

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Burkina Faso) Ltd

BURKINA FASO



Business Plan & Financial Feasibility

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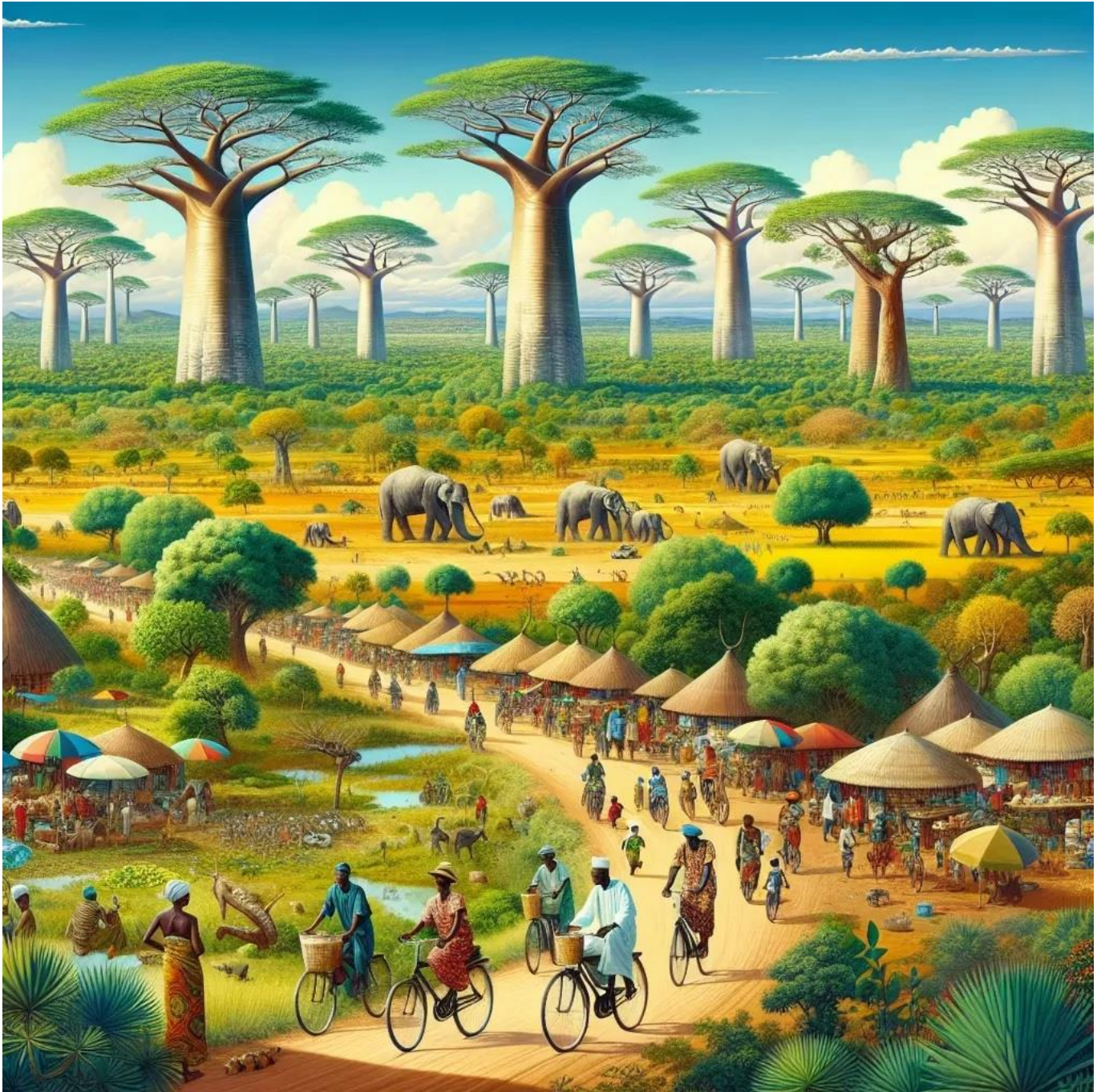
BURKINA FASO



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

BURKINA FASO

“Free man land”



SCHEDULE

PASCAS
wrap-around
support

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FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY – STATEMENTS & PROJECTIONS

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PASCAS FOUNDATION (Burkina Faso) Ltd

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Burkina Faso is one of the world's most impoverished countries and around 74% of those employed are farmers, with cotton being the most common crop. Literacy rates are much lower than surrounding nations with adult literacy at 35%, and the people that live here are constantly plagued by terrorist attacks, political insecurity, low energy supplies, and poor transportation options.

- At least 800,000 people in more than two dozen towns have already been cut off from the major thoroughfares and are effectively living under a militant Islamist group siege. A sustained blockade of Ouagadougou would have devastating effects for the entire country.
- Roughly 1 in 10 Burkinabè citizens—more than 2.1 million people—have been forcibly displaced from their homes due to the insecurity. Approximately 95% of the displaced have remained in Burkina Faso, but with the insecurity spreading across the country, neighbouring countries will likely witness increased numbers of refugees.
- As an illustration of the instability, violence has shuttered 6,134 schools in Burkina Faso. This is a 44% increase since the previous year when 4,258 schools were closed. Roughly 1 in 4 schools in the country are now not operating. These school closures have impacted over 1 million students as well as 31,077 teachers.
- Roughly half (more than 40%) of Burkina Faso's territory is effectively outside of government control. This is particularly the case in the eastern and north-eastern territories of the country. In these areas, various militant Islamist groups linked with the JNIM coalition clash with ISGS as the groups vie for control of territory.
- An estimated 3 million Burkinabé are suffering from hunger due to the insecurity. Among those affected, nearly 650,000 individuals are facing extreme hunger (Integrated Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification 5), meaning people are already starting to die from a lack of food.

THE PRODUCT:

Amazingly, dynamic leadership of Burkina Faso has and is addressing extremism, corruption, poverty, inequality, conflict / terrorism, entrenched interests through authentic leadership that prioritises the needs of the people.

