

# PMA2020 SDG INDICATOR BRIEF

## PMA2015/ Burkina Faso Round 2



### ABOUT THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

In September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the goal to end poverty, improve health, reduce inequality and address climate change by 2030. To measure progress, 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were created, each with specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years. Each goal includes a set of indicators to track success. PMA2020 provides data for several of these indicators, allowing government officials, civil society, researchers, world leaders and other stakeholders to track progress towards achieving these ambitious goals more frequently than ever before. This brief provides data and indicators available from the second round of the PMA2020 survey in Burkina Faso, conducted in 2015.

For more information on the Sustainable Development Goals please visit <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

## SDGs in Burkina Faso



Burkina Faso's National Population Policy outlines ambitious targets for 2030, including lowering the infant mortality rate to 61.9 deaths per 1000 births and increasing life expectancy at birth to 64.8 years. The policy also aims to help couples avoid unintended births, expecting this will lower the total fertility rate to 3.6 births per woman.

Strategic axes of the policy include promoting reproductive health services and family planning through advocacy and social and behavior change communication, as well as strengthening national coordination and monitoring capacities on population and development.

The country's National Gender Policy aims at eliminating inequalities and disparities between men and women in all fields by promoting equal rights and equal opportunities. Specific objectives focus on access to basic social services, equitable distribution of resources and income, as well as equal participation of men and women in decision-making spheres at all levels.\*

BURKINA FASO	2015**	2030*
<b>Population</b> (millions)	18.1	27.2
<b>Population Density</b> (persons/km <sup>2</sup> )	66.2	99.6
<b>Total Fertility Rate</b> (children per woman)	5.7	4.5
<b>Life Expectancy</b> (years)	58.1	63.0
<b>Infant Mortality Rate</b> (infant deaths per 1000 live births)	67	45
<b>Gross national income PPP per capita</b> (US\$) -2011	\$1591**	

Sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, Data Query.  
\*Rapport National sur le Développement Durable --Burkina Faso (1992-2012)  
\*\*UNDP-- Burkina Faso Human Development Reports : GNI per capita



Performance Monitoring  
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**GOAL 1  
No  
Poverty**



**Target 1.4 aims to ensure access to basic services for all.**

Nearly 40% of the population lives in the poorest third of households. Two in five children age 0 to 14 grow up in these households. Two fifths of persons over age 60 also live in the poorest households.

The population pyramid indicates a relatively high annual growth rate, estimated by the United Nations at 2.8% in 2015, largely driven by high fertility.

Access to basic services varies by wealth. Less than one in five households (19.8%), have electricity. Only 3.1% of the poorest households have access to electricity, compared to 51.1% of the wealthiest.

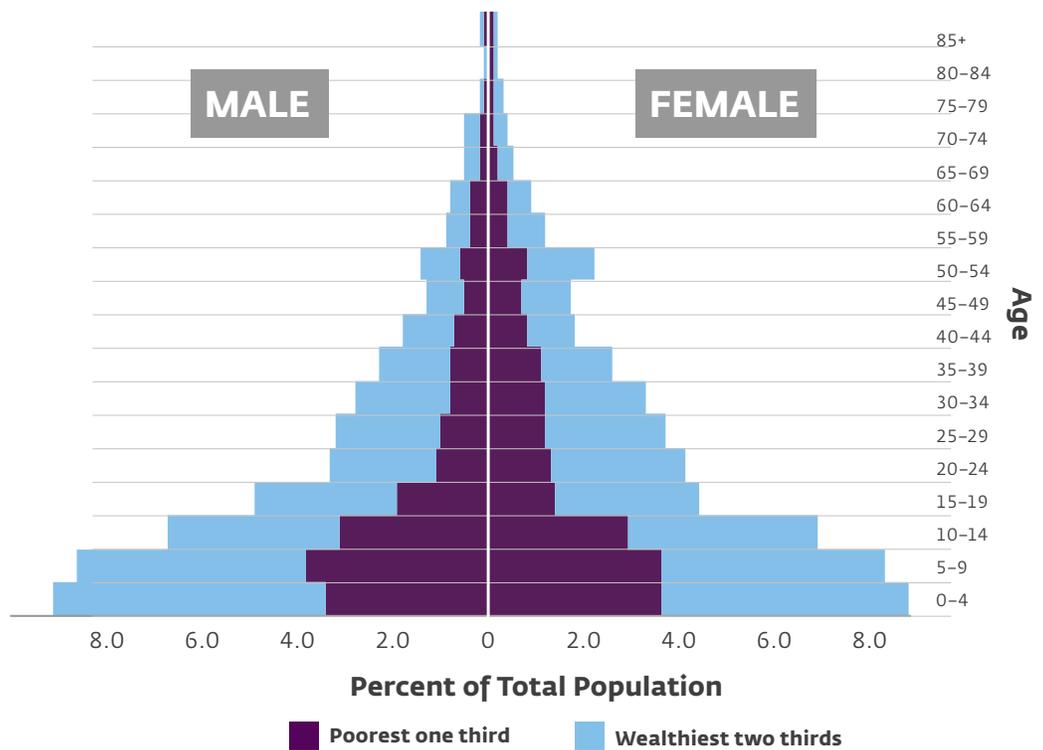
87.4% of the wealthiest households have access to improved water sources compared to 53.6% of the poorest households.

