

# Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

## Burkina Faso

### Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Burkina Faso was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – 28 February 2021) in Leiden and elsewhere, see [www.africaknows.eu](http://www.africaknows.eu).



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to [dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl)

### Highlights

- 1 Burkina Faso's population increased from 4.3 million in 1950, and 4.8 million at Independence in 1960, via 11.6 million in 1990 to 20.9 million in 2020. Many Burkinabé migrated south, mainly to Côte d'Ivoire, as a result of the Sahel droughts of the 1970s and 1980s.
- 2 Adult literacy was 41% in recent years (50% for men; 33% for women). Mean years of schooling increased from 1.3 years in 2000 to only 1.6 years in 2018, one of the lowest figures in the world.
- 3 Net primary school enrolment was 79% in 2018, and net secondary school enrolment 31%. Expected years of schooling increased from 3.5 years in 2000 to 8.9 years in 2018.
- 4 The education index improved from .139 in 2000 to .301 in 2018. For all education variables capital city Ouagadougou (in the Centre Region) had a much better situation than anywhere else in the country. The Sahel Region always had the worst position. Regional inequality was extreme in 2000 but diminished later.
- 5 The gross enrolment rate for tertiary education was only 7% in 2018 (8.2% for men and 4.8% for women): a total of ca 125,000 students at Burkina Faso's higher education institutions. There were also 6,000 students abroad.
- 6 Burkina Faso has seven public universities and 41 private ones; there are also nine think tanks known to us.
- 7 And the country has at least six functioning museums.

## Part 1: The Data

### Burkina Faso's demographic and educational development

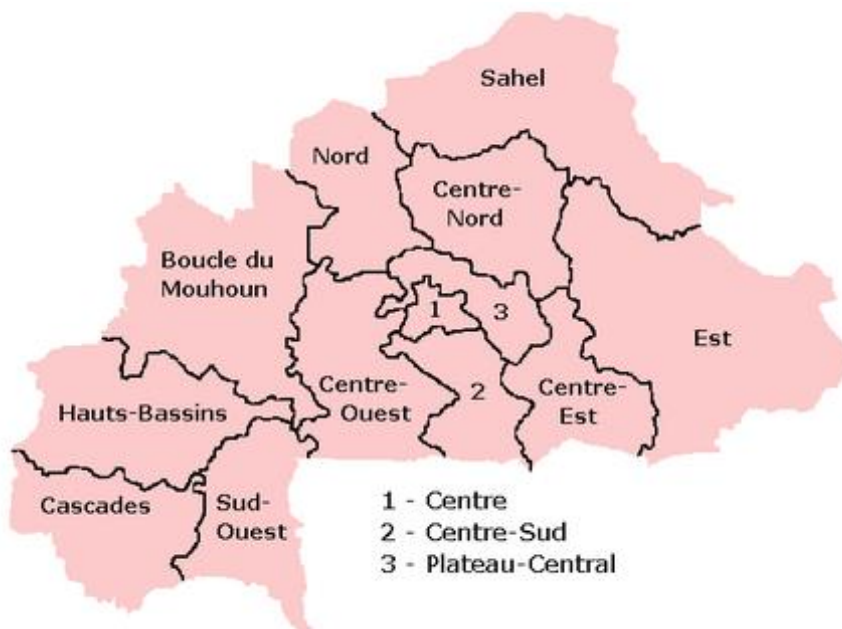
Officially called the Republic of Burkina Faso, the west African country used to be called Upper Volta when it was a French colony from the 19th century till 1984, and for the first 24 years after

its independence on August 5 1960<sup>1</sup>. The country's size is 274,200km<sup>2</sup>, divided into 13 regions, officially speaks French but has local languages like Mòoré, Fula and Dioula. Since independence Burkina Faso has had 8 official presidents and 4 acting presidents. Maurice Yameogo was the first president of Upper Volta before being deposed 5 years later. Thomas Sankara was president for 4 years (1983-1987) before being assassinated. He is remembered as being the president who gave Burkina Faso its current name. Blaise Compaore is the 6th and longest serving Burkinabe president (1987-2014, 27years) before being forced out. Gilbert Diendere is the 7th and shortest serving president with just 6 days in power (17/09/15 - 23/09/15), and Roch Marc Christian Kabore is the current president of Burkina-Faso since 2015<sup>2</sup>.

