



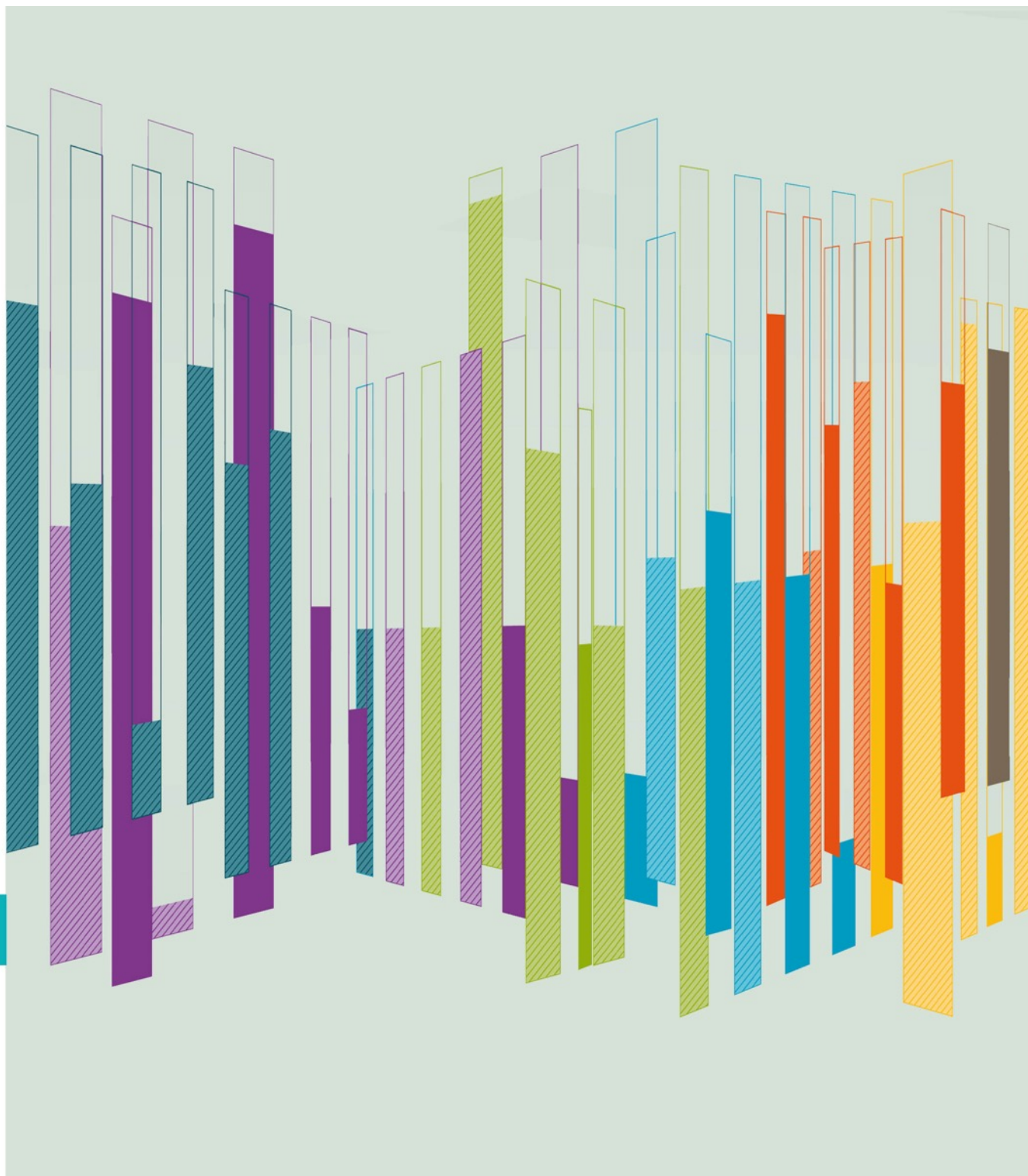
United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Diversity of  
Cultural Expressions

# UNESCO CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Burkina Faso's Analytical Brief



# CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS IN BURKINA FASO

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The Culture for Development Indicators (CDIS) demonstrate the enabling and driving role of culture in sustainable development. Thanks to an innovative methodology, this advocacy and policy tool examines through facts and figures the multidimensional relationship between culture and development.

The analysis of 7 key dimensions of culture and development, through the assessment of 22 core indicators, responds to the needs and circumstances of low and middle-income countries. The wealth of quantitative data produced through the implementation of the CDIS promotes better-informed cultural policies and the integration of culture in development strategies, thus contributing to the implementation of the 2005 UNESCO Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

The CDIS methodology is the outcome of a four year (2009-2013) applied research process. By the end of 2013, it has been implemented in 11 countries around the world, demonstrating its potential for policy impact.

Burkina Faso began implementation of the CDIS in May 2013 and completed the process in June 2014. This Brief summarizes the results, implementation details and impact the CDIS project had in Burkina Faso.

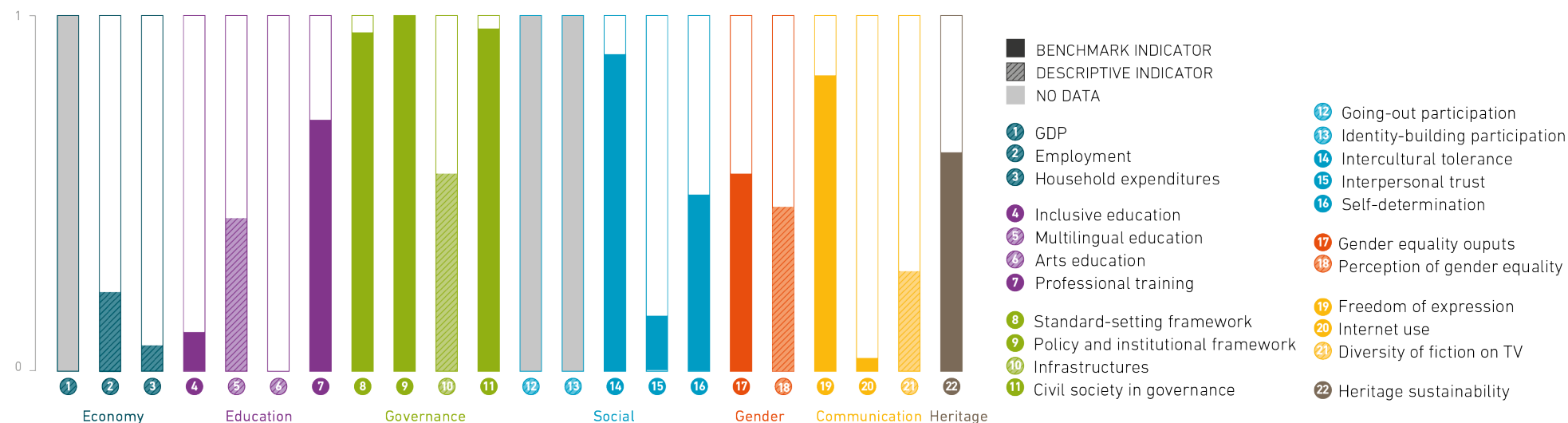
- *AT A GLANCE: SECURING CULTURE'S PLACE ON THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA*
  - *Highlights from the findings: Burkina Faso's Culture for Development DNA*
- *BURKINA FASO'S RESULTS IN DETAIL*
  - *Economy*
  - *Education*
  - *Governance*
  - *Social participation*
  - *Gender equality*
  - *Communication*
  - *Heritage*
- *IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS IN BURKINA FASO*
- *ADDED VALUE OF THE CDIS IN BURKINA FASO*

## AT A GLANCE: SECURING CULTURE'S PLACE ON THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Since independence in 1960, Burkinabe authorities have recognized culture's fundamental role in development processes in key documents such as the National Cultural Policy (2009) and the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (2010-2015). The challenge is to ensure that the full range of culture's benefits is considered and that culture is consistently mainstreamed as a defining and sustainable component in national development plans. The new wealth of data on culture and development, which resulted from implementing the Culture for Development Indicators (CDIS), brings with it new perspectives for additional targeted and effective policies and interventions in the area of culture and development in Burkina Faso. The timing is right for such new empirical data in Burkina Faso as authorities have embarked on improving cultural indicators for policy purposes through the Support Programme for Strengthening Policy and the Cultural Industries (ARPIC), launched in 2012 with the support of the International Organisation of La Francophonie.

### HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE FINDINGS: BURKINA FASO'S CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT DNA

#### BURKINA FASO: Culture for Development DNA



Culture matters in Burkina Faso: CDIS indicators highlight Burkina Faso's culture sector's potential for economic development and wellbeing, while underlining certain obstacles in place that inhibit it from reaching its full potential.

The results of the CDIS indicate that Burkina Faso has acquired **normative, policy and institutional frameworks, as well as mechanisms for civil society participation** 8 9 11 (0.7/1; 1/1; 0.62/1), which lay the foundation for good cultural governance and the promotion of a dynamic culture sector. Similarly, **public institutions provide a fairly diverse offering of programmes related to culture at the TVET and tertiary levels** 7 (0.7/1), reflecting authorities' interest and willingness to invest in cultural education at the professional level. However, other data illustrates that **arts education is absent during key formative years** 6

(0%), which may disfavour the promotion of cultural participation and hinder the development of individuals' interest, skills and opportunities to pursue a professional career in the culture sector.

The economic potential of Burkina Faso's culture sector is undeniable, and could become a true pillar for development. More than 170,000 individuals, or **approximately 2.14% of the active population of Burkina Faso, perform cultural occupations** ②. Though methodological constraints have prevented constructing a core CDIS indicator on the contribution of the culture sector to GDP, the National Institute of Statistics and Demographics (INSD) estimates that culture contributes to nearly 4% of national GDP. In particular, **the Burkinabe audio-visual sector is very dynamic, illustrated by the high low levels of supply of domestic fiction productions on public TV** ②① (27.3%). While the telecommunication sector may be rapidly expanding in Burkina Faso, **the percentage of individuals that have access to and use the Internet continues to be very low** ②② (2.64%), though new technologies have the potential to be a catalyst for development by serving as a significant means to spread knowledge and improve access to cultural content.

**Significant inequality in the distribution of cultural infrastructures** between the 13 regions of Burkina Faso ⑩ (0.51/1), not only limits opportunities to access cultural life, but also disfavors outlets for cultural production, diffusion and enjoyment. Increased support of infrastructures may assist in expanding **domestic consumption of cultural goods and services** ③ (0.62% of total household consumption expenditures) **and enhance the market potential of the sector**. Similarly, the sustainability of Burkina Faso's natural and cultural heritage ②② (0.62/1) highly depends on the ability of all regions to register, preserve and promote their tangible and intangible heritage. To assure the protection and promotion of Burkina Faso's cultural diversity, the transfer of knowledge and the decentralization of responsibilities must continue.

