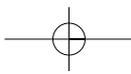
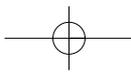
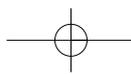


Burkina Faso







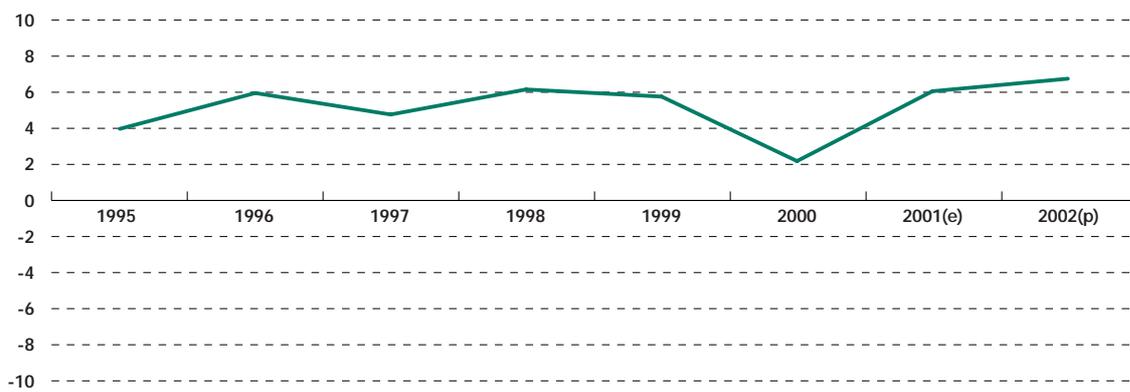
Burkina Faso

BURKINA FASO'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE is heavily dependent on what happens beyond its borders because it lives mostly off export agriculture, especially cotton, and receives a large amount of foreign funding. Though one of the world's poorest countries, with 61 per cent of its population living on less than a dollar a day, since 1995 it has achieved sturdy annual GDP growth of around 5.5 per cent. The economy slowed down sharply in 2000 because of an increased value of the dollar,

higher oil prices, lower cotton prices, poor rainfall and political and social tension in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire. But growth should pick up again — to 6.1 per cent in 2001 and 6.8 per cent in 2002 — as a result of better cotton harvests and a healthy level of investment, helped by political stability, progress towards good governance and an international credibility that makes for good relations with funding agencies.

Burkina Faso depends heavily on performance in the cotton sector and foreign aid

Figure 1 - Real GDP Growth



Source: Authors' estimates and predictions based on IMF and domestic authorities' data.

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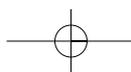
Recent Economic Developments

Agriculture and its processing are the main element in Burkina Faso's growth. Farming, cattle-raising, forestry, hunting and fishing occupy virtually all the population (88 per cent in 1997) and account for 70 per cent of export earnings and 40 per cent of GDP.

The primary sector shrank by about 4.2 per cent in volume in 2000, the weakest showing since devaluation of the CFA franc in 1994, because of poor rainfall which sharply reduced cereal production. Gross output was 2 287 400 tonnes in 2000, which was 15.3 per cent less than the 1999/2000 harvest. The net

food cereal shortfall reached 400 000 tonnes and food prices rose in the most needy areas in the north. To meet the deficit and avoid famine, the government appealed to the international community for an emergency 65 000 tonnes, which were distributed with the help of NGOs.

Apart from heavy dependence on the weather, the cereals sector is also disorganised, resulting in very low prices to farmers and bad management of stocks. To remedy this, the government in early 2001 helped set up *Soprofa*, a three-quarters privately owned firm, to organise inputs, funding and harvesting. But the workings of this new arrangement have not yet been