The Burkinabe population has boomed over the last 70 years. In 1950 4.3 million Burkinabé<sup>3</sup> were counted during a population census (and 4.8 million at Independence in 1960), but in 2020 the new census result amounted to 20.9 million inhabitants<sup>4</sup>. Of these 20.9 million, 31% can be found in urban areas compared to only 4% in 1955. The most populated area is the capital city Ouagadougou (1.1m people) and Bobo-Dioulasso comes in second with 360,000 according to worldometers. Many Burkinabé migrated south, mainly to Côte d'Ivoire, as a result of the Sahel droughts of the 1970s and 1980s.

The 0-14 years old age group in Burkina Faso accounts for 44.4% of the population, 53.2% range between 15-64 years old and make up the working age population, while the remaining 2.4% are 65 years and older. The life expectancy also boomed. It was only 30.9 years in 1950 and changed to 63.6 years old in 2020.

Figure 1. Regions of Burkina Faso



## Literacy rate and enrolment

<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burkina\\_Faso](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burkina_Faso)

<sup>2</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_presidents\\_of\\_Burkina\\_Faso](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_presidents_of_Burkina_Faso)

<sup>3</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics\\_of\\_Burkina\\_Faso#Population](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Burkina_Faso#Population)

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.worldometers.info/demographics/burkina\\_faso\\_demographics](https://www.worldometers.info/demographics/burkina_faso_demographics)

According to UNESCO the adult literacy rate was 41% in 2018 (Men 50% and women 33%). Of the youth (15-24 years old) 0.8 million males and 0.9 million females were regarded as illiterate in 2018. For the adult population as a whole these figures are 2.7 million for males and 3.7 million for females.

Burkina Faso's population of primary school age children (6-11 years) is about 3.4 million children<sup>5</sup>. Education is compulsory from age 6 to age 16 (ten years). Currently, 79% of the primary school age group attend primary school. Children with the age to attend secondary school (12-18) are 3.2 million. 31% are attending secondary school according to the latest figures (2018): males 30.3% and females surprisingly ahead at 31.7%. Finally, 1.8 million people are in the age category to attend tertiary education (people between 19 and 23). Gross enrolment rates for tertiary education increased from 4% in 2010 to 7% in 2018, but here with females are behind males, with only 4.8% versus 8.2%. This means that the country has ca 125,000 students in its higher education institutions. According to Campusfrance this was 105,000 in 2017. An additional 6,000 Burkinabé students are studying abroad: mainly in France, Côte d' Ivoire, Senegal, Morocco, and the USA, in that order<sup>6</sup>.

### **Regional differentiation of education results in Burkina faso, 2000-2018**

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 2000 and 2018 and uses thirteen regions. Between 2000 and 2018 the population of Burkina Faso as a whole increased 1.71 times, but regional growth differences are quite high: from 1.21 times in Centre Nord to 2.53 times in the Sahel Region.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 1-4 in part 2.

### **Education Index**

The education index is one of the elements of the human development index. The education index in Burkina Faso was very low in 2000 (.139) but it improved a lot (to .301 in 2018; which is still low). Centre (around Ouagadougou, the capital city) had a much better education situation than any of the other regions, but the slowest growth. During the 2000-2010 period the Sahel Region always had the worst score. The most rapid improvements happened in the Est region. Regional inequality was extreme in 2000, but improved afterwards.

