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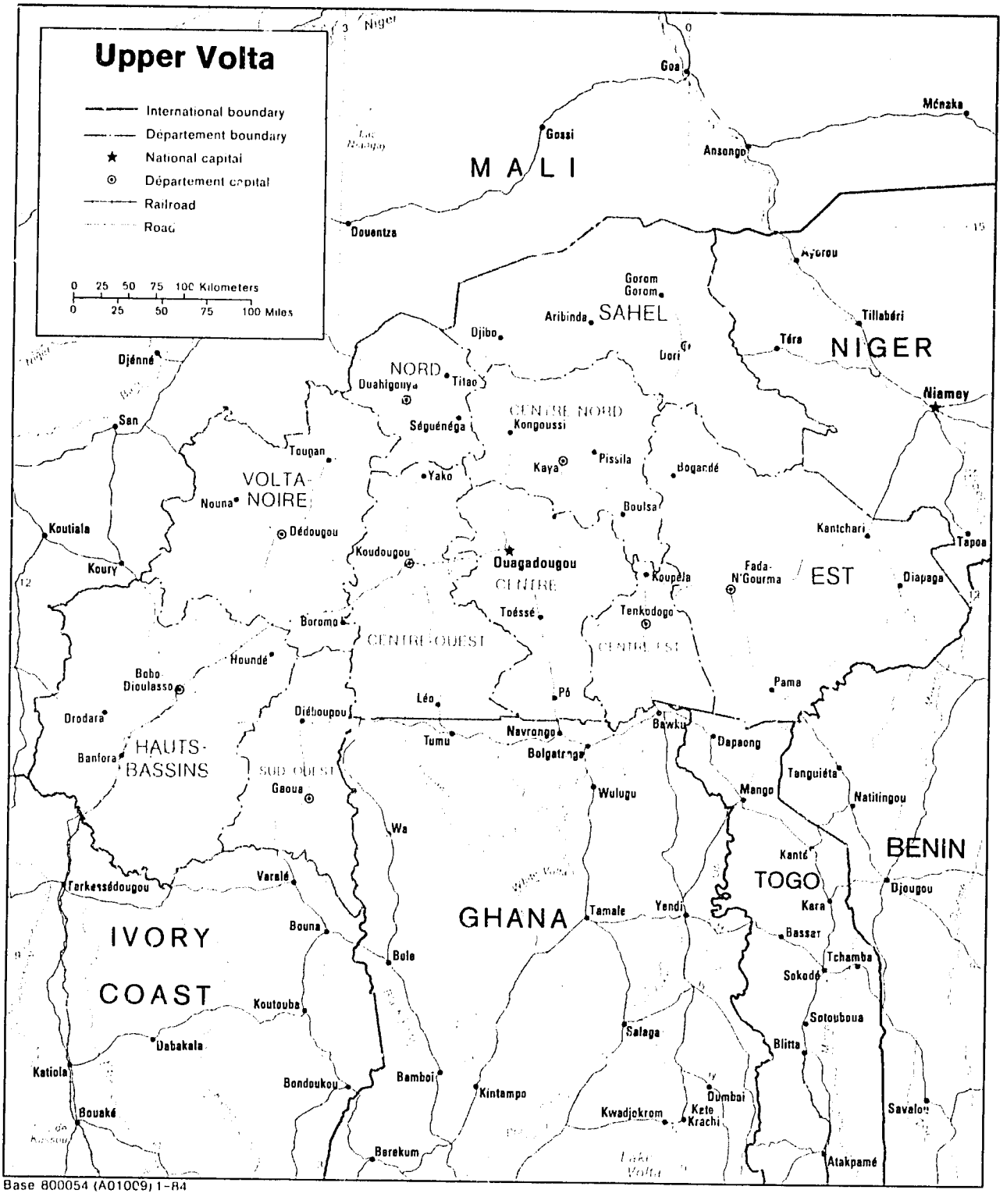
4029

Burkina Faso

A Country Profile

Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523



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* UPPER VOLTA: A COUNTRY PROFILE

prepared for

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20523

by

Evaluation Technologies, Inc.
Arlington, Virginia
under contract AID/SOD/PDC-C-0283

The profile on Upper Volta is one in a series designed to provide baseline country data in support of the planning and relief operations of the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). The content, scope, and sources have evolved over the course of the last three years, and no doubt will continue to do so. The relatively narrow focus is intentional. To avoid redundancy, some topics one might expect to find in a "country profile" are not covered here.

If the information provided can also be useful to others in the disaster assistance and development communities, so much the better. Every effort is made to obtain current, reliable data; unfortunately it is not possible to issue updates as fast as changes would warrant. A cautionary note, therefore, to the reader: statistics are indicators at best, and if names and numbers matter, the bibliography will point to a current source.

We invite your comments and corrections. Address these and other queries to OFDA, A.I.D., as given above.

June 1982

* Please note: Upper Volta changed its name to Burkina Faso in mid 1984.

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1. General Information

1.1 Geographic Codes

AID Standard	-	686
FIPS	-	UV
State Regional	-	AF

1.2 Country Names

Official	-	Republic of Upper Volta
Local	-	Republique de Haute-Volta
Short	-	Upper Volta

1.3 Official Holidays

New Year's Day	January 1
Anniversary of 1966 Revolution	January 3
Mouloud	*
Easter Monday	*
May Day	May 1
Ascension	*
Pentecost (Whit) Monday	*
Assumption	*
Id-al-Fitr	*
All Saints Day	November 1
Id al Adha	*
Ramadan	*
Proclamation of the Republic	December 11
Christmas	December 25

* Varies from year to year. Consult embassy for exact date.

1.4 Currency (May 1982)

304 CFA francs* = $US 1

* Also currency for Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Togo.

1.5 Time Zones

EST + 5

1.6 U.S. Mission and Staff to Upper Volta (January 1982)

Embassy of the United States
Boite Postale 35
Ouagadougou, Upper Volta
Phone: 35442/4/6

Ambassador	Julius W. Walker, Jr.
Deputy Chief of Mission	Anthony S. Dalsimer
Political/Economic Section	Rodney Huff
Consul, Consular Section	Donn A. Weaver
Labor Officer	Eric Svendsen (resident in Dakar)
Administrative Section	Kenneth N. Peltier
Agency for International Development	Richard C. Meyer
Branch Cultural Affairs Officer (USICA)	Thomas N. Hull

1.7 Host Country Mission and Staff in US (February 1982)

Embassy of the Republic of Upper Volta
2020 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
Phone: 202/332-5577

Ambassador	Tiemoko Marc Garango
Counselor	Denis G. Nikiema
Counselor (Economic & Commercial Affairs)	Hama A. Boubaker
Attache	Honore B. Ouedraogo

1.8 Treaties and Agreements

Economic and Technical Cooperation
Geodetic Survey
Investment Guaranties
Peace Corps

1.9 International Organization Memberships

African Development Bank, African and Malagasy Organization, African States Associated with EEC, Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation of French Speaking Peoples, Niger River Commission, Organization of African Unity, West African Economic Community, United Nations and related agencies.

1.10 Travel and Visa Information

A passport and visa are required for travel to Upper Volta. A tourist/transit visa is valid for up to three months from date of issue and is available for $2.00, plus two photos and a health certificate from:

Embassy of the Republic of Upper Volta
2020 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
Phone: 202/332-5577

or

Upper Volta Permanent Delegation to the UN
New York, NY 10017

A yellow fever certificate is required for individuals arriving from infected areas. Malaria suppressants are recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service.

1.11 Ethnic and Sociocultural Groups

More than 55% of the population of Upper Volta is Mossi, members of the Ouagadougou, Tenkado, and Yatenga tribes, based primarily in the Central or Mossi Plateau between the Black and White Voltas. The next largest group is the Western Mande (Bobo, Barka, Somo, Dyula) who comprise approximately 16% of the population, followed by the Senufo, Lobi, and Grunshi, who together make up another 20%. Members of these groups rely on sedentary farming for their livelihood, producing the major domestic food supply. The Fulani (Peulh) represent 6% of the population and are semi-nomadic cattle raisers, providing stock for the domestic and export markets. About 4% of the population, located in the northeast, are Tuareg and Bella, nomadic pastoralists who raise goats, sheep, and camels.

1.12 Languages

French is the official language of Upper Volta; however, the majority (55%) of the population speak Mossi, Dyula (20%), Senufo, Grunshi, Lobi, or Gourma, indigenous languages belonging to the Voltaic sub-branch of the Niger-Congo linguistic family.

1.13 Religions

The majority of Voltaiques follow traditional animist beliefs. There are approximately 2 million Muslims, primarily among the Fulani and Tuareg populations of the north, and about 600,000 Roman Catholics in 94 parishes throughout the country.

1.14 Education

Education of Voltaiques is a major goal of the government. With the lowest literacy rate in all of Africa (between 5-10%), the need for expanded education is well-recognized. Sixteen percent of primary school age children are enrolled in school (20% male, 12% female), while only 2% of the population is enrolled in secondary school. Of these, 17% are enrolled in vocational training. Education is free but not mandatory.

2. Government

2.1 National Government

Between 1966 and 1978 Upper Volta was directed by a military regime headed by General Sangoule Lamizana. In July of 1978, Upper Volta inaugurated the Third Republic and a popularly elected government composed of an executive, legislative, and judicial branch was established. The executive branch consisted of the president who also served as commander in chief of the armed forces, and the Council of Ministers, or Cabinet. A 57-member national assembly, headed by a presidentially appointed prime minister, made up the legislative branch.

In the 1978 general election General Lamizana won a narrow victory to assume the presidency. However, in November 1980, after more than six months of repeated, disruptive confrontations with Upper Volta's powerful trade unions, General Lamizana was removed from office in a bloodless coup led by then Commander of the Armed Forces in Ouagadougou, Colonel Saye Zerbo. Col. Zerbo dissolved the National Assembly, suspended the constitution, and established a Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress. The new head of state promised that all individual and collective liberties, except that of political activity, would be guaranteed while the military government instituted its program for national recovery.