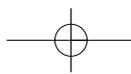
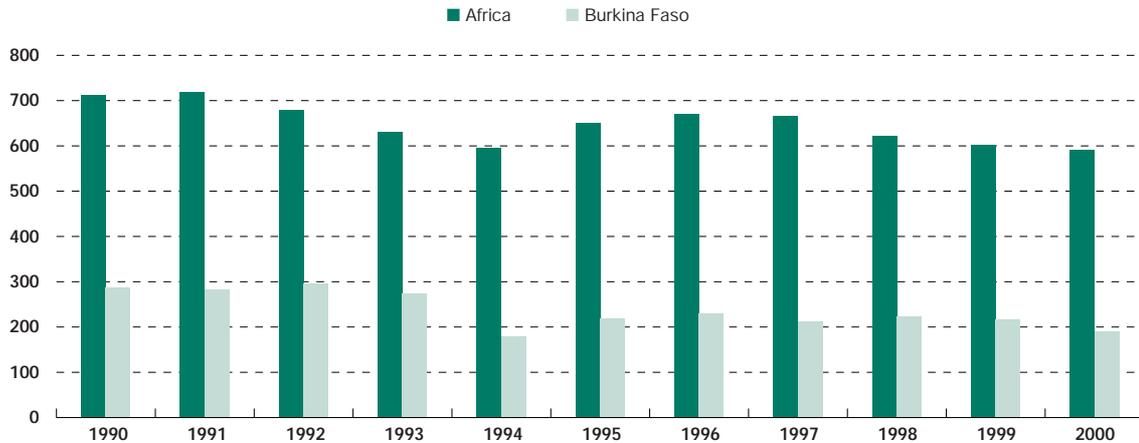


Figure 2 - GDP Per Capita in Burkina Faso and in Africa (current \$)



Source: Authors' estimates based on IMF data.

clearly defined and whether to continue state subsidies has been widely discussed in view of the trend of state withdrawal from the public sector.

The 1994 devaluation and structural reforms (especially towards greater involvement of farmers in running the state-owned cotton firm *Sofitex*) greatly boosted cottonseed production — from 143 000 tonnes in 1994 to 214 000 in 1996 and 338 000 in 1997. Despite problems with insect attacks and lower world prices, these gains partly held due to greater productivity. Rainfall was poor in 2000, but the harvest was 8 per cent up on the previous one of 254 000 tonnes. *Sofitex* is predicting a record 400 000 tonnes in 2001/02 because 30 per cent more land has been planted with cotton, farmers are getting a better price of 200 CFA francs/kg and Burkina citizens¹ have returned from Côte d'Ivoire.

Despite competition from Asian imports, rice cultivation is increasingly important in the Burkina economy. The government has encouraged this with irrigation and other projects and production has nearly doubled in six years (from 53 800 tonnes in 1993 to 94 200 in 1999 and 103 100 in 2000). A 10 billion

CFA franc (\$14 million) support plan funded by the European Union is under way to sow an extra 6 000 hectares and produce 18 000 tonnes a year more by 2006, but these improvements are hampered by the country's limited capacity for hulling, which is done only by hand. The government is also relying on fruit and vegetables to expand and diversify agriculture, despite inadequate transport and packaging facilities.

A great deal of investment in mining has not produced as much growth as expected. Gold production was four tonnes in 1997, from the mine at Poura. Lower world prices since then have visibly slowed prospection and mining. In 2000, mining accounted for less than 0.5 per cent of GDP. Until prices improve, large-scale production will not be very feasible since costs are around \$300 an ounce. However the government is looking at small-scale mining which appears much more promising because of its lower costs.

The manufacturing sector is only 13 per cent of GDP and is still mostly cotton ginning and food processing. Here too, volume growth sharply slowed in 2000. The sector's firms complain of high energy prices and especially increased competition, that they

1. About 12 000 Burkina citizens have returned to their country as a result of the disturbances in Côte d'Ivoire. This should boost cotton production since they have received government aid (drawn from international funds) to settle in the cotton-growing area and help increase the amount of cultivated land.