Understanding the culture in Burkina Faso is like unwrapping a story, a story unique to a particular community. So, what's Burkina Faso's story, you may ask? It's a diverse tapestry, interwoven with tangible and intangible elements distinct to its people. This includes **values, norms, beliefs, traditions, and various historic events and locations** that set a nation apart from the rest.

The **culture of Burkina Faso** is the product of its geography and distinct historical evolution, which is closely connected to an intricate several thousand-year history.

THE PEOPLE of BURKINA FASO are LIVING in SURVIVAL MODE (MoC 120):

The **Bobo, the Lobi, and the Gurunsi** are the earliest known inhabitants of the country. About the 15th century CE, conquerors on horseback invaded the region from the south and founded the Gurma and Mossi kingdoms, in the eastern and central areas, respectively.

Consequently, the Map of Consciousness calibration of the population of Burkina Faso reflecting 120 on Dr David Hawkins' scale is reflecting the fact that the people of Burkina Faso are generally submissive and curtailing to long imposed submissiveness by those with controlling agendas and thus the people of Burkina Faso are yet to free themselves of the imposts of such a suppressive consciousness condition as they presently do not know how to escape such entrapments.

Through the awareness of living feelings first, then by embracing feeling healing we each may choose to escape the restrictions of the past way of living and embrace the freedom of truth that we each have within us. There is no need for a hierarchy of control. Once we know, we cannot unknow.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

SUBMISSIVENESS:

Unbeknown worldwide, every institutionalised system has evolved under the covert control of high level personalities to ensure that the people that the institution serves, or the system delivered, maintains control of the people, that they remain stagnant in their development. Each generation of any such community does not grow in consciousness, generation after generation. At least 78% of humanity has a consciousness level below 200 on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC), these people will all submit to the guile and will of those who seek to subject them to their personal corrosive control and suppression.

Further, those who are totally mind-centric in how they live CANNOT progress beyond 499 on the Map of Consciousness (MoC). Our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood, our mind is addicted to untruth, and control over others and their environment. The error rate of assumptions and what we think is 98%!

It is only through embracing our feelings which are always in truth and expressing what our feelings are drawing our attention to, both good and bad, and longing to know the truth behind what we are feeling can we break away from the entrapment and stagnation of living mind-centric.

A KEY PROSPECT for EDUCATION in BURKINA FASO

While attending primary school is compulsory for children in Burkina Faso between the ages of 7 and 14, this rule is not enforced and about 36% of children do not attend school. Additionally, 67% of girls older than the age of 15 do not know how to read or write. The high levels of poverty in the country lead to low levels of education. Furthermore, the conflicts in the area have only made it more difficult for children to access and attend schools. Armed groups have raided the schools, injuring teachers and putting Burkinabé children in danger.

About 88% of the children in this country are living in multidimensional poverty, the third highest in Africa. This in absolute number is around 10 million children. The high incidence of multidimensional child poverty in Burkina Faso is the result of the interplay between several factors. And the factors that contributed most are: deprivation in years of schooling (21%), lack of school attendance (20%) and inadequate nutrition (15%). Severe poverty is extremely high in Burkina Faso. Out of the 10 million multidimensionally poor children, eight million are living in severe poverty. An additional one million children are also on the brink of falling into poverty.

A key prospect lies in curriculum reform. The current Burkina Faso curriculum emphasises rote memorisation, which may hinder critical thinking and problem-solving skills essential for success in contemporary fields. Future reforms can be expected to introduce more interactive and practical learning approaches, fostering creativity and innovation among students. Collaboration with international educational organisations could further enrich Burkina Faso's curriculum, helping to meet global educational criteria – and surpass same!

Mind-Centricity to transition to Living Feelings First education!

Moreover, the role of Technical and Vocational Education and Training, or TVET / TAFE, can be anticipated to expand. As the labour market increasingly demands specialised skills, Burkina Faso must ensure that its education system provides alternative pathways that equip students with practical expertise. Strengthening partnerships between educational institutions and industries can facilitate the alignment of training programs with economic needs, offering students applicable skills and enhancing their employability.

Big Picture / Micro Picture perceptiveness is to be Fostered!

CHALLENGES FACING the HEALTH CARE SYSTEM of BURKINA FASO

Due to underspending on education, health, and social protection, the productivity of Burkina Faso's next generation of workers is projected to be among the lowest worldwide.

In Burkina Faso, poor sanitation and hygiene, as well as unequal access to safe drinking water, make thousands of children very sick and at risk of death. Diarrhoea alone, one of three major childhood killers in Burkina Faso.

In most cases, children get the disease by drinking unsafe water or coming into contact with contaminated hands — theirs or parents or caregivers — that have not been washed with soap. Early childhood diarrhoea is not only deadly; it also contributes to Burkina Faso's high levels of stunting, which in turn affects children's cognitive development and performance at school. In school, lack of proper sanitation facilities also leads to high absenteeism and dropouts, especially for girls.

Emphasising preventative care and health education can lead to a healthier populace and ultimately reduce the strain on healthcare facilities.

One of the primary issues with the healthcare system in Burkina Faso is the limitation of resources. Despite the government's efforts to enhance healthcare infrastructure and services, the growing population and increasing demand for medical care outpaces available resources.

Another significant challenge is the disparity in service delivery between urban and rural areas. In cities, healthcare facilities are generally better equipped and staffed, whereas remote regions often lack access to essential medical services.

The impact of regional crises, including conflicts and internal displacement, has also placed additional strain on Burkina Faso's healthcare system. Existing healthcare infrastructure has faced challenges in adapting to the distinct health needs of refugees, further complicating service delivery.

NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM SUPPORT

Burkina Faso is one of the least electrified countries globally, currently at **19%** overall, with 60% of the urban and only 3% of the rural population connected to electricity. Access to non-solid fuels is also very limited, reaching around 8% nationally. The annual consumption of electricity per capita is among the lowest in Africa, and is estimated at **35kWh**.

Roadways total: The network of roads and highways has a total length of **15,304 km**. That is 0.66 metres for each of the country's 24 million inhabitants. This puts Burkina Faso in place 117 in the global ranking. 24% i.e. 3,642 km, are asphalted roads.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Water supply and sanitation in Burkina Faso are characterized by high access to water supply in urban areas, while access to at least basic water sources in rural areas.