Several reforms have been proposed by the new government, including turning all villages into cooperatives, reorganizing and strengthening the Regional Development Organizations (ORDs) and the National Office of Cereals (OFNACER), and establishing a universal system of primary education for Voltaiques. Like its predecessors, however, the military government must contend with Upper Volta's well-organized trade unions, which constitute a powerful economic and political force.

2.2 Regional Organization

Upper Volta is divided into 11 administrative and economic departments: Ouagadougou, Yatenga, Kaya, Koudougou, Koupela, Sahel, Fada N'Gourma, Bobo Dioulasso, Volta Noire, Bougouriba, and Banfora. Each of these departments is divided into districts. Ouagadougou (capital), Bobo Dioulasso, Kaya, Ouahigouya, Banfora, and Koudougou are the country's urban centers, each of which is administered by an independent municipal government.

2.3 Major Government Figures (March 1982)

President, Military Committee of Reform
for National Progress.....Zerbo, Saye, Col.
President, Council of Ministers.....Zerbo, Saye, Col.
Minister of Civil Service and Labor.....Zoungrana, Alexandre
Min. of Commerce, Industrial
Development & Mines.....Bari y Djibrina
Min. of Economy and Planning.....Sanfo, Mamadou
Min. of Environment and Tourism.....Ouedraogo, Sylvestre Bangre
Min. of Finance.....Ky, Edmond
Min. of Foreign Affairs and
Cooperation.....Tientaraboum, Felix, Lt. Col.
Min. of Higher Education &
Scientific Research.....Sib Sie, Faustin
Min. of Information, Postal Services
and Telecommunications.....Bambara, Charles Hounssouo,
Lt. Col.
Min. of Interior & Security.....Nezien, Bademble, Lt. Col.
Min. of Justice and Keeper
of the Seals.....Ouattara, Bema, Lt. Col.
Min. of National Defense and
Veterans' Affairs.....Zerbo, Saye, Col.
Min. of National Education and Culture..Ouedraogo, Albert Patoin
Min. of Public Health and Population....Kyelem, Jean-Marie, Dr.
Min. of Public Works, Transport &
Urbanism.....Gnoumou, Gaston Kani, Capt.
Min. of Rural Development.....Compaore, Andre Roch
Min. of Social Affairs & Conditions
of Women.....Kone, Marie Madeleine, Dr.
Min. of Youth & Sports.....Boni, Georges Moussa, 1st Lt.

3 Disaster Preparedness

3.1 Host Disaster Plan

The following information on Upper Volta's disaster preparedness dates from 1978 and is the latest available. A.I.D.'s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance is making every effort to obtain the most current information available on Upper Volta's preparedness.

The National Subcommittee to combat the effects of drought, a permanent drought and famine relief organization, has the primary function of providing infrastructure for large scale food distribution. It is divided into 4 bureaus:

1) Operations: distribution, planning and coordination (reception, warehousing, transport, stocks)

2) Financial and accounting affairs

3) Auto park: vehicle maintenance and dispatching

4) Secretariat: correspondence, reporting, personnel

The National Subcommittee was established by presidential decree in 1972 in response to massive foreign relief aid for the Sahel drought. Though staff is now reduced, the quasi-military nature of the subcommittee ensures preparedness and gives it access to Voltaic Armed Forces resources and manpower in an emergency.

3.2 Other Support Groups

1) The National Committee for the Constitution of Cereal Reserve Stocks was established in 1975. It is charged with maintaining minimum reserve stocks of 20,000 MT of cereal grains.

2) The National Cereals Office (OFNACER), established in 1971 as a grain price stabilization agency, is the official Voltaic agency for sale of grain. OFNACER maintains a central warehousing and administrative facility in Ouagadougou, and 10 regional marketing centers.

3) Regional Development Organizations (ORDs): 11 regional development organizations supply manpower and organizational support. Rural villages are served by ORD agricultural extension agents who are knowledgeable about local situations.

3.3 US Mission Plan

The Ambassador determines the existence of an emergency and notifies State/AID, Washington. A command post is established in the Embassy by the AID/Director and liaison is made with the GOUV, other embassies, and donors. After disaster needs are identified, requests are made to AID/OFDA. If disaster needs are unclear, a survey team is dispatched. The Ambassador may donate up to $25,000 for immediate relief. However, all disaster jurisdiction and authority rests with the GOUV.

The U.S. Mission Disaster Relief (MDR) Team in Upper Volta is headed by the MDR Officer (MDRO), Dwight Smith. The MDRO monitors and coordinates overall U.S. relief/rescue assessments and operations, and provides liaison with U.S. voluntary agencies, the U.N. Disaster Relief Office representative, and other donor groups.

Other members of the MDR team include a Public Health Advisor, Dr. O.M. Harper, and U.S.A.I.D., U.S.I.C.A. and U.S. embasssy staff. The team receives support from the Peace Corps and other voluntary groups active in the country.

3.4 International Relief Agencies

Africare - Development assistance programs in agriculture, water resources, health care, and transportation in Kongoussi-Tikare region (100 km. N of Ouagadougou). Emergency resources include detailed knowledge of the Seguenega region of the Yatenga ORD, where there is a staff of five.

Contact: LeRoy Smith
Africare
B.P. 608
Ouagadougou, Upper Volta

Dr. Sahr Tongu, Coordinator
Seguenega Integrated Rural Development Project
Seguenega, Upper Volta

Caritas - Archbishop Zougrana M. Tapsoba Hippolyte
Ouagadougou, Tel: 352-27

Catholic Relief Services - Principal cooperating sponsor for U.S. PL 480 Title II feeding programs. Emergency supplies: medicines, clothing, limited personnel support.

Contact: Michael R. Wiest, Director
Ethelma Soulama, Admin. Asst.
469 Boite Postale,
Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.
Tel: 354-87. Telegram: CATHWEL

Food For Peace - Knowledge of North Central Kaya region; limited material and personnel.

Contact: Oslin Osborn, Director
Kaya, Upper Volta

Partnership for Productivity - Overall development assistance programs in agriculture, well-digging, beekeeping, loans, in Eastern ORD, in both Fada N'Gourma and Diapaga. Knowledge of area.

Contact: Bengt Thorson, General Manager
Fada N'Gourma, Upper Volta

John Schiller, Operations Manager
Diapaga, Upper Volta

Save the Children Fund - operates a small community project in Dori area.

Contact: Dunham Rawley, Director
Dori, Upper Volta.

World Food Program - projects scattered throughout Jpper Volta; able to transfer food to disaster relief areas.

Contact: Paul Cordeau
Ouagadougou, Upper Volta
Tel: 359-95

3.5 Host Resources

Red Cross: limited food, medical supplies

Red Crescent: limited capabilities

Union Fraternel de Croyants (Dori): logistics and staff support in Dori area

Comite Voltaique de Lutte contre les Calamities: fund raising

Note: Sole source of disaster supplies is Gendarmerie National. See Storage Facilities, section 3.8.

Private Contractors for Building Construction:

Ouagadougou - SATOM
UDEC (Union D'Entreprise de Construction)
SAGEC (Societe Africaine du Genie Civil)
SFEDTP (Societe Francaise D'Entreprises de Draggage et des Travaux publiques)
Entreprise Kanozoe

Bobo Dioulasso - ECA (Entreprise Centre Afrique)
SFEDTP

3.6 US Resources

USAID:
- 5 Landrovers (4X4)
- 1 Ford Torino stationwagon
- 1 Jeep Wagoneer (4X4)
- 1 Chevrolet carry-all (4X4)
- 4 Toyota land cruisers (4X4)

Embassy:
- 1 Ford LTD sedan
- 2 Ford stationwagons
- 1 Ford mini-bus
- 1 Ford pickup (4X4)
- 1 Stake truck (4X4)
- 2 Toyota land cruisers (4X4)
- Medical supplies

USICA:
- 1 Ford LTD sedan
- 1 Peugeot 404 pickup

Peace Corps:
- 1 Landrover pickup (4X4)
- 1 Toyota land cruiser (4X4)
- 1 Peugeot 404 stationwagon
- 2 Peugeot 404 pickups
- 1 Peugeot 504 sedan

3.7 Host Storage Facilities

The Office National des Cereales (OFNACER) is the government agency responsible for handling and storing Upper Volta's reserve grain stocks. The theoretical capacity of OFNACER controlled storage facilities totals approximately 77,500 tons, of which 43,000 tons is for stabilization stocks, and 34,500 tons is for security stocks. Stabilization stock facilities are used to store grain after the harvest until needed by the people before the next harvest. Security stocks facilities are used, in theory, to store grain for possible future need, as in the event of longterm drought, crop failure, or poor harvest.

Warehouses are constructed of prefabricated corrugated metal with concrete floors, prefabricated superstructure and roof with concrete local construction walls and floors, or all concrete local construction.

In addition to warehouses, there is a capacity for 10,000 tons in 20 portable butyl silos which can be moved to areas of need. There is also capacity for approximately 5,800 tons in 245 silos scattered around 52 sites throughout the country. However, most of these are no longer in use due to deterioration and the lack of equipment needed to handle unbagged grain. Each ORD also maintains smaller warehouses in the department capitals. These are sometimes leased to OFNACER.

OFNACER Grain Storage Warehouses

Location	Capacity in MT	Location	Capacity in MT
Aribinda	1,900	Gorom Gorom	1,900
Banfora	2,000	Kaya	1,500
Bobo Dioulasso	6,500	Koula	200
Bogande	600	Kombissiri	400
Bouroum	400	Koudougou	1,000
Dano	400	Koupela	2,000
Dussouri	400	Manga	400
Dedougou	5,000	Niangoloko	250
Diapaga	400	Ouagadougou	19,500
Diebougon	3,000	Ouahigouya	1,900
Dissin	400	Ouargaye	400
Djibo	2,500	Piela	200
Dori	1,000	Po	400
Fada N'Gourma	3,000	Sebba	1,500
Gaoua	2,500	Sideradougou	250
Garango	400	Sindou	200
Gorgadji	200	Soubo	200

Location	Capacity in MT	Location	Capacity in MT
Tenkadogo	2,000	Zabre	1,000
Titao	1,900	Zorgho	400
Yako	400		

Total Estimated Capacity - 67,150

Source: Warren J. Enger, Draft of Report of Technical Assistance to OFNACER financed by U.S.A.I.D., September 1981.