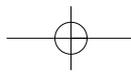
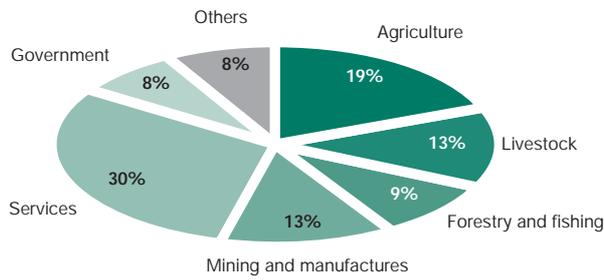
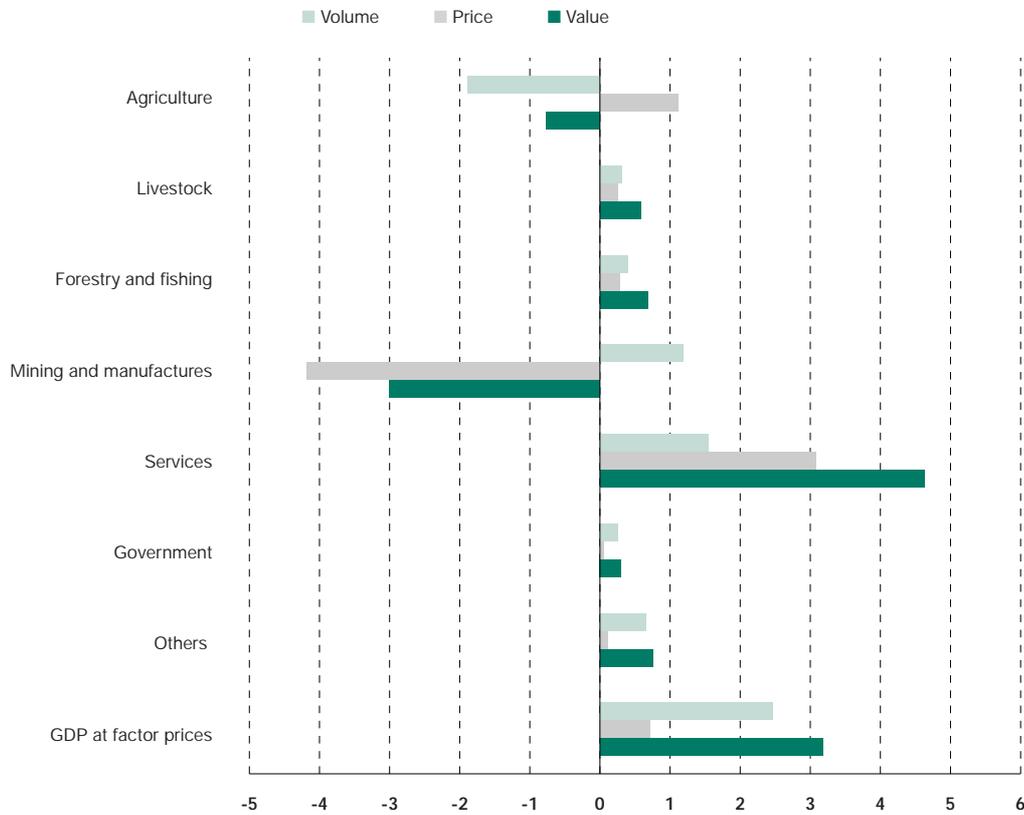


Figure 3 - GDP by Sector in 2000



Source: Authors' estimates based on domestic authorities' data.

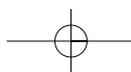
Figure 4 - Sectoral Contribution to GDP Growth in 2000



Source: Authors' estimates based on domestic authorities' data.

see as unfair, resulting from the abolition of tariffs between all UEMOA states from 1 January 2000. The informal sector is very large in Burkina and tax fraud appears to have grown since devaluation, through liberalisation of the economy and greater trade with other countries. The tax authorities have little capacity to effectively monitor the situation.

The tertiary sector accounts for 40 per cent of GDP and grew by nearly 6 per cent in 2000, slightly less than the annual average since 1995. The sector is mostly commerce, but transport has done particularly well since 1995 because of liberalisation and investment in the road network.



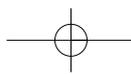


Figure 5 - Cotton Production and Prices in Burkina Faso



a. Production and farmers' prices concern cottonseed. The international price given by the World Bank is for cotton fibre, so it has been converted into the equivalent of cottonseed at a conversion rate of 42 per cent.

Source: French Development Agency and World Bank.

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As far as demand is concerned, investment has been substantial in recent years, increasing from an annual rate of 23.8 per cent in 1995 to 30.7 per cent in 2000. This was due to strong growth of public investment and a sizeable recovery in private investment connected with the staging in Burkina in 1998 of the Organisation of African Unity summit and the African Nations Cup

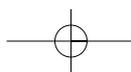
football tournament. Higher savings rates also boosted investment.