Poor Menstrual Hygiene Management in schools contributes to a 10% drop out of girls.

Nothing is more urgent than the implementation of safe water infrastructure.

The completion of the railway network is required not only throughout Burkina Faso but linking to neighbours.

Long term national infrastructure programs need to be defined and financially supported.

POVERTY

| POVERTY as defined by lack of Consciousness, being in UNTRUTH | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|--|------------|--------------------------------------|
| BURKINA FASO | Consciousness (MoC) | Median Age | Population (2025) | Percent Calibrating MoC 100 MoC 200 or below | | Population in Severe Untruth Poverty |
| Burkina Faso | 120 | 17.5 | 24,000,000 | 57% | 76% | 18,240,000 |

The overarching 'cause' of poverty is the low levels of consciousness as measured on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness.

At the moment of conception we are in a perfect natural love state, close to 1,000 MoC. By the time we are six years old, having been subjected and infused with our parents and carers' emotional injuries and errors of belief, we will be calibrating at their level – mostly for the rest of our life! Thus, they impose upon us our social ills, health issues, income generating parameters and our façade personality.

| Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Level of Consciousness | Rate of Unemployment | Rate of Poverty | Happiness Rate "Life is OK" | Rate of Criminality |
| 600 + | 0% | 0.0% | 100% | 0.0% |
| 500 - 600 | 0% | 0.0% | 98% | 0.5% |
| 400 - 500 | 2% | 0.5% | 79% | 2.0% |
| 300 - 400 | 7% | 1.0% | 70% | 5.0% |
| 200 - 300 | 8% | 1.5% | 60% | 9.0% |
| 100 - 200 | 50% | 22.0% | 15% | 50.0% |
| 50 - 100 | 75% | 40.0% | 2% | 91.0% |
| < 50 | 95% | 65.0% | 0% | 98.0% |

Consequently, 76% of Burkina Faso's population is living in poverty, being the lack of truth, as if living in a desert without water to be able to thrive. All institutionalised systems are unknowingly perpetuating this suppression through their contribution to the error of living mind-centric and ignoring feelings.

The measures of having some random amount of money to live on is more of a mind-centric diversion away from coming to understand the core problems throughout one's society, childhood suppression, and consequently not addressing the issue and introducing the pathway out of poverty – permanently! Raising one's consciousness (truth) levels also raises the level of our children's consciousness, thus this pathway is a permanent evolutionary step forward for society.

It is only through the awareness and embracement of living Feelings First and having our minds to follow that individuals and eventually societies can raise their levels of consciousness significantly. This way of living is to be introduced and embraced throughout all walks of life. Consider these Pascas Papers:



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Adults.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Annexures.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Discussions.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Graphics.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper - Structures.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Reference Centre.pdf](#)

SOCIAL FOCUS to MITIGATE ISSUES

There are the rising rates of depression among refugees, displaced, and the besieged, many of whom carry the trauma of war and prolonged displacement, paired with a critical lack of support.

The unemployment rate is reported at 5.3%. However, wages are so low and the skills engaged are low, thus poverty still prevails even with those fully employed.

Women in Burkina Faso earn **82% less** in monthly wage earnings compared to men, while their business revenues are on average 61% lower. Within agriculture, women's harvest values and crop sales are both approximately 60% lower than that of men's. The wages gap between females and males is unconsciously large!

Education is lacking country wide. Those participating in higher levels of education is very, very low. No economy can advance to its full potential unless both women and men participate fully. Being half the world's population, women have an equally important role in driving economic growth.

The smoking rate in Burkina Faso is 14.3%.

The prevalence of obesity in the Burkina Faso population is 20.8% for women and 9.2% for men.

The number of hospital beds in Burkina Faso being 0.4 / 1,000 is chronically relatively low compared with other countries (12.65/1,000 inhabitants in South Korea). There is a need to increase the number of hospital beds and bed occupation efficiency, which requires further reinvestment in the infrastructure and a better management of resources.

Medical staff in all sectors is extremely low in appropriate numbers.

The OLD WAYS are to GO!

This time in history is to see the dismantling of all institutionalised systems and practices that controllers have imposed upon us all. High level controllers have been removed from their positions of power and those remaining will see their temples of authority disintegrate around them. Humanity is to suffer continual disturbances until they begin to demand a new and better way of living – and that is to live feelings first with our mind to follow in support of what are feelings that are guiding us to consider!

NOW TO BEGIN:

We need to leapfrog decades of developmental steps and introduce the future way of living to the world through the Burkina Faso people. No stagnation, no spinning any more wheels, let us show how doing the same ol', same ol' way can be stepped over and launch into a progressive state of ongoing development.

The product is the consequence of need. The population of Burkina Faso calibrates around 120 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale which is based on the common log of 10. The world population overall is 220 and Australia is 410 MoC. As has been the case around the world, the missionaries from many and diverse religious platforms introduced education systems into communities that did bring about spiritual development and economic growth to a degree and this progress generally then plateaued. This is the scenario generally throughout the Africa and Burkina Faso – authoritarian suppression is mainly universal.

Universally open, free, feelings orientated education through primary schooling, through high schooling, technical and further education and then university is to be the driver of any society's progress and development. Open and free to all with the development of feelings orientated curriculums is now required. Open implies that it is free from the restraints and dictates of government, that includes liberal and democratic governments as well as authoritarian and oppressive governments. All governments are agents of control. Open also implies free from being dominated by any religious institution. And free implies that the education service is provided free of cost to the students at all levels. Truth needs to prevail.

What has never been understood is that ALL education platforms worldwide are constricting their students' development and potential. No one had recognised that being mind-centric, the potential of every student to develop is capped at and to 499 MoC. High level controllers 200,000 years ago influenced the people of Earth to live mind centric and since then we have all suffered the consequences of that restraint. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood, our minds are addicted to untruth, consequently 98% of our assumptions are in error, our minds are addicted to control of the environment and others. More than 90% of the time we have war!

FEELINGS are our Supreme Guide!