The CDIS encourages the recognition of culture as a contributor to social cohesion and wellbeing. In Burkina Faso, focus may need to be placed on reinforcing low levels of interpersonal trust ⑮ (14.7%), and self-determination of Burkinabés ⑮ (5.38/10). **Trust between individuals and the feeling of being able to orientate one's own life appear to be at levels that are significantly lower than the tolerance of individuals for a different cultural background** ⑭ (88.7%). Regarding gender equality, indispensable for development, **indicators suggest that increased public efforts may be needed to eliminate the gaps in objective outputs between men and women** ⑰ (0.55/1), **and to promote more positive perceptions of gender equality** ⑱ (46%).

#### ALTERNATIVE INDICATORS

In the absence of data necessary to construct the proposed core CDIS indicators, but in the presence of other relevant data sources that address similar objectives, alternative indicators have been proposed at the national level.

#### ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

When a country has additional data, which could add overall understanding to a dimension, additional indicators are proposed to go further.

# BURKINA FASO'S RESULTS IN DETAIL



## ECONOMY

The creative and cultural industries are dynamic and rapidly expanding sectors in the global economy. These industries contribute to growth, enabling the diversification of national economies, generating income and creating employment. In addition, as they contribute to the creation, production, transmission and enjoyment of symbolic content, their effects extend to non-economic benefits. For instance, they contribute to the expansion of peoples' opportunities to participate in cultural life and to the promotion of cultural diversity.

The Economy Dimension examines the contribution of the culture sector to economic development by assessing the contribution of cultural activities to GDP, the role of culture as an employer, and how cultural goods and services are valued through commercial transactions.

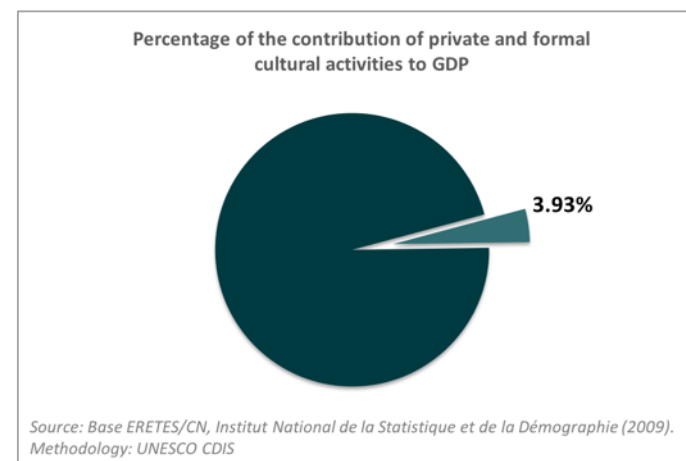
### CONTRIBUTION OF CULTURAL ACTIVITIES TO GDP (ALTERNATIVE INDICATOR): 3.93% (2009)

In 2008, the National Institute of Statistics and Demographics (INSD) estimated that select cultural activities contributed to 3.93% of the Burkina Faso's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which indicates that culture is responsible for a significant part of national production. This alternative indicator accounts for the estimated contribution of 3 fields of culture-related activities: activities related to paper industries- editing, printing, reproductions (1.2%); telecommunications (69.8%); and cultural and recreational activities (28.9%).

While already indicating a vibrant sector, INSD's alternative indicator must be understood as a rough estimation of culture's contribution to GDP. The results are subject to both under and overestimation. Regarding underestimation, many fields of cultural activities are not taken into consideration by this indicator due to the level of disaggregation of data available at the national level. In addition, the indicator only takes into consideration private and formal cultural activities. Cultural activities that take place in the informal economy and non-market establishments, as well as the indirect and induced impacts of the culture sector are not

Core Indicators	Description
CONTRIBUTION OF CULTURAL ACTIVITIES TO GDP	Percentage of the contribution of private and formal cultural activities to Gross Domestic Product
CULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	Percentage of persons engaged in cultural occupations within the total employed population
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES ON CULTURE	Percentage of household final consumption expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services set against total household consumption expenditures

## FACTS & FIGURES



incorporated in the calculations but may be significant. Regarding overestimation, the estimations for cultural and recreational activities are likely a great overestimation as specific cultural activities could not be extracted from a larger category of activities including all personal and collective services. Nevertheless, this alternative indicator offers valuable new information on the profits generated by cultural activities at the national level.

## 2 CULTURAL EMPLOYMENT: 2.14% (2009)

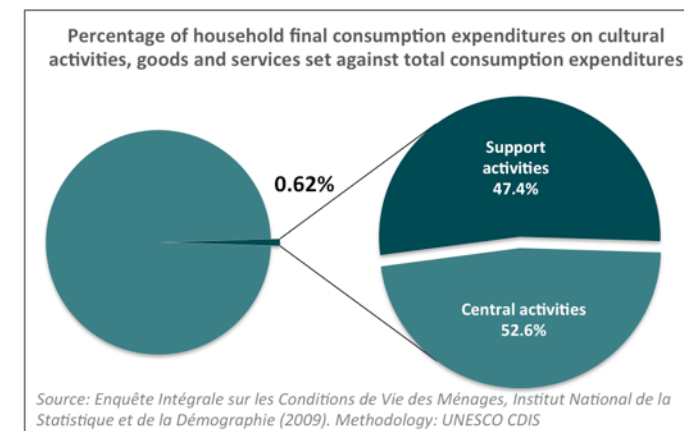
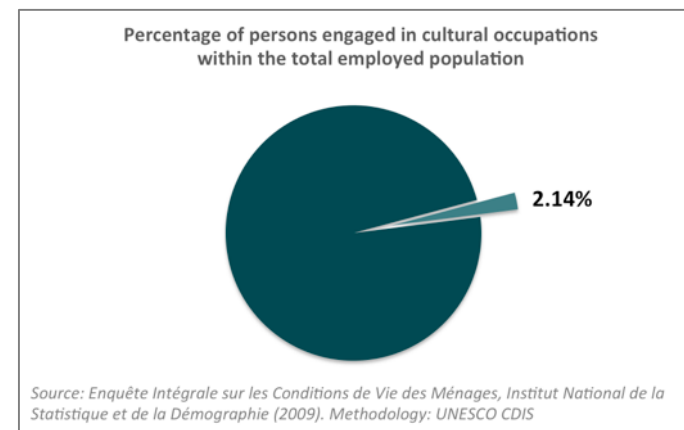
In 2009, 2.14% of the employed population in Burkina Faso had cultural occupations (129,980 people). The majority of cultural employment occurs in urban environments and consists of handicraft workers. The most commonly practiced handicrafts include weaving, carpentry, stone masonry, and jewelry-making. To the contrary, few individuals perform supporting or equipment related cultural occupations, which are indispensable for the creation, production and distribution of artistic and cultural content.

While already significant, the **global contribution of the culture sector to employment is underestimated** in this indicator due to the difficulty of obtaining and correlating all the relevant data. This figure is only the tip of the iceberg since it does not cover non-cultural occupations performed in cultural establishments or induced occupations with a strong link to culture, such as employees of hospitality services located in or close to heritage sites. In addition, this figure likely does not cover all informal employment in the culture sector due to the reluctance of some participants to convey such occupations during official surveys. Employment in the informal culture sector is likely to be significant in Burkina Faso. Furthermore, because the raw data in Burkina Faso is only available to the three-digit level of international standard classifications, certain central cultural occupations are not taken into account.

Nevertheless, this indicator already highlights **culture's non-negligible role as an employer in Burkina Faso and the sector's potential as a source of wealth and income for individuals**, in line with the priority given to the culture sector in the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (2010-2015).

## 3 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES ON CULTURE: 0.62% (2009)

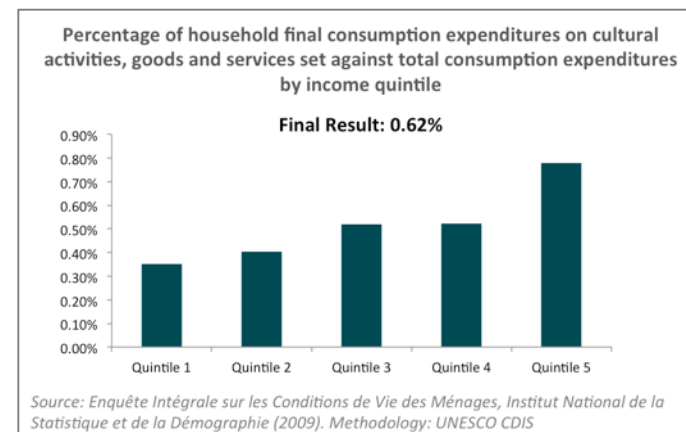
In Burkina Faso, **0.62% of household consumption expenditures were devoted to cultural activities, goods and services in the year of 2009**. 47.4% was spent on central cultural goods and services, and 52.6% on equipment/supporting goods and services. The consumption of jewellery (20.8%) and cultural services (12.6%) represent the largest share of central cultural



goods and services consumed, while in the category of equipment/supporting goods and services, equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and image was alone responsible for 49.7% of the final result.

**This result suggests a relatively low level of demand for the consumption of cultural goods and services**, as the average for all test phase countries of the CDIS is situated at 2.43%. **However, significant variations in consumption can be noted across the different income groups of the population, as well as across the regions and geographic areas of Burkina Faso.** Households of the highest income quintile represent nearly 60% of all cultural expenditures, and although there are approximately four times as many households in rural environments, total urban expenditures on culture (8,417,127,757 FCA) represent nearly 90% of total rural expenditures on culture (9,494,701,900 FCA). Combined, two capital regions- the Centre and Hauts Bassins regions, represent 42.5% of all household expenditures on culture in Burkina Faso. Bobo Dioulasso, the capital of Hauts Bassins region, is the proclaimed capital of culture of Burkina Faso, while the national capital, Ouagadougou, is located in the Centre region. Both cities benefit from the investment of authorities in the local culture sector and its dynamism.

While already illustrating much about consumption practices in Burkina Faso, **this indicator underestimates the actual household consumption of cultural goods and services due to methodological constraints and gaps in data available at the national level.** It does not account for informal transactions or the value of cultural goods and services acquired by households and provided by non-profit institutions at prices that are not economically significant (e.g. in-kind transfers). Similarly, spending on cultural products that are not directly financed by households, such as design services and advertisements, are not taken into consideration; and it excludes certain expenditures that cannot be isolated due to the aggregation of coding systems. Despite these limitations, this indicator offers unprecedented insight into how Burkinabe households value cultural goods and services.



## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING CULTURAL STATISTICS**

In order to improve the assessment of the connection between culture and the economy in Burkina Faso, better statistics should to be made available.

