

## Burkina Faso Ministère De L Economie Et Des Finances

"This reference explores some of the most recent developments in sustainability, delving into topics beyond environmental science to cover issues of sustainable economic, political, and social development"--Provided by publisher.

An "hydro-political" assessment of water governance in the Volta Basin is one of two preparatory activities intended to guide and inform the development of a generic methodological model for building local indigenous institutional principles into international/transboundary river basin institutional arrangements. This report details from a "top-down" perspective, the historical developments of water governance of the Volta River Basin, paying special attention to the economic, political and social dynamics of water management within the legal and institutional frameworks in the Ghana and Burkina Faso portions of the Volta basin. The findings are based primarily on literature review, interviews with some key professionals and to some extent, previous knowledge and field experience.

"Millions of Africans spend their entire lives poor, hungry, and malnourished, and most depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, either directly or indirectly. Despite its potential to drive economic growth and poverty reduction, however, African agricultural development has remained disappointing-whether because of underinvestment or poor returns to investments. This book, Institutional Economics Perspectives on African Agricultural Development, is inspired by the conviction that effective African agricultural development requires building better institutions. It provides an accessible synthesis of new institutional economics theory and research into understanding and improving African agriculture, particularly smallholder agriculture. Interpersing theory with case studies from a wide range of countries, the book addresses such policy issues as how markets for different commodities and services function in different political, cultural, and economic contexts. It not only makes an important contribution to the existing literature, but also provides development practitioners, policymakers, and graduate students working-or intending to work-in these fields with essential knowledge and tools for addressing these challenges. OVERVIEW: Theoretical and Conceptual Framework; Exchange in Goods and Services; Natural Resources Management; and An Institutional Perspective on the State: Its Role and Challenges."

Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2017

Report of the ... Session of the Conference

Viewpoints and Policy Initiatives in the Countries of Origin

Burkina Faso: Rapport final provisoire

Final Report (condensed)

Sustainable Practices: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications

Includes report of special session, Apr. 1948.

Declaration de politique minièreThe Introduction of Computer Education in Burkina FasoBurk'na Faso zak neb du/rwa-râmbaRessources minérales du Burkina FasoBurkina Faso: Rapport final provisoireAdded Title Page TitleBurkina FasoNational Environmental Action Plan ; SummaryInstitutional Change and Irrigation Management in Burkina FasoFlowing Structures and Concrete StrugglesLIT Verlag Münster

Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2017, the third report in the series, offers insights into how laws and regulations affect private sector development for agribusinesses, including producer organizations and other agricultural entrepreneurs. Globally comparable data and scored indicators encourage regulations that ensure the safety and quality of agricultural inputs, goods and services but are not too costly or burdensome. The goal is to facilitate the operation of agribusinesses and allow them to thrive in a socially and environmentally responsible way, enabling them to provide essential agricultural inputs and services to farmers that could increase their productivity and profits. Regional, income-group and country-specific trends and data observations are presented for 62 countries and across 12 topics: seed, fertilizer, machinery, finance, markets, transport, water, ICT, land, livestock, environmental sustainability and gender. Data are current as of June 30, 2016. For more information, please see <http://eba.worldbank.org>

Agricultural Economics

Institutional Economics Perspectives on African Agricultural Development

Portant Code Mimer

Proceedings of the Third Session of the Multilateral Cooperation Workshops for Sustainable Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development : Tokyo, Japan, 3-6 February 1998

Situation Analysis of the Family Planning Program in Burkina Faso

Declaration de politique minière

Current Issues

*This book focuses on achieving a better understanding of the implications of international migration for national development from the perspective of the sending countries (with an emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa). More specifically, the purpose of this volume is to explore (1) current perceptions - as seen from the perspective of the countries of origin - of the links between international migration and national development, and (2) current trends in policy making aimed at minimising the negative effects, while optimising the development impact. What are the dominant views and policy initiatives in the different countries of sub-Saharan Africa? It is concerned with the question of how a coherent international migration policy can contribute to the fight against poverty. In the book, update information is given of migration-development nexus in various countries, including Senegal and Burkina Faso, Botswana and Mozambique, Nigeria and Kenya . Attention is additionally paid to Mexico, the Philippines and the People's Republic of China. In the past decade, the use of Renewable Energy Technology (RET) has significantly increased around the globe. Technologies that once were considered experimental are now being deployed on commercial scales at phenomenal rates, delivering cost-effective substitutions for conventional, fossil fuel-based systems that cause problems including greenhouse gas emissions, expensive operating costs, and global pollution. But these new systems come at a costly rate, and because of this, officials must review their overall efficiency and effectiveness. Global Sustainable Development and Renewable Energy Systems pushes through the boundaries of current research to introduce the concept of an energy management information system, exploring the role of energy for sustainable development. This book goes into great detail describing the benefits of these systems for organizations, focusing on corporate sustainability initiatives and activities to combat climate change. Research presented in this publication includes modeling techniques, software applications, and case studies that reveal how renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, and biomass fuel can have a significant implications for both operating costs and environmental impacts.*

*Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2016 provides a tool for policy makers to identify and analyze legal barriers for the business of agriculture and to quantify transaction costs of dealing with government regulations. Building on an earlier progress report published in November 2014, this volume presents the main results for 40 countries, for the first time using indicator scores to showcase good practices among countries in different stages of agricultural development. It also presents interesting results on the relationship between efficiency and quality of regulations, discriminatory practices in the laws, and whether regulatory information is accessible. Regional, income-group, and country-specific trends and data observations are presented on six topics: seed, fertilizer, machinery, finance, markets, and transport. The report also discusses the continued development of several topics that will be added in future reports: information and communication technology, land, water, livestock, gender, and environmental sustainability.*

Promin'98 Burkina

Critical Perspectives

Hydro-political assessment of water governance from the top-down and review of literature on local level institutions and practices in the Volta Basin

ways forward for three sub-Saharan African countries (Burkina Faso, Niger, Senegal)

Ressources minérales du Burkina Faso

Flowing Structures and Concrete Struggles

Savannas and Dry Forests

*From the skyrocketing AIDS rate in Haiti to the oppressive pollution in industrial China, from the violent street culture of Nigeria to the crippling poverty in Nicaragua, from child trafficking in Thailand to child marriages in India, this jam-packed six-volume set explores all these issues and more in an unprecedented look at the world's children at the dawn of the 21st century. In recent years, while many countries have enjoyed a higher standard of living and improved working conditions, others have been torn apart by war and incapacitated by famine, and are struggling to improve life for their children and their future. Recent concern over the world's children has resulted in a global attempt to define what constitutes an acceptable childhood. New attention has been paid, not only to healthcare and secondary education, but also to the right to play and increased access to technology. The UN's codification of children's rights has done much to expand our understanding of what is needed for healthy growth and development of children and youth. Organized by region, The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Children's Issues Worldwide is the first globally focused set of this magnitude, offering extensive, up-to-date coverage of these critical issues. Original chapters accessibly synthesize current data on key topics, including education, play and recreation, child labor, family, health, laws and legal status, religious life, abuse and neglect, and growing up in the 21st century.--Provided by publisher.*

*This report is the final outcome of various knowledge products and training material, usually labelled as "printed eAtlas", which have been developed and shared with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) under the Voice for Change Partnership (V4CP) programme.*

*L'Afrique a connu une forte croissance économique au cours des 2 dernières décennies. Cependant, les indices de pauvreté chronique restent très élevés, alors que la fréquence des chocs auxquels sont confrontés les ménages pauvres s'accroît et que l'écart entre les différents groupes de revenus s'élargit, particulièrement en termes de capital humain et d'accès aux services essentiels. À travers le soutien régulier et fiable aux ménages pauvres et vulnérables et l'appui à l'investissement productif, les interventions ciblées telles que les filets sociaux ont fait la preuve de leur capacité à faire reculer la pauvreté, à renverser les inégalités croissantes et à augmenter la résilience des ménages. Suite à la crise économique mondiale, un nombre croissant de décideurs politiques africains en sont venus à considérer les filets sociaux comme des instruments clés de réduction de la pauvreté et de gestion des risques. L'élan vers la rationalisation de la dépense publique à travers l'utilisation de méthodes plus appropriées de ciblage des ménages pauvres et vulnérables s'accroît. Réduire la pauvreté et investir dans le capital humain : le nouveau rôle des filets sociaux en Afrique examine les objectifs, les caractéristiques, la performance et le financement des filets sociaux mis en œuvre dans 22 pays d'Afrique subsaharienne et identifie les moyens qui permettront aux différents gouvernements et partenaires techniques et financiers de renforcer les systèmes de filets sociaux afin que ces derniers puissent mieux soutenir les populations pauvres et vulnérables. De façon générale, les auteurs ont constaté que les filets sociaux étaient de plus en plus populaires en Afrique et que la transformation des programmes d'aide alimentaire d'urgence en filets sociaux réguliers et prévisibles s'intensifiait, notamment sous forme de programmes de transferts monétaires ciblés et d'interventions d'argent contre travail.*

