

CHAPTER VI CONCLUSION

The three units of analysis show that meaningful development is reachable only through the implication of the majority of the population. In Taiwan, Korea, and Costa Rica, the poor that constituted this majority was included in the process from the beginning. Since the colonial period, people in Burkina Faso comparative advantage as a factor of production.¹ However, this majority was out of the story from the beginning. Therefore, specific institutions establishment urged to face matters related to the ODA and MDGs achievement. There are several reasons behind these recommendations described from the second section, while the first section summarized findings from data analysis, and the last section outlined limitations and prospective studies related to this topic.²

VI.1 RESEARCH FINDINGS

The first unit content analysis teaches us that albeit education was a major preoccupation for Taiwanese government at this early stage, the educational, health improvement, and training programs led by projects financed by U.S. Aid played the major role for human capital formation during the 1950s and 1960s. The second unit compares different countries once under foreign aid or still under foreign aid. It reinforced this primary finding by establishing that economic development was launched after foreign aid implementation in countries where specific programs worked by integrating the poor in the process of development from the beginning. The last unit compares Burkina Faso to the Republic of Taiwan. It clearly shows that the inclusion of the poor majority from the beginning was crucial for further development. In contrast, the exclusion of the majority poor in Burkina Faso has something to do with weak results obtained since the 1970s.

The first lesson is the need to follow a systematic process starting by an investment based on people according to their status. Taiwanese of the 1950s were almost on the second stage of development, this period

¹ MDGs and Burkina Faso leadership are aware of it in different statements to the Nation, Burkina Faso leaders make it clear that for this term, more emphasis will be put on investment to people to is equally an high concern the international community from their discourses we might say.

² Confer to Taiwan aid implementation administration in annex

when the preconditions for growth evolved (as stated by Rostow). U.S Aid therefore helped to strengthen this stage from which, was launched the third (that is the period of take-of into self-sustaining growth), followed by the fourth maturity drive, and the five era of high mass consumption.

In Burkina Faso, nothing moved because the projects applied until now are design without taking care of the population current level of development. More than 80 percent of the Burkinabe is still living in the traditional stage of development. What they need is no less than what happened during the Japanese colonization to Taiwan. There is a need to upgrade the population social conditions from traditional to the first stage of development. Taiwan took 45 years to grant some social changes before U.S. Aid implementation. More than money, basic education programs covering health, agriculture production, and trade management is required.

The republic of China (Taiwan) technical and financial aid to Burkina Faso shows the way. It intervention in Burkina Faso includes technical and medical missions, technical assistance, investment and lending operations outlines from the annex (7). Those projects include improving rural population health, and education related to agricultural technologies and small-scale businesses .The second lesson suggests taking advantage from internal-external wills matching to launch a systematic process related to development. In Taiwan, a favorable, internal-external good environment helped the leadership to settle solid bases for further economic development. Currently in Burkina Faso, the relative stability, and the population will to get away from the wild poverty, double by an international environment inclined to fight back poverty to protect world peace is an appeal to go forward.

The third and last lesson teaches that when both finance and human capital are scarce, granting or borrow money might be using to strengthen one country comparative advantage relating to world economy trend. What is therefore next for a meaningful implementation of MDGs to Burkina Faso?

VI.2 WHAT DOES IT IMPLY FOR THE MILLENNIUM PROJECT IN BURKINA FASO?

FIRST RECOMMENDATION: A JOINT SEMI AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION FOR AID

IMPLEMENTATION

The reasons behind this recommendation are firstly, that a joint semi autonomous commission has the advantage to put together international and internal expertise to resolve specific economic development bottleneck. Thank to the HIPC initiative and internal political leaders' cooperation, Burkina Faso has currently improved some institutions, micro economic performance, and has not to face post conflict resolution. Jean Baptiste Compaore, the minister of finance of Burkina Faso explains how since 1994, the real GDP growth rate stands up to 5 percent per year. As he put it, Economic and institutional reforms, exchange liberalization (particularly agriculture products), the reform of public enterprises, government budgetary improvement through taxes, and HIPC debt reduction helped to this achievement.

However, he also mentioned how external forces affect the growth trend. Those external forces include the appreciation of Euro, Oil prices rise, low price on market for the cotton, locus invasion, and so on. Facing these numeral and difficult issues is a plethoric and weak internal administrative skill worker. The Difficult process for ODA disbursement, and government limited capacities to deal with it led to the proposition to reinforce the budgetary aid (which is currently 40% against 60% for the project).³ Although a subvention to government budget is necessary, a semi autonomous commission of specialists is required. Bound to results for a period, this team will maximize efforts to control agricultural risk, eased trade and find marketable product for international market. Without a sincere implication, and collaboration of the international community, an internal economic expertise, it will be difficult for the country to resolve these issues.

Secondly, this institution may work as an incentive for donors to deliver more funds since they can easily controlled those funds used-ends. This commission can use its special status to sustain the government in its address to delicate issues related to rural land distribution. Instead of a land reform similar to that implemented

³ Summarized from Jean Baptiste Compaore Minister of Finance of Burkina Faso, "Debating Aid: Burkina Faso greater capacity "in Development, and Finance September 2005 : <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2005/09/compaore.htm> (Access March 2006).

in Taiwan and South Korea, a special land contract based on local cultural, and socio political equilibrium may allow landless to have a portion of land from surplus landowners. The same contract can work to provide fertilizer and select seeds to farmers against repayment from crop yield similar to that implemented in Taiwan during the 1950s and 1960s.

Finally and most importantly, the population will be psychologically motivated, as they will feel a special national and international care for their cause.