The strength of demand also greatly depends on remittances from the five million or so Burkina citizens abroad, two-thirds of them in Côte d'Ivoire (compared with Burkina's population of 11.8 million). The recent

Table 1 - Demand Composition (percentage of GDP)

	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001 (e)	2002 (p)
Gross capital formation	23.8	26.1	29.5	30.7	30.2	27.8
Public	10.2	14.6	16.1	16.3	16.9	15.4
Private	13.6	11.5	13.4	14.4	13.3	12.3
Consumption	91.2	90.8	87.6	89.2	88.2	86.8
Public	11.1	10.6	11.7	12.2	11.8	11.1
Private	80.1	80.2	75.9	77.0	76.4	75.7
External sector	-15.0	-16.9	-17.1	-19.9	-18.4	-14.6
Exports	13.3	15.6	13.0	12.4	10.9	12.1
Imports	-28.3	-32.5	-30.1	-32.3	-29.3	-26.7

Source: Authors' estimates and predictions based on domestic authorities' data.



ethnic conflicts in Côte d'Ivoire have affected Burkina's economy in several ways. The return of Burkina citizens has created short-term logistic problems while the decline in remittances — from 51 billion CFA francs (\$72 million) in 1999 to 36.1 billion (just over \$50 million) in 2000 — reduced demand.

Macroeconomic Policy

Budgetary and Monetary Policy

Burkina Faso's economy has been under IMF supervision since 1991 and a trio of three-year programmes backed by an enhanced structural

adjustment facility have stabilised government finances.

From 1991 to 1999, government revenue grew steadily by about 21 per cent annually due to an increased tax base and better collection of import and income taxes. A VAT value-added tax was introduced in 1993 and reduced to a single rate of 18 per cent in 1995. Total revenue (except grants) grew from 11.9 per cent of GDP in 1995 to 15.3 per cent in 1999 but tax revenue is still short of the UEMOA goal of a minimum 17 per cent of GDP. Government finances also still depend heavily on external funding, with grants accounting for 9.3 per cent of GDP in 2000 — 40 per cent of all revenue.

Table 2 - Public Finances (percentage of GDP)

	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001 (e)	2002 (p)
Total revenue and grants^a	19.6	20.4	24.4	23.2	23.7	22.6
Tax revenue	11.1	12.3	14.2	12.9	14.4	14.1
Grants	7.7	7.0	9.1	9.3	8.3	7.5
Total expenditure and net lending^a	21.5	23.4	27.9	27.4		
Current expenditure	11.5	10.6	11.7	12.4		
<i>Excluding interest</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>11.6</i>
Wages and salaries	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.0
Interest payments	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.1		
Capital expenditure	10.2	12.8	16.2	14.8	15.5	14.0
Primary balance	-0.5	-2.2	-2.6	-3.2	-4.3	-3.1
Overall balance	-1.9	-3.0	-3.5	-4.2	-5.3	

a. Only major items are reported.

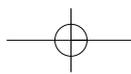
Source: Authors' estimates and predictions based on IMF and domestic authorities' data.

Expenditure has been rising steadily since 1995 with a bias towards investment (in 1997, capital expenditure finally exceeded current expenditure). A civil service reform on 1 January 1999 introduced a broader salary scale and promotion on merit. Spending on health and education increased, from 28 per cent of current expenditure in 1996 to 32.6 in 1999, and their share in investment rose even faster, from 10.3 per cent in 1997 to 17.6 in 1999.

The external shocks to the economy in 2000 caused major reduction of public finance targets during the financial year. Revenue was sharply revised owing to the slowdown in activity (with automatically less revenue

from the VAT) and implementation of the UEMOA common external tariff (which the government said deprived it of 25 billion CFA francs — \$35 million). Revenue was also hit by the deterioration of ties with Côte d'Ivoire from October 2000 and the resulting drop in trade.

To soften the effect on domestic prices, the government reduced the impact of higher oil prices by cutting taxes on standard petrol. Adjustment loans to the government fell because of suspicion raised by a United Nations probe into whether Burkina was involved in diamond smuggling with Sierra Leone. Some external funding agencies chose to wait for the



final UN report before disbursing promised funds, thereby delaying some investments.