### **Mean Years of Schooling for Adults**

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<sup>5</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/bf>

<sup>6</sup> [https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite\\_pays/en/burkina\\_faso\\_en.pdf](https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/burkina_faso_en.pdf)

According to UNESCO, ‘Mean Years of Schooling’ is an indicator about the “average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades”<sup>7</sup>. In Burkina Faso the figure for mean years of schooling was extremely low in 2000 (1.3 years for the country as a whole), and it increased to 1.6 years in 2018, still very low for African standards. Centre/Ouagadougou again had much better figures than all other regions, but here there was a lot of deterioration between 2000 and 2010, and the recovery afterwards still meant that the results were worse than they were in 2000. For Centre Est, starting at a much lower level in 2000, this is the same story. Sahel always had the worst situation. The most rapid improvements happened in Plateau Central. Regional inequality went from very extreme in 2000 to extreme afterwards.

### Expected Years of Schooling for Children

UNDP defines the ‘expected years of schooling’ as the: “Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child’s life”<sup>8</sup>. In Burkina Faso there has been a very rapid development, from an extremely low level: from 3.5 years of expected schooling in 2000 to 8.9 years in 2018. Again Centre/Ouagadougou had much better education prospects for its children (but with the slowest improvements over time), while those in the Sahel Region had the worst prospects. The Est Region experienced the fastest growth during the period as a whole. Regional inequality was extreme in 2000, but became less extreme afterwards. See tables 1-4 in part 2.

### Burkina Faso’s tertiary knowledge development

Burkina-Faso currently has a total of 48 higher-educations institutions of which 7 are state-owned and the remaining 41 are private. The country equally possesses a few think tanks as well as museums for the creation of policies and preservation and sharing of Burkinabe history/culture respectively. In terms of universities, the table below shows the development of universities within the country. The website 4ICU served as the main data source with regard to the number of universities and their rankings worldwide<sup>9</sup>. Unlike in many other African countries, the Wikipedia information about universities in Burkina Faso is less informative and less complete than the 4ICU website. We added information from the WHED website.

### Burkina-Faso Number of Universities, 1960-2020

Type	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	5	5	7
Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	22	39	41
Total	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	13	27	44	48

### Public Universities

<sup>7</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

<sup>8</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.4icu.org>



Université Ouaga 1 Professeur Joseph Ki-Zerbo<sup>10</sup>, and Université Polytechnique de Bobo-Dioulasso<sup>11</sup>

The public universities in Burkina-Faso are, just like in most African countries, relatively fewer in numbers than their private counterparts. Despite that, they always have had more students than the privately owned universities. In fact, of the population attending higher-education programs, 21% are in private institutions (1 out of 5)<sup>12</sup>. The Université de Ouagadougou is the oldest in the country, founded 14 years after independence of Upper Volta/Burkina-Faso. It is the biggest university in Burkina-Faso (83% of the national population of university students), followed by Université Nazi Boni (UNB). There's the possibility of doing a BSc, MSc or PhD at some of the universities. The University of Nazi Boni is home to the Confucius Institute in Burkina-Faso via a partnership with the Tianjin Polytechnic University in China. Amongst all the programs offered in these universities, business studies, management and accounting seem to be most popular in Burkina Faso. Despite that some of the universities are relatively new, there are already plans to expand their scope. Further, there are increasing partnerships with Burkinabe or foreign-based universities which in the long run will help improve the level of higher education in Burkina-Faso.

An interesting trait here is the fact that four higher education institutes are in Ouagadougou and the others are in the other big cities. This limits access to higher-education for those who live in areas far away from these cities. Table 5 in part 2 shows an overview of all public universities in Burkina-Faso.

### Private Universities

Private Universities have become as important in Burkina-Faso as in most other African countries. They started sprouting in Burkina-Faso as early as 1992 with Université Aube Nouvelle, but particularly from 1998 onwards the numbers have increased rapidly, and from 2001 onwards there were more private than public higher education institutes. More details can be found in table 3 below. The large majority of the private institutes for higher education is located in Ouagadougou.