27.2% of the wealthiest households have access to improved sanitation facilities compared to 2.5% of the poorest.

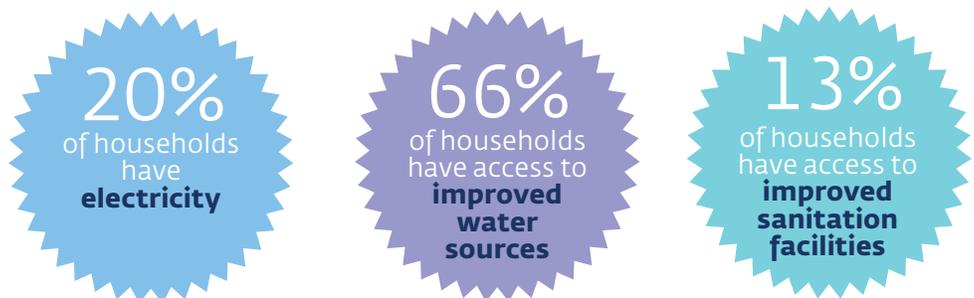
Almost one fifth (17.5%) of all households are headed by females. This figure is lower for the poorest third (13.3%) and highest for the middle third (21.4%).

## Indicators on wealth and equity

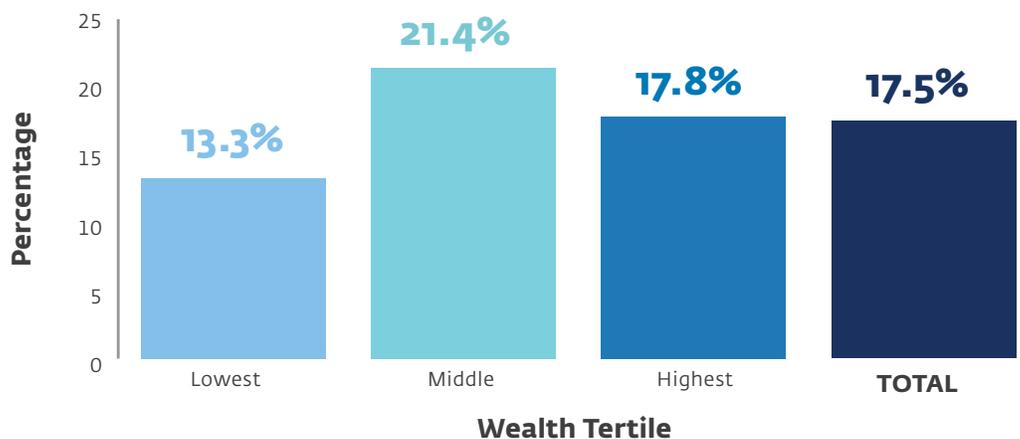
Nearly half of the population of Burkina Faso is under age 15



### Regardless of wealth status, there is a significant gap in households' access to electricity and improved sanitation facilities