Budget expenditure was smaller in 2000, mainly because of less money going to investment. Current expenditure however exceeded targets under the salaries heading because the civil service pay scale reform incurred more pay increases than expected.

The government plans in the short term to continue boosting public finances by reorganising expenditure through greater transparency in management, improved efficiency and tighter control. A lot remains to be done on the revenue front because the economy's main sector, agriculture, is not in the tax system and in those sectors that are, evasion is rife. Weak revenue will increase the primary deficit in the short term.

Like other UEMOA countries, Burkina Faso's currency is pegged to the French franc and its monetary policy is conducted by the BCEAO, leaving budget policy as the government's main economic instrument.

In 2000, inflation fell significantly after a very good cereals harvest in 1999. In the last few months of 2000 and in 2001, however, it rose again slightly as a result of a bad cereals harvest and reached an annual rate of 5 per cent in July 2001. The UEMOA limit of 3 per cent could therefore be exceeded in 2001, even with lower oil prices and a good 2001/02 harvest.

External Position

Burkina Faso's exports are very narrowly based. Cotton alone brings in half of all foreign earnings, so the balance of payments is heavily dependent on the state of that sector. Livestock is the second biggest export, at 20 per cent of the total. Gold accounts for 4 per cent, while manufactured goods and other farm products make up the remaining 26 per cent. Imports are mainly machinery (about one third), semi-processed goods (around 30 per cent), oil products (18 per cent) and food products. About half of all trade is with Europe. UEMOA countries (led by Côte d'Ivoire) come second with roughly a quarter.

Table 3 - Current Account (percentage of GDP)

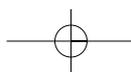
	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001 (e)	2002 (p)
Trade balance	-10.8	-12.4	-13.0	-14.4	-14.0	-11.1
Exports of goods	10.3	12.8	10.1	9.4	8.5	9.4
Imports of goods	-21.2	-25.2	-23.1	-23.8	-22.5	-20.5
Services balance	-4.9	-4.9	-4.6	-4.7		
Factor income	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9		
Current transfers	10.4	7.5	5.7	5.4		
Current account balance	-5.8	-10.3	-12.6	-14.5		

Source: Authors' estimates and predictions based on IMF and domestic authorities' data.

Burkina's trade deficit is structural because of its weak export sector. Between 1995 and 1998, export growth was more than made up for by increased imports, mostly machinery, for the influx of foreign direct investments linked to the expanding mining and construction sectors. Exports have stagnated since 1998 because of ups-and-downs in the cotton and gold sectors. In 2001 and 2002, better cotton harvests should reduce the trade deficit.

Liberalisation of telecommunications drew more foreign direct investment in 2000 than in 1999 and the flow should continue in the next few years as privatisation advances.

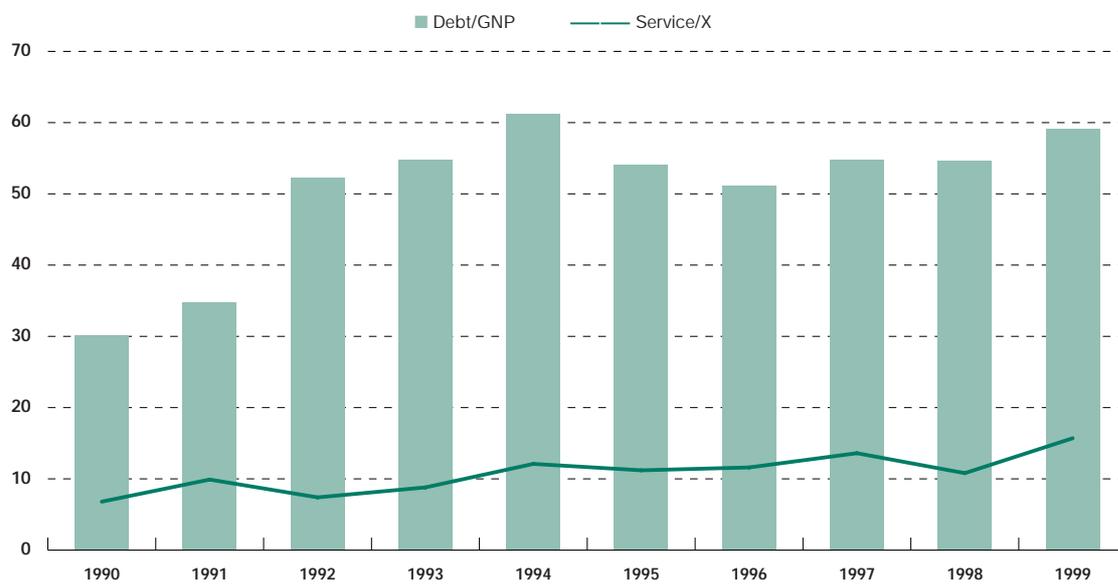
Dependence on external funding is a major feature of the Burkina economy and at the end of 1999 the national debt was 97 per cent external and 85 per cent multilateral. However, as the external debt was 40 per cent soft loans, its NPV was only 26.4 per cent of