ORD Grain Storage Warehouses

ORD	Village Warehouses	ORD	Village Warehouses
Ouagadougou	77	Kaya*	84
Koudougou	97	Fada N'Gourma	15
Dedougou	26	Yatenga*	78
Bobo Dioulasso	93	Bougouriba	40
Banfora	52	Koupela*	65

* Concentration on Plateau Mossi. Total 627

3.8 Gendarmerie National Stations:

The Gendarmerie National, the sole domestic source of disaster supplies, maintains stations in the following cities and villages:

Ouagadougou *	Dori	Nouna
Bobo Dioulasso *	Fada N'Gourma	Orodara
Banfora	Gaoua	Ouanigouya
Batie	Kaya	Po
Boromo	Koudougou	Tenkodogo
Dedougou	Koupela	Tougan
Diapaga	Leo	Yako
Diebougou	Manga	

* Also have fire departments

3.10 Emergency Shelter

Schools suitable for emergency shelter:

Ouagadougou	-	Lycee Miste de Goungin
	-	Lycee Municipal
	-	Lycee Zinda Kabore
	-	Lycee Technique
	-	University of Ouagadougou
	-	Cours Normal des Jeunes Filles
	-	Centre Autrichine
Bobo Dioulasso	-	Secondary School
	-	Lycee Coulibaly
	-	Lycee Municipal
Banfora	-	College St. Theresa
Dedougou	-	Secondary School
Diebougou	-	Secondary School
Fada N'Gourma	-	Secondary School
Kaya	-	Secondary School
Koudougou	-	College St. Monique
	-	Cours Normal
Nouna	-	Secondary School
Ouahigouya	-	Secondary School
	-	Cours Normal
Tenkodogo	-	Secondary School

3.10 Disaster Types

Like other Sahelian countries, Upper Volta is subject to recurrent drought cycles and accompanying famine and epidemics. (Measles, meningitis, yellow fever, and cholera epidemics have necessitated aid in the last decade.) Of the last 15 years, 1968-73, 1975, 1977 were drought-stricken. The 1968-73 drought was worst in northern pastoral zones, but crop

producing zones along the Diebougou-Koudougou-Kaya axis were hardest hit in 1977. In 1979, 1981, and 1982 meningitis outbreaks reached epidemic levels in several areas.

Summary Disaster History

Disaster	Location	Date	No. Killed	No. Affected	Damage $000
Drought	Nationwide, Urban	00/66		5,000	
Meningitis Epidemic	Nationwide	02/69	304	4,550	
Measles Epidemic	Nationwide	01/69	193	3,822	
Yellow Fever Epidemic	Ouagadougou & border	10/69	130		
Famine	E.& N. of Ouagadougou	04/69		2,120,000	$2,000
Drought	Countrywide	00/71			$3,000
Drought	Nationwide	00/72			$2,500
Drought	Northern section	00/73		1,300,000	$700,000
Drought		00/74			
Drought		00/75			
Drought	Nationwide, except SW.	00/77			
Drought	Central regions	00/78		442,000	
Meningitis Epidemic	Sahelian zones	02/79	241	1,612	
Meningitis Epidemic	Northwest to southwest	01/81	441	3,801	
Meningitis Epidemic		3/82	57	456	

3.11 US Voluntary Agencies

Agency	Personnel Intl/Local	Programs
African-American Institute	---	Ed
Africare	5/	CD; CHP; Ed; Food Prod & Ag; Med & PH

Agency	Personnel Intl/Local	Programs
Catholic Medical Mission Board	---	Equip & Mat Aid; Med & PH
Catholic Relief Services	6/14	CD; CHP; Ed; Food Prod & Ag; Med & PH; Nutrition
Christian & Missionary Alliance	3/-	Equip & Mat Aid
Foster Parents Plan	1/54	CD; Ed
MAP International	---	Equip & Mat Aid
Mennonite Central Committee	7/12	CHP; Food Prod & Ag
Operation Crossroads Africa	---	Ed
Oxfam-America	---	Food Prod & Ag
Partnership for Productivity	2/-	CD; Ec & Dev Pl; Ed
Save the Children Federation/ Community Development Foundation	2/3	CD; Ec & Dev Pl; Food Prod & Ag
Seventh-day Adventist World Service	---	Food Prod & Ag
Southern Baptist Convention	11/-	Ed; Food Prod & Ag
Sudan Interior Mission	22/-	Ed; Med & PH; Women
Summer Institute of Linguistics	13/31	Ed
VITA	1/-	Communications; Ec & Dev Pl; Ed
White Fathers of Africa	296/-	Food Prod & Ag; Med & PH

Agency	Personnel Intl/Local	Programs
World Neighbors	-/5	Coops & Loans Food Prod & Ag
World Relief Commission of the N.A.E.	---	Equip & Mat Aid; Food Prod & Ag
World Vision Relief Organization	---	CHP; Food Prod & Ag

Key

CD..... Community Development
CHP..... Construction, Housing and Planning
Coops & Loans..... Cooperatives, Credit Unions & Loans
EC & Dev Pl..... Economic & Development Planning
Ed..... Education
Equip & Mat aid..... Equipment & Material Aid
Food Prod & Ag..... Food Production and Agriculture
Ind Dev..... Industrial Development
Med & PH..... Medical & Public Health
Pop & Fam Serv..... Population & Family Services
P & Bus Admin..... Public & Business Administration
SW..... Social Welfare

4. Population

4.1 National Population

The 1975 census of Upper Volta, the first in the country's history, indicated a total population of 5,638,000; UN mid-1978 estimates suggest a current population of about 6,554,000. Approximately 45% of the population is under 14 years of age, 35% are between 15 and 39, 13% are between 40 and 59, and 6% are 60 and over. Average life expectancy has risen sharply in recent years, from 37 years in 1973, to 42 years in 1978. This corresponds with a steady birth rate (48/1000) and a declining death rate (28/1000 in 1973, 22/1000 in 1978).

Approximately 8.1% of the population lives in urban areas. Population density is greatest in the Central Mossi Plateau region (29/sq. km.) where most agricultural activity is concentrated. The average population density is 20/sq. km.

As a result of the intergovernmental black fly eradication program, large areas of the fertile White and Red Volta valleys are being made habitable. Controlled resettlement of these regions is relieving the population pressure on the Mossi plateau to some degree.

It is estimated that one million Voltaiques have migrated to work in other West African countries. Approximately 450,000 leave the country each year, migrating primarily to Ivory Coast and Ghana; between 50-100,000 will stay away permanently.

4.2 Regional Distribution

Population and Density by Department

Departments	Sub-departments	(sq.km.)	('000 person)	(persons/sq. km.)
Centre (Ouagadougou)	Total	21,952	944,706	43.0
	Bousse	1,912	101,469	53.1
	Kombissiri	2,908	90,791	31.2
	Manga	2,847	91,524	32.1
	Ouagadougou[1]	1,708	276,750	162.0
	Po	3,121	22,888	7.3
	Sapone	1,871	73,514	39.3

Departments	Sub-departments	(sq.km.)	('000 person)	(persons/sq. km.)
	Tiebele	722	50,597	70.1
	Zimiare	2,776	112,535	40.5
	Zorgho	4,087	124,638	30.5
Centre Est (Tenkodogo)	Total	11,266	404,602	35.9
	Garango	1,423	74,437	52.3
	Koupela	1,627	106,111	65.2
	Tenkodogo	5,989	141,240	23.6
	Zabre	2,227	82,814	37.2
Centre Nord (Kaya)	Total	21,578	632,285	29.3
	Barsalogho	3,610	56,408	15.6
	Boulsa	7,555	168,363	22.3
	Kaya	4,718	209,744	44.5
	Kongoussi	4,017	145,767	36.3
	Pissila	1,678	52,008	31.0
Centre Ouest (Koudougou)	Total	26,324	788,962	30.0
	Koudougou[1]	4,138	310,989	75.1
	Leo	13,736	120,391	8.8
	Reo	1,759	93,373	53.1
	Tenado	3,406	80,069	23.5
	Yako	3,285	184,140	56.0
Est (Fada N'Gourma)	Total	49,992	407,215	8.1
	Bogande	6,548	122,828	18.7
	Diapaga	14,780	92,056	6.2
	Fada N'Gourma	28,664	192,331	6.7
Hauts Bassins (Bobo Dioulasso)	Total	43,172	582,810	13.5
	Banfora	18,393	175,422	9.5
	Bobo Dioulasso[1]	12,222	263,248	21.5
	Orodara	8,307	98,718	11.9
	Hounde	4,250	45,422	10.7
Nord (Yatenga)	Total	12,293	530,192	43.1
	Gourcy	2,003	117,994	58.9
	Ouahigouya[1]	4,891	227,680	46.5
	Seguenega	1,515	102,785	67.8
	Titao	3,884	81,733	21.0
Sahel (Dori)	Total	36,869	354,079	9.6
	Djibo	13,350	133,153	10.0

Departments	Sub-departments	(sq.km.)	('000 person)	(persons/sq.km.)
	Dori	13,473	146,073	10.8
	Ohuidalan	10,046	74,853	7.4
Sud-Ouest (Gaoua)	Total	17,448	357,592	20.5
	Diebougou	7,087	177,304	25.0
	Gaoua	10,361	180,288	17.4
Volta Noire (Dedougou)	Total	33,106	635,760	19.2
	Boromo	3,518	75,853	21.6
	Dedougou	6,924	124,173	17.6
	Nouna	13,177	203,357	15.4
	Toma	2,623	73,286	27.9
	Tougan	6,864	159,091	23.1
Upper Volta	Total	274,000	5,638,203	20.6

[1]Urban population included.

Source: Census 1975, as cited in the World Bank. Economic Memorandum on Upper Volta, February 1979.

4.3 Urban Areas

Urban Centers
(estimated population in 1975)

Ouagadougou (capital)	168,607	Ouahigouya	25,101
Bobo Dioulasso	112,572	Kaya	18,402
Koudougou	35,803	Banfora	12,281

Source: Europa, Africa South of the Sahara, 1981.

