause, in others, traditional chiefdoms and suspicion concerning terrorist attacks appear to be the reason. This is the case of community conflicts in Barani, in the Boucle du Mouhoun region, in Yirgou in the Centre-North region, in Orodara, in the Hauts-Bassins region, in Banfora in the Cascades region, etc. The rise in community conflicts coincides with the gradual deterioration of security.³³

³² Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP). Global Peace Index Report (GPI), 2019

³³ Centre for Budget Information, Training and Research (CIFOEB). Overall budget analysis in security/defence

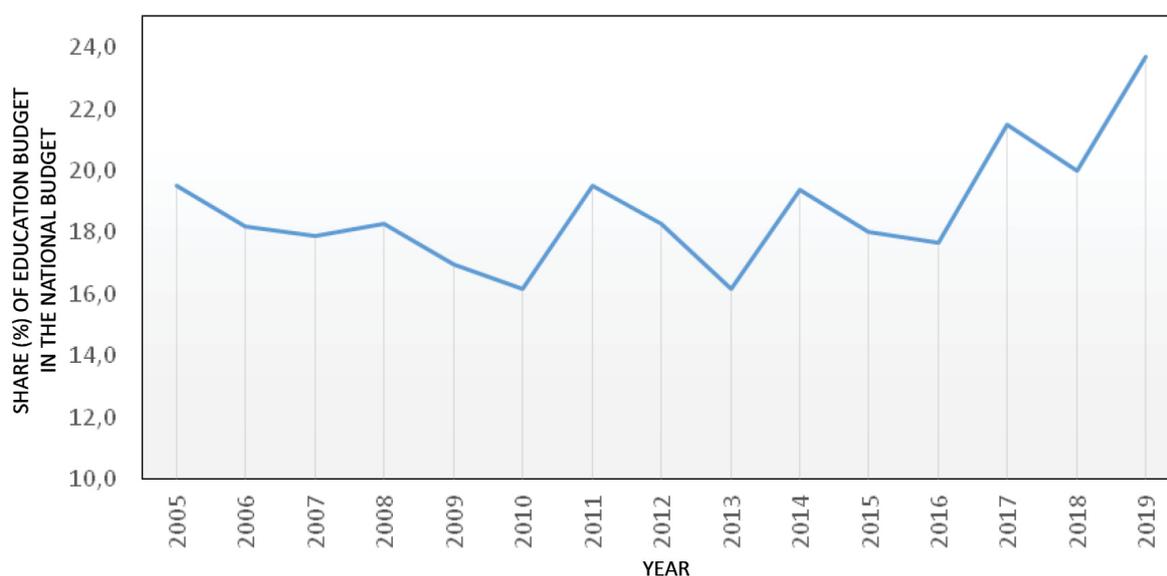
1.3 Impacts of demographic change and insecurity on human capital financing: A national perspective.

1.1.7 Changes in the budget and actual expenditure on education from 2000 to 2020

Education figures prominently in the priorities set out in policy documents, such as the Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty (CSLP), which ended in 2010, and the ongoing National Programme for Economic and Social Development (PNDES).

This priority is also reflected in substantial resources allocated to implement education development programmes. Thus, by analysing trends in education expenditure in recent years, the efforts made at all levels can be assessed. It should be noted that the share of the State budget allocated to education increased from 19.5% in 2005 to 23.7% in 2019, as shown in the graph above.

FIGURE 22: Changes in the share of the national budget allocated to education over the last 15 years

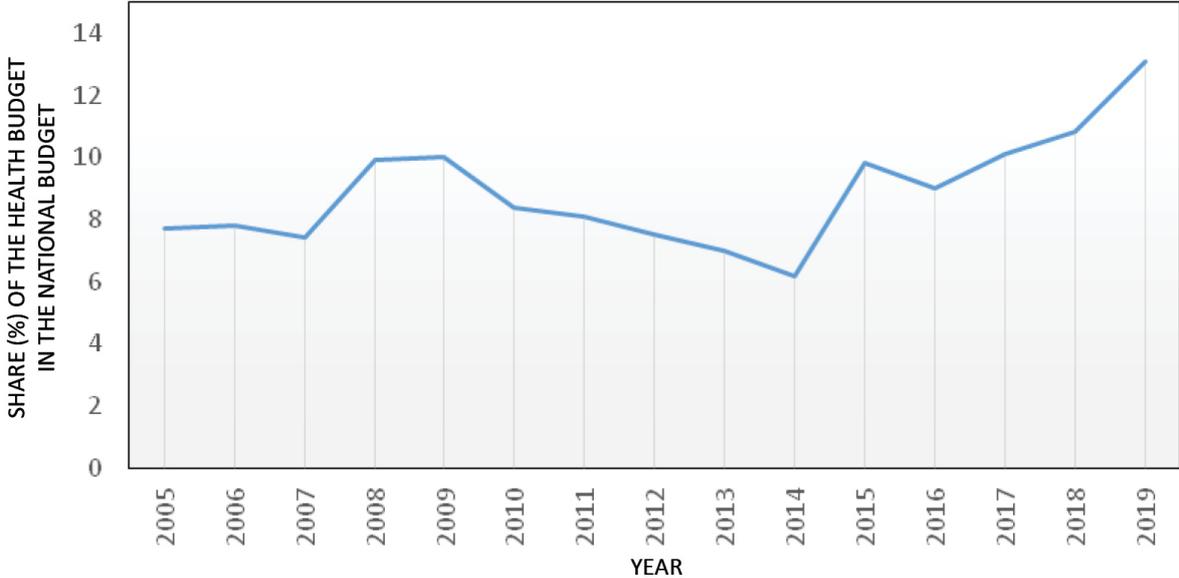


Source: Based on World Bank data and data from the 2016/2017 primary education statistical yearbook