“Feelings are what guide us through our ascension of truth. So they are really our Supreme Guides. Many people look for a person, spirit, angel, even God, for supreme guidance, however it's all right there already built in – in our feelings. We just have to submit to them, allowing them to take us where they will, expressing all the parts we want to express, letting the emotion drive that expression if it's there to be expressed, or just talking about all we feel and how feeling that feeling is making us feel – or, how we feel about having that feeling, all whilst longing for the truth of our feelings. Longing for the truth of our feelings is really: Longing for the truth of our self, because: we are our feelings. So life stirs up our feelings, we feel being alive; or, being alive means we are feeling, always feeling; and when we work out what and why we are feeling what we are, so then we know the truth of how we are. And over time the truth accumulates, and our mind expands our understanding of ourselves, all being driven from our feelings.” Kevin 26 September 2017

Kevin died 10 August 2012, through Feeling Healing became Celestial on 7 August 2017

We are now to bring our feelings into balance with our minds in how we are to live. Otherwise we will all continue living in a stupor, in a kind of zombiism that has no spontaneity and intuitiveness; this will only lead to continuing disease and illness and wars that will eventually destroy the planet and us all – however we can consider the pathway of living through our feelings!

Our feelings are always in truth, all the truth we need and may want to know is already within us. We are to long for the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. We are then to have our mind follow in assisting us in implementing what our feelings are guiding us to consider and embrace. We are to be continually expressing what our feelings bring to our attention – both good and bad.

This sounds easy. It is not. Others have touched upon these points but until now – 2024 – no one had gone deep enough and achieved the healing that comes through living feelings first. Now it has been achieved and can be shared with all of Earth's humanity, both in the physical as well as in spirit.

MARKETS & COMPETITION:

WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY Doctors Nurses Teachers Ratios

| | DOCTORS | | NURSES & MIDWIVES | | TEACHER / STUDENT | |
|---|------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | per 1,000 people | | per 1,000 people | | ratio | |
| Benin | 2019 | 0.1 | 2019 | 0.3 | 2018 | 39 |
| Burkina Faso | 2019 | 0.1 | 2019 | 0.9 | 2018 | 40 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2019 | 0.2 | 2019 | 0.6 | 2018 | 42 |
| Gambia | 2020 | 0.1 | 2020 | 0.9 | 2018 | 36 |
| Ghana | 2020 | 0.2 | 2020 | 3.5 | 2019 | 27 |
| Guinea | 2018 | 0.2 | 2018 | 0.6 | 2016 | 47 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2021 | 0.2 | 2021 | 1.1 | 2010 | 52 |
| Liberia | 2018 | 0.1 | 2018 | 1.9 | 2017 | 22 |
| Mali | 2018 | 0.1 | 2018 | 0.4 | 2018 | 38 |
| Mauritania | 2018 | 0.2 | 2018 | 1.0 | 2018 | 34 |
| Niger | 2020 | 0.0 | 2018 | 0.2 | 2017 | 38 |
| Senegal | 2020 | 0.1 | 2020 | 0.4 | 2018 | 36 |
| Sierra Leone | 2020 | 0.1 | 2020 | 0.2 | 2018 | 28 |
| Togo | 2021 | 0.1 | 2021 | 0.4 | 2015 | 40 |
| Western Sahara | | No data | | No data | | No data |
| China | 2020 | 2.4 | 2020 | 3.3 | 2018 | 16 |
| India | 2020 | 0.7 | 2020 | 1.7 | 2017 | 33 |
| Australia | 2018 | 3.8 | 2019 | 13.2 | 1999 | 18 |
| United States America | 2018 | 2.6 | 2018 | 15.7 | 2017 | 14 |
| | | Austria | | Switzerland | | San Marino |
| Strongest Worldwide | 2020 | 5.4 | 2019 | 18.0 | 2018 | 7 |
| https://data.worldbank.org/ | | | | | | |
| | | Africa 27 | | Africa 30 | | Africa 21 |
| Weakest Worldwide | | nations 0.1 | | nations 1.0 | | nations 40+ |

Primary goal is to increase the number of doctors throughout Burkina Faso, while advancing their education and skill levels. The number of doctors may need to be increased by of multiplier of 15 to 20 fold. With this comes the need for clinics and hospitals and all the supporting facilities. This begins with the introduction of a higher standard of high school education and facilities and the building and establishing of a number of medical universities. Targeting for 3 doctors per 1,000 people means a total of 72,000 doctors! There are about 2,120 practising physicians in Burkina Faso!

Similarly, significantly increase the numbers of nurses and midwives throughout Burkina Faso, and improve their education and skill levels.

There is only around one psychiatrist for every 1,000,000 people in Burkina Faso, optimal maybe 150. There is also a chronic shortage of mental health beds as well as medication. Mental health is a taboo subject.

Burkina Faso schooling: Situated in West Africa, Burkina Faso is home to over 24 million Burkinabés. Burkina Faso school age population is 38.5% or close to 7.7 million in 2025.

52% of Primary School-Aged Children are out of School

It's estimated 72% of young adults have not completed primary schooling. About 1% have achieved a post-secondary degree.

Burkina Faso ranks in the lowest percentiles for literacy (46%) compared to other low- to middle-income countries.

Continued armed conflict and displacement exhaust the education system and others like healthcare and food security.

Education system is in a dire state. Not only is there gross overcrowding of classrooms, there is an extremely low participation in high schooling.

This can only stem from increasing of the number of school teachers whilst up-stepping their skills to enable a more than growing of grade 12 graduates with even higher standards of education than presently being facilitated. It all begins with EDUCATION! – being open, free, feelings orientated!

Higher education facilities throughout Burkina Faso, being inadequate, are creating shortages in all critical sectors of the economy, possibly nowhere as acute as throughout the education and health sectors as noted above.

NATIONAL SECTORS:

The economy of Burkina Faso has been severely tested in recent years. The popular uprising in 2014, the political instability marked by coups d'état in 2015 and 2022, the security situation and the COVID-19 health crisis have been obstacles to the development of the national economy.