5. Health, Nutrition, and Housing

5.1 Overall Health Status

The population of Upper Volta is exposed to and suffers from a variety of life-threatening diseases which are widespread and difficult to eradicate. Poor sanitation, inadequate water supplies, and malnutrition contribute to a high incidence of enteric diseases, tuberculosis, meningoccal infections, tracnoma, measles, whooping cough, venereal disease, tetanus, intestinal parasites, leprosy, dracunculosis and malaria. An outbreak of meningitis in the first six months of 1981 reached epidemic proportions (3,801 reported cases) and claimed the lives of 441 people.

Onchocerciasis (river blindness) is a serious problem in Upper Volta. Over 90% of the country's land area falls within the range of the parasite's host, the black fly, and some 400,000 people are infected. Between 40-50,000, or 1% of the population, are blinded by this vector-borne disease. A massive international effort to eradicate the carrier black fly from its natural habitat in the fertile river valleys of Upper Volta and neighboring Niger, Benin, Togo, and Senegal was initiated in 1974. This program is expected to continue for the next 20 years and is reported to have already cleared almost all villages in Upper Volta of endemic levels of infection.

Schistosomiasis is also prevalent in Upper Volta. Carried by snails which thrive in still waters, this disease is expected to spread as rural irrigation systems and dam building are expanded with development. Currently more than 40% of the adult and 30% of the school age population is infected.

The interaction of the environment and traditional water use and settlement patterns make the eradication of these diseases a continuing concern to the GOUV.

5.2 Vital Statistics

Birth rate/1000 population	48 (1978)
Death rate/1000 population	22 (1978)
Infant mortality/1000 live births	204 (1972)
Life expectancy at birth	42 (1978)

Source: World Bank. Second Bougouriba Agricultural Development Project 1981.

5.3 Health Services and Facilities

Access to medical care is limited in most parts of the country, but is most severe in the central north, central east, and Sahel regions. There is one physician for every 55,765 people, one nurse for every 1,283 people, and one hospital bed for every 1,507 people. However, the ratio of doctors and nurses to the population is much lower outside the metropolitan areas.

The national health system is organized into ten sectors which correspond to the national departments. Sectors have both mobile facilties and permanent medical facilities. There is a national mobile opthalmological group which is responsible for monitoring rural trachomiasis. Twenty mobile surveillance teams operate throughout the country to provide systematic examinations of the entire population. These teams cover each sector in the course of two years. Three national vaccination teams under the direction of a logistics team coordinate and carry out vaccinations against measles and yellow fever, as well as emergency responses to outbreaks of cholera, meningitis, and other variola.

Two national hospitals are located in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso, and three regional hospitals are in Fada N'Gourma, Gaoua, and Ouahigouya. Other medical facilities located throughout the country are listed below by department and location.

Medical Facilities by Department

Location	Facility	Location	Facility
Centre		Kaibo	D
(Sector 1)		Kamboinse	D
Absouya	D	Kayao	D
Boasso	D&M	Kombissiri	RHC
Bousse	RHC	Komsilga	D&M
Daplego	M	Koubri	D&M
Donse	D	Lay	D&M
Doulougo	D&M	Loumbila	D
Doundoulema	D&M	Manessa	D
Gonse	M	Manga	MC
Gaogo	D&M	Mengoul	D&M
Guiaro	D&M	Mogiledo	M
Guirgo	D&M	Nagreonga	D
Ipeleo	D&M	Nedogo	D

Location	Facility
Nobere	D&M
Nyon	M
Ouagadougou	MH, 9D, D&M, 3M
Pissi	D
Po	MC
Sapone	RHC
Sawana	D
Tanaghin	M
Tanghin Dassouri	H
Tiebele Zorabie	RHC
Toece	D
Toeghen	D
Tuiti	D
Vipalogo	D&M
Zam	D
Ziniare	RHC
Ziou	D&M
Zitenga	D
Zorgho	RHC
Sud-Ouest (Sector 3)	
Bamako	MC,D
Bapla	D
Batie	MC
Bob	D&M
Bouroum Bouroum	D
Dano	MC
Diebougou	RMC
Dissin	D&M
Dolo	D
Founzan	D
Gaoua	RH
Gombiora	D
Gueguere	D
Hondigui	D
Iolonioro	D
Kampli	MC
Kosso	D
Koti	D
Legmoin	D
Loropeni	D

Location	Facility
Malba	D
Midebdo	D
Nako	MC
Orandu	D
Perigban	D
Tiankoura	D&M
Zambo	D
Centre-Ouest (Sector 5)	
Arbdie	HC
Bagore	HC
Bieha	D&M
Bingo	M
Bolondo	M
Boulkom	M
Boun	D&M
Boura	D&M
Bouyounou	D
Coussou	D&M
Didy	HC
Dossa	M
Fora	D
Godyr	M
Imassogo	D&M
Khyoh	D&M
Kindi	HC
Kokologo	HC
Kordie	D
Koudougou	MC,D
Lanlaga	
Leo	RHC
Mousseo	M
Nabadogo	D
Nabou	D
Nanoro	M
Ouessa	D&M
Palago	D&M
Pella	D&M
Pilimpikou	D&M
Poa	D&M
Pouni	HC
Reo	

Location	Facility
Sabou	HC
Sapouy	D
Sarya	D&M
Sigle	D
Sou	D
Sourou	D
Temogore	D&M
Tenado	RHC
Thyon	D
Tiebo	D
To	D&M
Yako	MC
Zoma	M
Centre-Nord (Sector 8)	
Andemtenga	D&M
Bam	D
Barsalogo	RHC
Boulsa	RHC
Bouroum	D
Bourzanga	D
Boussoumo	HC
Dablo	D
Dorgo	D
Kaya	MC
Kondo	D
Kongoussi	MC
Korsimoro	HC
Mane	HC
Namsiguia	D&M
Namssigi	D&M
Nasseri	D&M
Nesseminga	D
Pinsa	D
Pissila	RHC
Rollo	D
Rouku	D&M
Soubeira	D
Tagala	D
Tema	HC
Tougouri	HC
Yolgho	D&M
Zeguedeguin	D
Zimienga	D&M
Centre-Est (Sector 10)	
Baskoure	D&M
Beguego	D
Bissigo	D
Boussouma	D
Dourtenga	D
Garango	RHC
Gomboussougou	D&M
Gounghin	D&M
Komtoega	D&M
Koupela	RHC
Niongho	D&M
Ouargoya	HC
Pouytenga	D&M
Sangha	D&M
Sanogho	D
Tenkodogo	MC
Yargotenga	D
Zabre	RHC
Zanse	D&M
Zooga	M
Est (Sector 2)	
Bilanga	D&M
Birmango	M
Bogande	RHC
Coala	M
Comin Yanga	D
Diapangou	M
Fada N'Gourma	H
Famo	HC
Foniotikouli	D&M
Gayeri	D&M
Kontchari	HC
Logobou	D
Madjodri	M
Mahodoga	M
Maliekoali	D&M

Location	Facility
Mamoupou	D&M
Mani	D&M
Piela	D&M
Sanonbare	D
Soudougui	D
Tembago	D&M
Thion	D&M
Tiega	M
Yamba	M
Zanre	D&M
Hauts-Bassins (Sector 7)	
Baguera	M
Bama	D&M
Banakeledaga	M
Bandougo	M
Banfora	RHC
Berebo	D&M
Bobo Dioulasso	NH, 9D, D&M
Boni	D&M
Bonohoume	D
Boueme	D
Dakoro	D&M
Dari	D
Djigouena	D
Fa	D
Fanga	D&M
Hounde	RHC
Kaloura	D
Kakalaba	D&M
Kayan	D
Kiera	D
Koloko	D&M
Korankasso	D
Kori	D
Koumbia	D
Koumi	D&M
Kourouma	D
Koutedougou	D
Loumana	HC
Mangodora	HC

Location	Facility
Moroloba	HC
N'Dorola	HC
Niangoloko	HC
Mankorodougou	D&M
Orodara	RHC
Ouangolodougou	D&M
Ouo	D&M
Ouokuy	D
Samorogouan	D&M
Sidenadougou	HC
Sindou	HC,D&M
Sokorola	D&M
Souloure	D&M
Toussiana	HC
Wolonkonto	D&M
Nord (Sector 4)	
Bann	D&M
Bema	D&M
Boussouma	D&M
Gourcy	RHC
Kalsaka	D&M
Kossouka	D&M
Koumbri	HC
Namisiguima	M
Nongolaire	D&M
Ouahigouya	D
Ouindigui	D&M
Oula	M
Seguenega	RHC
Sissiba	M
Tangaye	M
Thiou	HC
Titao	RHC
Tougo	D&M
Yoba	M
Zigo	D&M
Zogore	D&M
Sahel (Sector 5)	
Aribinda	HC

Location	Facility
Baraboule	D&M
Deotou	D
Djibo	RHC
Dori	MC
Doui	D&M
Falagounton	D
Gorgadji	D&M
Gorom Gorom	RHC
Mankoye	D
Menogo	D
Sampoga	D
Sebba	HC
Tao	D
Volta Noire (Sector 6)	
Balore	D&M
Bogassi	D&M
Bomborakuy	HC
Bondoukuy	D&M
Bongossoko	D&M
Borani	D&M
Boromo	RHC
Dedougou	MC
Di	D&M
Djibasso	HC
Dolonu	M

Location	Facility
Doumbala	D
Dourova	D
Gomboro	D&M
Gossina	D&M
Greno	D
Kizmbora	HC
Kouko	HC
Koungri	D&M
Kouro	M
Koussoum	HC
Lankoi	D&M
Lantiero	D&M
Maho	D
Momou	M
Nouna	RHC
Oury	D&M
Pompoi	D&M
Pourra	D7M
Siby	D&M
Solenzo	HC
Soukuy	D
Toma	RHC
Tonsilla	HC
Tougan	M
Yaba	D&M
Ye	D&M

Key

NH - National Hospital (Ouagadougou-750 beds, and Bobo Dioulasso-800 beds)
H - Regional Hospital (Fada N'Gourma, Gaoua, Ouahigouya)
MC - Medical Center - 1 doctor, 1 health assistant, 1 state-licensed nurse, 5 nurses, 1 midwife, 10 other personnel, including a driver, social worker, nursing assistants, laborer, and maid.
RHC - Regional Health Center - 1 state-licensed nurse, 4-6 nurses, 1 midwife, 7 other personnel, including a driver, social worker, nursing assistants, laborer, and maid.
HC - Health Center - 1 state-licensed nurse, 2 nurses, 5 other personnel, including a driver, social worker, nursing assistant, and laborer.
D&M - Dispensary and Maternity
D - Dispensary
M - Maternity

Source: La Sante Publique en Haute-Volta: Profil Sanitaire, F. Martin-Samos 1976, and Document de Programmation Sanitaire Nationale (1980-1990), Ministere de la Sante Publique, Haute-Volta, 1978.