1.1.8 Changes in the budget and actual expenditure on health from 2000 to 2020

In Burkina Faso, budget allocations to health have increased significantly. Indeed, the proportion of the national budget allocated to health increased from 7.7% in 2005 to 13.1% in 2019, which is an increase of about 41.2%.

FIGURE 23: Changes in the share of the national budget allocated to health over the last 15 years



Source: Based on data from the national health accounts and the statistical yearbook of the Ministry of Health

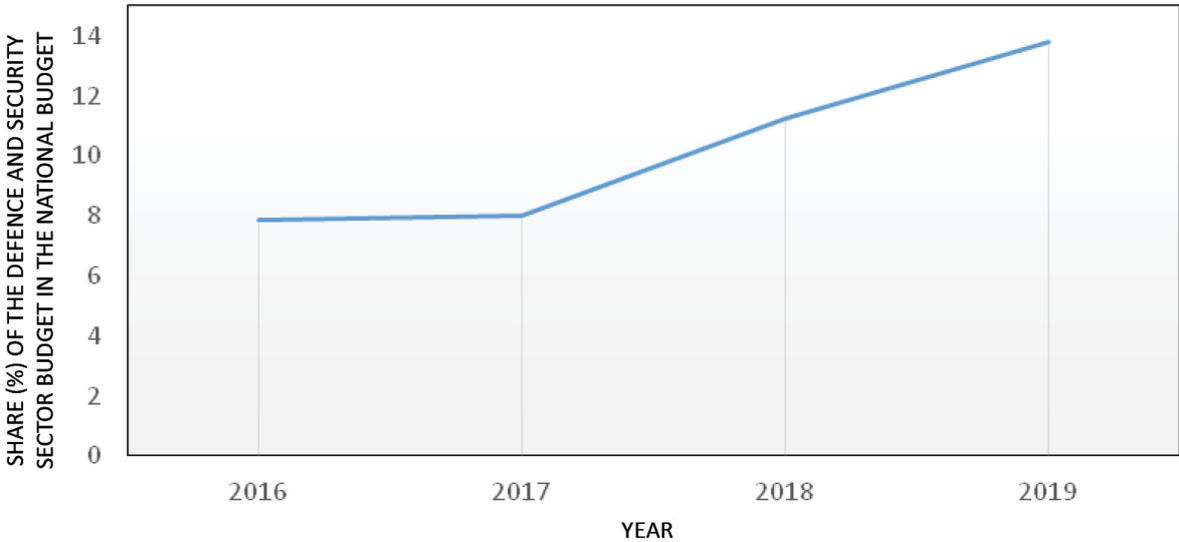
1.1.9 Changes in the budget and actual expenditure on defence

Budget allocations to defence and security increased significantly from 2016 to 2019. The share of the state budget allocated to defence and security increased from 7.87% in 2016 to 13.80% in 2019. Significant efforts have been made in the last three years compared to previous periods. Indeed, the Ministry of Defence allocations have increased by an average of 25.84%, compared to 2.08% for the 2013-2015 period and 12.86% over the 2010-2012 period. The largest increase in the Ministry of Defence’s budget allocations of 48.98% was made in 2018.³⁴

The sharp increase in allocations to the defence and security sector was due to the need to strengthen the operational capabilities of the defence forces to deal with terrorism, which threatens territorial integrity. In 2019, budget efforts for the defence and national security sector continued, and an estimated 209.73 billion CFA francs were allocated. Compared to the 2018 allocations, this is an increase of 23.41%.

34 Centre for Budget Information, Training and Research (CIFOEB). Overall budget analysis in security/defence

FIGURE 24: Changes in the share of the national budget allocated to defence and security in recent years



Source: Centre for Budget Information, Training and Research (CIFOEB)³⁵

1.1.10 Cross-analysis of the changes in budgets and actual expenditure in the health, education and defence sectors

1.1.10.1 Education

Burkina Faso, like most countries in the world, is committed to achieving Education for All (EFA). To this end, several efforts have been made to develop and implement sustainable education policies. Education has thus featured prominently in Burkina Faso’s development policies since 2000.

The Education for All Fast Track Initiative (FTI), an evolving global partnership created in 2002 following the Monterrey Consensus on development³⁶, after several FTI studies, concluded that all countries that had managed to successfully develop their education systems were devoting at least 20% of their budgetary resources to the education sector.

Based on this analysis, it can be seen that Burkina Faso has made efforts in terms of resource allocation. In fact, the share of the State budget allocated to education has increased from 19.5% in 2005 to 23.7% in 2019.

