Drawing on internationally accepted criteria developed by multilateral organizations, the Open Budget Survey uses 109 equally weighted indicators to measure budget transparency. These indicators assess whether the central government makes eight key budget documents available to the public online in a timely manner and whether these documents present budget information in a comprehensive and useful way.

Each country receives a composite score (out of 100) that determines its ranking on the Open Budget Index – the world’s only independent and comparative measure of budget transparency.

How has the OBI score for Burkina Faso changed over time?

How comprehensive and useful is the information provided in the key budget documents that Burkina Faso publishes?

Burkina Faso’s score of 24 out of 100 is substantially lower than the global average score of 42.
Transparency alone is insufficient for improving governance. Public participation in budgeting is vital to realize the positive outcomes associated with greater budget transparency.

To measure public participation, the Open Budget Survey assesses the degree to which the government provides opportunities for the public to engage in budget processes. Such opportunities should be provided throughout the budget cycle by the executive, the legislature, and the supreme audit institution.

The questions assessing participation in the Open Budget Survey 2017 were revised to align them with the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency’s new principles on public participation, which now serve as the basis for widely accepted norms on public participation in national budget processes. Therefore, data on the extent of public participation in budgeting in the Open Budget Survey 2017 cannot be compared directly to data from earlier editions.

Since 2015, Burkina Faso has decreased the availability of budget information by:
- Producing the In-Year Report for internal use only.
- Failing to produce the Mid-Year Review.
Moreover, Burkina Faso has failed to make progress in the following ways:
- Not making the Citizens Budget available to the public in a timely manner.
- Publishing an Executive’s Budget Proposal that only contains minimal budget information.

Burkina Faso’s score of 0 out of 100 on the 2017 Open Budget Index is substantially lower than its score in 2015.

Burkina Faso has been inconsistent in which documents are made publicly available in a given year.

Since 2015, Burkina Faso has decreased the availability of budget information by:
- Producing the In-Year Report for internal use only.
- Failing to produce the Mid-Year Review.
Moreover, Burkina Faso has failed to make progress in the following ways:
- Not making the Citizens Budget available to the public in a timely manner.
- Publishing an Executive’s Budget Proposal that only contains minimal budget information.

Burkina Faso’s score of 0 out of 100 indicates that it provides the public with no opportunities to engage in budget processes. This is lower than the global average score of 12.

To what extent do different institutions in Burkina Faso provide opportunities for public participation?
The Open Budget Survey examines the role that legislatures, supreme audit institutions, and independent fiscal institutions play in the budget process and the extent to which they are able to provide effective oversight of the budget. These institutions play a critical role — often enshrined in national constitutions or laws — in planning budgets and overseeing their implementation.

These indicators were revised to better assess the role of formal oversight institutions in ensuring integrity and accountability in the use of public resources. Therefore, data on the role and effectiveness of oversight institutions in the Open Budget Survey 2017 should not be compared directly to data from earlier editions.

To what extent does the legislature in Burkina Faso provide budget oversight?

The legislature provides weak oversight during the budget cycle. This score reflects that the legislature provides adequate oversight during the planning stage of the budget cycle but weak oversight during the implementation stage of the budget cycle. The main barriers to effective legislative oversight are:

- Legislative committees do not examine and publish reports on their analyses of the Executive’s Budget Proposal online.
- A legislative committee does not examine or publish reports on in-year budget implementation online.
- In practice, as the budget is implemented, the legislature is not consulted prior to the government shifting funds between administrative units in the Enacted Budget, spending unanticipated revenue, or reducing spending due to revenue shortfalls.

To what extent does the Supreme Audit Institution in Burkina Faso provide budget oversight?

The supreme audit institution provides weak budget oversight.

- Under the law, it has significant discretion to undertake audits as it sees fit.
- However, the head of the institution is not appointed by the legislature or judiciary and can be removed without legislative or judicial approval, which undermines its independence.
- Finally, the supreme audit institution is provided with insufficient resources to fulfill its mandate, and its audit processes are not reviewed by an independent agency.


RECOMMENDATIONS

For more detailed information on the survey findings for Burkina Faso, please see the Open Budget Survey Data Explorer at survey.internationalbudget.org.

How can Burkina Faso improve transparency?

Burkina Faso should prioritize the following actions to improve budget transparency:

- Publish In-Year Reports and a Year-End Report online.
- Publish in a timely manner a Citizens Budget online.
- Produce and publish a Mid-Year Review.
How can Burkina Faso improve participation?

Burkina Faso should prioritize the following actions to improve public participation in its budget process:

- Pilot mechanisms for members of the public and executive branch officials to exchange views on national budget matters during both the formulation of the national budget and the monitoring of its implementation. These mechanisms could build on innovations, such as participatory budgeting and social audits. For examples of such mechanisms, see [www.fiscaltransparency.net/mechanisms/](http://www.fiscaltransparency.net/mechanisms/).
- Hold legislative hearings on the formulation of the annual budget, during which members of the public or civil society organizations can testify.
- Establish formal mechanisms for the public to assist the supreme audit institution in formulating its audit program and to participate in relevant audit investigations.

How can Burkina Faso improve oversight?

Burkina Faso should prioritize the following actions to make budget oversight more effective:

- Ensure legislative committees examine and publish reports on their analysis of the Executive’s Budget Proposal online.
- Ensure a legislative committee examines and publishes reports on in-year budget implementation online.
- Require legislative or judicial approval to appoint and remove the head of the supreme audit institution.
- Consider setting up an independent fiscal institution.

The Open Budget Survey uses internationally accepted criteria developed by multilateral organizations from sources such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) and the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT).

It is a fact-based research instrument that assesses what occurs in practice through readily observable phenomena. The entire research process took approximately 18 months between August 2016 and January 2018 and involved about 300 experts in 115 countries. The Open Budget Survey 2017 assesses only events, activities, or developments that occurred up to 31 December 2016. The survey was revised somewhat from the 2015 version to reflect evolving methods for disseminating budget information and to strengthen individual questions on public participation and budget oversight. A discussion of these changes can be found in the Open Budget Survey Global Report (see link below).

Survey responses are typically supported by citations and comments. This may include a reference to a public document, an official statement by the government, or comments from a face-to-face interview with a government official or other knowledgeable parties.

The survey is based on a questionnaire that is completed for each country by independent budget experts who are not associated with the national government.

The draft responses to each country’s questionnaire are then independently reviewed by an anonymous expert who also has no association with the national government.

In addition, IBP invites nearly all national governments to comment on the draft responses and considers these comments before finalizing the survey results.

Researchers respond to comments from peer reviewers and their government, if applicable, and IBP referees any conflicting answers in order to ensure consistency across countries in selecting answers.

Despite repeated efforts, IBP was unable to get comments on the draft Open Budget Questionnaire results from the government of Burkina Faso.