

BURKINA FASO

Food and Agriculture Organization
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Livestock Information, Sector Analysis
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Data contained in this Livestock Sector Brief are taken from official sources. Official sources are no guarantee for data accuracy and the figures reported in this brief should be taken as indicative and not be used for official purposes. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations assumes no responsibility for its accuracy, completeness and coherence.

PREFACE

The Livestock Sector Briefs (LSB) are intended to provide a quick overview and an approximate outlook for the livestock sector of the respective country using figures and quantitative indicators originating from official sources. The LSBs are complemented by a synthesis of policy documents available in the public domain.

The majority of the data in the LSBs refer to the country as a whole and come from FAOSTAT, which is available on the internet (<http://faostat.external.fao.org/default.jsp>). FAO, as part of its mandate, compiles information and data on various aspects of food and agriculture from all countries. The data are analysed and interpreted to support FAO's programmes and activities and, in accordance with the basic functions of the Organization, they are disseminated to the public through publications, CD-ROM, diskettes and the Internet. The country level data are officially submitted to the Division for Statistics of FAO (ESS) by various ministries of the respective countries. For details of data collection procedures see <http://faostat.fao.org/abcdq/about.htm>. The figures submitted often display inconsistencies across ministries, for example reported meat production does not always match reported meat consumption when taking into account imports and exports. FAO tries to reconcile the figures, to the effect that FAO statistics may differ from those originally submitted.

The LSBs utilise FAOSTAT data from the following domains: human population, land use, agriculture production, food supply and agricultural and food trade. These are used to derive a standard set of indicators that can quickly be compared across the countries.

Data on the economy are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators CD-Rom, which is also available online <http://www.worldbank.org/data/> and is updated every year. Animal health data are taken from the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) HANDISTATUS II <http://www.oie.int/hs2/>. These are official data supplied by member nations.

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Human population, land and socio-economics

Human population	12.6 million
Population density on total land	46.1 persons/sqkm
Annual growth rate (1990-2000)	2.9 %
Population in agriculture	11.6 million
As proportion of total population	92.2 %
Total land area	273,600 sqkm
Agricultural land	104,000 sqkm
As proportion of total land	38.0 %
Land under pasture	60,000 sqkm
As proportion of total land	57.7 %
Irrigated area	250 ha
Agricultural land per 100 people	82 ha
Agricultural land per 100 people in agriculture	89 ha
Agricultural population density on agricultural land	111.9 persons/sqkm
GDP ¹	3,325 million US\$
GDP annual growth rate (1990-2000)	4.1 %
GDP per capita/year ¹	281 US\$
GDP per capita annual growth rate (1990-2000)	1.6 %
Agriculture, GDP	1,005 million US\$
As proportion of total GDP	30.2 %
Livestock, GDP ¹	248 million US\$
As proportion of agricultural GDP	24.7 %
Human development Rank	175 Ranking ²
Human development index	0.302
Poverty incidence ³	
Total	45.3 %
Urban	16.5 %
Rural	51.0 %

¹Constant 1995 US\$ ² The HDI rank is determined using HDI values to the fifth decimal point – from 177 countries, as compiled by the UNDP; ³ National poverty line; na: not available

Source: World Bank (2002); UNDP (2004); FAO (2005a)

- Burkina Faso is a rural-based low income economy with livestock contributing 7.5 percent to GDP. The country was a centrally planned economy until 1991, when the government initiated a structural adjustment program. The program included domestic price and trade liberalization, especially for agricultural products; public enterprise sector restructuring; a fiscal reform that introduced a VAT and effectuated changes in budget preparation and execution procedures. Since 2001, the government has also been privatizing sensitive infrastructural enterprises.

Human population trends

Values expressed in 1,000

Population segment	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Total	6,820	8,921	11,905	12,624	2.7	2.9
Rural	6,242	7,711	9,914	10,427	2.1	2.5
Urban	578	1,210	1,991	2,197	7.7	5.1

Source: FAO (2005a)

Trends in agricultural¹ land

Values expressed in sqkm

Land type	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Total	87,850	95,750	101,000	104,000	0.9	0.5
Cropped ²	27,850	35,750	41,000	44,000	2.5	1.4
Pastures	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	0.0	0.0

¹The sum of area under arable land, permanent crops and permanent pastures

²Arable and permanent crops

Source: FAO (2005a)