5.4 Health Personnel

As of 1976:

Physicians	106
Expatriates	(66)
Midwives	98
Expatriates	(10)
Licensed Nurses	353
Expatriates	(69)
Nurses	946
Matrones	265
Dispensers	203

Source: La Sante Publique en Haute-Volta: Profil Sanitaire, F. Martin-Samos, 1976.

5.5 Nutrition and Diet

Vitamin and mineral deficiencies occur throughout the country, most acutely in the Sahel during the soudure (hot, dry, three month period preceding the rains/harvest). As a result, scurvy, goiter, pellagra, and anemia are common. Iron deficiencies are especially common among pregnant women and young children.

It is estimated that Voltaics receive about 1,860 calories per capita daily, which represents only 79% of the UN minimum daily requirement. About 73% of these calories are obtained from carbohydrates, and 18% from pulses and nuts.

Millet and sorghum are the principal dietary staples of most of the population, varied with corn and rice in urban areas, yams and cassava in the south, and fonio, or wild grass seed, in the southwest. Approximately 60 grams of proteins are available per capita per day, of which 16.0 grams are from animals and pulses (legumes, seeds, cowpeas, voandzia peas, and peanuts.) Meat, in the form of beef, goat, and small game, is consumed on the average of once or twice a month, more frequently in urban areas. The Peulh, because of their cattle, consume large quantities of

milk and have regular access to animal fats. Urban residents depend upon sesame and peanut oils, and karite butter for the necessary fat content of their diets. When available, fresh fruits, including mangoes, papayas and karite fruit, are eaten, as well as okra, baobab leaves, cowpeas, voandzia peas, and peanuts.

Almost all ethnic groups regard eggs as either unappetizing or forbidden. Fish, similarly, is rarely consumed in significant quantities, although expanded resettlement along the Black and White Voltas offers greater availability of this food source.

5.6 Housing

Village and urban housing is usually constructed of straw-reinforced mud bricks, called "banco," which, when dry, acquire a cement-like appearance and durability. Buildings are covered with thatched roofs and have an average life span of ten or more years with periodic repair following heavy rains.

The water supply for most towns and villages consists of open reservoirs or wells. In rural areas only about 5% of the population has access to safe water; in urban areas approximately 48% have access to safe water. Only about 4% of the total population, 47% of the urban residents, have acess to sanitary sewage disposal.

6. Economy

6.1 Overview of Economy

The economy of Upper Volta is dependent upon its agricultural sector, which provides 38% of the GDP. After suffering severe setbacks during the early 1970s, and again in 1976 and 1977, the agricultural sector has been growing at a rate of about 3.2% annually. Cotton production has increased sharply.

In May of 1981, President Saye Zerbo released a new development plan for Upper Volta which calls for increased participation and responsibility on the part of Voltaiques for the economic progress of their country. One of the president's proposals calls for nationalizing the country's 7,000 villages, which now function as a traditional rural economy based on independent subsistence farming. Ninety-six percent of the population is engaged in farming and raising livestock. 85% is engaged in crop farming, producing 38% of the GDP, and 60% of export earnings. Stock raising employs 6% of the population and accounts for 10-12% of the GDP.

The industrial sector is dominated by small-scale informal industrial activities with some modern manufacturing. This sector is growing at an average rate of 7% per year and employs 11% of the work force. The service sector, employing 5% of the population, is expanding at a rate of 1.8% per year.

The economy of Upper Volta is substantially bolstered by income received from Voltaiques working outside the country. Official estimates say that 15,000 CFA francs are sent in remittances every year, from Voltaiques working in Ivory Coast. This represents about 10% of Upper Volta's foreign exchange. However, much more is brought back by the thousands who go south for a few months after the harvest.

In March 1981, the new military government issued an emergency decree banning all Voltaiques from leaving the country in search of work until national agreements are worked out with the countries receiving Voltaique workers. This restriction could have severe affects on the internal economy of several areas which are dependent upon this foreign infusion of capital to meet basic needs and fulfill government tax obligations.

Gross National Product in 1978

	US$ Million	%
GNP at market prices	906.4	100.0
Gross domestic investment	215.5	23.8
Gross national savings	32.3	3.6
Current account balance	183.2	20.2
Exports of goods, NFS	123.6	13.6
Imports of goods, NFS	356.8	39.4

Source: World Bank. Upper Volta: Second Bougouriba Agricultural Development Project, 1981.

6.2 Balance of Payments

Upper Volta is dependent on foreign aid for the financing of 96% of its development and capital projects. Large inputs of concessionary foreign aid have enabled the country to maintain a respectable debt service ratio in spite of increasing trade deficits. Between 1969 and 1975, annual foreign aid averaged $42.2 million. However, total aid from all sources totalled $120.7 million in 1978.

Principal sources of this aid have been France, the European Development Fund, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, the International Development Agency, and the U.N. Development Program. Aid from the European Economic Community for 1981 was projected at the Lome II Convention in Togo to be between $109.2 million and $124.6 million; 38% to go to development of rural water supply systems, 22% to the transportation sector, (paving the Ouagadougou-Yako road); 19% to energy and mining projects; and 21% to education and social projects.

Balance of Payments
(millions US$ 1980)

	1976	1977	1978
Exports of goods, NFS	97.1	104.9	123.6
Imports of goods	249.0	292.7	356.8
Resource gap (deficit = -)	-151.9	-187.8	-233.2
Workers' remittances	48.6	54.7	67.7
Other factor payments (net)	1.9	-14.7	-9.1
Net transfers	-1.4	-5.7	-8.6
Balance on current account	-102.8	-153.5	-183.2

	1976	1977	1978
Direct foreign investment (net)	2.5	6.9	13.2
Official capital grants	71.2	77.6	100.0
Net MLT borrowings	14.5	38.3	36.4
Disbursements	(15.3)	(40.0)	(38.2)
Repayment	(40.8)	(-1.2)	(-1.8)
Other items	10.3	20.8	-2.3
Change in reserves (increase-)	4.3	9.4	35.9
Petroleum imports	11.0	18.0	29.1

Source: World Bank, Upper Volta: Second Bougouriba Agricultural Development Project, 1981.

6.3 Imports

Imports represented 39.4% of Upper Volta's GNP in 1978, and consisted of machinery, transportation equipment, fertilizers, textiles, petroleum products, and motor vehicles. Major import sources are France, 48.6%, and Ivory Coast, 17.8%. The United States supplies about 8% and the Federal Republic of Germany supplies 7%.

Imports
(billions of CFA francs)

	1976 [1]	1977 [2]
Imports, c.i.f., total	45.30	56.80
Food	5.35	6.50
of which: Cereals	(2.39)	(3.00)
Beverages and tobacco	0.84	0.90
Primary materials	1.05	1.75
Chemicals	3.43	4.50
Manufactured products	8.82	11.05
Equipment goods, including transport	10.10	13.60
Petroleum products and other energy imports	2.70	3.50

	1976 [1]	1977 [2]
Other imports	13.01	15.00
of which: Estimated unrecorded border imports	(9.50)	(10.00)

[1] Estimates
[2] Food grants not included

Source: World Bank, Economic Memorandum on Upper Volta, February, 1979.

6.4 Exports

Since 1976, cotton has assumed an increasing share of Upper Volta's export trade, and now ranks as the most important export at 33% of total exports, followed by cattle at 22%, shea nuts 9.3%, fruits and vegetables 2.8%, and shelled groundnuts, 1.4%.

France leads the list of export recipients, purchasing fully 30% of the country's exports, the United Kingdom receives approximately 20%. Ivory Coast is the major African trading partner, importing 17.5% in 1976. Other markets are the Federal Republic of Germany (13%), Japan (8.5%), Belgium/Luxembourg (4.8%), Italy (4.8%), and Ghana (2.2%).

Exports
(billions of CFA francs)

	1976 [1]	1977 [2]
Exports, f.o.b. total	19.00	21.40
Livestock and meat	4.20	4.80
Cotton lint	5.78	7.00
Oilseeds	3.16	2.60
Shea nuts	(2.40)	(2.00)
Shelled groundnuts	(0.66)	(0.30)
Sesame	(0.10)	(0.20)
Cottonseed	(--)	(0.10)
Fruits and vegetables	0.50	0.60

	1976 [1]	1977 [2]
Other exports	5.36	6.40
of which: Estimated unrecorded border exports	(3.00)	(3.70)

[1] Estimates
[2] Food grants not included

Source: World Bank, Economic Memorandum on Upper Volta, February 1979.

7. Agriculture

7.1 Overview of Agricultural Secror

Only 8%, 2.2 million hectares, of land in Upper Volta is currently under cultivation. Basic food crops are millet, sorghum, and maize, most of which is consumed domestically. Cereals account for approximately 80% of production. 15% of the cultivated land area is devoted to cotton production, now the most important cash crop and a major export. Favorable weather conditions in 1979 contributed to a record yield of 78,000 tons. Other cash crops are rice, sesame, sweet potatoes, groundnuts and shea nuts.

Traditional shifting cultivation is the universal system of farming; in densely populated areas insufficient fallowing is contributing to rapid soil deterioration. In these areas, too, as wood sources of fuel are exhausted, people increasingly turn to dried dung for fuel, thus further depriving the soil of its replenishment.

