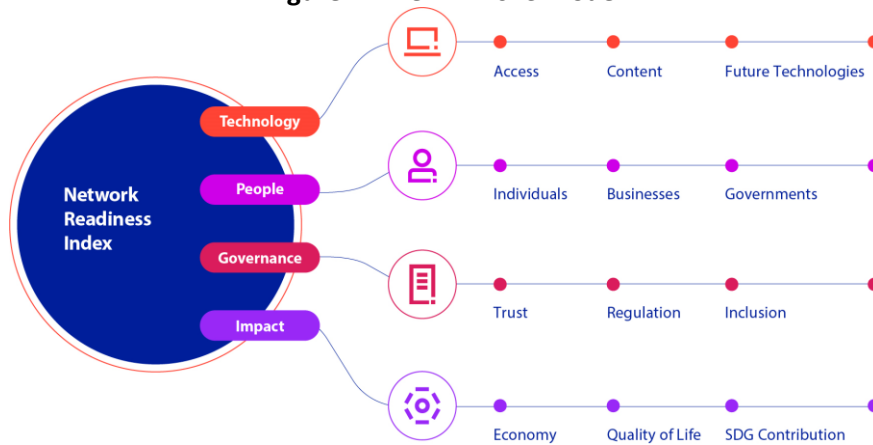




Burkina Faso

The Network Readiness Index (NRI) is one of the leading global indices on the application and impact of information and communication technology (ICT) in economies around the world. In its latest version of 2023 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 134 economies based on their performances in four different pillars: Technology, People, Governance, and Impact. Each of these pillars is itself comprised of three sub-pillars (see Figure 1) that have been populated by a total of 58 variables.

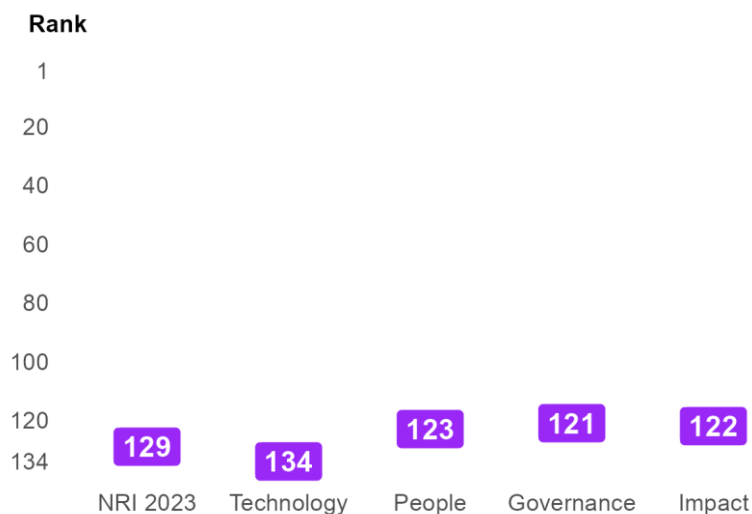
Figure 1: The NRI 2023 model



Global NRI position of Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso ranks 129th out of the 134 economies included in the NRI 2023 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to Governance. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Technology.

Figure 2: Burkina Faso global ranking, overall and by pillar



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Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of Burkina Faso relate to Businesses, Regulation and SDG Contribution, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Inclusion, Access and Individuals sub-pillars.