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<sup>10</sup> [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universit%C3%A9\\_de\\_Ouagadougou](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universit%C3%A9_de_Ouagadougou)

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.geneafrika.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/upb.jpg>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.nationmaster.com/country-info/profiles/Burkina-Faso/Education/All-stats>



Université Aube Nouvelle<sup>13</sup>.

### Think Tanks

Aside from the universities, Burkina-Faso possesses a few structures which identify or play the same or similar roles as think tanks. Some of them are affiliated to the United Nations (such as Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD)<sup>14</sup>, foreign agencies, or, agencies set up by the Burkinabé government themselves (such as Direction Nationale de la Statistique. Table 7 in part 2 gives a list of nine organisations, which are recognised in the think tank category and which could be verified. According to UNESCO the country had 2100 employed researchers in 2017 (17% female). 67% of them worked in higher education, 31% in (other) government positions and 3% in NGOs<sup>15</sup>.

### Museums

There are six known museums in Burkina-Faso and they are for the most part state owned. They can be found in Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, Koupela and Gaoua<sup>16</sup>. The oldest and biggest is the National Museum of Burkina-Faso. A list of the museums in Burkina-Faso can be found in table 5. See table 8 in part 2.



<sup>13</sup>

[https://www.commodafrica.com/sites/commodafrica.com/files/styles/article\\_media/public/universite\\_aube\\_nouvelle.jpg?itok=T2Rk30jT](https://www.commodafrica.com/sites/commodafrica.com/files/styles/article_media/public/universite_aube_nouvelle.jpg?itok=T2Rk30jT)

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.edirc.repec.org/Burkina\\_Faso.html](https://www.edirc.repec.org/Burkina_Faso.html)

<sup>15</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/bf?theme=science-technology-and-innovation>

<sup>16</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_museums\\_in\\_Burkina\\_Faso](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_museums_in_Burkina_Faso)

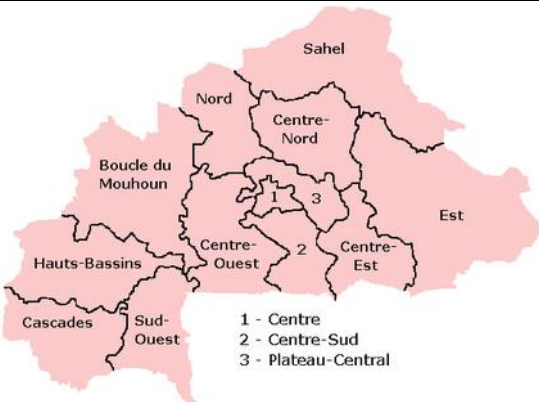
Musée National de Burkina Faso<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> [https://live.staticflickr.com/8094/8401031638\\_027fdd0094\\_b.jpg](https://live.staticflickr.com/8094/8401031638_027fdd0094_b.jpg)

## Part 2 : The Data

**Table 1: Regions and Population of Burkina Faso, 2000-2018**

Map	Region / Région	Population x 1000		'18/'00
		2000	2018	
	B. d. Mouhoun	1160	2210	1.38
	Cascades	310	780	2.52
	Centre	1100	2370	2.15
	Centre Est	970	1520	1.57
	Centre Nord	1260	1530	1.21
	Centre Ouest	990	1510	1.53
	Centre Sud	610	970	1.59
	Est	1090	1880	1.72
	Hauts Bassins	1260	2150	1.71
	Nord	1160	1470	1.27
	Plateau Central	680	960	1.41
	Sahel	620	1570	2.53
	Sud Ouest	410	840	2.05
<b>Burkina Faso Total</b>		<b>11600</b>	<b>19800</b>	<b>1.71</b>

Source: Source: <https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0,

map: [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/ae/BurkinaFaso\\_Regions.png/440px-BurkinaFaso\\_Regions.png](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/ae/BurkinaFaso_Regions.png/440px-BurkinaFaso_Regions.png)