Despite this unfavourable context, the economy of Burkina Faso has recorded remarkable growth over the past five years thanks to the implementation of the first phase of the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES, 2016-2020). The growth of the Burkina Faso's economy increased from 6.0% in 2016 to 6.2% in 2017 before reaching 6.6% a year later. It stood at 5.7% in 2019 before slowing to 1.9% in 2020 due to the adverse effects of COVID-19 on activity.

The Burkina Faso's economy returned to its pre-COVID-19 momentum in 2021 with real GDP growth estimated at 6.9% in 2021, driven mainly by the tertiary (+12.6%) and secondary (+8.2%) sectors.

THE COMPANY:

Pascas Foundation (Burkina Faso) Ltd is a not-for-profit charity being set up through the appropriate authorities in Burkina Faso.

Pascas Foundation is not a religion. You cannot join it per-se, it does not have any hierarchy of control, it does not have any rituals, dogmas, creeds, cannon laws, sacraments, special clothing and hair styles, and it does not have a special book. Embracing and living through our feelings can be considered and done within the confines of anyone's religious or spiritual practices. It is a way of living.

Pascas Foundation (Burkina Faso) Ltd is being established as a humanitarian entity for all of the people of Burkina Faso and it will be managed by the people of Burkina Faso.

WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT THIS BUSINESS? Define Your CONSUMER MONOPOLY:

Presently, only Pascas Foundation has acknowledged, embraced and documented the revelations that humanity has been provided with commencing on 31 May 1914 and continuing today. Pascas Foundation openly and freely is sharing 100% of the guidance and information that has been and continues to be collated. It dearly loves to see others freely plagiarise all that is readily downloadable from the Library Download page at www.pascashealth.com

Through the gift of kinesiology muscle testing, you may proceed to test for the level of truth of each and every statement, paragraph, page and document within the library. Thus, we do not have to wait for our minds to confuse us. Truth is evident! Even this business plan and its executive summaries can be separately calibrated for their levels of truth by reference to the Map of Conscious (MoC) with kinesiology muscle testing.

The most effective mode of teaching is through students tutoring each other. They enhance this further through embracing their feelings and responding intuitively in discussions. This requires ample meeting up gathering points for up to twelve students throughout education centres. This is a facility that is presently not often provided for within the education sites. Also, to commence this mode of education, teachers commence their introductions of topics with around a dozen students, thus requiring even more teachers than maybe envisaged. To bring this all about requires universities to embrace these understandings and lead the way. It is a major evolutionary jump in education and the potentials for all of the participants and families involved.

These revelations, all relating to The New Way of living and learning, apply to all sectors of society, commerce, business and life skills. This is not just a focused endeavour on health and education, this is universal to all of humanity in all of its application. This is an evolutionary jump in our potential.

Pascas Foundation is to build and deliver open and free feelings orientated education from pre-school to post-graduate university levels.

This is part of a worldwide program embracing each and every nation in similar ways – and further!

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS:

Funding required in the form of grants to commence this national endeavour over five years is AUD5.0 billion (US\$3.2 billion). It is anticipated that these funds will be used for land and buildings (US\$2,045 million), cooperative enterprises (US\$100 million), plant and equipment (US\$132 million), office building (US\$5 million), housing accommodation (US\$550 million), scholarships granted overseas (US\$91 million), and operating costs with working capital (US\$277 million) with other funds offsetting partially.

PROFITABILITY:

As this is a humanitarian exercise for the peoples of Burkina Faso, deficit funding may continue out to a decade or so before the national accounts start to reflect the economic generators from the installed infrastructure, trained personnel and those having been educated. Thus, then progressively the ongoing recurrent costs may be supplemented by the national government and eventually responsibility for recurrent costs are then to transfer to the nation of Burkina Faso.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact Person:

Gary Allan WILSON

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Bs: +61 452 539 743

Company Name: Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited

Bs: +61 452 436 227

Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia

Em: info@financefacilities.com

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Burkina Faso) Ltd

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – BRIEF

Pascas Foundation (Burkina Faso) Ltd is to support the installation of infrastructure throughout the 45 provinces of Burkina Faso, with auxiliary services throughout communities, to advance the standard of education throughout the primary schooling system, potentially growing the high schooling capacity with the objective of greatly increasing the numbers who qualify for higher education through the technical and further education system, also to be expand the university system, all having additional campuses.

All of this whilst bringing about the awareness of living feelings first as against living mind centric. This option greatly expands the potentials of everyone who embraces their feelings having their mind to follow while also longing to know the truth of what our feelings are drawing our attention to.

This change in the way we may live will enable the people of Burkina Faso to greatly up step their consciousness and potential way of life which will progressively further mitigate criminal activity and see an overall improvement in the general health of children and adults alike, thus alleviating pressures and demands on governmental services.

Pascas Foundation (Burkina Faso) Ltd is a not-for-profit, all of these developments are for all the people of Burkina Faso. Living feelings first is a New Way of life, it is not a religion nor is it intended to replace or obstruct any religious or spiritual practice. We have had our awareness of feelings suppressed by hidden controllers who have consequently suppressed our potentials. This is about to change for all of humanity.

These programs will require ongoing grants to cover recurrent costs and additional projects until the government of Burkina Faso benefits sufficiently to take over responsibility.

Conservative grant requirement projections are:

| Year 2026 | Year 2027 | Year 2028 | Year 2029 | Year 2030 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| AU\$953 million | AU\$955 million | AU\$1,175 million | AU\$894 million | AU\$858 million |
| US\$620 million | US\$621 million | US\$764 million | US\$581 million | US\$558 million |

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PASCAS FOUNDATION (Burkina Faso) Ltd

PERSONAL BENEFITS for all Children, Women and Men from REVELATIONS

Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” for Children:

- ☐ Parents who engage in their personal Feeling Healing pass benefits to their children.
- ☐ Children by becoming aware of their Feelings enables them to bring their mind and feelings into balance in how they may live – this has been hidden from humanity until now.
- ☐ Children through their feelings awareness can readily bridge the mind ceiling of 499 on the Map of Consciousness thus opening their potential to infinity – this is just incredible.
- ☐ Children, through kinesiology muscle testing can confirm what is in truth and what is not.
- ☐ Children are not to engage in their personal Feeling Healing until they are adults – maturity is to be reached firstly.

Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” for Women:

- ☐ It is through women engaging in Feeling Healing that true women’s liberation will unfold.
- ☐ Women are closer to their feelings than men generally – women will lead the way.
- ☐ Feeling Healing is a long difficult process for everyone. There is no rush – we are to take our time.
- ☐ Our childhood suppression comes clearly into sight – thus family relationships may disrupt until the process of healing our suppression and ongoing repression is completed.
- ☐ Feeling Healing is a process we will all undergo – be it in the physical or in spirit, or partly in the physical completing when we are in spirit. We can stop and restart later.

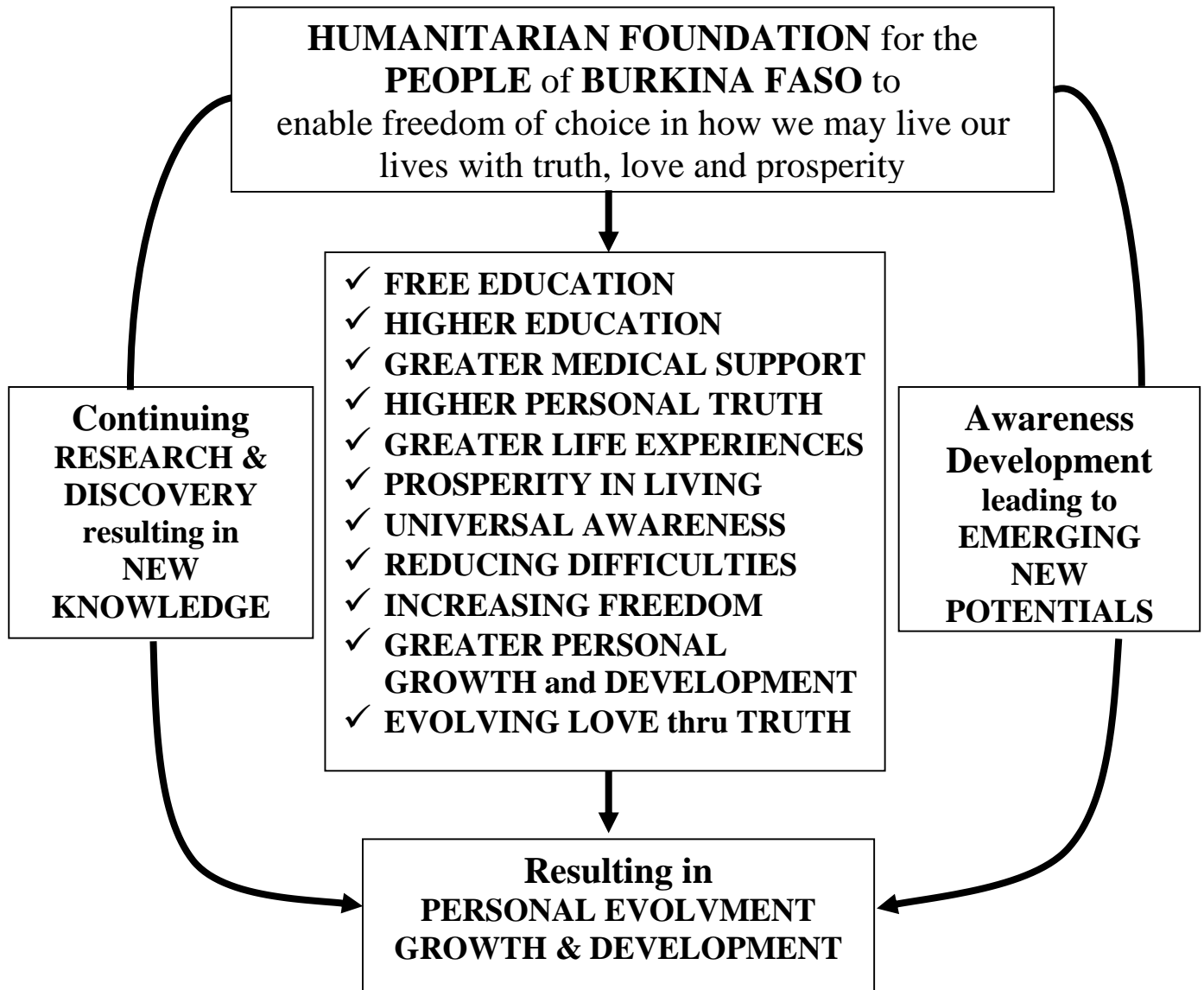
Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” for Men:

- ☐ Men may find Feeling Healing more difficult and different to how women engage with it.
- ☐ Childhood suppression is compounded by our ongoing repression of our feelings thus creating many layers to find the truth of. We need to always long to understand the truth behind our feelings, both good and bad.
- ☐ We are to express our feelings to a companion – women are generally more open to assisting than are men as well as more sensitive and supportive. Our Heavenly Parents will always assist.
- ☐ Men being more mind-centric naturally than women may find the Feeling Healing process more difficult.

Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” throughout society:

- ☐ As people grow in numbers progressing through their personal Feeling Healing, the demands on the policing forces, the legal system, courts, prisons and social security systems will abate.
- ☐ All our discomforts, illness and diseases are of the consequence of emotional injuries and errors of belief that we each absorb commencing from the moment of conception. Once we complete our Feeling Healing we are free of such discomforts, illnesses and diseases – we no longer need to experience them!

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Burkina Faso) Ltd



⇒ **This awareness is where others are not.**
 ⇒ **These are new revelations of truth.**
 ⇒ **Bringing huge advances to everyone.**
 ⇒ **This heralds a new age of peace.**

PRINCIPAL: **PASCAS FOUNDATION (Burkina Faso) Ltd** Bs 61 452 436 227
to be a registered as a not-for-profit foundation with the Burkina Faso Government.
Em:

info@financefacilities.com

Chairman of

Directors:

Directors

Bs

Bs

Burkina Faso national

Bs

Burkina Faso national

Bs

Asad BASIT

Bs 61 401 701 505

Gary Allan WILSON

Bs 61 452 539 743

Ian Thomas DOWLING

Bs 61 448 872 849

Project:

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Burkina Faso) Ltd

Project

Location:

Burkina Faso central office to be located in Ouagadougou (Wagadugu).