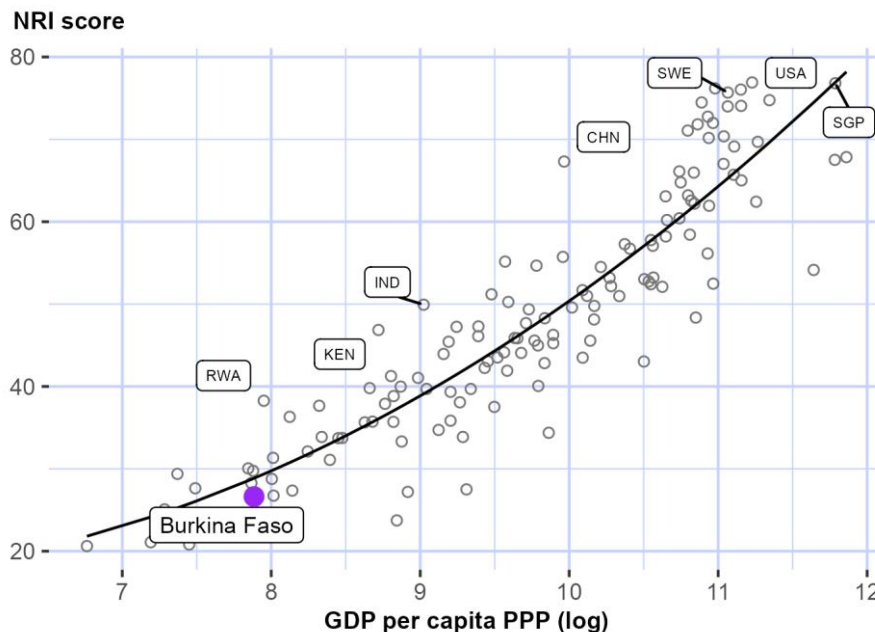
Table 1: Burkina Faso rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Businesses	65	Quality of Life	123
Regulation	77	Content	129
SDG Contribution	111	Future Technologies	131
Trust	115	Inclusion	132
Governments	116	Access	133
Economy	121	Individuals	133

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Burkina Faso in terms of both NRI score and GDP per capita (PPP). The trend line shows the expected NRI score given an economy's income level. As can be seen, Burkina Faso is well below the trend line, which suggests that it is underachieving and that one would expect it could raise its network readiness in view of its income level.

Figure 3: NRI score and GDP per capita PPP (log)



Note: USA = United States (rank: 1), SGP = Singapore (rank: 2), FIN = Finland (3), NLD = Netherlands (4), SWE = Sweden (5), CHN = China (20), IND = India (61). Burkina Faso belongs to the group of low-income countries, where the best performer is Rwanda (RWA). The top performer of its region-Africa-is Kenya (KEN).

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Performance against its income group and region

Low-income countries

Burkina Faso is ranked 8th in the group of low-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score higher than the income group average in two of the four pillars: People and Governance. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms low-income countries in five of the twelve sub-pillars: Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation and SDG Contribution.

Africa

Burkina Faso is ranked 27th within Africa (Figure 4, right panel). It lags behind its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in Africa in three of the twelve sub-pillars: Businesses, Regulation and SDG Contribution.

Figure 4: Performance of Burkina Faso against its income group and region, overall and by pillar

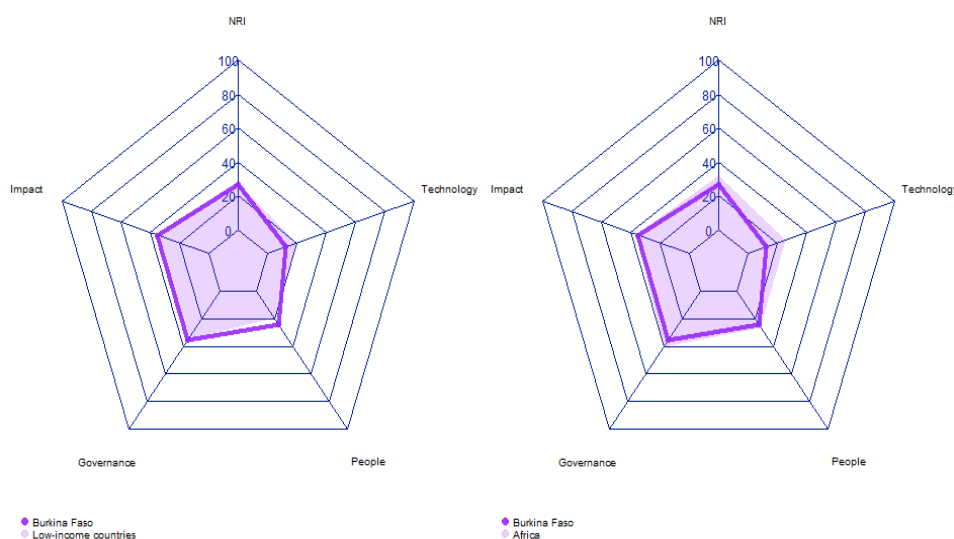


Table 2: Burkina Faso scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Burkina Faso	Low-income countries	Africa
NRI	26.63	27.19	32.14
Technology	12.14	19.75	25.14
People	24.29	19.57	26.19
Governance	35.29	34.61	40.44
Impact	34.79	34.82	36.77