1.1.10.2 Health

At the summit of Heads of State in Abuja in 2001, African states committed to allocate 15% of their national budgets to the health sector. In Burkina Faso, the same strong commitment was renewed to alleviate the suffering of the most vulnerable groups: women and children.

35 Centre for Budget Information, Training and Research (CIFOEB). Overall budget analysis in security/defence

36 Yombo Paul Diabougna and Bagnikoué David Bazongo, “Funding for education in Burkina Faso: the challenge of universal primary schooling”, *Sèvres International Education Review*

Accordingly, with the exception of the 2010-2014 period, the share of the State budget allocated to health has increased consistently in recent years. However, these good intentions are far from being a reality, according to the findings of the Centre for Budget Information, Training and Research (CIFOEB) and UNICEF, which are following these issues very closely. These two bodies draw this conclusion from the scientific work carried out by the consultant, Saturnin Koné, who worked on the following topic: “Analysis of budget allocations to the social sectors for realising the rights of the child and of women in the State programme budget for 2017”.

The report shows that 16 years later, the Burkina Faso Government is still far from meeting its commitment to allocate 15% of its national budget to the health sector, despite reaching the 10% mark in 2017.³⁷

1.1.10.3 Defence and security

Despite good progress in budget allocations to the defence and security sector, the share of the national budget allocated to defence and security remains low compared to other G5 Sahel countries. Indeed, according to data from countryeconomy.com, for the year 2018, the share of the national budget assigned to defence was 8.01% compared to 14.64% in Chad and 14.29% in Mali. Burkina Faso is therefore the G5 Sahel country with the lowest budget share for defence and security.

³⁷ UNICEF. Analysis of budget allocations to the social sectors for the realization of children’s and women’s rights in the State’s 2017 programme budget. 2017 Report.

II- POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL DEMAND AND NATIONAL STABILITY,

1.4 Population projections for the period to 2040, demographic scenarios, dependency ratio, social demand and security

Population projections are not predictions; above all, they are the outcome of several scenarios combining various assumptions made for each of the components of population dynamics (fertility, mortality and migration). The future developments obtained must therefore be assessed in the light of these assumptions, and also in the light of the variables and timeframes considered. Thus, the results obtained for the next ten years according to the different assumptions, for example for the period to 2030, do not vary greatly. They therefore represent a “fairly probable” development, unless a major exceptional and unforeseeable phenomena were to arise. With regard to the projections for 20, 30, and 40 years’ from now, the results obtained for each assumption vary significantly, both in terms of the changes in the number of births, age structures, etc.

1.1.11 Demographic transition in Burkina Faso

The current state of the population (in particular its age and sex structure, the level of mortality and fertility indicators, etc.) has a decisive influence on the population prospects in the near or more distant future. Demographic transition theory provides a framework for interpreting and analyzing population change.

The population of Burkina Faso has grown rapidly since gaining independence. With an estimated 4.3 million inhabitants in 1960, the total population was 14,017,262 according to the results of the RGPH carried out at the end of 2006.³⁸ Therefore, the population of Burkina Faso more than tripled in 46 years. Both a cross-cutting and chronological interpretation of the demographic situation in Burkina Faso highlights strong demographic growth with an intercensal growth rate that increased between 1985 and 1996 (2.4%) and between 1996 and 2006 (3.1%).

It is the result of a decline in mortality since 1960 and a stabilization, or even a slight drop, in fertility levels, which began in the late 1990s. This situation results in high potential population growth, which is reflected in an incredibly young population. In the light of the developments and current fertility and mortality rates, Burkina Faso is in the second phase of the demographic transition.

1.1.12 Background to mortality decline

Mortality in Burkina Faso is declining. This reduction in mortality, which began in the colonial period with large campaigns to eradicate the major endemic diseases (malaria, onchocerciasis, etc.), has continued with efforts to provide health services and strengthen health programmes. The following results were recorded:

- decrease in overall mortality: the crude death rate fell from 32% in 1960 to 14.8% in 1996;

38 INSD. 2006 General Population and Housing Census (GCPH), analysis of final results, Topic 2: State and structure of the population

- decrease in child mortality: child mortality fell from 269% in 1960 to 184% in 2003, and infant mortality decreased from 182% to 83%, a reduction of almost 55%.
- the higher life expectancy at birth reflects this health progress over the period: the average annual gain in life expectancy was 0.58 years. Between 1960 and 1985, this gain was 0.67 years, and between 1985 and 1996 it was 0.48 years.

1.1.13 Beginning of a fertility transition

The fertility rate remains high. Based on the results of the last census (INSD, 2009a), it was estimated at 5.4 children per woman in 2015. Previous estimates available indicate that the rate increased initially and then decreased slightly. It rose from 6.1 children per woman in 1960, to 6.7 in 1975, to 7.2 in 1985, before dropping to 6.8 in 1996, and in 2006 it decreased to 6.2 children per woman, almost identical to the 1960 rate. According to the results of the demographic dividend profile, the window of opportunity for the demographic dividend opened in 1996.