With the expansion of the country's irrigation system, more intensive farming techniques are slowly being introduced. Recent growth in demand for rice in West Africa has prompted some experiments in intensive irrigated farming with positive results: Chinese agricultural specialists have successfully employed intensive techniques in combination with the large rural labor force to increase rice yields from 3 tons per acre to the Asian norm of 12.5 tons per acre.

Another potentially significant agribusiness venture was instituted in March 1979 in the form of a joint French-Upper Voltaian company to promote cotton production. SOFITEX, 55% owned by the GOUV, 45% by a French multinational company, will recruit small farmers to grow cotton under contract to the corporation and will provide extension service and any necessary inputs in exchange for exclusive rights to the resulting crop.

In areas of the south and west, vegetables, including mangoes, green beans, and shea nuts, are produced for export. In the north and central regions, production is limited to subsistence level cultivation of sorghum, millet, and groundnuts.

The livestock sector, which produces approximately 30% of the country's export earnings, is concentrated in the northeast in the Sahel. This sector was hard hit by drought in 1970-75, although, by 1978, as a result of an intensive livestock redevelopment program, pre-drought population levels had almost been reached, with an estimated 2.0 million cattle, 1,450,000 sheep, and 2.3 million goats. In 1977 the government

established a new agency, the Office Nationale d'Exploitation des Resources Animales (ONERA), to develop domestic and export marketing of livestock and livestock products.

Agricultural planning and development is directed and implemented by eleven Regional Development Organizations (ORDs) under the direction of the Ministry of Rural Development. Each ORD is responsible for providing extension services within the region and coordinating marketing efforts with the National Office of Cereals (OFNACER). OFNACER establishes national cereal prices and marketing programs, and is responsible for building and maintaining a national storehouse of food (See section 3.8, Host Storage Facilities).

The government controls the export prices for cotton, sesame, and shea nuts, although private traders handle most marketing.

7.2 Planting and Harvesting Dates

Commodity	Planting Season	Harvesting
Cereals and grains:		
Corn:		
Late crop	September	December - January
Early crop	March	August - September
Millet	April	July - September
Rice	May - August	October - November
Sorghum	May - August	November - December
Fibers:		
Cotton	May - July	November - March
Sisal	Throughout year	Throughout year
Fruits:		
Bananas and plantains	---	Throughout year
Citrus	---	November - April
Oilseeds:		
Palm oil and palm Kernels	---	Throughout year
Peanuts	May - July	October - November
Shea nuts	---	January - March

Commodity	Planting Season	Harvesting
Vegetables:		
Bambarra groundnuts	April - June	October - December
Cassava (manioc)	June - October	1/Harvested as needed
Cocoyams	May - June	December - January
Sweet potatoes	June - September	October - February
Yams:		
Early	November	July - September
Late and main Crop	February - April	October - January

1/ harvested from 12 to 18 months after planting.

7.3 Crop Production

Principal Crops
('000 metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978
Maize.....	46**	50*	101**
Millet.....	370*	350*	404**
Sorghum.....	717*	610*	621**
Rice (paddy).....	41	23	32***
Sweet potatoes.....	40*	35*	40*
Yams.....	50*	45*	50*
Cassava (manioc).....	35*	40*	40*
Vegetables.....	60*	55*	60*
Fruit.....	35*	30*	35*
Pulses.....	180*	165*	180*
Groundnuts (in shell).....	87**	85*	70**
Cottonseed.....	32**	35**	22*
Cotton (lint).....	18**	20**	13*
Sesame seed.....	7*	6*	7*
Tobacco.....	1*	1*	1*
Sugar cane.....	220*	300*	400*

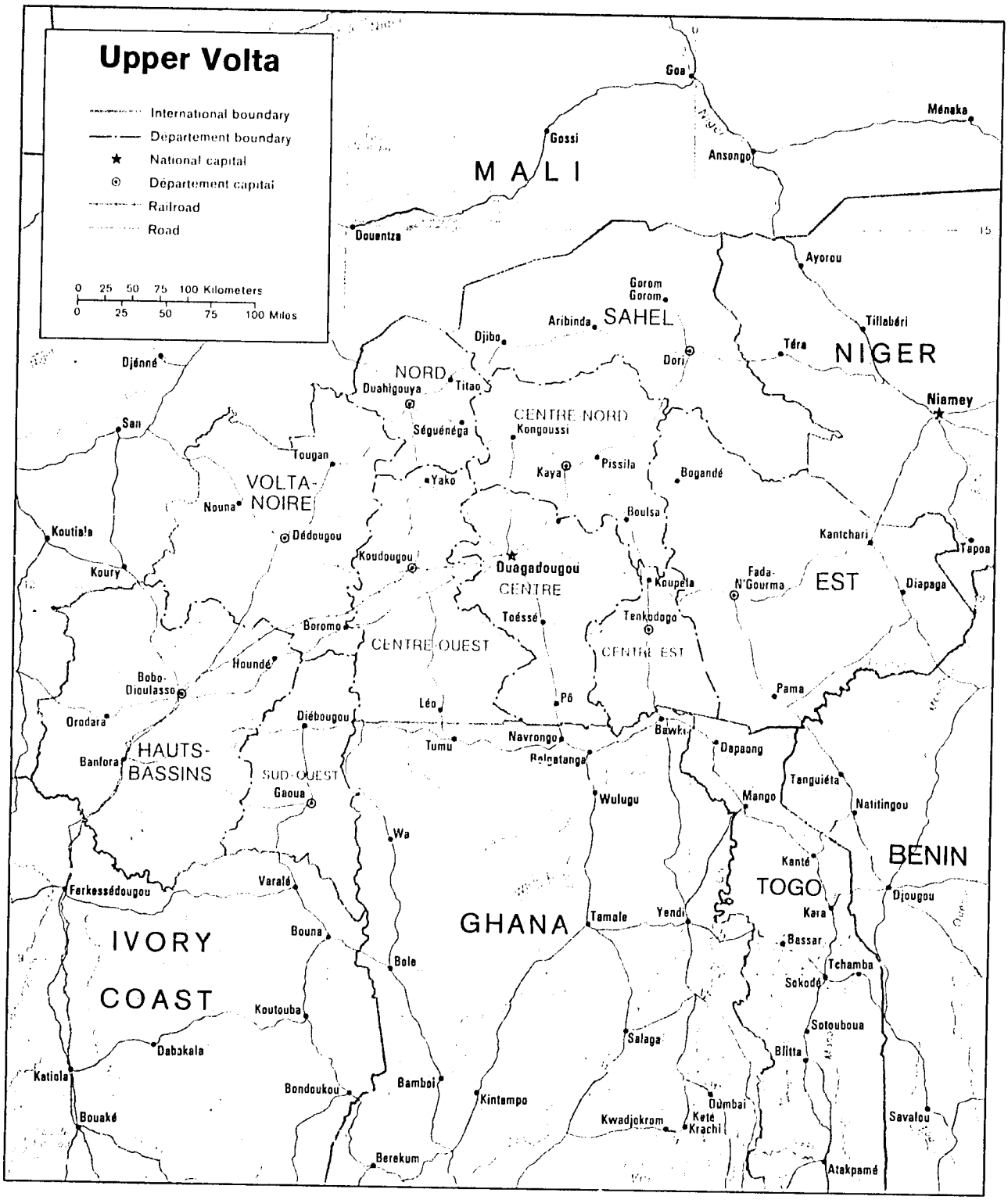
* FAO estimate
** Unofficial figure
*** Other sources give a figure of 13,700 tons (owing to drought)

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook as cited in Europa, Africa South of the Sahara, 1981.

7.4 Current Status (August 1981)

A recent FAO study estimates that more than 900,000 ha. of new land should be brought under cultivation within the next 25 years to meet the food demand projected for 1990, assuming present sorghum and millet yields do not change. However, in order to maintain present soil fertility, no more than 700,000 ha. should be brought under cultivation. The study concludes that, without substantial changes in farming methods, food deficits will become a permanent feature of Upper Volta's food economy in the very near future.

A multi-donor mission visited Upper Volta in February 1981 and assessed the 1980/81 cereal supply deficit at 54,000 tons. The mission recommended emergency aid of 30,000 tons of cereals. In May 1981, reported rainfall continued to be less than adequate and FAO anticipates continued food shortages in Upper Volta this year as a result.


Upper Volta
International boundary
Departement boundary
National capital
Département capital
Railroad
Road
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
MALI
NIGER
BENIN
TOGO
GHANA
IVORY COAST
SAHEL
NORD
CENTRE NORD
CENTRE
CENTRE OUEST
CENTRE EST
EST
VOLTA-NOIRE
HAUTS-BASSINS
SUD-OUEST
Goa
Ménaka
Gossi
Ansongo
Douentza
Ayorou
Gorom Gorom
Aribinda
Djibo
Dori
Téra
Tillabéri
Niamey
Djénné
Duahigouya
Titao
Séguénéga
Kongoussi
San
Tougan
Yako
Kaya
Pissila
Bogandé
Nouna
Dédougou
Boulsa
Koutiala
Koudougou
Ouagadougou
Koupéla
Fada-N'Gourma
Kantchari
Tapoa
Koury
Diapaga
Boromo
Toéssé
Tenkodogo
Houndé
Bobo-Dioulasso
Pô
Pama
Orodara
Léo
Diébougou
Bawku
Tumu
Navrongo
Dapaong
Banfora
Bolgatanga
Tanguiéta
Gaoua
Wulugu
Mango
Natitingou
Wa
Kanté
Varalé
Ferkessédougou
Djougou
Kara
Tamale
Yendi
Bouna
Bassar
Bole
Tchamba
Sokodé
Koutouba
Sotouboua
Salaga
Dabakala
Blitta
Katiola
Bondoukou
Bamboi
Kintampo
Dumbai
Kwadjokrom
Keté Krachi
Savalou
Bouaké
Berekum
Atakpamé

8. Physical Geography

8.1 Climatic Zones

Upper Volta's tropical climate guarantees generally warm temperatures year round, ranging from an annual average maximum of 35-50°C in April, to a minimum of 25°C in December-January. There are three distinct seasons: November-March is relatively cool and dry, March-May is hot and dry, and June through October is rainy. Rainfall varies with the region of the country, from a long, plentiful (123 cm.) rainy season in the southwest, to sporadic rain totalling less than 10 in. (58 cm.) in the northeast.