- Two elements have traditionally characterized the land tenure system: (i) the reliance on lineage in determining who has rights to a plot of land; (ii) the presence of a *chef de terre*, who is responsible for managing disputes and assigning land that is not currently occupied through lineage. In 1984 the Agrarian Land Reorganization Law, revised in 1991 and 1996, (i) divested traditional village authorities of their erstwhile privilege of allocating rural lands and settling, and (ii) stipulated the principle of the pre-eminent ownership rights of the Burkinabe state but only on the rural lands for which no individual has claimed exclusive property rights. De facto it introduced the notion of private ownership. However, private ownership is considered as an exceptional situation, land title can only be obtained through complex and extremely expensive procedures, and local communities continue to be major players in land tenure issues.
- The 2002 *Charte Pastorale* implicitly recognizes this state of affairs. On the one hand, it recognizes the rights for livestock keepers to access pastoral lands, the right for equitable use of natural resources and the movement of the herds; on the other hand, it supports the economic integration between pastoral, agricultural and forest activities, in line with the existing interspersed settlement pattern of farmers and herders who together form local communities. Burkina's current legislation, therefore, considers pastoralists as essential actors as farmers for the sustainable development of rural areas.

2. LIVESTOCK RESOURCES

Livestock populations

Values expressed in 1,000

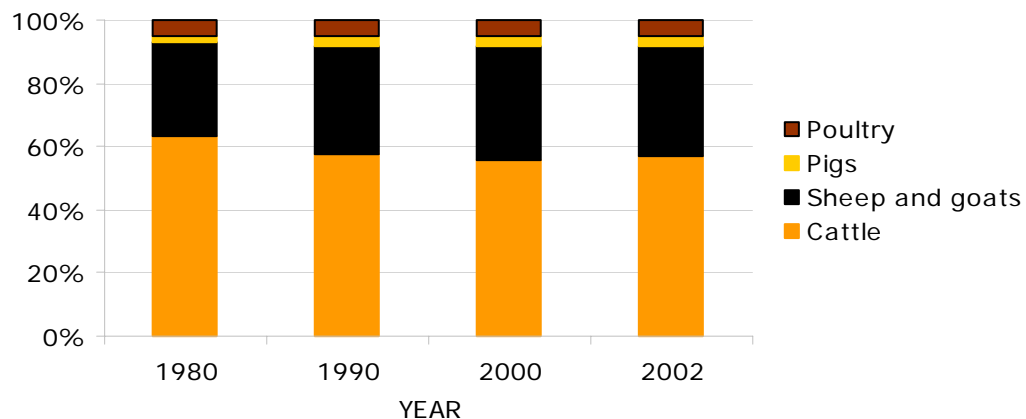
Species	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Cattle	2,760	3,937	4,798	4,992	3.6	2.0
Sheep and goats	6,600	11,608	15,430	15,500	5.8	2.9
Pigs	174	506	622	648	11.3	2.1
Poultry	11,041	17,011	22,420	23,000	4.4	2.8
Total LUs	2,185	3,401	4,291	4,406	4.5	2.4

LU: Livestock unit; **conversion factors:** cattle (0.50), sheep and goats (0.10), pigs (0.20) and poultry (0.01)

Source: FAO (2005a)