With respect to the overall level of fertility, the various indicators show that fertility has also somewhat declined. The TFR decreased from 7.2 to 6.2 children per woman, a “loss” of one child between 1985 and 2003.

The decline in fertility has been accompanied by an ageing calendar: the average age at childbirth rose from 28.2 years in 1960 to 29.7 years in 2003. This change in the fertility schedule is the result of the gradual decline in the contribution of young girls (15-19 years) to total fertility. Over the period, fertility rates for girls aged 15-19 dropped from 182% in 1960 to 130% in 2003.

1.5 Trends in the state and age structure of the population and the main demographic indicators for the period to 2040

The age structure of Burkina Faso’s population in 2040 still presents the characteristics of a young population, whichever scenario is considered. Only the low scenario shows a slightly more prominent middle section, indicating the start of the demographic transition.

Burkina Faso’s population size in 2040 will be almost double that of 2020 (falling short by less than one million) in the low scenario. In the medium scenario, the population of Burkina Faso in 2040 will be 37 million. In the high scenario, the population would exceed 32 million, an increase of almost 55.5% compared to 2020.

This population growth is accompanied by equally significant urban growth. In 2040, slightly more than 4 out of 10 Burkinabes are expected to live in cities overall, which represents a 17-point increase in the 2020 urbanization rate.

TABLE 3: Trends in the state and age structure of the population and the main demographic indicators for the period to 2040

Indicators	Scenarios								
	High			Medium			Low		
	2020	2030	2040	2020	2030	2040	2020	2030	2040
Fertility									
GBR (%)	36.6	30.2	23.9	39.6	35	30.3	42.5	39.8	37.4
TFR	4.7	3.6	2.7	5.2	4.4	3.7	5.7	5.3	4.9
Mortality									
Life expectancy at birth	61.5	64.8	67,6	61.5	64.8	67,6	61.5	64.7	67.5
CDR (%)	8.6	6.9	6.0	8.8	7.1	6.1	9.0	7.3	6.2
IMR (%)	73.6	61.9	52.1	73.6	61.9	52.1	73.6	61.9	52.1
MR-5 (%)	108.8	88.7	72.6	108.8	88.7	72.6	108.8	88.7	72.6
Population (Millions)									
Population	21.1	26.9	32.8	21.5	28.7	37	22	30.4	41.8
Percentage of 0-4-year olds	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.5	5.2	4	5.3	7
Percentage of 5-14-year olds	6	6.9	7.4	6.2	7.7	9.2	6.3	8.5	11.3
Percentage of 15-64-year olds	11	15.4	20.4	11	15.6	21.3	11	15.7	22.3
Percentage of 65-year olds and older	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.3
% Urban population	31.3	39.6	48.7	31.3	39.6	48.5	31.2	39.5	48.4

Source: INSD. 2006 General Population and Housing Census (GCPH), analysis of final results, Topic 16: Population projections

The fertility level varies widely according to the scenario considered in the period to 2040. The GBR will decrease by between 4 and 10 points depending on the scenario. The rate in 2040 is therefore 37.4% for the high scenario, 23.9% for the medium scenario and 30.3% for the low scenario.

The TFR is also starting to decline. The steepest slope refers to the low scenario, in which the TFR rises from 4.7 in 2020 to 2.7 in 2040. The medium scenario shows a decrease of just over one point

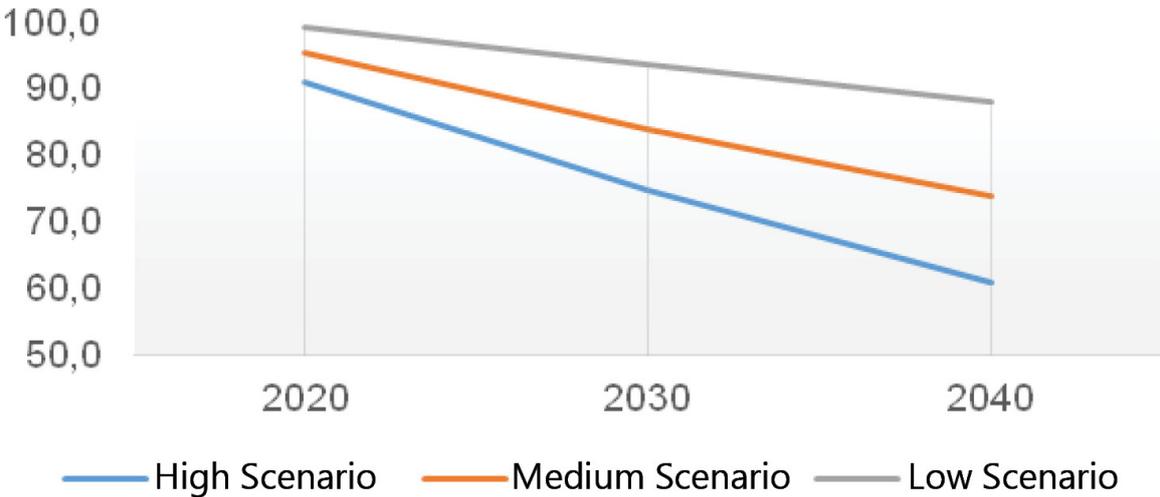
to 3.7. The TFR obtained by the high scenario is almost stable (4.9) and only decreases by 0.6 points over the period of 20 years.

