Read pages 3 – 7 before attempting these activities.

1 a. Describe the location of Burkina Faso
   b. use the outline map to add the following: names of bordering countries; the Black, Red and White Volta rivers; L.Volta; the main towns. Shade in the Sahel region.
   c. Burkina Faso is one of the few land-locked countries in the world. What does this mean?

2 a. What does the UK have in common with Burkina Faso?
   b. Describe what happens to the climate and vegetation as you move from the north of the country to the south.

3 Choose 5 or 6 of the most important indicators which help show that Burkina Faso is one of the poorest countries in the world. Use them to help write a paragraph to show why it has such a low Human Development Index (a measure of wealth and development)

4 Although Burkina Faso has a low HDI ranking, it has enjoyed recent successes.
   a. describe the International Events which take place in this country
   b. describe the disease which was virtually wiped out in 1999? Explain how this was achieved.
1 a. Describe the location of the Sahel region (you may need to use an atlas to name the main countries)

b. Much of this area can be called marginal land. Write a definition explaining what this means.

c. What happened to the region during 1960 – 1980?

2 a. Make a list of the reasons leading to land degradation in Burkina Faso. Divide your list into two – climatic factors and human factors.

b. Apart from building stone walls (see q.3), what is being done in Burkina Faso to make land more productive and enable drought years to be coped with better?

3 a. Study the sketch carefully. Explain how this method helps farmers survey their land to identify where to place the low stone walls called diguettes.

b. Explain why the stone walls are built and what they have achieved.

c. This be is a good example of intermediate or appropriate technology at work. Explain what this means – and why it is a good example.
Tourism

Read pages 11 – 16 before attempting these activities

1 a. Why is tourism so important?
   b. What is expected to happen to the number of tourists between 1990 and 2010?
   c. What is meant by:
      - domestic tourism
      - international tourism
      - package holidays
   d. Why are many holiday destinations in developing countries?

2 Make a list of the advantages and disadvantages of package holidays to the Gambia from the viewpoint of:
   - the tourists
   - the tour companies
   - the local people

3 a. What is meant by ecotourism?
   b. Read p.16, Ecotourism in Namibia and the information from the Namibian Environment Ministry (bottom of page).

Design a leaflet for Namibians to encourage them to set up small community based ecotourism projects like the one at Purros. It should aim to persuade them of the advantages controlled numbers of tourists could bring to their village. You could use these headings:

   - Benefits to the local people
   - What can be done – ideas for projects (including some already underway)
   - Benefits to the environment
   - Guidelines for visitors (tourists)

Tourism is appropriate to Namibia because:

Due to Namibia’s arid climate, poor soils and lack of water, the land is easily degraded by inappropriate agriculture and other forms of unsuitable land use. Thus, wildlife and scenery based tourism is an appropriate and profitable way of using our land without destroying it.

It is ideally suited to some of our less developed rural areas, and does not need an expensive infrastructure to initiate it.

It is relatively labour intensive.

There is potential, not yet fully exploited, for more Namibians to participate in the tourism sector.

Tourism can help to provide incentives and funds for conservation of wildlife.

It earns foreign exchange

It is an industry which will carry on expanding into the 21st century.

Source: Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Namibia
Congratulations to Johnathan Hood, Mexborough School, Doncaster, the winner of Global Eye Quiz 9

Global Eye Quiz 10:

Study the grid carefully. There are no numbers (like on a crossword) but there are a few key letters to help you. You need to look at word lengths – then fit the answers to the correct places on the grid.

Clues:

11 letter words
- one of the organisations that has set up the Internet Millennium project ‘On the Line’ (7,4)
- The capital city of the country featured in the ‘Eye on...’ section

10 letter word
- looking after elephants around the village of Purros is a good example of this
- a thousand years

9 letter words
- __________ Fund for Nature
- the African country featured on our package holidays page (3,6)

7 letter words
- __________ Faso
- Famine Early ___________ System
- the well-known TV News presenter who had the idea for the ‘On the Line’ Millennium project
- where you would find ‘The Global Cafe’

6 letter word
- the African country where an On the Line presenter did his VSO

5 letter words
- a traditional African game that is used to help teach basic numeracy in Ghana
- the largest ethnic group in Burkina Faso
- a country that borders Burkina Faso
- the semi-arid region on the southern edge of the Sahara Desert
- a main tributary of the River Volta
- the ‘On the Line’ organisation responsible for running the ‘Give it up for Ghana’ campaign
- the surname of the Director General of the UN – Kofi ______

4 letter words
- a country that borders Burkina Faso
- the TNC which buys most of the Burkina Faso’s shea nut crop
- one of the main ethnic groups in the north of Burkina Faso

3 letter words
- the initials of the organisation that has run a successful programme to wipe out onchocerciasis in West Africa
- a main tributary of the River Volta