Funding:

Grants projected required per quarter AUD240,000,000pq USD155,000,000pq

Grants projected required per annum AUD960,000,000pa USD620,000,000pa

Term:

Grant drawdowns could be said to be AU\$240,000,000 per quarter in advance, being US\$155,000,000 per quarter in advance.

Project:

Essentially it is to grow the capacity and capabilities of the education, nursing and doctoring personnel while lifting the standards and potentiality of all professional staff and personnel engaged in these sectors throughout all 45 provinces of Burkina Faso. While doing this, further education facilities and universities are to be strategically located to enable all required professionals throughout Burkina Faso to have available free feelings orientated education to achieve their passions in any profession and walk of life.

Objective:

To significantly raise the overall level of consciousness throughout the population is achievable through bringing about the awareness of Living Feelings First in contrast to being mind-centric which is how we have all been taught to live. Embracing our feelings whilst also longing to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing to our attention opens the pathway for each us that has infinite possibilities and potential. This can be introduced through the education systems at an early age.

Profitability:

Presently, the core governmental services of policing, courts, health, education and all arms of social services are overwhelmed and grossly inadequate. Through the population progressively embracing living through their feelings and longing for the truth that their feelings draw to their attention, we will slowly but steadily observe the demands on all levels of governmental services begin to abate, little by little.

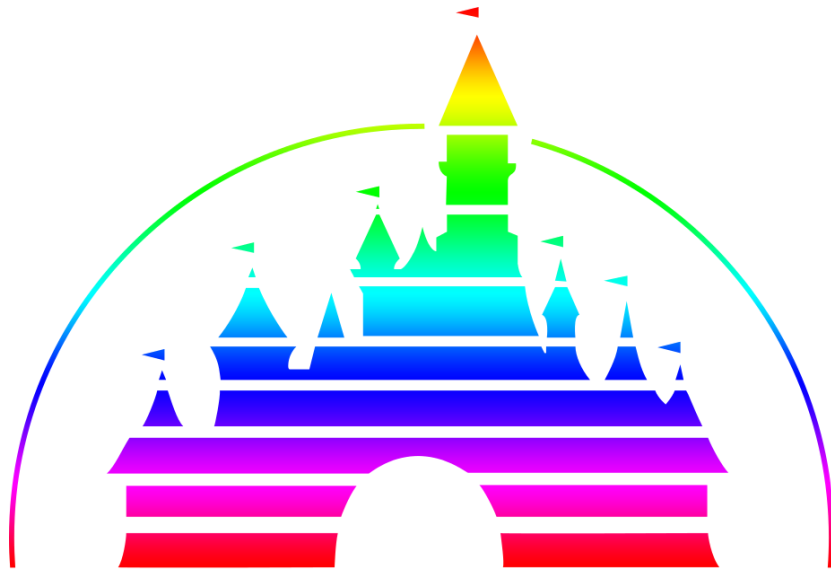
As living Feelings First begins to be more and more widely spread, the attractiveness of the people of Burkina Faso will blossom thus bringing about a great tourism destination with all the social and commercial benefits that come through such a thriving industry.

Any return on funds invested (ROI) is to be based on measureable qualitative results from students and teachers, development of jobs, quality of life, standard of living, enhancing lives, and presenting Burkina Faso to the world in a positive light – the nation and its people are to bloom!

KEY PERSONNEL:

| | | |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| Board of Directors: | | DOB |
| Position: | Director | |
| Duties: | Chairman | |
| | | DOB |
| Position: | Retailer in the food industry of fish. | |
| Duties: | Director of national operations. | |
| | | DOB |
| Position: | Director | |
| Duties: | Director Legal affairs and health | |
| | | DOB |
| Position: | Director | |
| Duties: | Director | |
| | Asad BASIT | DOB 14 October 1949 |
| Position: | Director Originally from Pakistan, having an accounting background, is working with humanitarian programs throughout the region of Afghanistan and elsewhere. | |
| Duties: | Director and education | |
| | Gary Allan WILSON | DOB 19 May 1959 |
| Position: | Director Financial industry background of more than 30 years. | |
| Duties: | Liaison officer for the networking of activities for Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited. | |
| | Ian Thomas DOWLING | DOB 23 July 1986 |
| Position: | Director Project development and finalisation. General administration and oversight. | |
| Duties: | Oversight of projects. | |
| | John Edward DOEL | DOB 16 January 1947 |
| Position: | Representing Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited Conducted substantial public accounting practice, developed and operated two private hospitals in New South Wales. Undertaken extensive industry research and business practice developments. | |
| Duties: | Financial controller and project analysis. | |

Technical staff are sourced from universities, however, mostly from personal association. Music and public relations being focused upon through national identities.



Pascas - Burkina Faso

put children first

National headquarters of Pascas Foundation (Burkina Faso) Ltd to be in Ouagadougou.