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Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Burkina Faso performs particularly well include 3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment, 3.1.3 Online access to financial account, and 4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 1.2.1 GitHub commits, 3.3.3 Availability of local online content, 1.2.2 Internet domain registrations, and 3.1.1 Secure Internet servers.

Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Burkina Faso

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	58	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	99
3.1.3 Online access to financial account	68	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	105
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	71	1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	124
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	72	1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	126
3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	81	1.1.2 Handset prices	128
4.1.6 ICT services exports	86	1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	130
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	86	1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	131
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	91	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	131
4.1.2 High-tech exports	93	1.2.1 GitHub commits	132
3.2.1 Regulatory quality	95	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	132

Note: For the full list of strengths and weaknesses, see At-A-Glance table.

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NRI 2023 At-A-Glance: Burkina Faso

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 129 (out of 134)

Score: 26.63

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	134	12.14	C. Governance pillar	121	35.29
1st sub-pillar: Access	133	26.26	1st sub-pillar: Trust	115	21.17
2nd sub-pillar: Content	129	0.63	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	77	62.61
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	131	9.52	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	132	22.10
B. People pillar	123	24.29	D. Impact pillar	122	34.79
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	133	9.32	1st sub-pillar: Economy	121	13.46
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	65	45.03	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	123	40.59
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	116	18.50	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	111	50.34

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	134	12.14	C. Governance pillar	121	35.29
<i>1st sub-pillar: Access</i>	133	26.26	<i>1st sub-pillar: Trust</i>	115	21.17
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	127	10.18	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	131	13.67 ○
1.1.2 Handset prices	128	14.65 ○	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	100	38.92
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	124	0.88 ○	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	68	27.27 ●
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	130	73.79 ○	3.1.4 Internet shopping	110	4.82
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	121	57.82	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Regulation</i>	77	62.61
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	82	0.23	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	95	39.05 ●
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Content</i>	129	0.63	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	58	84.71 ●
1.2.1 GitHub commits	132	0.09 ○	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	NA	NA
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	131	0.05 ○	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	87	66.67
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	NA	NA	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	81	60.00 ●
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	91	1.76 ●	<i>3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion</i>	132	22.10
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies</i>	131	9.52	3.3.1 E-Participation	122	20.94
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	126	2.44 ○	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	109	46.40
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	111	24.00	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	132	8.41 ○

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Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.3 Robot density	NA	NA	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	105	0.00 ○
1.3.4 Computer software spending	114	2.13	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	107	34.76
B. People pillar			D. Impact pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>	123	24.29	<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>	122	34.79
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	118	0.31	4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	NA	NA
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	NA	NA	4.1.2 High-tech exports	93	3.85 ●
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	124	6.06	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	99	0.00 ○
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	115	4.60	4.1.4 Domestic market size	103	38.86
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	102	26.32	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	114	15.99
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	4.1.6 ICT services exports	86	8.59 ●
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>	65	45.03	<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>	123	40.59
2.2.1 Firms with website	NA	NA	4.2.1 Happiness	99	42.46
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	NA	NA	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	119	44.86
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	94	17.14	4.2.3 Income inequality	102	39.45
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	99	72.92	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	119	35.57
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	NA	NA	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>	111	50.34
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>	116	18.50	4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	124	24.54
2.3.1 Government online services	117	30.70	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	NA	NA
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	72	20.59 ●	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	71	75.22 ●
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	106	18.40	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	86	66.98 ●
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	85	4.32	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	119	34.61

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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