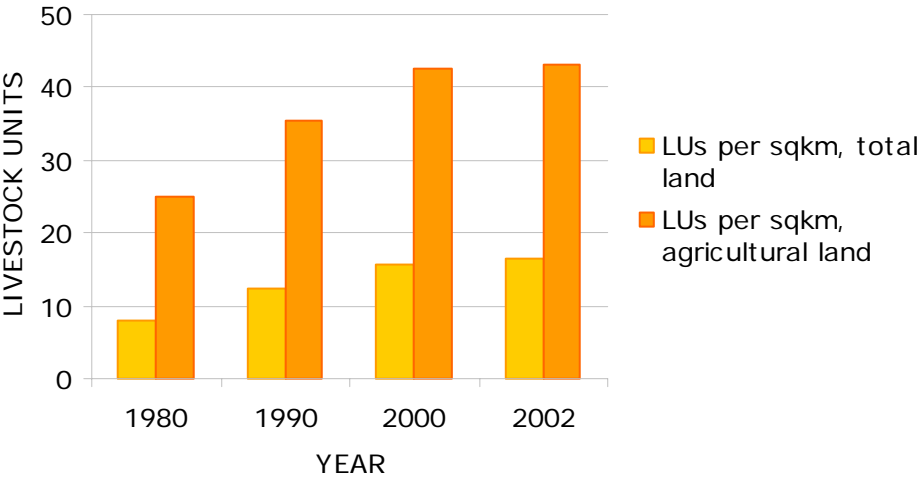
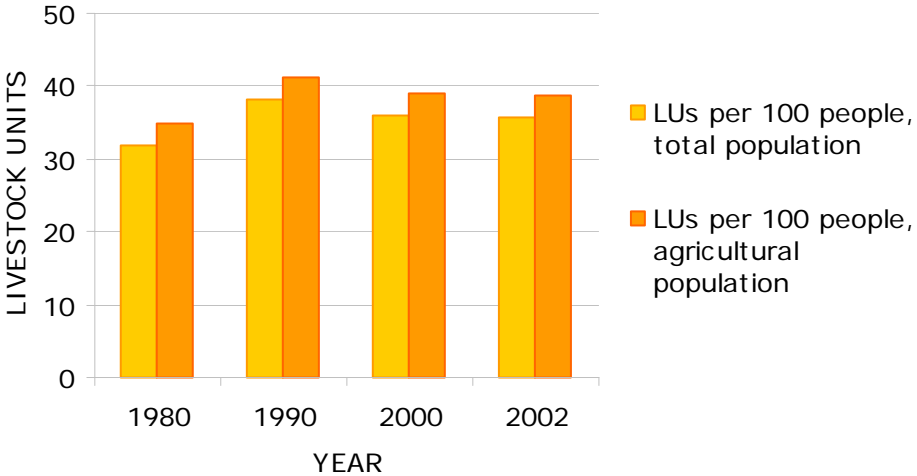
- Livestock is almost totally in the hands of pastoralists and smallholder farmers, who are among the poorest groups in society: around 74 percent of pastoralists and 66 percent of mixed farmers are considered poor. The development of the livestock sector, therefore, could substantially contribute to reducing national poverty.

Contribution of different species to total livestock units



Source: FAO (2005a)

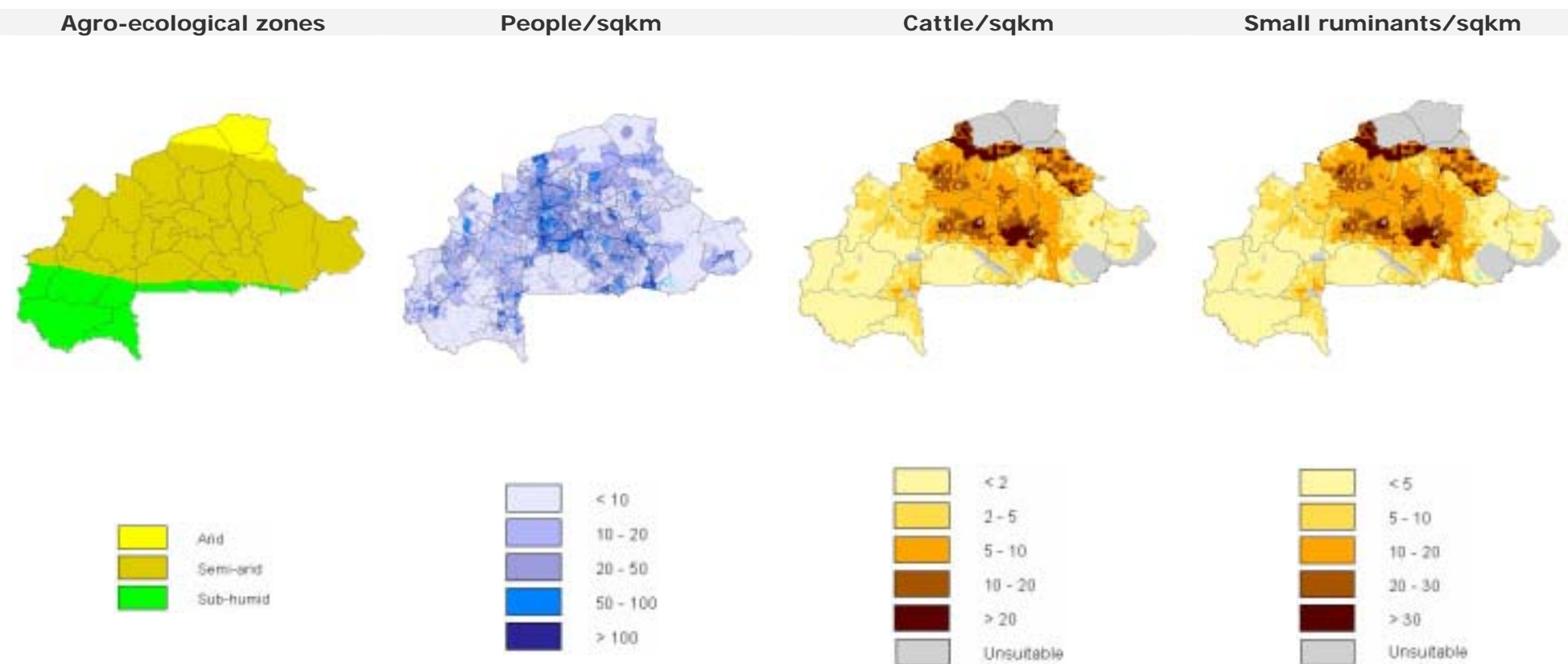
Selected indicators of livestock resources