### Percentage of female heads of household by wealth tertile



## GOAL 3 Good Health & Well-Being



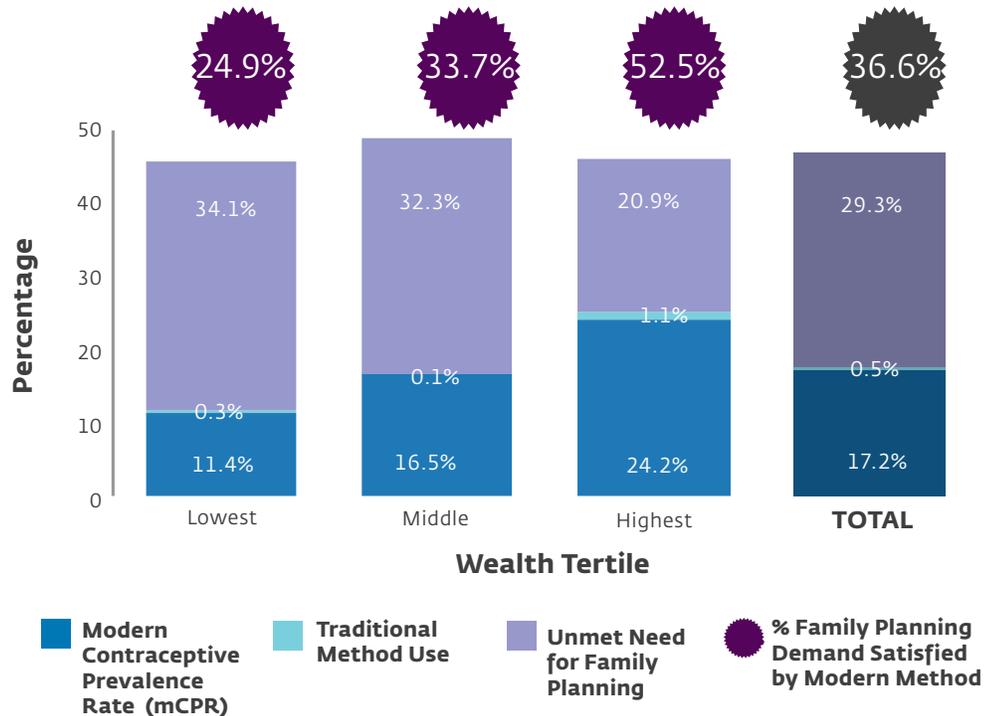
**Target 3.7 aims to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services.**

17.2% of all women age 15 to 49 use a modern method of contraception. 36.6% of women who have demand for family planning use modern methods. Unmet need for family planning is greater in the poorest third of households (34.1%) compared to the wealthiest third (20.9%).

Meeting unmet need for all women remains an important goal for sustainable human development. Significant progress is needed among the disadvantaged population in Burkina Faso.

## Family Planning Indicators

One in three women age 15-49 have unmet need for family planning



## GOAL 4 Quality Education



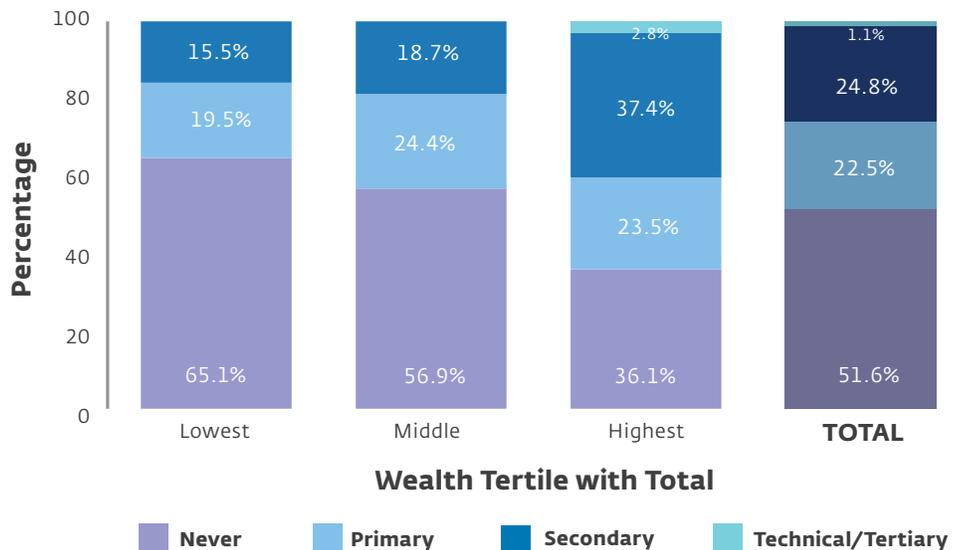
**Target 4.1 aims for all girls and boys to complete free and equitable primary and secondary school.**