Burkina Faso

Figure 6 - Stock of Total External Debt (percentage of GNP) and Debt Service (percentage of exports of goods and services)



Source: World Bank (2001), *Global Development Finance*.

GDP while the nominal debt was 59 per cent. The internal debt, mostly to commercial banks, dropped sharply in 2000.

In September 1997, Burkina Faso became one of the first countries declared eligible for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. It achieved completion point in July 2000, giving it a right to \$400 million in debt relief (\$229 million NPV) and automatically qualifying for the Enhanced HIPC, which provided a further \$300 million (\$169 million NPV). Completion point for the latter was delayed for several months until September 2001², when a report was to be presented on the preceding period. Burkina Faso was an experimental country for the HIPC, and had to endure the teething troubles of the scheme. While the country qualified for a series of debt reductions from 2000, some creditors took their time signing the documents granting relief. Burkina should have received 11 billion CFA francs (\$15.5 million) in debt service relief under the HIPC in 2000, but only 7 billion (\$9.8 million) was realised.

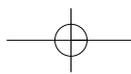
2. To allow for better co-ordination between all parties involved.

In 2001, only 17 billion CFA francs (\$23.9 million) out of 25 billion (\$35 million) was due to be realised.

Structural Issues

Burkina Faso has made great progress in structural reform since 1995 and has managed to take control of the process. To create business confidence, the chamber of commerce has been reorganised and business law updated in line with the principles of OHADA, the African commercial law harmonisation body. To encourage transparency and participation, the cotton sector has been reformed with originality by involving farmers in running Sofitex. The legal system, including the supreme court, has been restructured, the defence ministry audited and a national plan for good governance implemented.

A first round of privatisation, now nearing completion, was begun in 1991 and concerned 45 medium-sized state enterprises. Twenty-five were sold



to the private sector, five are still in transition, 12 were or are being disbanded and three were withdrawn from the programme³. The government has done well out of these sell-offs and by the end of 1999 had raised 10.8 billion CFA francs (\$17.5 million) for the state budget and enabled it to reduce government subsidies from 20.5 billion CFA francs (\$33.5 million) in 1991 to 1.4 billion CFA francs (\$2.3 million) in 1999. The privatised firms kept the same number of workers (even slightly increasing them, by a total of 135 jobs), while the disbanded firms involved a loss of 1 047 jobs. The social unrest set off by the first privatisations led to changes in the programme in 1998 about the keeping-on of workers.

This first round of divestments only concerned small and relatively unimportant firms. In July 2001, a new round began, this time of some sensitive infrastructural enterprises — nine to be partly-privatised and 11 to be completely sold. Part-privatisation was set for *ONEA* (water), *Sonabel* (electricity) and *Sonabhy* (oil). Those to be completely sold were firms in which the government had a minority of shares. The new programme was to begin in October 2001 with a publicity campaign, but although the government would like to move quickly, these bigger-scale privatisations are unlikely to happen very soon.