### **CONTRIBUTION OF CULTURAL ACTIVITIES TO GDP**

Although sources indicate that the necessary data to construct this indicator exists, the core CDIS indicator could not be constructed according to CDIS methodology. The aggregation of data collected in the Enquête intégrale sur les conditions de vie des ménages (EICVM) (2009) did not permit isolating specific cultural codes according to the international standard classifications required by CDIS methodology. While some codes are available to the four-digit level, only select codes necessary for the construction of the CDIS indicator could be identified to the one and two-digit levels. Nevertheless, the INSD estimates that cultural activities contribute to approximately 3.93% of national GDP based on the sum of three selected codes covering paper industries, telecommunications, and personal and collective services (including cultural and recreational activities). Enhanced statistics could increase the validity of this estimation and permit greater understanding of the contribution of specific sub-sectors. The work of the National Institute of Statistics and Demographics (INSD) regarding the treatment of raw data must be pursued in order to refine the analysis of the economic performance of the Burkinabé culture sector.

### **CULTURAL EMPLOYMENT**

To allow for more complete results regarding employment, it would be beneficial for the INSD to revise the coverage of household surveys to include marginalized groups and informal employment when possible, but also to develop surveys that collect information at a higher digit level of international standard classifications. The current data is available to the three-digit level, which prevents certain central cultural occupations from being taken into account. In Burkina Faso this includes jobs in cultural education, advertising and marketing, web media development, glass blowing and other glass making professions, painters, and makers of musical instruments. Similarly, due to the level of aggregation of data, it was not possible to isolate equipment and support occupations from the core result. Improving data systems to be to the four-digit level, consistent with international standard classifications, would allow for additional cultural occupations to be identified and included in the final result.

### **HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES ON CULTURE**

To more accurately capture household expenditures on culture, it would be helpful to reassess the coverage and representative character of the EICVM Survey sample groups in order to verify the validity of the final result.





## EDUCATION

Education not only provides individuals with the skills and knowledge required to become empowered citizens, it is a recognized fundamental cultural right. It plays a key role in promoting knowledge societies capable of devising innovative strategies to face future challenges. The education cycle also provides a key environment for the construction, learning and transmission of cultural values and aptitudes, which may foster social inclusion and tolerance. Likewise, education is essential in the promotion and valorisation of cultural diversity, and the encouragement of new talents and creativity.

The Education Dimension examines the relationship between education, culture and human development by assessing the inclusiveness of education; the valorisation of interculturality, cultural diversity and creativity; and the opportunities for acquiring professional skills in cultural fields.

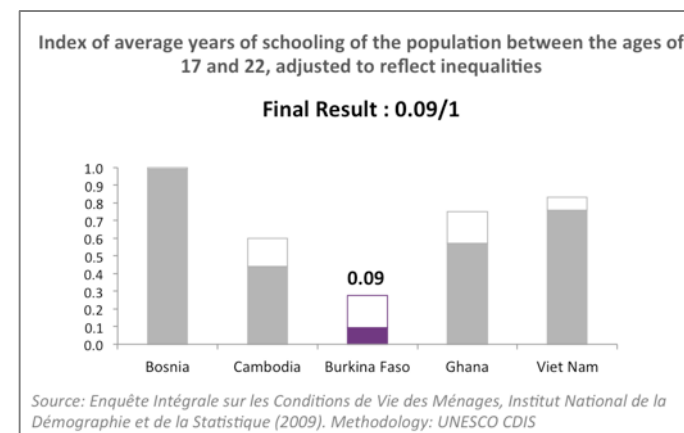
### 4 INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: 0.09/1 (2009)

Education is undeniably a fundamental concern for development and despite the joint effort of national authorities and international organizations, the average level of education remains alarmingly low in Burkina Faso. Within this context, the result of 0.09/1 reflects the difficulties encountered enrolling children and maintaining attendance in schools. Although the right to education is recognized in the Constitution of Burkina Faso of 1991 (art. 18), and the State has committed to multiple international conventions and agreements in favour of the rights of the child and complete, fair and inclusive education, the core result for this indicator highlights significant persisting gaps and difficulties to implement these obligations.

This result shows that on average, the target population aged 17-22 has 2.76 years of schooling, which suggests that on average children complete less than half of primary school years. Consequently, the result is well below the targeted average of 10 years of schooling, which would permit Burkinabe to benefit from a complete cycle of primary and secondary schooling; the right to an education; the ability to participate in the construction and transmission of values, attitudes and cultural skills throughout school; as well as to benefit from the personal and social empowerment of learning. Furthermore, 66% of the targeted

Core Indicators	Description
INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	▶▶▶ Index of average years of schooling of the population between the ages of 17 and 22, adjusted to reflect inequalities
MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION	▶▶▶ Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to promoting multilingualism in relation to the total number of instructional hours dedicated to languages (grades 7-8)
ARTS EDUCATION	▶▶▶ Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to arts education in relation to the total number of instructional hours (grades 7-8)
PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN THE CULTURE SECTOR	▶▶▶ Index of coherency and coverage of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and tertiary education in the field of culture

## FACTS & FIGURES



population continues to live in in education deprivation, having less than 4 years of schooling. This figure underlines the magnitude and persistence of obstacles to education.

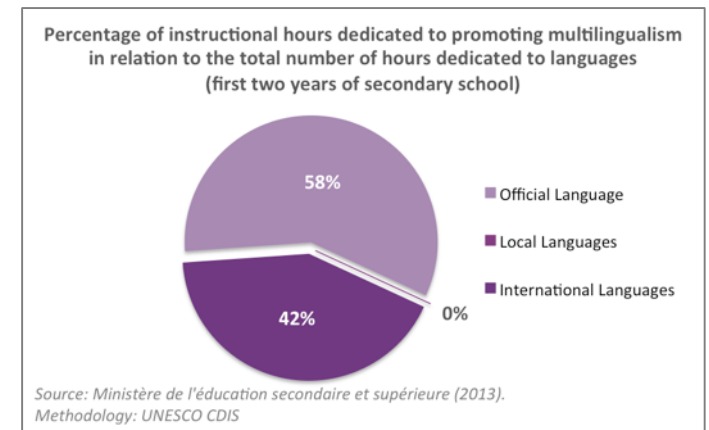
## 5 MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION: 42% (2013)

The Constitution of Burkina Faso recognizes French as the official language (Art. 35), but maintains that all Burkinabe are born free and equal in the eyes of the law and that no discrimination is allowed, including in regards to language (Art. 1). Within this context, **58% of the hours to be dedicated to languages in the first two years of secondary school is to be dedicated to the teaching of the official language- French.** The remaining **42% of the time is to be dedicated to the teaching of international languages**, English being the dominant international language taught. **0% of the required curriculum is dedicated to any local or regional languages**, though approximately 60 languages are present across the 13 regions of Burkina Faso. In addition, although the law 013/96/ADP states that the official language (French) and national languages are to be the languages of education, 0% of the time is required to be dedicated to one of the 3 officially recognized national languages- Mooré, Fulfuldé or Dioula. These results indicate that **while limited international linguistic diversity is promoted by the required curriculum, additional efforts may be necessary to promote the rich diversity of local Burkinabe languages and culture.**

However, it should be mentioned that select bilingual education programmes exist, though not part of the required curriculum or opportunities for all Burkinabé students. Their main objective is to promote access to basic education. The first bilingual programmes were instated in 1994. Such programs foresee a basic education cycle of five years instead of the usual six years' cycle. In the first year of bilingual programs, 90% of instructional hours are taught in students' mother tongue and 10% in French. This ratio progressively shifts to favour French, ending as 90% in French in the fifth year. Today, 41 schools offer bilingual programmes in 10 of Burkina Faso's 13 regions, teaching in 7 national and local languages in addition to French.

## 6 ARTS EDUCATION: 0% (2013)

According to the national required curriculum, **arts education is not compulsory and 0% of instructional hours are required to be dedicated to the subject in the first two years of secondary school** (grades 5-6). This indicator suggests a **low level of public priority** given to arts and culture subjects. Furthermore, a gap in the offerings of arts education over the course of the educational lifetime emerges when looking at the following indicator on tertiary and training programmes that are offered in Burkina Faso. Though some cultural programmes are offered at the higher education level, this gap in arts education during secondary schooling



may obstruct developing students' interest in professional careers in the culture sector, as well as developing students' appreciation for the arts and culture in general. Reinforcing a dynamic culture sector calls for both nurturing the public's enjoyment in culture and the training of cultural professionals throughout their education.

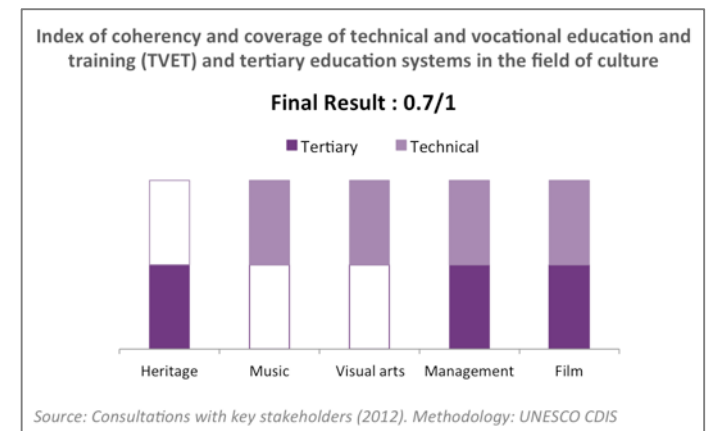
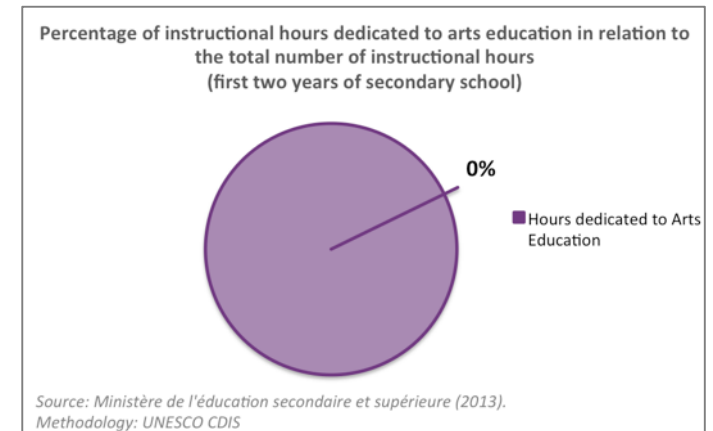
It should be noted that the Ministry of Culture and Tourism hopes to improve arts education opportunities in the near future. With the technical assistance of the UNESCO-EU Expert Facility Project, the Ministry has developed a strategy to integrate culture and arts modules in school curriculums by 2020 in order to allow students to develop a stronger appreciation of their own culture and open themselves up to other cultures. Once implemented, this will greatly enhance arts education experiences.

### 7 PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN THE CULTURE SECTOR: 0.7/1 (2013)

The National Cultural Policy (2009) recognizes that individual culture sub-sectors lack specific training opportunities that would assist artists and cultural professionals in properly doing their job. Nevertheless, **Burkina Faso's result of 0.7/1 reflects the recent efforts and investments made by national authorities in order to fill the gaps and permit the pursuit of careers in the culture sector.** Indeed, the coverage of public and government-dependent private technical and tertiary education is now rather comprehensive, offering various types of courses and permitting cultural professionals to receive the necessary training to pursue a career.