Age-specific mortality, particularly the infant mortality rate, decreases more significantly by just over 21.5 points in 2040 to 52.1%, compared to 73.6% in 2020. Over the same period, infant and child mortality would drop from 108.8% to 72.6% in all scenarios.

1.6 Dependency ratios in different projection scenarios

Dependency rates change to a greater or lesser extent depending on the scenarios considered (Figure 23). In the low scenario, the dependency ratio decreases continuously to 13% in 2040, which means that the adult population (15 to 64 years old) is still responsible for a significant number of higher dependents. In the high scenario, the dependency ratio also decreases, but very rapidly, since it reaches 60.7% in 2040. In the medium scenario, the dependency ratio in 2040 is 73.7, i.e. 23.7 points higher than the level observed today elsewhere in the world.

FIGURE 25: Changes in the dependency ratio of Burkina Faso’s population from 2020 to 2040 according to the three types of scenarios: low, medium and high



Source: Based on data from the 2006 General Population and Housing Census (GCPH), analysis of final results, Topic 16: Population projections

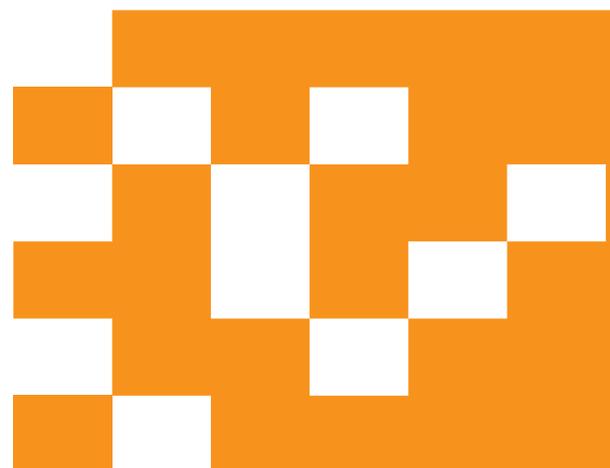
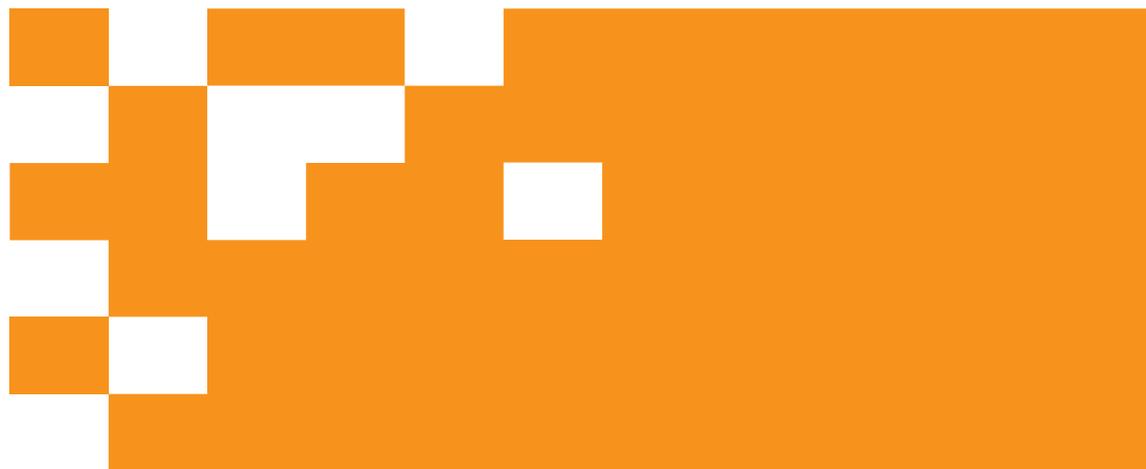
1.7 Social investment needs for the decades ahead

Investments in social areas over the coming decades should lead to improved health and food self-sufficiency for all, a quantitative and qualitative improvement in the education system, access to drinking water for all, and a significant reduction or even elimination of poverty and unemployment.

For these investments, the following strategies should be explored:

- **Health:** increase infrastructure, increase the number of health workers, improve the quality of staff, reduce the price of medicines and implement IEC/health.
- **Food security:** developing agriculture and diversifying food production.

- **Social security and social protection:** the extension of social protection, the strengthening of all forms of solidarity and social assistance, the creation of supplementary private health insurance and associations, the care of disabled persons by the social security system.
- **Education:** reducing school costs, increasing school structures, improving teachers' working conditions and reforming curricula.
- **Poverty and exclusion:** creating gainful employment or income-generating activities, promoting food self-sufficiency, strengthening social solidarity.
- **Employment and unemployment:** developing vocational training, access to credit, creating basic economic infrastructure and establishing solidarity mechanisms.



III- CURRENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES AND PROSPECTS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEMS OF FRAGILITY AND INSECURITY

1.8 Strategies implemented or envisaged to limit population dynamics

Burkina Faso's current population dynamics do not provide opportunities for the economy to benefit from the demographic dividend. In order to take advantage of the opportunity, the main challenges can be summarised as follows: (i) developing public facilities, (ii) fertility control, (iii) child survival, (iv) access to education, drinking water and population health, (v) vocational training and employability of young people, (vi) good economic and political governance.

Strategic objective 2.1 "Promote population health and accelerate the demographic transition" of the National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) focuses on accelerating the demographic transition and, therefore, limiting population dynamics.

The process of accelerating the demographic transition in order to trigger the demographic dividend has actually started. The actions are aimed at reducing the total fertility rate and the economic dependency ratio and increasing the couple-year protection rate.

To achieve this, actions will help to provide universal access to quality family planning services for all populations. Particular emphasis will be placed on young people and adolescents, in order to substantially reduce their contribution to the 11% overall fertility rate. To this end, priority actions will consist of gradually providing free family planning services, raising public awareness, addressing the issue of child marriage, combating unwanted pregnancies – specifically in schools – and adopting measures to defuse the "demographic bomb".³⁹

This vision is implemented through:

- Free family planning: since 2017 Burkina Faso has begun the process of providing free family planning with the aim of improving the living conditions of families through birth spacing and better access to contraception for women and girls.
- Universal health insurance: Burkina Faso adopted a law on compulsory universal health insurance (RAMU). The RAMU was introduced by creating the National Universal Health Insurance Fund (CNAMU), which is intended exclusively for the civilian population.
- Implementing the SWEDD Project: The Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend (SWEDD) project was launched in November 2015 in seven countries (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Chad and Benin) with the financial support of the World Bank, technical support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the West African Health Organization (WAHO) to increase the access of women and adolescent girls to sexual and reproductive health, including voluntary family planning and maternal health. This regional initiative is also improving child health and nutrition, strengthening girls' education and working to end child marriage and

39 National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2016-2020 (PNDES 2016-2020)

other harmful practices. The overall objective of this initiative, which responds to a call made by the Presidents of the Sahel countries, is to accelerate the demographic transition, to spur the demographic dividend and to reduce gender inequalities in the Sahel region.

- Establishing a National Demographic Dividend Observatory: Burkina Faso wants to reduce the vulnerability of the population and support the Sahel countries in achieving more sustained economic growth by transforming the population structure. To that end, in 2017, the Ministry responsible for Development officially launched a national demographic dividend observatory, an IT monitoring tool to guide decision-making and monitoring of the country's efforts to achieve the demographic dividend. The establishment of this observatory is therefore part of the SWEDD project.
- The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP) is based on international, regional and national frameworks and principles. It covers: (i) the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); (ii) the Voluntary Guidelines of the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF); (iii) the five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security; (iv) the High Level Fora on Aid Effectiveness; (v) the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action on official development assistance; (vi) the SUN Movement to End Malnutrition; (vii) the Strategic Framework for Sustainable Food Security from a poverty reduction perspective; (viii) the Agricultural Policy of the Union (PAU); (ix) the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP); (x) the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP); (xi) the Charter for Food Crisis Prevention and Management (2012 revised version); (xii) the National Food Security Strategy (SNSA); (xiv) the National Programme for the Rural Sector (PNSR); (xv) the National Nutrition Policy (PNN); and (xvi) the National Social Protection Policy (PNPS).
- The vision of Burkina Faso's National Food Security Policy is as follows: "to ensure at all times, equitable access to a balanced, sufficient and healthy diet for all populations in order to help reduce poverty, consolidate social peace and achieve sustainable development".

1.9 Strategies implemented or envisaged for the development of human capital (education, health)

Strategic Area 2 of the PNDES focuses on the development of human capital (Area 2: developing human capital). The PNDES aims, through this strategic area of action, to quickly influence the quantity and quality of human capital, as well as on the opportunities and conditions to fully develop this human capital. Accordingly, Strategic Area 2 is broken down into strategic objectives which include the following:

- SO 2.1: promote population health and accelerate demographic transition,
- SO 2.2: increase the supply and improve the quality of education, higher education and training in line with the needs of the economy,
- SO 2.4: promote decent employment and social protection for all, especially for young people and women.

These strategic objectives are implemented through the following sectoral plans and policies:

- The National Health Development Plan (PNDS): the general objective of this plan is to reduce morbidity and mortality among the population. The intermediate objectives are : (i) to increase national health coverage; (ii) to improve the quality and use of health services; (iii) to boost the fight against communicable and non-communicable diseases; (iv) to reduce HIV transmission;

(v) to develop human resources for health; (vi) to improve the population's financial accessibility to health services; (vii) to increase health sector financing; and (viii) to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Health.

- The Education Sector Policy: the overall objective of this Policy is to ensure everyone's right to quality education through an inclusive, more suitable, coherent and functional education system. This overall objective is broken down into the following five strategic objectives: (i) increase the supply of formal education; (ii) improve the quality of teaching/learning; (iii) strengthen the provision of social services to pupils and students; (iv) develop non-formal education for early childhood, adolescents, young people and adults; and (v) improve the management of the education system.