**Table 2: Burkina Faso: Education index 2000-2018<sup>18</sup>**

Region	2000	2010	2018	2018/2000
B. d. Mouhoun	85	190	248	2.92
Cascades	125	249	324	2.59
Centre	437	475	605	1.38
Centre Est	145	179	234	1.61
Centre Nord	99	160	210	2.12
Centre Ouest	136	241	314	2.31
Centre Sud	97	239	314	3.24
Est	44	134	175	3.98
Hauts Bassins	197	287	369	1.87
Nord	96	217	285	2.97
Plateau Central	72	211	276	3.83
Sahel	40	84	110	2.75
Sud Ouest	88	157	205	2.33
Total	139	232	301	2.17
Inequality	10.9	5.7	5.5	

**Table 3: Burkina Faso: Regional data for 'mean years of schooling' for adults**

Region	2000	2010	2018	2018/2000
B. d. Mouhoun	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.67

<sup>18</sup> The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.



Cascades	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.50
Centre	5.6	4.5	5.2	0.93
Centre Est	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.70
Centre Nord	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.40
Centre Ouest	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.63
Centre Sud	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.80
Est	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.67
Hauts Bassins	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.15
Nord	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.33
Plateau Central	0.3	0.7	0.8	2.67
Sahel	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.33
Sud Ouest	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.25
Total	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.23
Inequality	18.7	15.0	13.0	

**Table 4: Burkina Faso: Regional data for 'expected years of schooling' for children**

Region	2000	2010	2018	2018/2000
B. d. Mouhoun	2.4	5.8	7.7	3.21
Cascades	3.3	7.4	9.9	3.30
Centre	9.0	11.7	15.5	1.72
Centre Est	4.0	5.7	7.6	1.90
Centre Nord	3.0	5.1	6.8	2.27
Centre Ouest	3.9	7.3	9.8	3.10
Centre Sud	2.9	7.7	10.2	3.52
Est	1.3	4.3	5.7	4.38
Hauts Bassins	4.7	7.9	10.5	2.23
Nord	2.7	7.0	9.2	3.41
Plateau Central	2.2	6.8	9.0	4.09
Sahel	1.1	2.7	3.5	3.18
Sud Ouest	2.3	4.7	6.3	2.74
Total	3.5	6.7	8.9	2.54
Inequality	8.2	4.3	4.4	

**Table 5 – Public Universities in Burkina-Faso**

University	University Since	Location of Campuses
Ecole nationale d'Administration et de Magistrature (ENAM), before 2002 : Ecole Nationale d'Administration (ENA)	1959 (2002)	Ouagadougou
Institut international d'Ingénierie de l'Eau et de l'Environnement (2iE) [ <a href="http://www.2ie-edu.org/index.php/fr/">http://www.2ie-edu.org/index.php/fr/</a> ] Until 2006 known as Groupe EIER-ETSHER	1968	Ouagadougou and Kamboinse
Université Ouaga 1 Professeur Joseph Ki-Zerbo (4icu rank : 1; world rank: 7296; not among the top 200 universities in Africa) . Founded 1965 as Ecole normale supérieure, became Centre d'Enseignement supérieur in 1969 [ <a href="http://ujkz.net/">http://ujkz.net/</a> ]	1974 (1965; 2015)	Ouagadougou, also in Bobo-Dioulasso and Koudougou

Université Polytechnique de Bobo-Dioulasso (4icu rank: 2) / Université Nazi Boni; before 1997 : Centre universitaire polytechnique de Bobo-Dioulasso [ <a href="http://www.univ-bobo.bf/">http://www.univ-bobo.bf/</a> ]	1995/97	Bobo-Dioulasso
Université de Koudougou Norbert Zongo (4icu rank : 5), incorporating the Ecole Normale Supérieure de Koudougou (ENSK)	2005	Koudougou
Université Ouaga II (4icu rank : 4) [ <a href="https://www.univ-ouaga2.bf/">https://www.univ-ouaga2.bf/</a> ]	2007	Ouagadougou
Centre Universitaire Polytechnique de Kaya (no 4icu rank)	2017	Kaya
Centre Universitaire polytechnique de Ouahigouya (no 4icu rank)	2017	Ouahigouya