Since 2002, three new paths for higher education in culture have been launched, two at the National School of Administration and Magistracy (ENAM) and the now reputable Arts, Management and Cultural Administration (AGAC) program at the University of Ouagadougou. Of the seven centres for vocational and technical training identified, the Training and Research Center for the Living Arts (CFRAV-Espace Gambidi), the Superior Institute of Image and Sound (ISIS), and the IMAGINE Institute maintain TVET programs in music and sound, applied arts, cultural management, film and image. While the course offering at the national level is now relatively diverse, improvements still remain. For example, **no technical training exists in the field of heritage, and no tertiary diploma programmes exist in the fields of music and sound or applied arts.** In addition, course offerings remain unequally distributed nation-wide and concentrated in the principal urban areas of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso.

Other fields worth mentioning but that are not taken into consideration by CDIS methodology are dance and theatre. Five identified establishments offer technical and professional training in these fields. These theatre and dance schools contribute to the creation of a competitive cultural class and emerging new talents in the performing arts and the Burkinabé film industry.



By offering an assessment of the variety of training programmes in the area of culture, and by highlighting the fields to be further developed, this indicator assists in monitoring the objective to develop human resources and actors' potential through specialized professional training, as indicated in the National Cultural Policy (2009). In so doing, it points the way toward courses of action to better structure and reinforce the sector.



## GOVERNANCE

Cultural governance encompasses standard-setting frameworks, public policies, infrastructures, institutional capabilities and processes intended to foster inclusive cultural development, structure dynamic cultural sectors, and promote diversity. Cultural governance forges the enabling conditions under which cultural rights are exercised, which are crucial for developing peaceful societies in which individuals have the opportunity to lead full, creative lives in accordance with what they value. Thus, cultural governance plays a key role in enabling culture to fully contribute to inclusive, rights-based human development.

The Governance Dimension examines the system of cultural governance by assessing the standard-setting policy frameworks in place for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity; the distribution of select cultural infrastructures that facilitate taking part in cultural life; and the establishment of institutional mechanisms for civil society's participation in decision-making.

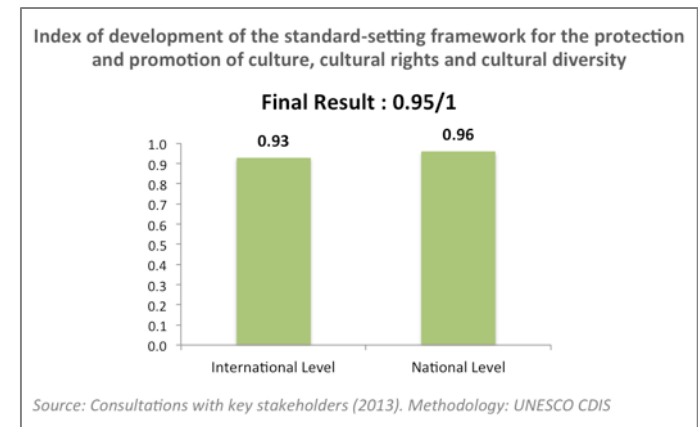
### 8 STANDARD-SETTING FRAMEWORK FOR CULTURE: 0.95/1 (2013)

Burkina Faso's result of **0.95/1** indicates that there is already a significant standard-setting framework for culture in place and that the national authorities have made many efforts to ratify key international legal instruments affecting cultural development, cultural rights and cultural diversity, as well as to establish a national framework to recognize and implement these obligations.

Burkina Faso scored **0.93/1** at the international level, highlighting the degree of priority given to culture and Burkinabé authorities' high level of commitment to international norms on cultural development, cultural rights and cultural diversity. Burkina Faso has ratified many recommended international conventions, declarations and recommendations, such as the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as its optional Protocol. However, Burkina Faso has yet to ratify select international instruments such as the Declaration on the Rights of

Core Indicators	Description
STANDARD-SETTING FRAMEWORK FOR CULTURE	▶▶ Index of development of the standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity
POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR CULTURE	▶▶ Index of development of the policy and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity
DISTRIBUTION OF CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURES	▶▶ Distribution of selected cultural infrastructures relative to the distribution of the country's population in administrative divisions immediately below State level
CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL GOVERNANCE	▶▶ Index of the promotion of the participation of cultural professionals and minorities in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them

## FACTS & FIGURES



Indigenous Peoples and the Universal Copyright Convention, though the protection of the intellectual property of literary and artistic works is guaranteed by national legislation.

**At the national level, a score of 0.96/1 indicates that a great deal of effort has been made to implement many of the international obligations that Burkina Faso has committed to at the country level,** a necessary step for the active implementation of these obligations. Principles relating to Burkinabés' cultural rights and freedoms, as well as cultural diversity, are established in the Constitution. In addition, Burkina Faso has many sectorial laws to regulate and structure heritage, books and publishing, cinema, television and radio, music and fine arts. Legislation is also in place regarding public subsidies, cultural patronage and the tax status of culture, meant to facilitate investment in the sector. However, no 'framework law' for culture exists to unify and harmonize cultural legislation.

### 9 POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR CULTURE: 1/1 (2013)

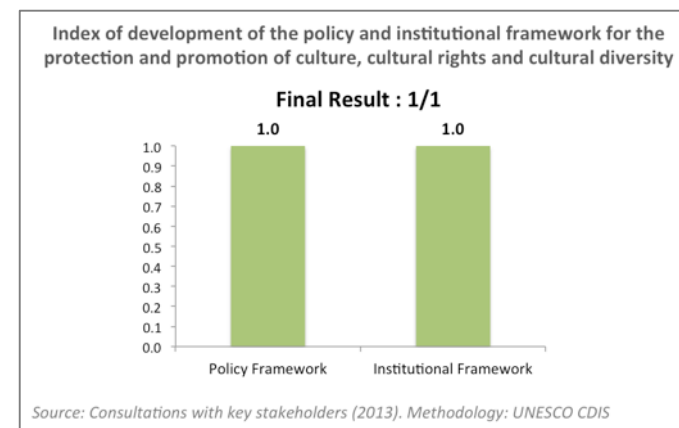
The **final result of 1/1 reflects that Burkinabé authorities have taken great efforts to create a comprehensive policy and institutional framework to promote the culture sector as part of development,** by establishing targeted policies and mechanisms and by having an adequate political and administrative system to implement the legal instruments seen above.

Overall, Burkina Faso has an extensive cultural policy and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity. At the national level, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism represents the interest of culture. In addition, a Cultural and Social Affairs Commission provides for the consideration of culture within the national parliament, and various decentralized regional and municipal authorities ensure the promotion of the sector at the local levels. The National Culture Policy of 2009 and its action plans provide an overall strategy for the effective promotion of culture, in addition to specific sectorial policies and strategies such as the National Strategy for the Development of Books and the National Communication Policy.

Culture has also been integrated in the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (2010-2015), and the culture sector has been highlighted as a priority and pillar for sustainable growth amongst technical partners.

### 10 DISTRIBUTION OF CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURES: 0.55/1 (2013)

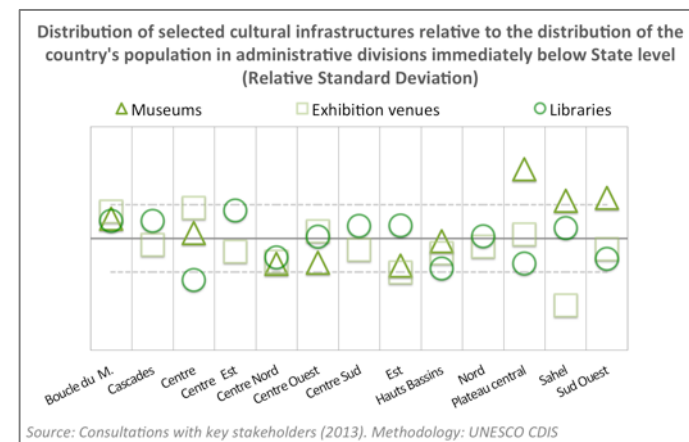
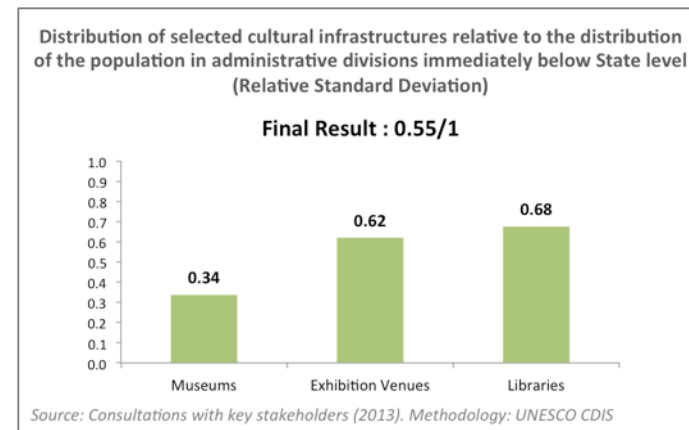
One of Burkina Faso's objectives outlined in the National Cultural Policy (2009) is to encourage Burkinabés to participate in cultural and creative activities and different art forms, allowing



them to share their different understandings of life, release their creative potential and contribute to economic development. However, the distribution of cultural infrastructure in Burkina Faso, which would facilitate such participation, paints a picture of challenges to be faced.

On a scale from 0 to 1, Burkina Faso's result for this indicator is 0.55, 1 representing the situation in which selected cultural infrastructures are equally distributed amongst regions according to the relative size of their population. **The score of 0.55 thus reflects that across the 13 regions of Burkina Faso, there is an unequal distribution of cultural facilities.**

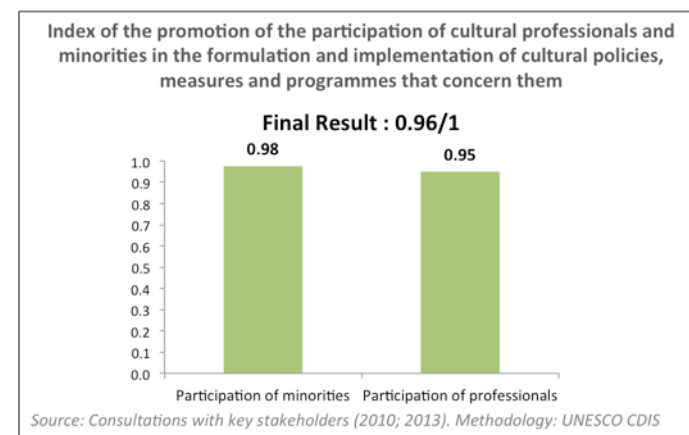
When looking at the figures for the three different categories of infrastructures, Burkina Faso scores 0.34/1 for Museums, 0.62/1 for Exhibition Venues Dedicated to the Performing Arts and 0.68/1 for Libraries and Media Resource Centers. This suggests that the most equal distribution of access across Burkina Faso exists for Libraries and the most unequal distribution of infrastructures exists for Museums. While the regions of Boucle du Mouhoun, Plateau Central, and Sud Ouest benefit from a higher concentration of cultural infrastructures, other regions such as Centre, Est, and Centre Nord have rather low coverage. Similarly, while the significant increase in the number of museums in the last 10 years is to be commended, such establishments still remain inaccessible for a large portion of the population with 4 regions having no such infrastructures (Cascades, Centre Est, Centre Sud and Nord). Building cultural infrastructures and increasing equality of access across all 13 regions could increase Burkinabés' opportunities to take part in cultural and creative activities, release their creative potential and participate in economic development through the production and consumption of cultural goods and services. This is a crucial and common challenge among all the countries that have implemented the CDIS until now, as the average score for this indicator is only 0.43/1.