These weather patterns correspond to ecotypes which range from Guinean light forest in the southwest, to wooded savannah on the Central Plateau, to Sahelian steppe in the northeast.

8.2 Topography

Upper Volta lies between 9° and 15° north latitude, and between 3° east and 6° west longitude. Landlocked, Upper Volta is bordered on the south by Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, and Benin, on the east by Niger, and by Mali on the north and west. With an area of 274,500 sq. km., the country's major feature is a large gently sloping plateau inclining toward the south. Altitudes range between 200 and 400 meters, with the highest point at Nakouron on the Mali border in the west at 750 meters. Isolated peaks and volcanic domes rise north of the Central Plateau. Broad shallow valleys of the Red, Black, and White Volta rivers (none navigable) cut through the plateau, flowing southward into Ghana to lower elevations in the southeast where low hills separate the White Volta and Niger river watersheds.

8.3 Temperatures (°F)

Location	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Extreme
Bobo Dioulasso					
Max	92	99	87	90	115
Min	58	71	69	70	46

Location	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Extreme
Ouagadougou					
Max	92	103	91	95	118
Min	60	79	74	74	48

8.4 Precipitation

Average Annual Precipitation (mm)

Location	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Banfora	2	8	24	70	110	159	212	346	223	57	13	4
Bobo Dioulasso	2	5	21	43	97	129	243	344	219	69	7	4
Dedougou	0	1	7	49	70	119	201	280	183	39	2	1
Dori	-	-	2	5	29	103	131	200	102	17	1	1
Fada N'Gourma	-	-	10	32	64	129	216	260	196	33	1	1
Kaya	-	-	2	13	45	123	164	224	124	21	-	1
Koudougou	-	2	7	38	73	101	173	256	175	34	3	2
Nouna	-	5	2	27	64	134	190	244	145	44	4	2
Ouagadougou	-	1	4	21	82	110	184	259	162	35	3	2
Ouahigouya	1	1	1	8	28	91	181	227	124	36	1	1

8.5 Land Use

Land Use
('000 hectares)

	1977
Arable land	5,600*
Land under permanent crops	13*
Permanent meadows and pastures	13,755*
Forest and woodland	3,550**
Other land	4,462
Inland water	40
Total	27,420

* Unofficial estimate ** FAO estimate
Source: Europa, Africa South of the Sahara, 1981.

Ninety-four percent of the total energy consumed in Upper Volta is derived from wood. As a result, large areas of the country have become deforested. A 70 km. radius around the capital city of Ouagadougou is completely denuded of trees. The effects of this deforestation on the soil and the food supply are numerous. Trees bring nutrients from the earth to the soil through leaf decay, they break the wind and reduce the rate of evaporation at the end of the rains, they store water, bind the soil, and they encourage water percolation into the soil. They also provide a hospitable environment for the growth of fruits, nuts, beans, medicaments, and honey.

As these forms of vegetation disappear, the land becomes more exposed to the sun and other elements. The reflective quality of the land surface increases, rainfall decreases, and the result is the gradual expansion of the desert or desertification.

As the wood supply is exhausted, the population resorts to using dried dung for fuel. This further deprives the soil of needed nutrients, fertility and structure, and results in reduced soil productivity and an increased need for arable land. Finally, when wood and dung are burned for their comparatively low energy value, all the nutrients and structural value are permanently lost to the food chain.

In 1973 the government of Upper Volta initiated a large scale campaign to reforest 20,000 to 40,000 hectares annually.

8.6 Water Resources

The water situation in Upper Volta is critical. A report prepared in 1979 by the Interafrican Committee for Hydraulic Studies of Savanna Regional Water Resources and Land Use reported that groundwater resources in Upper Volta are inadequate and are less than in almost any other West African country. Rainfall is irregular, especially in the north, and is usually so intense that most of it is lost through runoff. River systems are either at flood levels or nearly dry.

A major goal of the government is to increase the number of wells throughout the country. Most existing wells are hand-dug and many are contaminated. Most of the 300 small dams located across the country are between three and ten meters high and are subject to excessive seepage and evaporation, which results in losses of up to 70% of the collected water. In the south and southwest, where water supplies are adequate, water borne disease is prevalent (see section 5.1, Health Status).

Existing water resources appear to be considerably under-utilized in West Africa as a whole with only about 3% of the annually available surface water used. In Upper Volta, only 4% of the potentially irrigable areas are under full or partial water control. Efforts to introduce effective water use and irrigation systems are limited by the government's capacity to manage irrigation systems, and farmers' lack of familiarity with the intensive techniques associated with irrigated farming (see section 7, Agriculture). However, expanded education and irrigation are integral parts of the government's development program.

8.7 Minerals

The government of Upper Volta has plans to develop the country's identified mineral resources, but to date, only the gold mine at Poura, abandoned in 1966 and reopened in 1979, is actually being exploited.

Substantial reserves of manganese (13.3 million tons) have been identified in Tambao near the Mali and Niger borders, and are expected to be exploited as soon as a 350 km. extension is added to the railway connecting Upper Volta to the coast. Partial financing for the railway spur has been obtained from France, the European Development Fund, and Germany; however, construction has been delayed repeatedly.

Nearby, at Tin-Hrassan, limestone deposits estimated to yield 200,000 tons of lime annually over the next 25 years, enough to supply the country's total demand for cement, have been identified. A proposed cement plant, and actual mining, await the completion of the rail link.

Other mineral resources currently under study are: phosphates (estimated reserves -- 224 million tons at Kodjari), nickel (30-70 million tons at Bonga), lead, zinc, bauxite and vanadium-bearing magnetite.

9. Transportation and Logistics

9.1 Road Network

Upper Volta's road network consists of 17,000 km. of road with principal routes radiating from Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso, the two principal cities. 9,000 km. of classified roads are maintained and improved using funds from the national budget; 8,000 km. of unclassified earth tracks are under jurisdiction of local authorities. Classified roads are subdivided into national, departmental and regional routes. Functionally, the system is separated into trunk roads, including 4,450 km. national roads, and rural roads, comprising departmental and regional roads and tracks. The only paved roads (1,300 km.) are those linking the main international routes; other national routes are of gravel standard. Theoretically all-weather, they are often closed to heavy vehicles after major rains. Rural roads are predominantly earth-surfaced and are frequently impassable during the rainy season. Most domestic transport is by road.

The paved roads are generally in good condition, although some need resurfacing. Other trunk roads are inadequately maintained; potholes and corrugated surfaces constitute hazardous driving conditions. Similarly, most rural roads lack proper maintenance. Since the terrain is generally easy and natural construction materials are abundant, road construction costs are generally low.

9.2 Major Routes

Paved and dirt roads link Ouagadougou with the ports of Tema, Ghana, and Lome, Togo, and Bobo Dioulasso with Bamako, Mali. Feasibility studies have been completed and financing secured for paving the major east-west route between Fada N'Gourma and the Niger border. Plans are now being studied to construct a paved road between Fada N'Gourma and Pama to the Benin border.

All-weather dirt roads connect: Ouagadougou - Bobo Dioulasso - Niangoloko to the port city of Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Bobo Dioulasso - Dedougou - Ouahigouya - Djibo, Ouagadougou - Ouahigouya - to Mali border, Koupela - Fada N'Gourma to Niger border and Kongoussi to Ouagadouguo. The following indicates the current state of the major roads within Upper Volta.

Paved trunk roads:

Banfora-Bobo Dioulasso-Hounde
(most important transport link in SW)
Bobo Dioulasso-Koutiala, Mali
Koudougou-Sabou
Sabou-Ouagadougou-Koupela
Koupela-Dapango, Togo
Ouagadougou-Po-Ghana border, then gravel to Tamala
Koupela-Fada N'Gourma

Gravel trunk roads:

Banfora-Orodara-Sikasso
Banfora-Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Banfora-Gaoua-Batie
Gaoua-Bouna, Ivory Coast
Bobo Dioulasso-Dedougou-Ouahigouya
Koupela-Kaya-Ouahigouya-Mopti, Mali
Kaya-Dori-Niamey, Niger
Koupela-Fada N'Gourma-Kantchari-Niamey, Niger *
Fada N'Gourma-Pama-Kantchari *
Sabou-Leo-Tumu, Ghana
Leo-Diebougou-Bobo Dioulasso
Diebougou-Gaoua
Koudougou-Dedougou-Djibasso-San, Mali
Ouahigouya-Titao-Djibo
Ougadougou-Kongoussi

Secondary (earth) roads:

Po-Diebougou
Dedougou-Safane-Boromo
Leo-Po-Zabre
Leo-Ouagadougou
Zabre-Manga-Garango-Tenkodogo
Fada N'Gourma-Bogande-Dani
Dori-Markoye
Dori-Djibo-Ouahigouya
Djibo-Kongoussi
Kalsaka-Bouga Yarce-Rambo
Kaya-Barsalogno

Tougan-Yako
Bouga-Kalsaka-Bema-Berenga

* Plans to pave these roads are under development.

9.3 Road Crews

The Ministry of Public Works has road construction crews headquartered in Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, Banfora, Dedougou, Diebougou, Fada N'Gourma, Kaya, Ouahigouya, and Tenkodogo.

9.4 Surface Distances (km.)

Ouagadougou	- Ouahigouya	-	182
	- Kaya	-	105
	- Dori	-	275
	- Niamey	-	527
	- Tema	-	1,040
	- Tamale	-	410
	- Lome	-	997
Bobo Dioulasso	- Sikasso	-	169

9.5 Vehicles

In 1975, there were 22,219 vehicles in Upper Volta: 9,530 private cars, 215 buses, 9,901 trucks, 499 tractors, and 2,074 motorcycles. Traffic on the major roads is light with between 100 and 300 vehicles per day on the roads near Bobo Dioulasso and Ouagadougou. Most roads are used by fewer than 100 vehicles per day. Typical vehicles include the Peugot 404, the Renault SG2 (mini-bus) and the Berliet GLR 160 (11-ton truck).