See: <https://www.4icu.org>, and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>; also: [https://www.whed.net/results\\_institutions.php](https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php)

**Table 6 – Private Universities in Burkina-Faso**

University	University Since	Location of Campuses
Université Aube Nouvelle (4icu rank: 3), earlier : Institut supérieur d'Informatique et de Gestion (ISIG) [ <a href="http://u-auben.com/">http://u-auben.com/</a> ]	1992 (2012)	Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso
Institut Supérieur Polytechnique Privé (ISPP) [ <a href="http://ispp-edu.com/">http://ispp-edu.com/</a> ]	1998	Ouagadougou
Ecole Supérieure de Commerce et d'Informatique de Gestion (ESCO-IGES) [ <a href="http://esco-iges.net/">http://esco-iges.net/</a> ]	1999 (2006)	Ouagadougou
Université Catholique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, Burkina Faso (4icu rank : 11)	2000 (or 2005)	Bobo-Dioulasso
Institut supérieur privé de Technologie (IST) [ <a href="http://istburkina.com/">http://istburkina.com/</a> ]	2000 (2004)	Ouagadougou
Université Libre du Burkina (4icu rank : 6) [ <a href="http://ulburkina.org/">http://ulburkina.org/</a> ]	2002	Ouagadougou
Institut supérieur des Filières professionnalisantes (ISFP)	2003	Bobo-Dioulasso
Ecole Supérieure des Techniques Avancées (ESTA) [ <a href="http://www.esta.bf/">http://www.esta.bf/</a> ]	2003 (2004)	Ouagadougou
Université Saint Thomas d'Aquin (4icu rank : 7) [ <a href="http://www.usta.bf/">http://www.usta.bf/</a> ]	2004	Ouagadougou
Université Internationale [ <a href="http://www.universiteinternationale.com/index.php/programmes/mba/48-reseau-afrique/228-hec-burkina-faso">http://www.universiteinternationale.com/index.php/programmes/mba/48-reseau-afrique/228-hec-burkina-faso</a> ]	2004	Ouagadougou
Ecole Supérieure des Travaux publics de Ouagadougou (ESTPO)	2006	Ouagadougou
Centre de Recherche Panafricain en Management pour le Développement (CERPAMAD)	2006	Ouagadougou
Centre d'Etude et de Formation en Informatique de Gestion (CEFIG)	2007	Ouagadougou
Institut Supérieur de Gestion de Ouahigouya (ISGO)	2007	Ouahigouya
Suptalent Business School	2007	Ouagadougou
School of Management	2008	Ouagadougou
Sup'Management Burkina	2008 (2009)	Ouagadougou
Ecole Supérieure Polytechnique de la Jeunesse (ESUP-J) [ <a href="https://esupjeunesse.net/">https://esupjeunesse.net/</a> ]	2008	Ouagadougou
Institut International de Management (IIM)	2009	Ouagadougou
Ecole Supérieure de Microfinance internationale Ecole Supérieure privée de Micro-Finance (ESMI)	2009	Ouagadougou
Ecole Supérieure de Management et de Technologies Appliquées (ESMAT)	2009	Ouagadougou
Koudio Loukou Djedri Institut (KLD Institut) [ <a href="http://ikldjedri.blogg.org/">http://ikldjedri.blogg.org/</a> ]	2009 (2010)	Ouagadougou