### 11 CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL GOVERNANCE: 0.96/1 (2014)

The final result of 0.96/1 indicates that comprehensive opportunities exist for dialogue and representation of both cultural professionals and minorities in regards to the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them. Such opportunities for participation in cultural governance exist at the national as well as regional and local levels.

Regarding the participation of minorities, for the purpose of constructing this core CDIS indicator in Burkina Faso, flexibility was adopted regarding the definition of 'minorities' as there are no recognized minorities as such in Burkina Faso but rather the Burkinabé population



is considered to be of diverse ethnicities and cultures. Thus, focus was instead placed on inclusive participation more generally and the access of individuals from all ethnicities, cultures and groups to participate in the decision-making process regarding cultural policies, measures and programmes that affect them. Applying this flexibility, mechanisms for the participation of minorities can be observed at both the national and local levels. At the national level, several regular events and mechanisms permit broad participation and consultation in decision-making processes, including in regards to culture topics. The annual National Decentralization Conference (CONAD), the National Week of Culture (SNC), the National Women's Forum, the National Youth Forum, and the National Day of the Peasant are all examples of events and mechanisms that call for broad-based consultation treating a variety of issues, including culture. At the regional and local levels, the annual Regional Decentralization Conference and monthly Village Development Councils provide opportunities for all to partake in decision-making processes. Decisions taken at the Village Development Councils are binding for municipal authorities.

To facilitate the participation of cultural professionals in governance, at the national level the Burkinabé authorities institutionalized by decree in 2013 an annual encounter between public administrators responsible for culture, civil society and the private sector. The resolutions and outcomes of these encounters are formally consultative, though the government authorities have committed to translating them into legislation and action. At the regional and local levels, when culture issues are discussed at the annual Regional Decentralization Conference and monthly Village Development Councils, cultural professionals are invited to take part in the debates and decision-making process. The recommendations on culture issues resulting from discussions at the Regional Decentralization Conference are likewise consultative, not binding.





## SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Culture plays a central role in sustaining and enhancing individuals' and communities' quality of life and wellbeing. Cultural practices, assets and expressions are key vehicles for the creation, transmission and reinterpretation of values, attitudes and convictions through which individuals and communities express the meanings they give to their lives and their own development. These values, attitudes and convictions shape the nature and quality of social relationships, impacting individuals and communities' sense of integration, tolerance of diversity, trust and cooperation.

The Social Participation Dimension examines the multi-dimensional ways culture influences the preservation and enhancement of an enabling environment for social progress and development by analysing the levels of cultural participation, interconnectedness within a given society, a sense of solidarity and cooperation, and individuals' sense of empowerment.

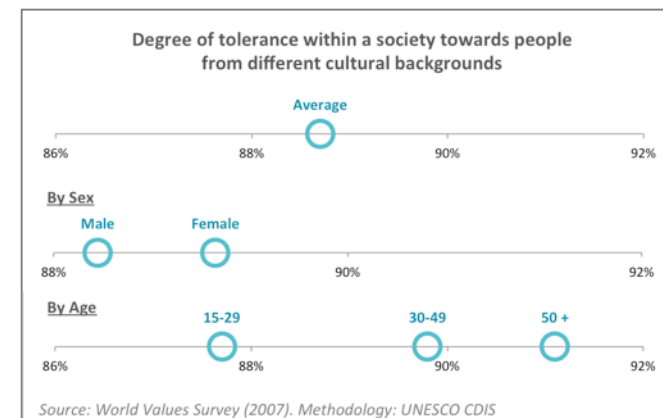
Core Indicators	Description
PARTICIPATION IN GOING-OUT CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	Percentage of the population who have participated at least once in a going-out cultural activity in the last 12 months
PARTICIPATION IN IDENTITY-BUILDING CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	Percentage of the population who have participated at least once in an identity-building cultural activity in the last 12 months
TOLERANCE OF OTHER CULTURES	Degree of tolerance within a society towards people from different cultural backgrounds
INTERPERSONAL TRUST	Degree of interpersonal trust
FREEDOM OF SELF-DETERMINATION	Median score of perceived freedom of self-determination

### 14 TOLERANCE OF OTHER CULTURES: 88.7% (2007)

In 2007, 88.7% of the people of Burkina Faso agreed that they do not find people of a different culture as undesirable neighbours. This indicator provides an assessment of the degree of tolerance and openness to diversity, thus providing insight into the levels of interconnectedness within a given society. It is a composite result of respondents' replies regarding neighbours falling under 3 categories: people of a different race, immigrants/foreign workers, and people of a different religion. This result indicates a fairly high level of tolerance towards diversity, which is consistent with the great cultural diversity of the country (composed of over 60 ethnic groups) and the recognition of this diversity as a source of national wealth in the National Cultural Policy (2009). This policy further specifies that when properly mobilized, Burkina Faso's cultural mosaic can act as a source of dynamic innovation and wealth, but when improperly managed can to the contrary be a source of ethnic and religious conflict. The objective to obtain mutual understanding and tolerance of all cultures was reaffirmed in the National Development Plan 3 (2007-2012).

Within this context, the result of 88.7% for this indicator suggests that the values, attitudes and convictions of nearly 9 out of 10 Burkinabés favour the acceptance of other cultures. This result further suggests a cultural system of values is in place that thrives on diversity, fosters

## FACTS & FIGURES



tolerance, and encourages an interest in new or different traditions, thus creating a social environment favourable to development.

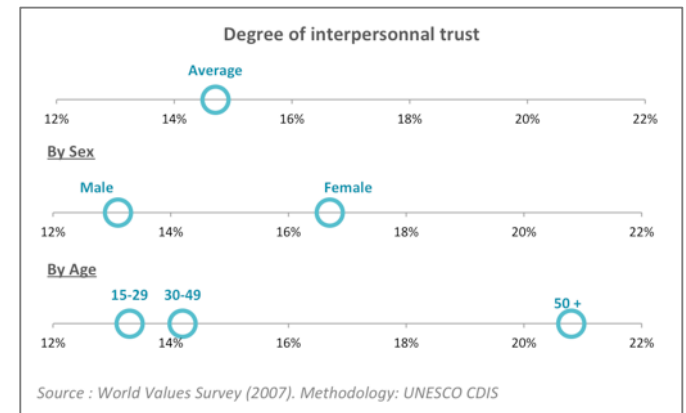
### 15 INTERPERSONAL TRUST: 14.7% (2007)

In 2007, 14.7% of Burkinabés agreed that most people can be trusted. Within the context described above, this indicator further assesses the level of trust and sense of solidarity and cooperation in Burkina Faso, providing insight into its social capital. A result of 14.7% indicates a low level of trust and solidarity as the average of the countries having implemented the CDIS is situated at 19.2%. Furthermore, though all groups of the population show low levels of trust, there are significant variations in the results for men and women and across age groups. Women seem to be more trusting than men as nearly 17% of all women agree that most people can be trusted, compared to only 13% of men. Little more than 14% of all people under the age of 50 agree that most people can be trusted (13.5% for people ages 15-29, and 14.4% for people ages 30-49), while nearly 21% of all people ages 50 and over agree with this statement, suggesting a degradation of trust amongst new generations. Regardless, all of these figures remain rather low and indicate that there remains an obstruction to fostering a united and trusting society. This indicates that building on culture's potential to further reinforce the feelings of mutual cooperation and solidarity amongst Burkinabés, and as a consequence, nurture social capital, deserves to be considered as a priority in Burkina Faso through the development of targeted measures and programmes.

The conflicting results between tolerance and trust for this dimension suggest that much work still remains in this area, to not only accentuate social priorities in national development plans, but also to integrate relevant cultural and social questions into regular national surveys in order to establish consistent statistics and monitor progress throughout the implementation of the National Cultural Policy (2009).

### 16 FREEDOM OF SELF-DETERMINATION: 4.91/10 (2007)

Burkina Faso's final result is 4.91/10, 10 representing the situation in which individuals believe that there is 'a great deal of freedom of choice and control' and 1 being 'no freedom of choice and control.' The score of 4.91/10 indicates that the population feels that they have a low-medium degree of control over their lives and are free to live the life they choose, according to their own values and beliefs. By assessing this freedom, this indicator evaluates the sense of empowerment and enablement of individuals for deciding and orienting their development.



While the median response for the population is 4.91, slight variations can be seen across sexes and according age. The median response was 4.85 for women and 4.95 for men, and respondents ages 50 and over had a median result of 4.85, while the younger population groups had a median result of 4.93. These results merit consideration when cross-analysing with the indicators of Gender Equality dimension.

These results suggest that level of individual agency in Burkina Faso is below the average results for all countries having implemented the CDIS, which is situated at 6.7/10. This indicates that the necessary components are only in part provided for an enabling political, economic, social and cultural context that fosters individual well-being and life satisfaction and builds common values, norms and beliefs, which succeed in empowering them to live the life they wish.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING CULTURAL STATISTICS**

In order to better understand the connection between culture, social participation and human development, social and cultural statistics must be invested in at the national level.

#### **PARTICIPATION IN GOING-OUT CULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

#### **PARTICIPATION IN IDENTITY-BUILDING CULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

The core indicators on participation in going-out and identity-building cultural activities could not be constructed due to a lack of necessary data. In order to be able to better assess the degree of cultural vitality, social engagement in cultural activities, and potential divisions or exclusion within a society, it is highly recommended to introduce key questions related to cultural participation in national surveys. Such data would also provide useful information on patterns of cultural participation, thereby revealing valuable information about the demand for cultural goods and services as well as infrastructural needs.

#### **TOLERANCE OF OTHER CULTURES**

#### **INTERPERSONAL TRUST**

#### **FREEDOM OF SELF-DETERMINATION**

To better assess the current relationship between cultural diversity, tolerance, trust, individual agency, social progress and development, it would be beneficial to collect regular statistics on cultural and social issues. Due to the unavailability of raw data collected at the national level, core indicators were constructed based on the World Values Survey from 2007. It is likely that much has since changed and thus it is highly recommended to regularly conduct a survey including socially pertinent questions at the national level to monitor the current situation and better understand the changing relationship between culture and social progress.