Two thirds (65.1%) of women age 18-24 living in the poorest third of households have never attended school. Only one in five (22.5%) of these women have attended primary school. Overall only 1.1% of women in these age groups have attended university.

Increasing opportunities for education for all women in Burkina Faso is important in meeting sustainable development targets.

## School Attendance

More than half of women age 15-49 have never attended school



## GOAL 5 Gender Equality



### Target 5.3 aims to eliminate early marriage.

45.1% of women age 18-24 were married by age 18 and more than one quarter (26.9%) had a child by age 18.

Among women age 18-24 living in the poorest one third of households, nearly one third (32.6%) had a child by age 18.

## Early Marriage, Early Childbearing

More than half of women age 18-24 in the poorest third of households were married before age 18



## GOAL 6 Clean Water & Sanitation



### Target 6.2 aims to achieve access to equitable hygiene for all and eliminate open defecation.

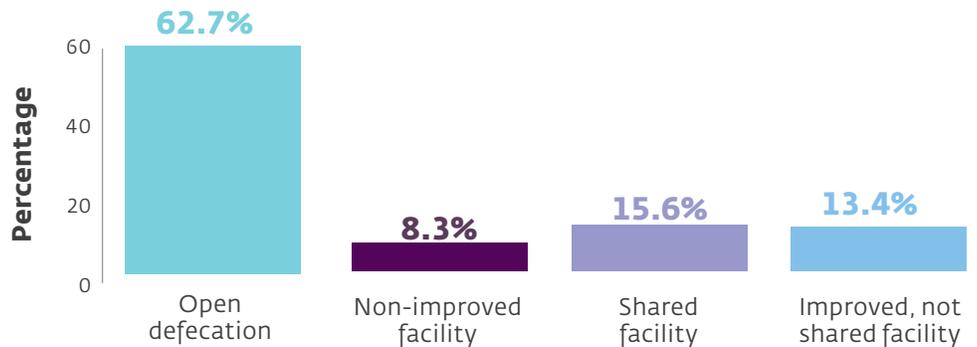
Many data sources measure only the main source of water and the main sanitation practice used by each household. PMA2020 provides a more complete picture by measuring all regular household water sources and sanitation practices – those used by households several times per week during at least one season of the year. As a result, PMA2020 data show that many more people regularly practice open defecation than other surveys record, providing valuable insight and a more realistic baseline for the SDG target of eliminating open defecation.

71.0% of the household population have a non-improved or no sanitation facility for their main facility. 40.7% of the household population with an improved main drinking source have only intermittent access.

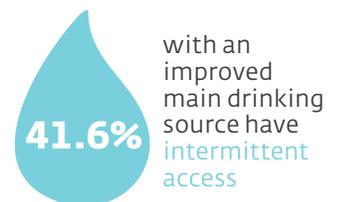
All results for Goal 6 are reported as the percent of the household population.

## Water and Sanitation

Only 13.4% of the household population relies on an improved, non-shared sanitation facility as the main facility



### Among the household population:



## About PMA2020/Burkina Faso

PMA2020 uses innovative mobile technology to support low cost, rapid-turnaround surveys to monitor key indicators for family planning. The project is implemented by local universities and research organizations in 11 countries, deploying a cadre of female resident enumerators trained in mobile-assisted data collection. PMA2020/Burkina Faso is led by l'Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population (ISSP) at the University of Ouagadougou. Overall direction and support is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health through a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. For more information on PMA2020 please visit [www.pma2020.org](http://www.pma2020.org).

Data collection for this survey round (2) took place between November 2014 and May 2015.

This brief has been developed in partnership with the Advanced Family Planning advocacy initiative (AFP).

\* Definitions of all indicators available at [www.pma2020.org](http://www.pma2020.org)