Source: FAO (2005a)

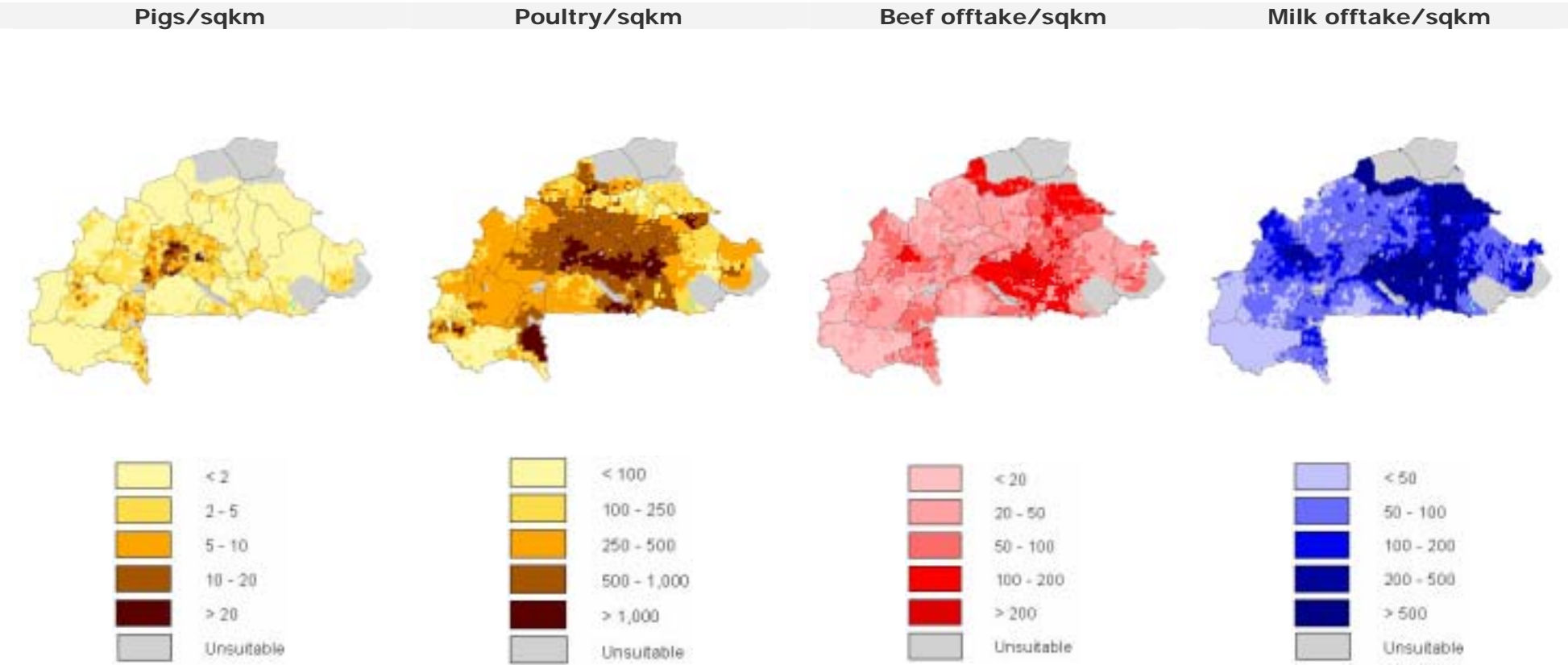
Agro-ecological zones and densities of livestock species (2000)

Density calculated on total land area¹



¹Densities for livestock populations and production are based on total land suitable for livestock production

Source: FAO (2001); LandScan (2002), FAO (2005b)



Source: FAO (2005b); FAO (2003)

- Transhumant livestock production accounts for over 70 percent of the country’s cattle. There are two types of transhumance: the ‘short’ transhumance, which takes place within the North, and the ‘great’ transhumance, which takes place from North to South. Integrated stock-rearing is widespread in the southern belt of the country; semi-intensive to intensive dairy farms and few fattening farms are located in urban and peri-urban zones.

3. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

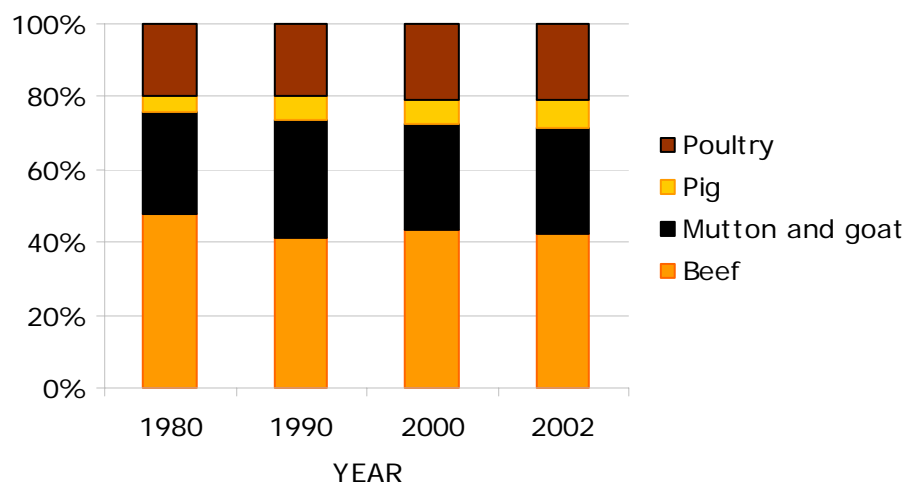
Trends in annual production of meat, milk and eggs

1,000 metric tonnes

Product	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Meat, total	52.5	98.2	135.1	136.9	6.5	3.2
Beef	22.0	37.3	55.0	54.6	5.4	4.0
Mutton and goat	12.9	29.3	36.7	37.6	8.5	2.3
Pig	2.0	6.0	8.8	9.3	11.4	3.9
Poultry	9.0	18.0	26.4	27.0	7.2	3.9
Milk, total	89.4	114.2	224.0	233.8	2.5	7.0
Eggs, total	7.5	15.4	17.5	17.5	7.5	1.3

Source: FAO (2005a)

Composition of total meat production



Source: FAO (2005a)

Carcass weights and percentage slaughtered by species

Species/year	Carcass weight (kg/animal)				Percentage slaughtered/year			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Cattle	102.2	113.1	110.0	110.0	7.8	8.4	10.4	9.9
Sheep	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	20.3	23.8	22.3	23.1
Goat	7.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	32.4	34.8	33.0	33.0
Pigs	23.5	23.5	23.5	24.0	50.0	50.4	59.9	60.1
Poultry	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	101.4	132.3	147.2	147.0

Source: FAO (2005a)

Milk yields and proportion of dairy animals

Species/year	Milk yield (kg/year)				Percentage milked			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Cattle	175	145	177	180	16.8	16.5	20.0	20.0

Source: FAO (2005a)

Egg yields and proportion of laying birds

Species/year	Eggs (kg/year)				Percentage laying			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Chicken	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	19.9	25.9	22.3	21.7

Source: FAO (2005a)