## GENDER

Gender equality is not only internationally recognized as a critical building block of sustainable development, gender equality can go hand in hand with respecting cultural diversity and cultural rights when placed within a human rights framework that favours inclusion and equal access to rights and opportunities. Targeted policies and interventions in favour of gender equality strongly influence attitudes and perceptions of gender roles and improve the levels of gender equality in practice. Furthermore, cultural attitudes and perceptions play a key role in orienting such policies and measures. Nevertheless, policies require people: they need to be supported by members of the community to be successful and sustainable.

The Gender Equality Dimension examines the correlations or gaps existing between the promotion and valorisation of gender equality through targeted policies and actions, and culturally based perceptions of gender equality.

### 17 GENDER EQUALITY OBJECTIVE OUTPUTS: 0.55/1 (2013)

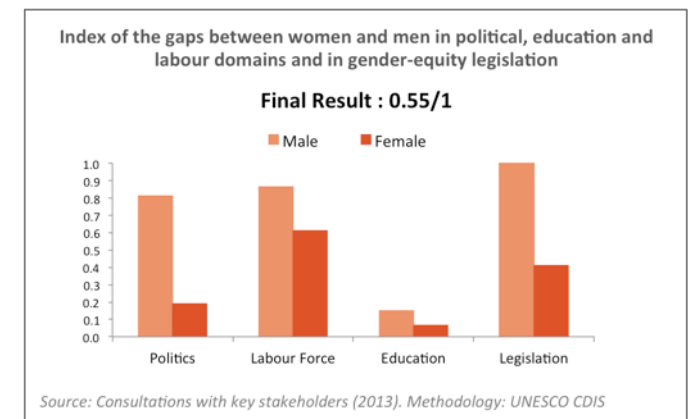
The Constitution of Burkina Faso states **that all Burkinabés have an equal vocation to enjoy the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution**, and that **discrimination of all sorts is prohibited, including according to sex** (Art. 1).

The result of 0.55/1 reflects a moderate degree of objective gender equality and the efforts made by the government of Burkina Faso in order to elaborate and implement laws, policies and measures intended to support the ability of women and men to enjoy equal opportunities and rights. While this medium result reflects the limited progress made as a result of efforts over the last 10 years to protect and promote Burkinabé women, Burkina Faso's result is below the average result for test phase countries of the CDIS, which is situated at 0.64/1.

A detailed analysis of the four areas covered by the indicator, reveals significant gaps where additional investments are needed to improve gender equality basic outputs. Significant differences in opportunities for men and women can be noted regarding political and labour

Core Indicators	Description
GENDER EQUALITY OBJECTIVE OUTPUTS	▶▶ Index of the gaps between women and men in political, education and labour domains and in gender-equity legislative frameworks (objective outputs)
PERCEPTION OF GENDER EQUALITY	▶▶ Degree of positive assessment of gender equality (subjective output)

## FACTS & FIGURES



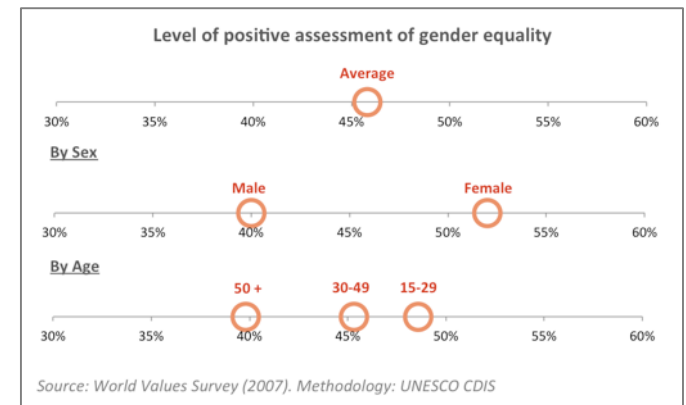
force participation, gender equity legislation and education. **In 2012, women represented only 19% of the elected members of the National Assembly**, in spite of the quota law adopted in 2009, which was meant to eliminate barriers and increase women’s representation. **Regarding other gender equity legislation, there remains a notable absence** regarding domestic violence and sexual harassment legislation and penalties, as well as insufficient legal instruments to protect women against rape. The perception that a woman cannot refuse intercourse with her husband remains not only engrained in individuals’ minds, but is also an obligation inscribed in national family law. As for labour force participation, **86.3% of men are either employed or actively searching for work, versus 61.1% of women**. Finally, though the average number of years of education is very low for all Burkinabés aged 25 years and above, men have nearly twice as much education (1.04 years) compared to women (0.64 years). Access to inclusive education for all remains a significant issue, as illustrated by the indicators of the Education dimension.

In conclusion, although gender equality has been the subject of national efforts in recent years and limited legislation is now in place, much progress remains to be achieved. However, policies alone are not enough. Policies require people, and a further look at the subjective indicator below suggests not only a need to continue to pursue more effective legislation, policies and mechanisms, but also a need to address deep-set cultural values. Resistance due to embedded cultural values can undermine the feasibility of objectives and the sustainability of performance outcomes.

### 18 PERCEPTION OF GENDER EQUALITY: 45.8% (2007)

**In 2007, 45.8% of Burkinabés positively perceived gender as a factor for development**, according to their responses to questions regarding three key domains that parallel the objective indicator for this dimension- employment, political participation and education. The final result is a composite indicator, which suggests that slightly more than half of the population of Burkina Faso continues to view gender as irrelevant or a negative factor for development. Individuals’ perceptions on gender equality are strongly influenced by cultural practices and norms, thus Burkina Faso’s result suggests that gender-biased social and cultural norms remain dominant.

However, **the perception of gender equality greatly varied according to the domain of the question asked**. The most unfavourable perceptions were recorded in regards to employment. When asked if “When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women,” only 34.8% of respondents did not agree. This means that 65.2% of the population agreed that men have priority in regards to employment. When asked if “Men make better political leaders than



women,” only 37.4% of the population responded no. Thus, over three-fifths of the population agreed that men are better political leaders. The most favourable perceptions were recorded regarding education. When asked if “University is more important for a boy than for a girl,” 65.2% of respondents did not agree, suggesting that education is a domain in which gender equality and education for all is likely to be perceived as a positive factor for development.

>> This cross-analysis of the subjective and objective indicators reveals low results overall, both regarding objective outputs and perceptions. These results suggest a need for both greater advocacy efforts targeting attitudes, as well as improved policies and mechanisms to proactively address key issues such as political participation and education. Since cultural values and attitudes strongly shape perceptions towards gender equality, it is critical to prove that gender equality can compliment and be compatible with cultural values and attitudes, and be an influential factor in the retransmission of cultural values for building inclusive and egalitarian societies, and for the respect of human rights.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING CULTURAL STATISTICS**

In order to better assess the relationship between culture and gender equality, national statistics on culture and gender need to be further developed and/or updated.

#### **PERCEPTION OF GENDER EQUALITY**

In addition to the data of the World Values Survey used to construct this indicator according to CDIS methodology, an additional relevant source was located during preliminary research and data mapping. To further investigate culture and gender equality, the data of the Demographic and Health Survey, conducted by the INSD in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and with the support of USAID, could possibly be utilized to develop additional indicators. Also, please note that although the core CDIS subjective indicator on gender equality could be constructed based on the 2007 data set of the World Values Survey, this data predates the adoption of the quota law on political participation in 2009. To be able to better assess the penetration of recent policies in cultural values, attitudes and perceptions of gender and development, surveys relevant to gender equality must be re-conducted to evaluate any significant changes.



## COMMUNICATION

Communication is the exchange of thoughts, knowledge, messages or information. Culture and communication are strongly interlinked. Culture requires diverse forms of communication in order to flourish, create, be re-created and shared. At the same time, culture shapes a large part of the content and the forms of communication. Together, culture and communication have the potential to produce and disseminate a wealth of information, knowledge, ideas and contents, contributing to the expansion of individuals' options, thus creating enabling environments for inclusive people-centered development.

The Communication Dimension examines the extent to which a positive interaction between communication and culture is promoted by assessing the right to freedom of expression, the existing opportunities to access NICTs and the content they convey, and the supply of domestic productions within public broadcasting.

### 19 FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION: 58/100 (2012)

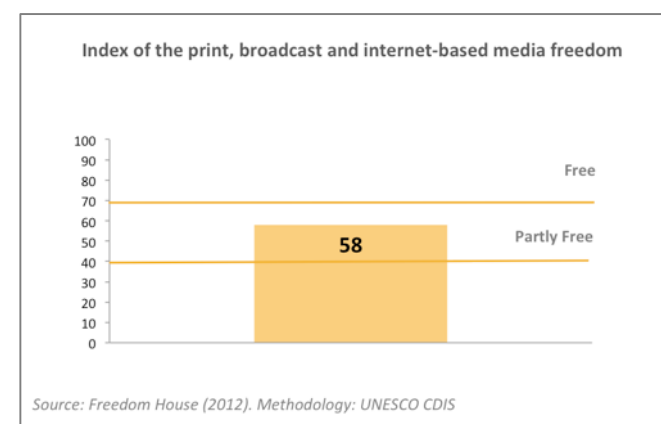
The freedom of expression, the freedom of the media and the free flow of information are protected by law and guaranteed in the Constitution of Burkina Faso (Art. 8) and the 1993 Code of Information.

**Burkina Faso's score of 58/100 indicates that their print, broadcast, and internet-based media is currently 'partly free.'** This score illustrates the efforts made by the authorities to ensure an enabling environment for free media to operate and freedom of expression to be respected and promoted. Through the free flow of ideas, knowledge, information and content, these freedoms are the building blocks for the development of open and participatory societies as well as key enablers for creativity and cultural diversity.