Burkina Faso is a landlocked country with poor infrastructure. The lack of roads is a serious obstacle to getting children into schools and expanding trade but great progress has been made over the last decade. From a single main road leading to neighbouring Ghana, the network now includes 15 000 km of good roads (2 000 km of them surfaced), 7 000 km of minor roads and 46 000 km of rural tracks. The government recently decided to give priority to rural tracks as a centrepiece of its fight against poverty, hoping to boost agriculture by ending the isolation of country areas. The country's single railway runs 622 km from Kaya (north of the capital) to the Ivorian border, where it connects to the Ivorian line to Abidjan, and carries mostly freight, half of it oil. Sitarail, which has run the

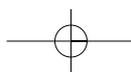
line since 1995, recently completed a remarkable turnaround in its fortunes, increasing freight tonnage from 240 000 in 1994 to 896 000 in 2000. Passenger traffic is stagnant because of the price and duration (36 hours) of the journey to Abidjan. The national airline, *Air Burkina*, was sold (56 per cent of it) in February 2001 to a group controlled by the Aga Khan which plans to expand services to Senegal and Central Africa.

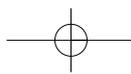
Until the 1999 disturbances, Côte d'Ivoire's capital, Abidjan, was the outlet for 80 per cent of Burkina's trade, with the rest passing through Lomé. Burkina recently tried to diversify by turning to its traditional partner, Ghana, for a new route to the Gulf of Guinea owing to much cheaper port services and more freedom of movement than in Côte d'Ivoire. To encourage this, Ghana has carried out major improvements at the port of Tema.

Burkina has one of the region's lowest levels of electrification — an average of 10 per cent, concentrated in the capital, Ouagadougou, which consumes 70 per cent of the supply, and the second town, Bobo Dioulasso (20 per cent). It is costly — 86 CFA francs (\$0.12) per kWh for standard current and 110 CFA francs (\$0.15) for high voltage — but the price has stayed the same since 1994. Bobo Dioulasso was connected to the Ivorian grid in April 2000 and an extension to Ouagadougou is being considered, but the link would not be made before 2005. Meanwhile, to meet demand, which is set to grow at about 11 per cent annually for the next five years, the government has tried to open the sector to private suppliers. Negotiations bogged down over the price of current, so the government decided to up the capacity of the Ouagadougou power station by 30 MW, including 10 MW in 2002. Most households still use wood fuel, which causes serious deforestation.

Telecommunications are being liberalised. The state-owned *Onatel* is the sole fixed-line operator, but since May 2000 it has shared the mobile phone market with two other companies, *Telecel Faso* and *Celtel*. The

3. To be transferred to the Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education and Research or else returned to the owner after change of a court decision.





different networks were connected up with each other in April 2001. The liberalisation of the mobile phone sector led to a drop in rates in January 2000, while fixed-line rates fell by 20 per cent in May 2000.

As a consequence of frequent drought and the country's heavy dependence on agriculture, the water supply, until recently free, has become a major concern. The government took a new approach in February 2001 by starting to charge for its commercial use (in heavy construction, for example), but this will require extensive monitoring by the authorities.

The financial system is small but major reform of it began in 1991, when the government promised the international financial institutions it would withdraw from the banking sector. Since then, the banks have prospered while competition in the sector has steadily grown. The opening of two new banks — Ecobank and Bank of Africa — in 1997 and 1998 ended the unofficial monopoly of BICIA-B (the International Bank for Commerce, Industry and Agriculture) and the BIB (International Bank of Burkina) which between them had controlled 69 per cent of the market, and increased the number of banks to seven. Because only 6 per cent of the population use banks, the newcomers set off much competition, which led to a big drop in the margin of intermediation and encouragement to offer a broader range of funding. But though the banks have strong short-term liquidity, they lack long-term funds. Bank credit is also mostly directed to agriculture, mainly *Sofitex*. Other sectors criticise the failure to offer credit to them, but the banks say firms have only vague accounting and cite the restrictions imposed by the BCEAO.

Important efforts have been made to provide micro-credit, which appeared very early in Burkina, as far back as 1972, as a way to mobilise rural savings. It spread very quickly to urban areas however and increasingly serves to make up for the lack of financial instruments available to small and medium-sized firms. On account of their rapid growth, micro-credit

organisations face growing problems of transaction security and risk losing sight of their original role of being a way to fight poverty.

Political and Social Context

Burkina Faso is politically stable but social tensions have grown in recent years. The country has been ruled since a coup d'état in 1987 by President Blaise Compaore and elections since then — parliamentary in 1997, presidential in 1998 and local in 2000 — confirmed the dominance of his party⁴.