Estimated feed used for livestock production

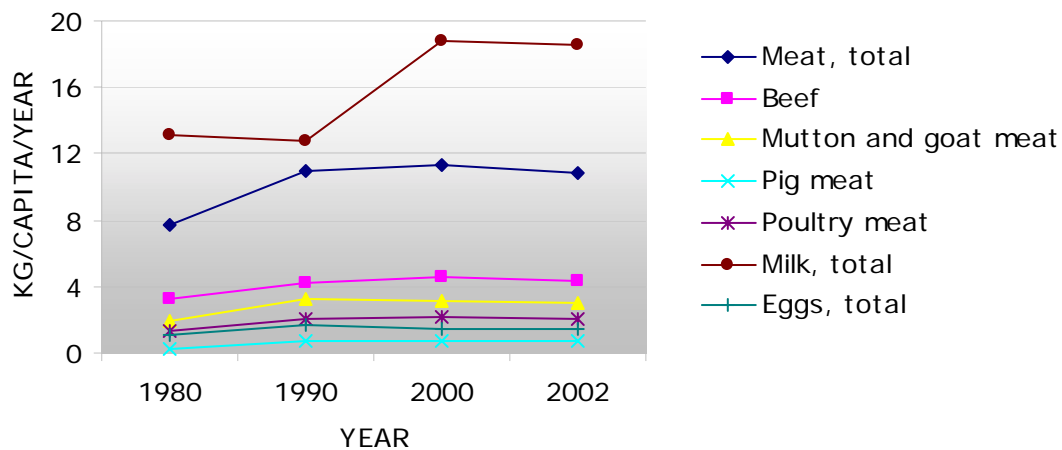
1,000 metric tonnes

Product	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Maize						
Barley						
Sorghum						
Millet						
Wheat						
Brans	111.3	205.1	249.1	289.2	6.3	2.0
Rice Paddy, equivalent						
Roots and Tuber, dry equivalent	0	0	0	0		
Pulses						
Oil crops						

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

Trends in annual per capita production of meat, milk and eggs



Source: FAO (2005a)

4. CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, MILK AND EGGS

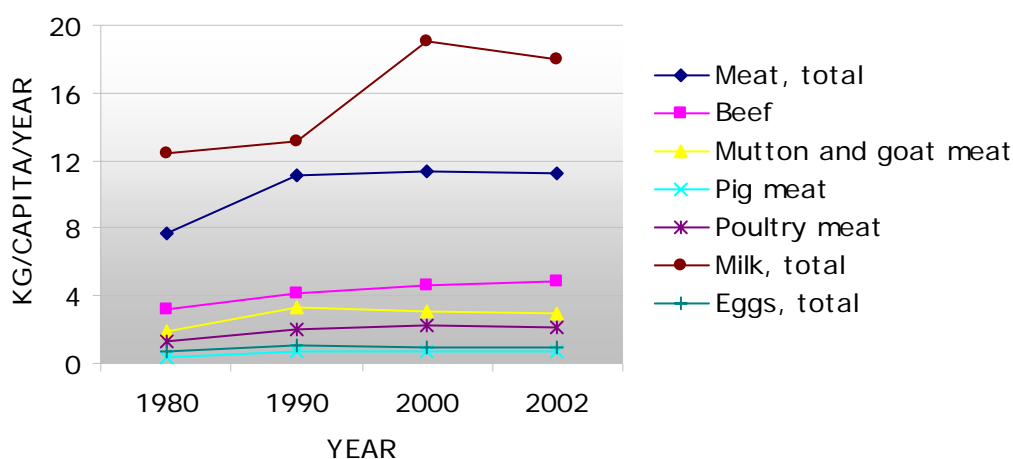
Trends in annual consumption of meat, milk and eggs

1,000 metric tonnes

Product	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Meat, total	52.3	98.7	135.2	142.0	6.6	3.2
Beef	21.7	37.8	55.0	60.6	5.7	3.8
Sheep and goat	12.9	29.3	36.7	37.1	8.5	2.3
Pig	2.1	6.0	8.8	8.9	11.3	4.0
Poultry	9.0	18.0	26.4	27.1	7.2	3.9
Milk, total	84.3	117.3	226.2	227.6	3.4	6.8
Eggs, total	4.9	10.0	11.4	11.4	7.5	1.3

Source: FAO (2005a)

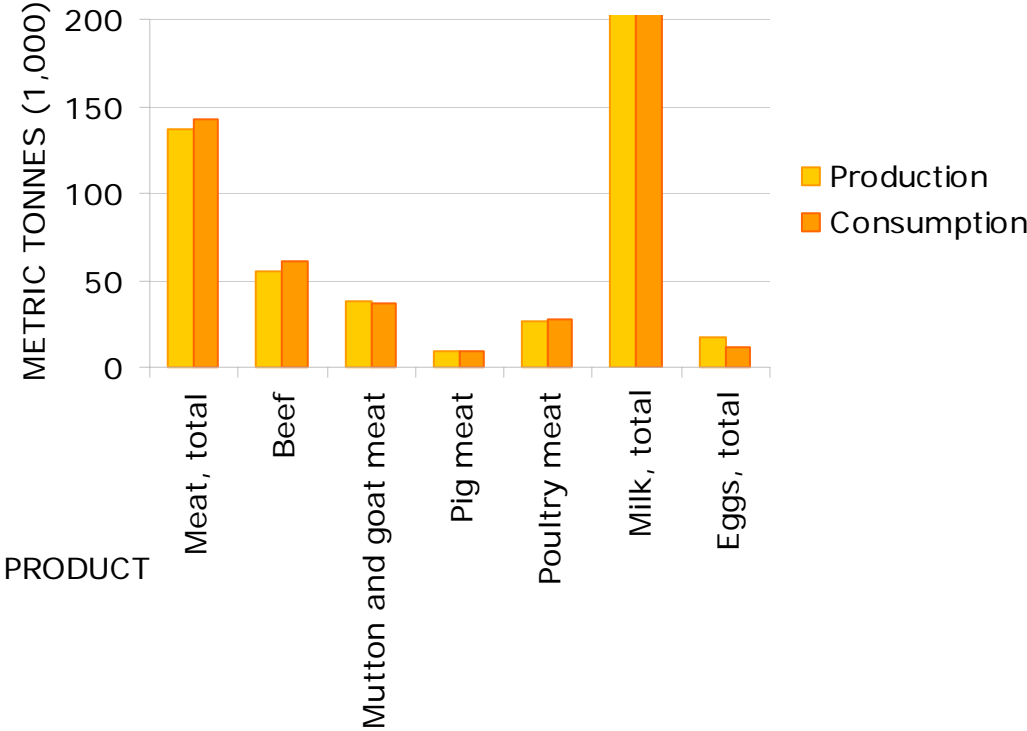
Trends in annual per capita consumption of meat, milk and eggs