A government appointed body, the High Council of Communication (SCC) regulates the media to assure conformity with ethics and law, as well as issues licenses for broadcasting and publication. To better secure the freedom of expression, room for improvement remains in the economic, political and legal environments of Burkina Faso. Though the number of charges recorded in recent years is limited, libel remains a criminal offence; journalists can still face civil penalties and prison time over complaints, and the burden of proof in such cases is placed on defendants. Media is also forbidden to insult the president. While legislation on the freedom of

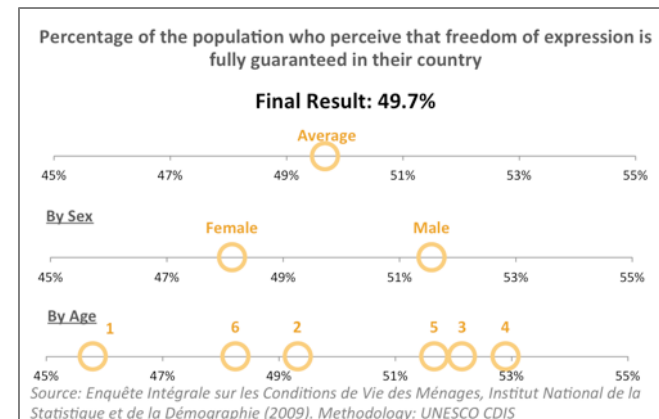
Core Indicators	Description
FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION	▶▶ Index of print, broadcast, and internet-based media freedom
ACCESS AND INTERNET USE	▶▶ Percentage of individuals using the Internet
DIVERSITY OF FICTIONAL CONTENT ON PUBLIC TELEVISION	▶▶ Ratio of annual broadcasting time of domestic television fiction programmes out of total annual broadcasting time of television fiction programmes on public free-to-air national TV channels

## FACTS & FIGURES



information is in place, Article 49 of the Code of Information outlines the exceptional cases in which journalists may not have access to government data for reasons of security. Critics claim government bodies abuse reference to this code, hinder access to information. Similarly, though State legislation formally guarantees the freedom of expression, public authorities have been reported to harass journalists when coverage is not favourable, causing journalists to self-censor. State-affiliated media outlets tend to avoid controversial issues and report with a pro-government bias. Privately owned media outlets face less direct censorship and are able to report on a large variety of topics of importance to communities, enhancing the diversity of content. However, although media ownership is a key economic and political factor, it is not always transparent.

An additional subjective indicator similarly reveals that in 2009, **49.7% of Burkinabés agreed that the freedom of expression is fully guaranteed** (51.6% of men and 48.1% of women). Significant variations in results exist according to level of education. While 49.2% of individuals with no education and 56% of individuals with only a primary education agree with this statement, the lowest figures were recorded for individuals with upper-secondary (41.6%) and higher education (42.6%), suggesting a general decreasing trend with the level of education obtained. Overall, these results indicate that **approximately half of all Burkinabés do not feel that they are free to fully exercise their freedom of expression**, thus reinforcing the statement that improvements can still be made.

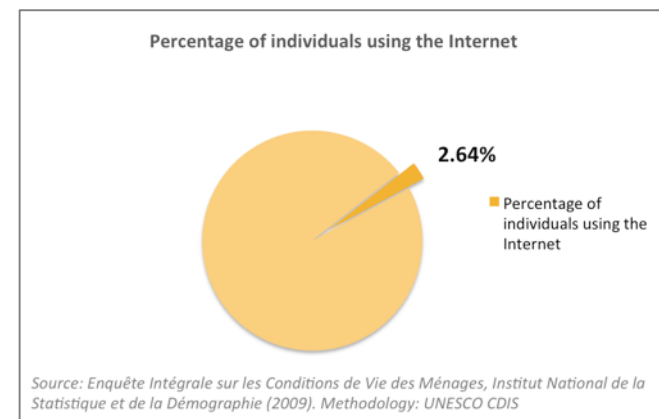


## 20 ACCESS AND INTERNET USE: 2.64% (2009)

In 2009, **2.64% of Burkinabés used the Internet**. While this result is approximately 10 percentage points lower than the regional average for all of Sub-Saharan Africa (48 countries) according to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), 12.56% (2011), Internet use has been and continues to rapidly develop in the country. According to ITU, less than 0.1% of the population used the Internet in 2000.

Significant variations in the number of users can be noted according to age, sex and geographic location. While 3.38% of the population ages 25-34 used the Internet, as little as 1.83% of the population ages 45-54 and 0.86% of the population above the age of 55 used the Internet. The majority of all Internet users are male (67.7%) not female (32.3%), and they are located in urban environments (91.27%) not rural (8.73%).

Digital technologies, in particular the Internet, play a key role in boosting the economy and encouraging new forms of access, creation, production, and the dissemination of ideas, information and cultural content. Though growing, Burkina Faso's result remains rather low





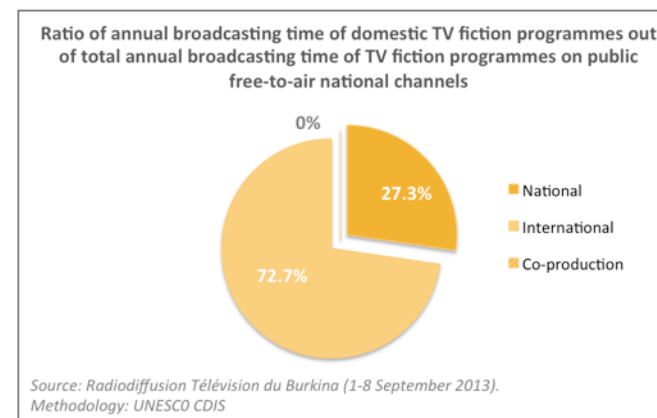
and may reflect the need to increase investments in the development of infrastructures, policies and measures that facilitate the use of new technologies in order to further boost the growth of access and use of ICTs. The country may need to address issues such as pricing, bandwidth, skills, public facilities, content and applications targeting low-end users in order to bring more people online.

## 21 DIVERSITY OF FICTIONAL CONTENT ON PUBLIC TELEVISION: 27.3% (2013)

In Burkina Faso, approximately **27.3% of the broadcasting time of television fiction programmes on public free-to-air television is dedicated to domestic fiction programmes.** During the observed period, 12.7% of all fictional content was produced in other African countries such as Cote d'Ivoire, Benin, Cameroun, and South Africa. The remaining 60% of fictional programmes was from other foreign countries, the largest percentages coming from the USA, the United Kingdom, Mexico and Brazil. Burkina Faso's result is slightly above the average result for test phase countries of the CDIS, which is situated at 25.8%, **demonstrating the level of public support and commitment of public television providers to promote Burkina Faso's diverse cultures, values and indigeneous knowledge through the audiovisual industry.**

An additional indicator on the diversity of creative content in public television programming reveals that the ratio of creative content of domestic origin is approximately 31%. This figure includes fiction programmes, as well as music programmes, documentaries, religious and linguistic diversity programmes, and cartoons broadcast on public free-to-air television.

Programming domestic productions, and particularly fictions with a high share of cultural content may help to build or strengthen identities and promote cultural diversity. Moreover, public broadcasting has major implications for the development of the domestic audio-visual industry, as well as for the flourishing of local cultural expressions and creative products. Nevertheless, while these figures suggest diverse content offerings and public support of the Burkinabé audio-visual industry, the lack of co-productions broadcast during the observed period suggests that one possible way to further promote the dissemination of domestic cultural content within Burkina Faso and beyond would be to support such co-ventures, promoting access to new markets and cross-border exchanges and learning amongst creative professionals.



## HERITAGE

Heritage contributes to the continual revalorization of cultures and identities and it is an important vehicle for the transmission of expertise, skills and knowledge between generations. It also provides inspiration for contemporary creativity and promotes access to and enjoyment of cultural diversity. Moreover, cultural heritage holds great economic potential, for instance regarding the tourism sector. However, heritage is a fragile wealth that requires policies and development models that preserve and promote its diversity and uniqueness for sustainable development.

The Heritage dimension examines the establishment and implementation of a multidimensional framework for the protection, safeguarding and promotion of heritage sustainability.

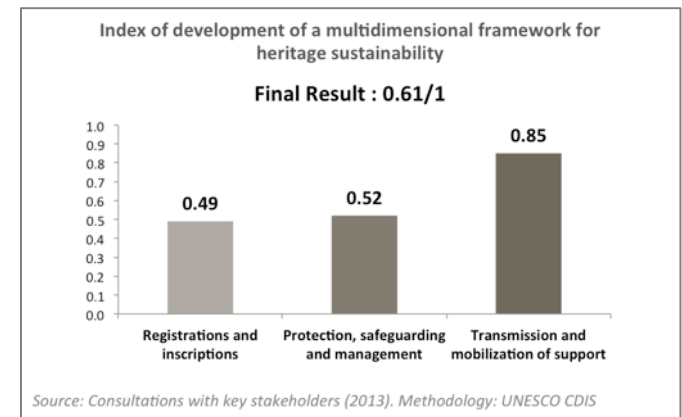
### 22 HERITAGE SUSTAINABILITY: 0.61/1 (2013)

Burkina Faso's result of **0.61/1** is an intermediate result regarding the establishment of a multidimensional framework for the protection, safeguarding and promotion of heritage sustainability. The degree of commitment and action taken by Burkinabé authorities is mixed and varies according to the component of the framework. While many public efforts are dedicated to raising-awareness, community involvement and stimulating support, persisting gaps regarding national level registrations and inscriptions, as well as mechanisms for conservation, management, knowledge and capacity-building, call for additional actions to improve the framework.

Burkina Faso scored **0.49/1** for registration and inscriptions indicating that while efforts have resulted in national and international registrations and inscriptions of Burkinabé sites and elements of tangible and intangible heritage, increased focus should be placed on expanding and updating registries. Burkina Faso has 241 heritage sites on their national registry, 1 of which has already received the recognition of being World Heritage - the Ruins of Loropéni (2009). In addition, forty-five elements of intangible heritage have already been documented at the national level, and 1 element has been inscribed in UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage - the Cultural practices and expressions linked to the Balafon of the Senufo communities of Mali, Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire (2012). Such recent efforts to receive international recognition suggest that the authorities of Burkina Faso remain committed to promoting their heritage. However, no list or inventory of cultural property or

Core Indicators	Description
HERITAGE SUSTAINABILITY	▶▶ Index of development of a multidimensional framework for heritage sustainability

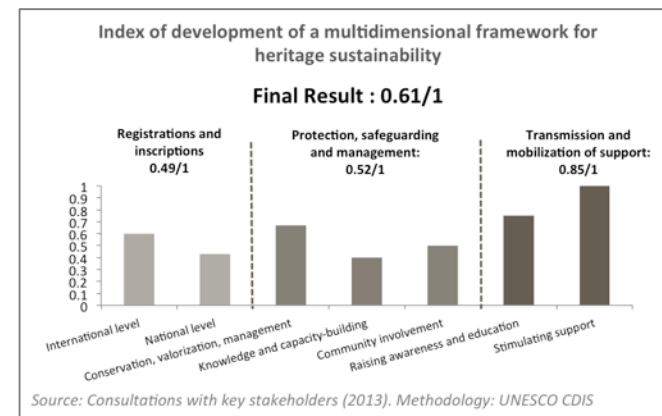
## FACTS & FIGURES



database of stolen cultural objects yet exists, and increased efforts could be made to update the national intangible heritage inventory, which has not been updated in the last five years.