In both Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso, trucking services are available through the Societe Voltaique de Transport Routiere, or in Ouagadougou, through the Union Voltaique de Transit.

9.6 Railroad

517 km. of the 1,150 km. Regie Abidjan-Niger Railway (RAN) cross through Upper Volta from Ouagadougou to the port of Abidjan in Ivory Coast, carrying 80-90% of Upper Volta's import-export traffic. In 1975 the railway carried 724,000 metric tons of Upper Volta's freight, or 443 million tons/km. This represents about 25% of the RAN system's traffic. A 360 km. extension to the Mali and Niger borders is planned, as well as a link to the manganese deposits at Tambao (see section 8.7, Minerals), and work is underway to upgrade the line between Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso.

The railway is jointly owned and operated by the goverments of Ivory Coast and Upper Volta under an international convention requiring them to cover annual operating deficits and finance 60% of infrastructure improvements in their respective countries.

Headquartered in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, RAN maintains a branch office in Ouagadougou (B.P. 192). The system had a carrying capacity in 1974 of 30,000 tons, and rolling stock of 689 covered cars and 38 engines.

9.7 Ports

Because Upper Volta is landlocked and its rivers are not navigable, it has no in-country ports. The country is therefore dependent upon the ports at Abidjan (Ivory Coast), Tema (Ghana), Lome (Togo), and Cotonou (Benin). Abidjan is the most frequently used, and Tema and Lome are the principal alternatives. Tema is used infrequently, however, because cumbersome foreign exchange regulations delay payments by Ghanian transit companies to Voltian truckers. However, Tema's excess export capacity and bonded storage areas are attractive incentives to facilitate customs regulations.

9.8 Airports

Upper Volta has two international airports (managed by the International Aviation Safety Agency for Africa and Madagascar): Ouagadougou, with a 2,500 meter runway capable of handling 4-engine jets, and Bobo Dioulasso, which is suitable for 2-engine jets, DC-6's, and Caravelles. There are also 49 small airports and 13 private airfields.

Dirt airstrips for small planes: Koudougou, Kongoussi, Kaya, Boulsa, Koupela, Fada N'Gourma, Bogande, Dori, Gorom-Gorom, Seba, Djibo.

NB: For up-to-date information consult latest issue of weekly International Notams, International Flight Information Manual, and/or ICAO's Air Navigation Plan for appropriate region.

BOBO DIOULASSO/Bobo Dioulasso

Runway Characteristics

Location Coordinates	Elevation M/ Temp C	NR/Type	Slope %	Aircraft/ Length M	CL	Aircraft/ Strength (1,000 kg)	Fuel/ Octane
11 10' N 04 19' W	460 32.1	06/24	0.634	2050	B	SW 13 DW 20 DTW 40	100,JA

Remarks: alternate airports - ABIDJAN/Port Bouet, BAMAKO/Senou, NIAMEY/Niamey, OUAGADOUGOU/Ouagadougou.

Special Notice: Permission will not be granted for aircraft to enter Upper Volta from or to leave for South Africa.

Aids: VOR, LAV(06), LR, L4, L5, L9, LTX, LO, MD, MC, MT, MFD, MTX, MO. No Telex.

OUAGADOUGOU/Ouagadougou

Runway Characteristics

Location Coordinates	Elevation M/ Temp C	NR/Type	Slope %	Aircraft/ Length M	CL	Aircraft/ Strength (1,000 kg)	Fuel/ Octane
12 21' N 01 31' W	316 35.1	04/22	0.64	2500	A	AUW 120	100,JA

Remarks: alternate airports - ABIDJAN/Port Bouet, ACCRA/Kotoka Intl, BAMAKO/Senou, BOBO DIOULASSO/Bobo Dioulasso, NIAMEY/Niamey.

Aids: ILS (04-I), VOR, LSA(04), LR, L4, L5, LTX, LO, MD, MC, MT, MTD, MFD, MTX, MO. Stopway 04-500; 22-60. DC 10-30 acceptable. FVA22+ planned, completion date 1976. No telex.

Key

Radio Aids

ILS	Instrument Landing System
VOR	VHF Omni-Directional Range

Lighting Aids

LSA	Simple Approach Lighting System
LAV	Abbreviated Approach Slope Indicator System
LR	Runway Edge, Threshold & Runway End Lighting
LTX	Taxiway Lighting
LO	Obstruction Lighting
L4	Low Intensity Runway Lights
L5	Low Intensity Approach Lights
L9	Visual Approach Slope Indicator (VASI)

Marking Aids

MD	Runway Designation Markings
MC	Runway Center Line Markings
MT	Runway Threshold Markings
MFD	Fixed Distance Markings
MTX	Taxiway Center Line & Holding Position Markings
MO	Obstruction Markings

9.9 Aircraft Entry Requirements

Private and non-scheduled commercial aircraft overflying or landing for commercial or non-commercial purposes must provide prior notice to the Ministere des Travaux Publics, Direction de l'Aeronautique Civile, B.P. 363, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta (Telegraphic address: Minitravaux Ouagadougou/Telex: none) at least 7 days prior to departure. All notifications must include type of aircraft and registration marks, radio call or flight number, name and nationality of pilot and number and nationalities of crew, complete route of flight, number of passengers and type and amount of cargo, purpose of flight. In addition, a flight plan must be on file at least 24 hours prior to departure.

Non-scheduled commercial aircraft landing for commercial purposes must also obtain, in advance, a temporary operating clearance, in addition to the above notification requirements, from the Ministere des Travaux Publics.

9.10 Airlines

International: Air Afrique - multinational company (Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Benin, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta all have 6% share); address: Ave L. Barthe, BP 21017 Abidjan, Main office - 53 Rue Ampere, Paris 17e, France. Fleet of 5 DC-8'S, 3 Caravelles, 1 DC-10 (+ 1 on order). Flies to Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso.

Also: Air Ghana, Air Mali and U.T.A.

Domestic: Air Volta (mixed private/public company with monopoly on domestic service). Rue Binger, BP 116, Ouagadougou. Fleet: 1 Piper Navajo, 1 Cherokee 6.

9.11 Air Distances

Bobo Dioulasso to:	Statute miles	Ouagadougou to:	Statute miles
Abidjan	410	Abidjan	519
Bamako (ville)	269	Accra	475
Bouake	242	Bamako (ville)	439
Dakar (Yof)	919	Dakar (Yof)	1,085
Korhogo	149	Marseilles	2,184
Las Palmas	1,361	Paris (Orly)	2,522
Marseilles	2,301	Segou	330
Mopti-Barbe	231	Tamale	207
Niamey	468		
Nouakchott	911		
Ouagadougou	207		
Paris (Orly)	2,622		
Segou	205		

10 Power and Communications

10.1 Electric Power

The major power stations are located in Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, and Ouahigouya and produce a total of 70,327 thousand kWh, or 11.4 kWh per capita (1977). Plans to develop a hydropower plant on the Komoe River, near Banfora, and on the Black Volta near the Dedougou have been under discussion for some time.

Power Production, 1973-1977
(1000 kWh)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total production	42,148	46,077	53,189	59,748	70,327
Total consumption	36,147	40,313	45,763	51,840	67,039
High voltage	20,805	23,821	26,254	29,698	34,689
private	(18,052)	(20,485)	(21,714)	(--)	(--)
public	(2,753)	(3,336)	(4,540)	(--)	(--)
Low voltage	15,342	16,495	19,509	22,228	27,450
private	(12,847)	(13,926)	(16,600)	(--)	(--)
public	(2,495)	(2,569)	(2,909)	(--)	(--)
Total population (thousands) (1)	5,516	5,577	5,638	5,739	5,842
Electric power per capita (kWh) 2/3	6.6	7.2	8.1	9.0	11.4

(1) Resident population estimated: 1975 census results.

Source: World Bank. Economic Memorandum on Upper Volta, February 1979.

10.2 Radio Stations

La Voix du Renouveau, BP 7029, Ouagadougou, is the radio station of Upper Volta. The station broadcasts in French and thirteen vernacular languages from Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso on AM frequency only. There are approximately 100,000 radio receivers in the country, or about 17 receivers per thousand people.

10.3 Television

The one television station in Upper Volta, Voltavision, BP511, is owned by the government and broadcasts three days per week from Ouagadougou. Latest estimates indicate that there is one television set for every 1,000 people, or about 6,000 receivers.

10.4 Telecommunications

Telecommunications services are generally poor. Radio-telephone service is available between Ouagadougou and Europe or the United States via Paris. Telephone-cable service is limited to certain hours.

The latest available data indicate that there are approximately 3,400 telephones in the country, 2,500 of which are in Ouagadougou.

Planned Expansion of Telecommunication System

Link	Distance	System	Circuits			
			75	80	85	90
Ouagadougou - Koupela - Niger frontier	-	HC, MRS	53	77	121	197
Koupela - Sangha - Togo frontier	145	HC, MRS	6	10	15	25
Bobo Dioulasso - Sikasso	145	HC, MRS	16	25	36	58
Ouagadougou	-	3 TC	30	49	82	140

Note: HC-high capacity, MRS-microwave relay system, 3TC-3rd class transit center.

10.5 Press

Agence France Presse (AFP) operates a bureau in Ouagadougou. In 1980, the bureau chief was Bernard Loth. TASS (U.S.S.R.) also maintains a bureau in the capital and Agency Voltaique de Presse (AVP) operates out of Ouagadougou under the auspices of UNESCO.

There are three daily newspapers, published in Ouagadougou, L'Observateur, Notre Combat, and Bulletin Quotidien d'Information,

which is also published simultaneously in Bobo Dioulasso by the Direction d'Information.

10.6 Emergency Network

The Ministry of Interior and Security has a single sideband radio internal communications network that provides contact with over 100 towns and villages. The Director of Security Services is located in Ouagadougou: the network runs on frequencies of 3.144, 5.710 and 5.860 mhz.

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