Source: FAO (2005a)

- The last two decades have led to a significant increase in both meat and milk supply, both in aggregate and per capita terms. However, most of the increase is due to a growth in animal numbers, while productivity (carcass weight, offtake rate) has remained stagnant. The country, in fact, is facing pasture and water shortages, and lack of feed. Inadequate access to land, poor performance of indigenous breeds, poor animal health, and lack of credit constrain livestock productivity.
- The 2000 *Plan d'actions et programme d'investissement du secteur de l'élevage* (PAPISE) is designed to: (i) optimize the production and productivity of meat and milk; (ii) create conditions for the private sector and livestock breeders' organizations to take the lead in the development of the sector; (iii) refocus the role of the State in the context of the decentralization process. Specific objectives relate to increasing livestock productivity, development of pastoral zones, and institutional support.

Production versus consumption for meat, milk and eggs (2002)



Source: FAO (2005a)

5. TRADE IN LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Trade in agricultural and livestock¹ products

Values in million US\$

Product	Exports				Imports			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Total	172.6	352.0	237.0	271.9	602.9	758.0	657.6	692.8
Agricultural	79.6	116.4	105.6	153.9	71.7	96.9	175.7	133.5
% agricultural	46.1	33.1	44.5	56.6	11.9	12.8	26.7	19.3
Livestock	25.2	18.7	13.2	19.7	14.6	18.6	14.1	4.9
% livestock	14.6	5.3	5.6	7.3	2.4	2.5	2.1	0.7

¹Total trade in goods and services expressed in current US\$. Source: World Bank (2002)
Agricultural trade refers to all agricultural products, while livestock trade refers to trade in livestock products and live animals. Source: FAO (2005b)

Export/import 'dependency' for livestock products

Product	Exports as percentage of production				Imports as percentage of consumption			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Meat, total	0.64	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.15	0.48	0.06	0.13
Beef	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.31	1.20	0.01	0.02
Sheep and goat	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
Pig	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.36	0.33	0.00	0.52	0.20
Poultry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
Milk, equivalent	0.01	0.00	0.07	1.77	100.48	28.03	20.27	7.21
Eggs, total	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.11

Source: FAO (2005a)

Product	Net exports as percentage of production				Net imports as percentage of consumption			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Meat, total	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.06	0.06
Beef	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	1.20	0.01	0.00
Sheep and goat	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
Pig	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.33	0.00	0.44	0.00
Poultry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42
Milk, equivalent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.47	28.03	20.2	5.40
Eggs, total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: FAO (2005a)

- Burkina Faso runs a deficit on its trade balance. Exports are very narrowly based (cotton generates over half of all foreign earnings) and the balance of payments is significantly affected by fluctuations in world prices. Main imports are machinery, intermediate goods, oil products and food products. Livestock, once a major export item, today is de facto not traded. For milk, however, imports account for around 19 percent of total domestic consumption. About half of all trade is with Europe and another quarter with UEMOA (*Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest-africaine*) countries (led by Cote d'Ivoire).

- Burkina Faso is a WTO member since 1995; it is also member of UEMOA and member of CEDEAO (*Communauté économique des États d'Afrique de l'Ouest*), which envisages the creation of a customs union. It signed the Fourth Lomé Convention and receives aid from the European Union (EU). Finally, it has signed several bilateral trade agreements, such as with Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, India and Tunisia.