Burkina Faso scored **0.52/1 for the protection, safeguarding and management of heritage**, indicating that there are several well-defined policies and measures, as well as efforts to build capacity and involve communities. Burkinabe authorities use various means to assure community involvement in the conservation and safeguarding of heritage. However, notable gaps in the framework can still be identified. While the Heritage Law of 2007 protects cultural and natural heritage, the law has not been modified or updated since its adoption. Other exclusions include the existence of a specialized police unit for illicit trafficking of cultural objects and the publication of regularly updated management plans for major heritage sites. Concerning training and capacity building, while the training efforts of police and customs officials against illicit trafficking are to be applauded, gaps persist concerning concrete mechanisms to combat against illicit trafficking and involve communities' in the process. Similarly, increased efforts are needed to build capacities amongst the armed forces regarding the protection of cultural property in the case of armed conflict, as well as to build the knowledge of heritage site management staff and communities' understanding of the safeguarding of intangible heritage. Finally, additional gaps concerning community involvement pertain to the lack of mechanisms to actively involve communities in the identification and labelling processes for tangible and intangible heritage.

Burkina Faso scored **0.85/1 for the transmission and mobilization of support**, which reflects the efforts of national authorities to involve the civil society and the private sector, as well as to raise-awareness amongst the public. To raise awareness amongst youth, programs like 'Ecole au musee,' jointly supported by UNICEF, are carried out, and International World Heritage Day is observed to raise awareness amongst the greater public. However, although differential pricing at heritage sites exists to help promote access amongst the population, increased awareness of the meaning of heritage could be enhance by increasing signage at nationally and internationally recognized heritage sites. In addition, media campaigns could be explored as an additional means to promote heritage for development.



## IMPLEMENTATION

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Implementation of the CDIS project in Burkina Faso began in May 2013 and ended in June 2014.

The Support Program for Strengthening Cultural Policy and Industries (ARPIC) of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism was designated as the national leading partner with as representative Mr. Emile Zida, to coordinate and oversee the CDIS project in Burkina Faso. The national CDIS technical team was created with representatives of the Directorate General of Sectorial Studies and Statistics of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (DGESS/MCT) and the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD) : Mr. Bourahima Ouédraogo, director of DGESS/MCT, Mr. Désiré Ouédraogo expert in cultural policies at the MCT, Mr. Yago Namarro, Deputy Statistician economist for the Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa (UEMOA) and Mr. Placide Somé, statistician at the economic office of the INSD. The CDIS national technical team offered logistical and institutional support for the implementation of the CDIS, leading to the involvement of relevant national stakeholders to gather and build the CDIS indicators.

Thanks to the efforts of Mrs. Guiomar Alonso Cano - Responsible for Culture Sector (UNESCO Dakar), Mrs. Melika Caucino Medici - Culture Programme Specialist (UNESCO Paris), Mrs. Molly Steinlage and Ms. Naima Bourgaut - Consultants for UNESCO CDIS; the UNESCO CDIS Team played an important role in backstopping the implementation process in Burkina Faso. The CDIS Team implemented exchanges between country teams, offered technical assistance during the construction of indicators, validated final results, and assisted in the production of communication materials to be used at the State and entity levels.

After a preparatory phase during which the technical team of Burkina Faso became familiar with the CDIS Methodology Manual and identified sources of relevant data, the implementation process was officially launched in Ouagadougou during the CDIS presentation workshop on May 7, 2013. This workshop was an opportunity to bring together all stakeholders to discuss the project's potential in the context of Burkina Faso, identify data sources and establish partnerships and a work plan for data collection.

To strengthen the capacity of cultural policies and statistics at national level, the national team was later expanded by incorporating representatives from various institutes and ministries involved in culture and CDIS dimensions: ministries of education, higher education, rights of women, communication etc. The members of this extended team met during four workshops between 2013 and 2014 and were solicited as local operators for the collection of data from their respective institutions and thus facilitate the construction of indicators. The members of this team, familiar with development issues, have been - some for the first time - aware of the statistical methods and the sharing of national data, particularly with regard to cultural statistics and interaction between culture and development. The CDIS thus represented a unique opportunity to cultivate these capabilities from a multidisciplinary team.

Based on the mapping of data sources and on informal cooperation agreements established, data collection and the construction of indicators resulted in a highly participatory process. The implementation was possible thanks to the cooperation and data sharing of the following actors: the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD), the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (General Directorate of sectorial studies and statistics, General Directorate of Cultural Heritage, General Directorate of Training and Research etc.); The Support Programme for Strengthening Cultural Industries and Policy (ARPIC); The Burkinabé Copyright Office (BBDA); The Ministry of National Education and Literacy (MENA); The Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education (MESS); The Ministry of Women's Empowerment; The Ministry of Human Rights; The National Press Centre Norbert Zongo; Radio Broadcasting of Burkina Faso.

The project came to an end on June 10, 2014 when the results of Burkina Faso's CDIS indicators were presented at the Final Workshop. Of the 22 indicators, 19 were constructed from national, regional and international sources available. 1 alternative indicator was created for the economy dimension, and several additional indicators were presented for gender equality and communication dimensions.

The final workshop did not only present the Burkina Faso's results in detail, it also served to debate the analysis and interpretation of results by the participants and discuss how these could be used to improve cultural policies and for the integration of culture in national development strategies. In addition to the institutions already involved since the launch of the project; UEMOA, the Congolese Ministry of Culture, the European Union, UNDP, the Agency for International Development and Cooperation of Spain (AECID) and the Embassy of France; many culture and development actors took part in this final workshop. Participants expressed a sincere interest in the innovative CDIS methodology and the unprecedented cultural statistics that resulted from this exercise. Similarly, the potential of the CDIS as inter-institutional dialogue and advocacy tool for the inclusion of culture in the different levels of development intervention was unanimously recognized.

## ADDED VALUE OF THE CDIS IN BURKINA FASO

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**The CDIS implementation in Burkina Faso has had a concrete and tangible impact.** The new facts and figures generated, as well as their analysis and contextualization, are helping to build capacity, facilitate inter-institutional dialogue, strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems, inform development policies and support the advocacy of culture in national development strategies.

**The CDIS project has generated unpublished data on culture and development in Burkina Faso.** The first initiatives on cultural statistics in Burkina Faso date back to 2010, the year of the first publication of the Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Culture, which mainly identifies organizations and cultural institutions, and, when permitted, the attendance at important national cultural events. Until then, Burkina Faso, like many other countries, suffered from difficulties to quantify and demonstrate empirically the role of culture for development. The CDIS project offered a pragmatic tool to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT) to uncover unpublished empirical data on the contribution of culture to economic and social national development. The unique interinstitutional partnership between the INSD and relevant stakeholders, which responds to the intersectorial approach of the CDIS project, allowed the access to new data sources and to build for the first time indicators on the role of culture in the development process.

**Thanks to a highly participatory implementation process,** continuously involving stakeholders and based on the national team, the CDIS in Burkina Faso contributed to building capacity for the collection and analysis of data to inform the formulation and implementation of policies and strategies for culture and development. The CDIS thus gave an opportunity to the members of the national team to familiarize themselves with cultural statistics and insist on their involvement in the availability of data sources. In addition, workshops to share the results helped sensitize key stakeholders on how to construct such indicators and engage these in every day's work to highlight their priorities and follow their goals. The project also strengthened the capacity for reading and use of cultural data for political purposes and development.

Moreover, the inter-institutional dialogue created by the CDIS has helped highlight opportunities for collaboration between Burkinabe stakeholders. For example, collecting data and constructing the Education Dimension recalled the interest of a joint work for the formulation of more appropriate educational programs for the enhancement of linguistic diversity in Burkina Faso and provide training opportunities at all levels of the education system, in arts and culture. In the same measure, the data generated for Gender equality and Communication dimensions, reminiscent of the need to think of cross-cutting policies to ensure positive impacts on the long-term national development.

**The CDIS indicators reinforce the monitoring and evaluation systems of cultural policies and development strategies at national level.** The Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Burkina Faso has indeed welcomed the new tool to better monitor the implementation of policies and efforts in place. Indeed, the CDIS indicator on vocational training in cultural areas allows a diagnosis of the offer in different educational channels, targeting those to strengthen, and thus allows a follow-up of the

objectives of "Development of human resources and potential actors in the specialized professional training "included in the National Policy for Culture (PNC 2009). Another example is the indicator on the distribution of cultural infrastructure which allows to review the venues and structures in place for creation and cultural diffusion, and thus provides the PNC a monitoring tool to the goal of "encouraging the Burkinabe to take part in cultural and creative activities and various forms of arts to share their different perceptions of life, free their creative potential and contribute to economic development."

**Data collection and construction of CDIS indicators have revealed gaps in national statistical systems, pointing at the same time to leads for improvement.** Several CDIS indicators could not be built due to a lack of appropriate national data sources. This was the case for the Contribution of cultural activities to GDP and Participation in going-out and identity-building cultural activities. Moreover, some indicators could be improved by implementing better statistical systems, particularly for cultural employment and cultural household expenditure. Participants at the final workshop stressed the need to develop new tools for the collection and processing of cultural data to continue the efforts initiated to better analyse the sectorial performance of the Burkinabe cultural economy, target those cultural sectors that contribute to growth and development, and better understand the impact of culture on the social dimensions of development in Burkina Faso.

**The CDIS indicators and analysis help to better inform policies on culture and development in Burkina Faso.** The facts and data revealed by the different CDIS dimensions highlighted the challenges that persist to achieve national objectives, among others; the inequalities of access to infrastructure, heritage sustainability and support for linguistic diversity contributing to a democratic access to cultural life; challenges for social cohesion such as low levels of interpersonal trust, sense of freedom of self-determination and gender equality; barriers to growth of interdependencies between different national priorities, for example between the economy, employment, and education. The new data generated provide insight on the many difficulties and contribute well to reveal more effective future action opportunities to achieve the objectives for culture and development.

**The new data built under the CDIS implementation have strengthened advocacy for culture and development.** Burkina Faso, already served as a good example in the implementation of the 2005 UNESCO Convention on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, since 2009, the National Policy for the Culture of Burkina Faso (PNC/MCT/2009) highlights the engine and key role of culture in national development. In addition, the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD/UNDP/2010-2015) recognizes culture as one of the fundamental pillars for development in Burkina Faso, and calls to consider it as a key element in the different interventions for development. The implementation of the CDIS project thus reiterates the commitment of national authorities to make culture an engine of growth and a sector of social cohesion at the national level. Stakeholders have expressed the hope to continue this trend by formally using the CDIS indicators as measurement tools of progress within the PNC and SCADD and encourage the formulation and implementation of effective policies to strengthen positive impacts of culture for sustainable human development in Burkina Faso.

In addition to the impact that implementation has had in the country, **Burkina Faso's CDIS indicators are contributing to the outcomes of the CDIS at the international level.** The unprecedented data constructed by the CDIS Burkina Faso Country Team has been consolidated with the indicators generated in the other test countries, making up the **first international database on culture for development.** This **data and its analysis is reinforcing advocacy and the promotion of the culture for development agenda** using facts and figures, as well as **facilitating a comparable understanding of culture's impact** on development and **assisting in the promotion of including cultural indicators in widely used development instruments and measures.** A significant outcome resulting from the implementation of the CDIS in Burkina Faso, is the point made by the representatives of the West African Economic and Monetary Union present at the final workshop, to integrate some CDIS indicators for harmonization of statistical systems at the sub-regional level.