*Certains pays africains, principalement le Kenya, le Rwanda et la Tanzanie procèdent actuellement à l'unification de leurs programmes au sein d'un système national. Grâce à la disponibilité d'analyses actualisées des filets sociaux d'Afrique, des résultats encourageants tirés des évaluations d'impact et des possibilités productives offertes par les programmes de transferts monétaires dans les pays africains, les décideurs considèrent maintenant, dans leurs échéanciers de développement, les filets sociaux comme des instruments prioritaires et efficaces de réduction de la pauvreté et de la vulnérabilité.*

Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications

Linking People with Nature

The Introduction of Computer Education in Burkina Faso

Local Solutions to Global Challenges

Rethinking Corporatization and Public Services in the Global South

International Migration and National Development in Sub-Saharan Africa

Loi No. 023/97/AN

*The following meeting report "Boosting Koronivia in the livestock sector" is part of a webinar series and is related to the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) topic 2(e) Improved livestock management systems including agro-pastoral production systems and others. The objectives of the online workshops were to: a) discuss the opportunities for livestock systems to be considered in national climate action, whilst at the same time enhancing livestock's contribution to food and nutrition security, resilience and livelihoods; and b) exchange ideas and experiences on the best use of the KJWA outputs and roadmap to assist countries in including livestock targets in the national plans and actions.*

*In Burkina Faso, at least 1,700 small reservoirs have been constructed, most of them during the last 30 years. Numerous and scattered, these beneficial multipurpose systems combine productive with domestic water uses. However, their environmental and health impacts remain insufficiently documented. This report combines data from different sources into syntheses and national maps, with a focus on water-related diseases. The mitigation of negative impacts requires an integrated approach to specifically identify the enhancing and limiting factors that influence environmental impacts and the transmission of diseases around reservoirs. Public awareness campaigns need to accompany the promotion of preventive and curative measures and the development of alternative water sources for domestic supply.*

*This book builds upon critiques of development in the disability domain by investigating the necessity and implications of theorising disability from the Global South and how development policies and practices pertaining to disabled people in such contexts might be improved by engaging with their voices and agency. The author focuses on the lived experiences of disabled people in Burkina Faso, while situating these experiences, where necessary, in the wider national and regional contexts. She explores development agencies' interventions with disabled people and the need to re-think these practices and ideologies which are often framed within western contexts. This work will appeal to policy makers, NGOs, academics, students and researchers in the fields of development and disability studies.*

Added Title Page Title

Burkina Faso

Institutional and Technical Options in the Development and Management of Small-scale Irrigation

Global Sustainable Development and Renewable Energy Systems

Burkina Faso, Guide for the Mining Investor

National Environmental Action Plan ; Summary

Towards Effective Partnership in Basic Education : Burkina Faso

*"Rural infrastructure is critical to both economic and social development. Its absence thwarts growth and, typically, the poor are those hurt the most. The purpose of this paper is to serve as a basis for knowledge management on rural infrastructure." In the 1970s, the primary, if not the unique, objective of rural infrastructure lending was to get rural infrastructure built. However, the institutional aspects of how this infrastructure was to be built, and later how it would be operated and maintained, did not receive much attention. Only recently has poverty alleviation through employment creation become an explicit objective of rural infrastructure investments. This review tracks the poverty alleviation objective of rural infrastructure projects using three criteria: 1. whether poverty was an explicit criterion in the selection of specific sub-projects; 2. whether poverty was addressed in the pricing of rural infrastructure services; and 3. whether poverty was addressed through the creation of employment.*