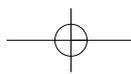
Despite President Compaore's ascendancy, the country went through a turbulent period after the December 1998 murder of journalist Norbert Zongo, editor of the newspaper *l'Indépendant*. The killing sparked strong protests by students, trade unions and people angry at the opposition's crushing election defeats. The government defused the situation with political and institutional reforms, limiting the president to two terms of office (reduced from seven to five years), along with a new electoral law and a law on funding political parties officially aimed at increasing opposition participation in the political system so as to head off extremist positions. But tension remains.

Decentralisation, encouraged in the early 1990s, has continued and Burkina has gone further than its neighbours. The 2000 local elections established a new generation of mayors and the first rural councils are due to be created in 2003. The decision to be pragmatic and gradual has made it possible to create ways to more effectively transfer money and skills. All this adds up to a political opening and greater transparency and highlights the participatory nature of Burkina society.

The situation is also improving internationally and the country has been recently cleared by the United Nations of any involvement in smuggling diamonds from Sierra Leone. This verdict was important since the European Union had expressed doubts about the issue

⁴ The ruling party won 101 of the 111 seats in the national assembly and control of 43 of the country's 49 towns. Compaore was re-elected as president in the first round of the 1998 voting.





and threatened to suspend aid if Burkina was found to have been involved.

Social statistics show a very poor health situation. Burkina Faso comes 172nd out of the 174 countries on the UN Human Development Index, ahead of Niger and Sierra Leone. Life expectancy is one of the lowest in the sub-region — 45.4 years according to UN figures for 1995-2000 — though this may be an underestimate since a 1998 National Statistics and Demography Institute survey put it at 54 years. Infant mortality is lower than in Mali but still high at 86.6 per 1 000. Child mortality is very high, at 155 per 1 000, because of malaria, malnutrition and infectious diseases that affect 29 per cent of children under five. Burkina is also hard hit by HIV/AIDS, with a 6.4 per cent infection rate, second only in the region to Côte d'Ivoire (10.8 per cent).

Health care has been expanded in recent times but is still inadequate and varies greatly from region to region. Trained personnel are lacking and health workers are unevenly spread throughout the country. Forty-seven per cent of health personnel are concentrated in Ouagadougou, where 980 000 people live (only 8.3 per cent of the population). The 10-year national plan drawn up by the health ministry in 2001 provides for extending coverage and training people.

Despite marked progress since the early 1990s, gross primary education enrolment is still a low 42.7 per cent, with huge differences between boys and girls (only a third of whom are in school) and between regions. Enrolment is 76 per cent in the central part of the country but only 15 per cent in the Sahel region. The low enrolment is largely due to poverty. Poor and often illiterate parents do not always realise the importance of schooling, instead seeing the cost as an obstacle. Lack of infrastructure is also a big factor, so classes are often overcrowded, with an average size of 54.5 pupils and some classes having as many as 150. About 75 per cent of the population is illiterate.

Since 1995, Burkina Faso has made determined efforts to develop basic education, with the share of the education budget for this increasing from 45 per cent

in 1990 to 58 per cent in 2000. The government plans to increase the amount earmarked for basic education in the total budget from 13 per cent in 1999 to 20 per cent by 2009. A 10-year (2000-09) national education plan provides for building 2 013 classrooms annually, improving basic education by training 2 067 new teachers every year and setting up 4 000 literacy centres.

Unrest in higher education in recent years forced closure of the university and cancellation of the 1999/2000 academic year. Concessions to the students defused the protests, the university reopened in January 2001 and exams were held peacefully.

The 1998 national demographic survey suggested that despite the recently registered growth, poverty had increased slightly, to 45.3 per cent of the population from 44.5 in 1994. The situation appeared to have aggravated in the towns (rising from 10.4 to 15.9 per cent) but is slightly better in the countryside, where most poor people (mainly cereal farmers) live. The growing poverty is of concern to the government, which had tackled the problem relatively early on and thought it had created the economic conditions (growth) and political conditions (stability) for its reduction.

The country has very good relations with foreign funding agencies which means a high level of public development aid can be maintained. Poor results from such aid stem largely from lack of co-ordination and follow-up of programmes. To fight poverty effectively, the government is counting on better information through its poverty monitoring centre, better use of resources through the HIPC Initiative, and a vigorous civil society.