SECOND RECOMMENDATION: INSTITUTED A NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS (NCV)

We suggest to Burkina Faso government to establish a National Volunteers Corps (NVC) in connection to the national six engagements office. This body will sustain the achievement of the government six engagements to the population.⁴ As in the first recommendation, specific reasons sustain this suggestion. One, instituted NVCs will help the government to have a clear census of the working age population, as well as their specific needs. A common but wrong thought, sustain the idea of a lack of entrepreneurship, and risk averse attitudes in most of Africa poor countries. Most actors of the growing informal sector outflows from local villages to improve their general conditions of life in major's towns as Ouagadougou, and Bobo Dioulasso, or outside the country: this is a risk attitude, as they have to face many difficulties with any certainty of success.

Secondly, they are involved in many trade related, individually, or family group oriented activities: that ask for a minimum of entrepreneurship spirit and risk. A clear census of this population, as well as the working age population from each village or province can help the government to implement specific high results oriented projects for which, NVCs will constitute a human bank for action. Thirdly, the high school and university level of NVCs will strengthen the implementation of the six engagements in the remote area and help to control immigration as well. During their summer vacation, or at the end of their study, students (waiting for first job) can conduct general campaign covering health, agriculture improvement, light infrastructure building, and general orientation for immigration candidates. Burkina Faso immigrants are appreciated worker in the coastal regions. Their poor level of education is a major weakness from which, they are generally exploited, frustrated,

⁴ On June 2, 1994, the president of Burkina Faso had during a meeting of exhortation to development principles, defined six broad axes for action. 1. Environment protection; 2 increased agriculture and livestock production; 3. Organized and sustain informal sector; 4. Development of small and medium enterprises; 5 Sustain women activities; 6. Increased the general primary level, and provides sport and cultural activities facilities. The national « six engagements » has a special office in the presidency.

and even killed for reasons far from their own understanding. They need to be organized, taught, and guided to improve their stay abroad and assure means for a probable inflow back home.

Fourthly, an international level branch of the NVCs can strengthen youth immigration control, and improve the relation between the government and its huge immigrant's population most notably in the neighboring countries. Otherwise, controlled the immigration will protect the outflow population in time of crisis. The ongoing crisis in la Cote d'Ivoire is highly instructive in that sense. Fifth, NVCs can lead to more academics, professional, cultural and language exchange with other international youth from friends countries. This can increase the catch-up process in agricultural, industry, and trade light technologies.

As any human works is perfect, our short study respects this tradition.

VI.3 LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

In the case of Burkina Faso, the mean of production for which the country has a comparative advantage is its current available human capital. The expected income from investment in this factor of production should be high enough to withdraw the country from the list of assisted countries. It should provide considerable funds to cover both savings, and foreign exchange distortions. Although the human capital is similar to the physical means of production, it differed slightly as it includes multiple dimensions that appeal special care for a well-fitted investment strategy.

Human capital in that sense is a very special mean of production. Ways to invest in that particular factor of production include education, training, and medical treatment. It is true as Meir found from researches, more education increased countries catch up abilities. For the particular case of Burkina Faso where results are waiting to be in a relative short to medium term, special well-fitted education, training and health related to agriculture production, trade, and services will awake population work force abilities.

According to recent data, the productive force of the country is about 5 millions of people of which, 90 percent belongs to the agriculture sector while the remaining 10 percent is subsisting from industry and services sectors. Data also told us that this 90 percent of population working in the agriculture sector production account for about 25 percent of the GDP (1984 - 2004) while service(less than 10 percent) accounted for about 45 percent of the GDP during the same length of time. If one adds to that the fact that food constituted an important

share of the country's import products, it means that most of the working age population is underemployed, reside in the rural areas where common diseases, lack of infrastructure (water, roads, electricity), and immigration are a common sense phenomenon.

Less than 10 percent of the service sector producing about the half of the GDP is mostly involved in trade related activities. From this observation, we suggest that most of the aid financial funds and technical assistance should go to fuel education, and health programs related to food crops production, and livestock production improvement. As these programs can integrate the whole chain of trade and services related to this primary sector of production (for which most of the population has a sum of knowledge), satisfactory results can surely be reaching in terms of production and income. A parallel light industry open to the private actors can therefore emerge for investment in fertilizer, in seed procurement, and new selective crops to improve existing crops production, and diversify the production in the light of the market demand, and supply.

The role of a related education and training here is to teach, the 90 percent of the population how to increase their production, by an efficient use of fertilizers, more, and new seed. Education and training investment should also instruct the population how to trade the surplus crops in domestic, regional and international markets. The special infrastructures development including water, road, and electricity facilities and education in how to use them efficiently will help in that sense. A concomitant common disease eradication program by a permanent education in how to protect, and preserve one health in daily life is indispensable for the success of the whole process. More people producing more for internal, regional, and international markets will provide the country with the necessary income to fill the financial gap and retrieve itself from the group of foreign aid dependent countries, as that has been possible in Taiwan from the 1950s and 1960s.

The limitations for this research have too forms both akin to the quality of our human capital endowment. Firstly, the analysis lack a rigorous statically analysis to derive clear conventional findings and this is due to a lack of appropriate knowledge for this kind of analysis.

Secondly, we would like to apologize for any language incorrectness as English is a second language for us and evidently, we do not master it. It means that many rooms for improvement are available.

Considering ODA to internal investment related subject in Burkina Faso, there is a lack of empirical field research to find out the disposable human capital and its specific needs. Following this overview, systematic case studies of major financial funds delivers must lead to interesting suggestion for improvement. Particularly, we do think that a field research on Taiwan specific projects implementation and achievement can teach some lessons to improve the whole aid delivery system in Burkina Faso. However, the most pressing research matter is that related to a semi-autonomous body of specialist from which donors and government activities will be efficiently coordinated.