*Parched landscapes, biodiversity loss, encroaching deserts and deforestation are some of the environmental crises taking place in tropical savannas and dry forests throughout the world. To date, much research into these regions has treated humans as 'outside' or as an 'impact' only. However, over and over again, examples show that, in fact, humans are not external factors, but integral components of these systems. Humans are key determinants of savannas and dry forests, affecting patterns and processes, as well as impacts on natural resources. Unless we understand the human-environment relationship in these regions, we will never truly identify the causes or be able to provide solutions. This book therefore focuses on the roles of the past, present and future human perceptions and actions on savannas and dry forests. It examines how the views of local farmers, NGO workers, government officials and international scientists differ on the links between the social and ecological components of savannas. It deals with these multiple perspectives by using systems diagramming and conceptual modelling to provide a clearer and more explicit understanding and to promote better communication between the various actors concerned.*

*Water and land policies form the basis for this study on the realities of policy implementation and outcomes at the local level. The empirical study focuses on two small-scale irrigation systems in Burkina Faso. It contributes to the discussion on the widespread trend to transfer management responsibilities, through the ongoing decentralisation process, from the state to water user associations. The study shows the intra-community power structures and changing relationships between state actors and the community and the consequences for the management of these systems and the related natural resources.*

Comparing Regulatory Good Practices

Politics, Projects, and Environment in Burkina Faso

un pays qui progresse

Boosting Koronivia in the livestock sector

Teaching and learning to read in a multilingual context

Climate Change and Water Resources in Africa

Burkina Faso's Investment Code

*After three decades of privatization and anti-state rhetoric, government ownership and public management are back in vogue. This book explores this rapidly growing trend towards 'corporatization' - public enterprises owned and operated by the state, with varying degrees of autonomy. If sometimes driven by neoliberal agendas, there exist examples of corporatization that could herald a brighter future for equity-oriented public services. Drawing on original case studies from Asia, Africa and Latin America, this book critically examines the histories, structures, ideologies and social impacts of corporatization in the water and electricity sectors, interrogating the extent to which it can move beyond commercial goals to deliver progressive public services. The first collection of its kind, Rethinking Corporatization and Public Services in the Global South offers rich empirical insight and theoretical depth into what has become one of the most important public policy shifts for essential services in the global South.*

*Development efforts rarely reach their intended objectives because aid workers too often disregard local politics and social conditions, as illustrated by case studies from Burkina Faso.*

*The focus of this book is on the key water-related vulnerabilities to climate change in Africa, particularly in its most vulnerable areas, exploring potential management responses to such vulnerabilities. The African countries are particularly exposed and vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, with important impacts on water resources and hydrological systems, water availability, water resource management and sea level variations. Already, under various anthropogenic pressures, the status of water resources in Africa has been changing over the past decades, with decreasing water quality, falling groundwater levels, and variability in rainfall, both in terms of timing and intensity. Climate change will further accelerate the rate of change, affecting the ability of people and societies to respond in a timely manner. It is clear that there is no quick fix to the pressures imposed on water resources by climate change. Increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities to extreme events such as flooding and drought, and integrating climate change risks and opportunities into development decision-making is indeed a key challenge, as much a technical climate-change one, as a political and developmental challenge. The book, in this regard, intends to contribute to the debate around climate change in relation to water resources management in Africa, and in particular inform policy decisions and actions that will improve governments' and communities' ability to manage the challenges of climate change and variability in relation to the aquatic ecosystems that they depend on. The knowledge*

*collected in this book will benefit policy makers, researchers, as well as other stakeholders.*

Le nouveau rôle des filets sociaux en Afrique

A Knowledge Management Framework

Rapport final

A Basin Approach

Policy atlas on food and nutrition security and resilience: Burkina Faso

The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Children's Issues Worldwide

Rural Infrastructure from a World Bank Perspective

*Agricultural Economics - Current Issues is a review of topics related to the economics of agriculture in various parts of the world. It contains a total of seven chapters. These contributions are related to some of the significant current problems facing these regions. The book is divided into four parts. The first part is simply an introduction to the field of agricultural economics. It charts the development of the field from its origin of farm management economics to the current state of a variety of subjects in various parts of the world. In the second section, an issue related to marketing is discussed. This is followed in the third section by an issue related to water resource economics. In the last section the remaining three chapters are devoted to agricultural environment-related topics. All chapters present guidance for policymaking.*

Perspectives and Solutions Towards an Imminent Water Crisis

Burkina Faso zak neb dgrwa-râmba

Workshop report

Small Ruminant Research and Development in Africa

Réflexion, action, culture

Disability and Development in Burkina Faso

Irrigation Potential in Africa