Trade in live animals

Species	1980			1990			2000			2002		
	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade
Quantities (count)												
Cattle	66,085	2,400	63,685	88,712	0	88,712	144,422	2,149	142,273	203,542	211	203,331
Sheep and goats	209,085	2,800	206,285	97,908	0	97,908	142,606	222	142,384	192,180	49	192,131
Pigs	236	0	236	0	0	0	0	342	-342	279	0	279
Poultry (1,000)	2,500	3	2,497	1,843	60	1,783	806	107	699	270	156	114
Value (1,000 US\$)												
Cattle	10,396	365	10,031	7,108	0	7,108	8,066	349	7,717	14,650	23	14,627
Sheep and goats	7,690	96	7,594	1,646	0	1,646	4,351	5	4,346	3,851	2	3,849
Pigs	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	15	-15	3	0	3
Poultry (1,000)	3,240	46	3,194	1,250	70	1,180	343	138	205	118	211	-93
Total	21,330	507	20,823	10,004	70	9,934	12,760	507	12,253	18,622	236	18,386

Net trade: Exports less Imports

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

Trade in livestock products

Product	1980			1990			2000			2002		
	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade
Quantities (metric tonnes)												
Meat, total	338	79	259	0	473	-473	7	84	-76	105	190	-84
Beef	330	66	264	0	455	-455	0	6	-6	60	14	46
Mutton and goat	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	32	-24
Pig	0	7	-7	0	0	0	7	46	-39	33	18	15
Poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	117	-113
Other	0	6	-6	0	18	-18	0	31	-31	0	8	-8
Milk, equivalent	9	84,701	-84,693	0	32,872	-32,872	164	45,867	-45,703	4,131	16,412	-12,281
Eggs, total	4	13	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0
Hides and skins	747	0	747	1,994	27	1,967	130	0	130	169	180	-11
Value (1,000 US\$)												
Meat, total	659	219	440	0	1,250	-1,250	6	116	-110	86	58	28
Beef	641	164	477	0	1,250	-1,250	0	5	-5	51	5	46
Mutton and goat	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	11
Pig	0	42	-42	0	0	0	6	56	-50	20	20	0
Poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	-17
Other	0	13	-13	0	0	0	0	55	-55	0	12	-12
Milk, equivalent	3	13,828	-13,825	0	17,293	-17,293	11	13,466	-13,455	377	4,567	-4,190
Eggs, total	1	39	-38	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	5
Hides and skins	3,174	0	3,174	8,692	27	8,665	460	0	460	632	22	610
Total	3,837	14,086	-10,249	8,692	18,570	-9,878	477	13,582	-13,105	1,103	4,650	-3,547

Net trade: Exports less Imports

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

6. LIVESTOCK HEALTH

Total number of cases/outbreaks of selected diseases reported in all susceptible species

Disease	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
African swine fever	000	000	000	000	000	000	400/1
Avian Influenza ¹	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Bluetongue	(1993)	(1993)	(1993)	(1993)	(1993)	(1993)	(1993)
BSE ²	000	000			
CBPP ³	289/29	168/26	139/6	.../23	26/10	100/8	268/8
Classical swine fever	000	000	000	000		000	000
Foot and mouth disease	406/20	1,720/35	9,000/91	14,661/...	703/12	14,104/61	638/15
Lumpy skin disease		-	413/17	6,475/19	5/3	46/7	67/10
Newcastle disease	.../2	(11/1997)	.../...	.../6	2,087/11	3,121/4	410/2
Peste des petits ruminants	.../...	.../1	.../...	-		-	-
Rift Valley fever	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Rinderpest	(1988)	(06/1988)	(06/1988)	(06/1988)	(06/1988)	(06/1988)	(06/1988)
Sheep and goat pox	57/3	14/2	85/7	1/1	8/1	49/4	26/1
Swine vesicular disease	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Vesicular stomatitis	000	000	000	000	000	000	000

¹ Highly pathogenic avian influenza; ² Bovine spongiform encephalopathy; ³ Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

no./no. number of cases/outbreaks, ... no information, - disease not reported, 000 disease never reported; (month/year) date of the last reported occurrence of the disease in previous years

Source: OIE (2004)

- The Directorate of Veterinary Services in the Ministry of Animal Husbandry is responsible for animal health issues. However, increased demand for veterinary services is stimulating the development of private animal health services as well. Most of livestock are not vaccinated and diseases seem to be widespread. To date, fees for services are high, and public and private actions are often competing rather than complementing each other. Services focus mostly on cattle and small ruminants.

7. REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

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