1.10 Strategies implemented or envisaged to increase the empowerment of young people, including women and girls

Several strategies are being implemented or envisaged to increase the empowerment of young people, including women and girls:

- National Gender Policy (PNG): its overall objective is to promote equitable and participatory development of men and women, by ensuring their equal and equitable access to and control over resources and decision-making while respecting their fundamental rights. The specific objectives of PNG are to: (i) promote equal rights and equal opportunities in terms of access to and control over basic social services; (ii) promote participatory economic development, and more equitable access to and distribution of resources and income; (iii) develop equal participation of men and women in decision-making at all levels; (iv) promote the institutionalization of gender in all areas; (v) promote a dynamic partnership for gender and development; and (vi) develop information and awareness-raising mechanisms aimed at all actors for a change in behaviour and attitudes in the interests of equity and equality in relations between men and women.
- Integrated Programme for the Empowerment of Women in Burkina Faso: the objectives of this programme are (i) to promote women's access to the factors of production; (ii) to strengthen women's vocational training at all levels; (iii) to develop opportunities for employment and self-employment to increase women's income; (iv) to reduce violence against women and girls; and (v) to ensure women's effective participation in decision-making spheres.
- Programme for the Economic Empowerment of Young People and Women (PAE/JF): The main objective of the PAE/JF is to help reduce unemployment and underemployment of young people and women in Burkina Faso. More specifically, the objectives of this programme are (i) to promote the self-employment of young people and women and (ii) to ensure the socio-professional integration of young people and women.
- National Strategy for Strengthening the Role of Women in the Development Process. The objectives of the strategy are to (i) improve the socio-economic situation of women; (ii) raise awareness of the role of women in all areas and spheres of economic and social life; (iii) strengthen women's participation in decision-making; (iv) remove social, cultural and legal barriers to women; and (v) remove administrative and political obstacles.

CONCLUSION

There are four mechanisms to capture the benefits of the demographic dividend: expanding the labour force, increasing savings through low dependency ratios, increasing domestic demand due to a higher GDP per capita, and developing human capital. They all require specific investments in education and skills development, health and welfare, including family planning, and employment.

Interpreting Burkina Faso's demographic situation, with both a cross-cutting and chronological approach, highlights a high demographic growth rate. It is the result of a decline in mortality since 1960 and a stabilization, or even a slight drop, in fertility levels, which began in the late 1990s. This situation results in high potential population growth, which is reflected in an incredibly young population.

The analysis of the security and peace situation in Burkina Faso shows that the issue of young people is one of the core concerns. Any solution will require resolving this fundamental issue.

The country is facing real internal and external security risks and challenges, which exceed the capabilities of a single State. Indeed, transnational threats can only be addressed through a comprehensive and inclusive approach based on a partnership as part of a regional integration framework or with the help of the international community.

To combat terrorism, development aid for regions where terrorism is rampant must be adopted as a solution. However, this must be a general measure combined with others, such as massive investment in health, education and job creation for young people, if a possible solution is to be found.

To reap the peace and security dividend, it is necessary to ensure that youth initiatives, youth organizations and young people themselves can operate in an environment that is empowering and respectful rather than inquisitive or repressive. There are political, financial, legal and social means to optimise and multiply youth initiatives and ensure that young people can contribute fully to peace and security in their societies. Young women and men, especially those who are committed to peace and preventing violence, should be key allies in the quest for peace and security.

Youth activities in peace and security link areas that are often separated: development, human rights, humanitarian action, peace and security.

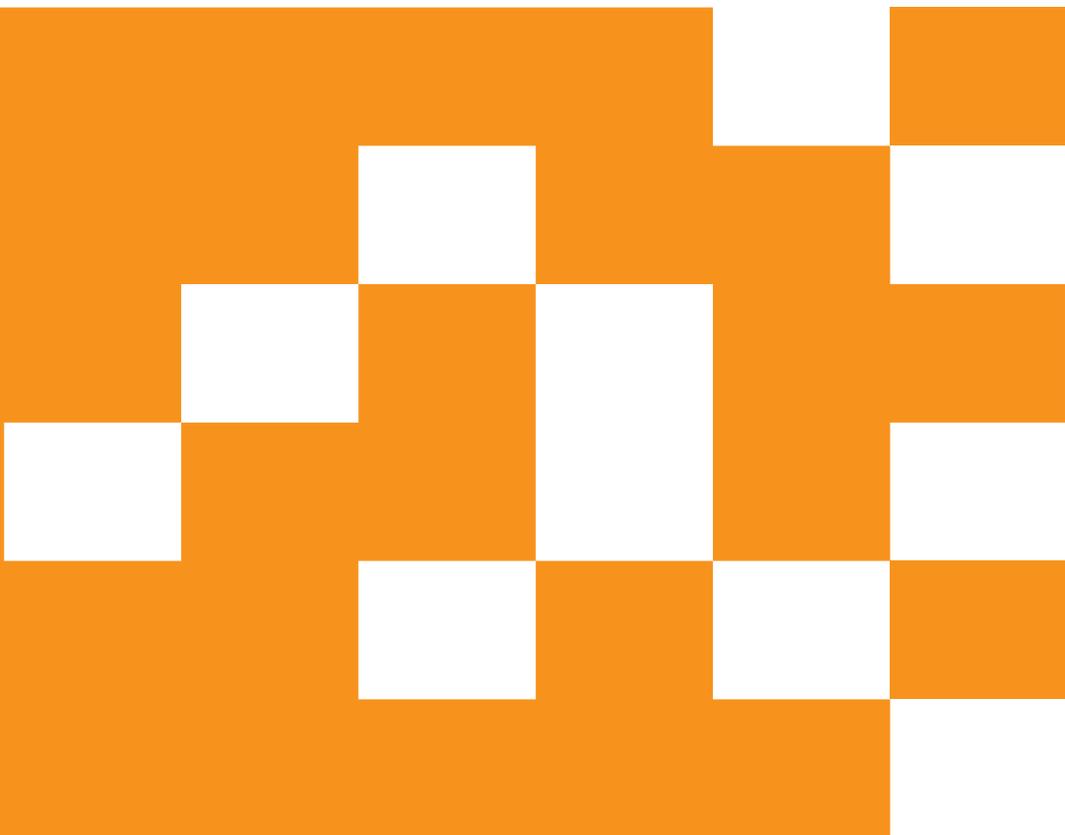
Building and sustaining peace through the transformative potential of young people demands a seismic shift and bold reorientation from governments and the multilateral system, for which Security Council resolution 2250 planted the seeds⁴⁰:

- First and foremost, it requires a shift from reactive and remedial security responses, often informed by policy panic, to a comprehensive violence prevention approach with young people at its centre. Systematically addressing the violence of exclusion is the best means to prevent violence, including all forms of extremist violence, thus building and sustaining peace across the full peace and conflict continuum.

40 UNFPA. The missing peace. Independent study on youth, peace and security

- The prevention approach demands that governments and international organizations prioritise support for, and investment in, the positive resilience of most young people, rather than exclusively reacting to the risk represented by just a few.
- Governments and multilateral organizations must commit to partnerships based on trust with diverse civil society partners working on peace and security, and, specifically, organizations led by, and focused on, youth. These partnerships will need to demonstrate sincerity and go beyond tokenistic and cursory endeavours.

These changes demand the transformation of deeply entrenched attitudes and practices. It is therefore imperative to build on the foundation offered by resolution 2250 in developing new societal norms and behaviours regarding youth, peace and security. A combination of measures can be used, including (i) incentives and benefits for governments and multilateral organizations to build youth-inclusive systems; (ii) dialogue and accountability mechanisms that demand compliance and commitment by governments; (iii) training and capacity-building on youth, peace and security within national and international organizations; and (iv) ensuring that resolution 2250 is fully socialised and integrated at the national level.



BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Statement by Mr Abdalla Hamdok, Acting Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), to the Executive Council of the African Union. January 2017.
- Bourgeois-Pichat Jean. Population structure and social security. In: Population
- Centre for Budget Information, Training and Research (CIFOEB). Overall budget analysis in security/ defence
- National Population Council (CONAPO). National report on the state of the population in Burkina Faso. Population profile from 1960 to 2005
- FAO. Joint advocacy paper. Investing in the agricultural sector to ensure sustainable food security and improve social cohesion in rural areas. July 2019
- Goldstone J. A., 2002. *Population and Security: How Demographic Change Can Lead to Violent Conflict*, *Journal of international affairs*, Fall 2002, vol. 56, no. 1
- ENSEA, UNFPA WCARO. Modelling the relationship between demography, peace and security 2020.
- Kobiane J-F. Inventory of multi-dimensional inequalities in Burkina Faso. 2020. National Institute of Statistics and Demography. National Survey on Employment and the Informal Sector (ENESI) conducted in 2015
- National Institute of Statistics and Demography. Population projections 2007-2020
- National Institute of Statistics and Demography. 2006 General Population and Housing Census (RGPH-2006). Topic 16: Population projections 2007-2050
- National Institute of Statistics and Demography. Continuous Multi-sectoral Survey, Demographic and Health Module 2015
- Marc PILON. Development Challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa. Education in play, CEPED Editions
- Ministry of Youth, Professional Training and Employment. 2017 Statistical scoreboard
- United Nations. Population Division. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. World Population Prospects 2019.
- UNFPA. The missing peace. Independent study on youth, peace and security
- UNFPA/WCARO. Demographic Dividend in West and Central Africa: 2017 Progress Report
- UNICEF. Analysis of budget allocations to the social sectors for the realization of children's and women's rights in the State's 2017 programme budget. 2017 Report
- Yombo Paul Diabougua and Bagnikoué David Bazongo, "Le financement de l'éducation au Burkina Faso : le défi de la scolarisation primaire universelle", *Revue internationale d'éducation de Sèvres*.
- MINEFID. Burkina Faso Demographic Dividend Profile Report, 2016.



Demography, Peace and Security in the Sahel
UNFPA, West and Central Africa Regional Office
Immeuble Wolle Ndiaye, Almadies
BP: 21090 Dakar-Ponty SENEGAL
Fax : +221 33 820 17 31
Website: <http://wcaro.unfpa.org>
Email : wcaro.office@unfpa.org