Université Privé de Ouagadougou (4icu rank : 8) [ <a href="http://univ-priveouaga.com/">http://univ-priveouaga.com/</a> ]	2010	Ouagadougou
Université Ouaga 3S (4icu rank : 10)	2010	Ouagadougou
Institut africain de Perfectionnement et de Management de Bobo (IAPM)	2010	Bobo-Dioulasso
Institut africain de Management (IAM)	2010	Ouagadougou
Institut des Sciences de l'Entreprise et du Management (INSEM)	2010	Ouagadougou
Institut Privé Cercle d'Etude et de Renforcement des Connaissances Burkina ; Cercle d'Etude et de Renforcement des Connaissances Burkina (CERCO Burkina) [ <a href="https://groupecerco.com/wp/bj/">https://groupecerco.com/wp/bj/</a> ]	2010	Ouagadougou
Ecole Supérieure Africaine la Flamme de l'Espoir (ESAFE)	2010	Ouagadougou
Institut supérieur de Management et de Technologie (ISMT)	2010	Ouagadougou
Institut supérieur de Management de Koudougou (ISM/K)	2010	Koudougou
Apidon Academy of Science 2AS (2AS)	2011	Ouagadougou
Université Ouaga "savoir, savoir-faire, savoir être" (UO3S)	2011	Ouagadougou
Institut privé supérieur d'Etudes spatiales et Télécommunications (ISESTEL) [ <a href="http://sigeta-isestel.com/">http://sigeta-isestel.com/</a> ]	2011	Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso
Institut Polytechnique Privé Shalom (IPS)	2011	Ouagadougou
Centre Universitaire Polytechnique de Dédougou (no 4icu rank)	2012	Dédougou
Institut privé des hautes Etudes Cheick Modibo Diarra (no 4icu rank)	2012	Bobo-Dioulasso
University of United Popular Nations (4icu rank: 9)	2012	Ouagadougou
Graduate School of Management (GSM)	2012	Ouagadougou
Institut Sciences Campus (4icu rank : 12)	2015	Bobo-Dioulasso
Université du Faso (4icu rank : 13)	2015	Ouagadougou
Institut Polytechnique Africain (4icu rank : 14)	2016	Bobo-Dioulasso
École Supérieure du Tourisme et de l'Hôtellerie (ESTH)	?	Ouagadougou

See: <https://www.4icu.org>, and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/> ; also [https://www.whed.net/results\\_institutions.php](https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php)

**Table 7 – Think Tanks in Burkina-Faso**

Think Tanks	Where	Website
Centre d'Études, de Documentation et de Recherches Économiques et Sociales (CEDRES)	Ouagadougou	<a href="http://www.cedres.bf/">http://www.cedres.bf/</a>
Centre international de Recherche-Développement sur l'Élevage en Zone subhumide (CIRDES) (since 1991)	Bobo-Dioulasso	<a href="https://www.cirdes.org/">https://www.cirdes.org/</a>
Expertise pour le Développement du Sahel (EDS, Burkina)	Ouagadougou	-
Group for Research and Applied Analysis for Development (GRAAD)	Ouagadougou	<a href="https://www.graadburkina.org/">https://www.graadburkina.org/</a>
Centre d'Analyse de Politiques Economiques et Sociales (CAPES)	Ouagadougou	<a href="https://www.capes.bf/">https://www.capes.bf/</a>
Commission de l'Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA)	Ouagadougou	<a href="http://www.uemoa.int/">http://www.uemoa.int/</a>
Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (United Nations Development Programme)	Ouagadougou	<a href="http://www.pnud.bf/">http://www.pnud.bf/</a>
Think Tank in the Université Norbert Zongo	Koudougou	<a href="https://www.unz.bf/">https://www.unz.bf/</a>
Think Tank in the Université Ouaga II	Ouagadougou	<a href="https://www.univ-ouaga2.bf/">https://www.univ-ouaga2.bf/</a>

**Table 8 – Museums in Burkina-Faso**

<b>Museum</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Website</b>
Musée de Manega	Ouagadougou	
National Museum of Music	Ouagadougou	
Musée National de Burkina Faso/National Museum of Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	
Musée de Houet	Bobo-Dioulasso	
Museum Poni	Gaoua	
Musée du Warba	Koupela	

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