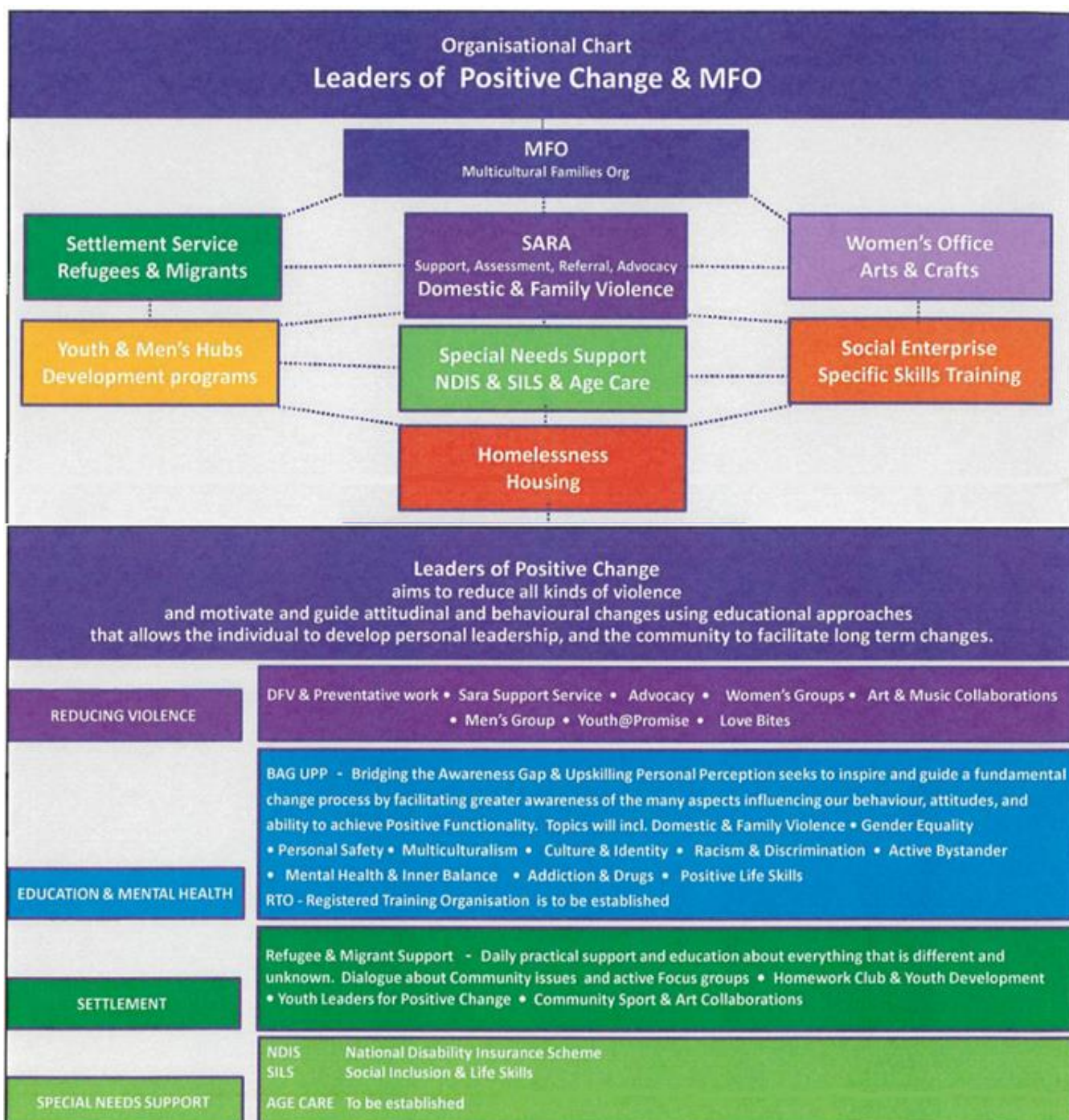


COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

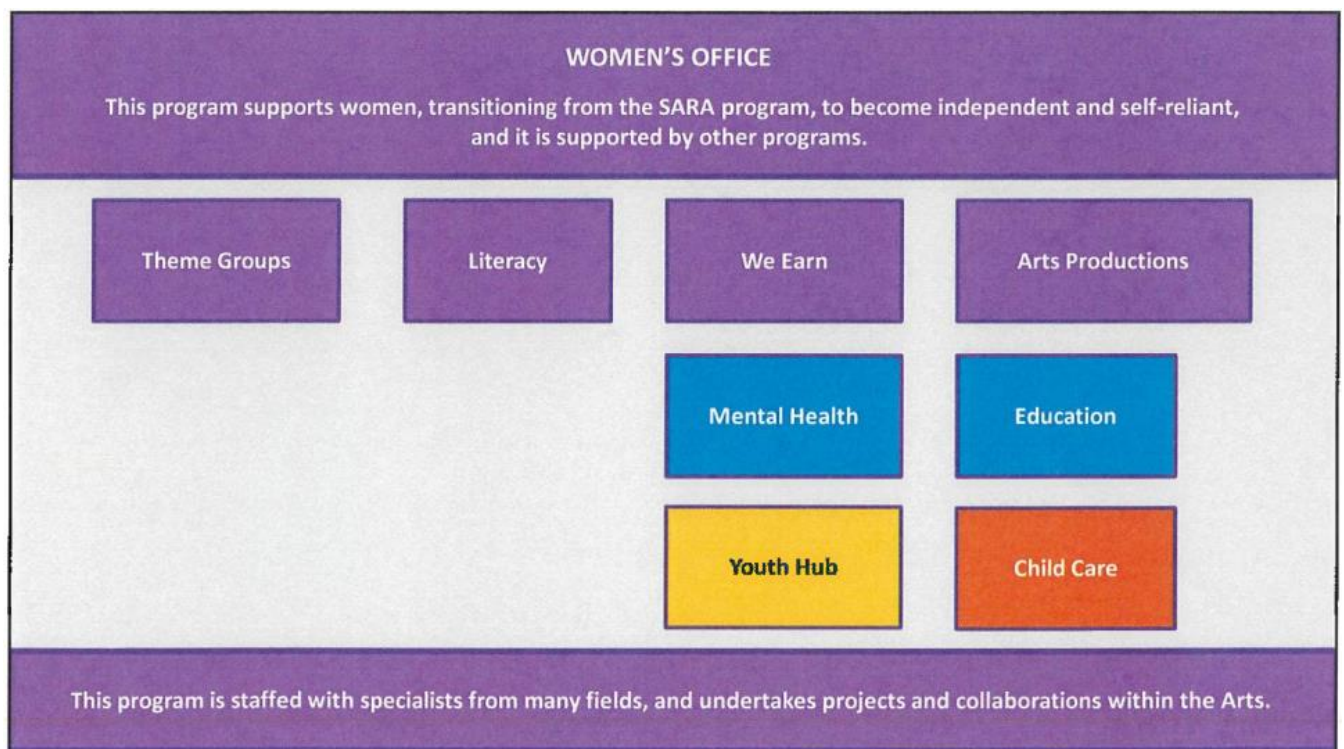
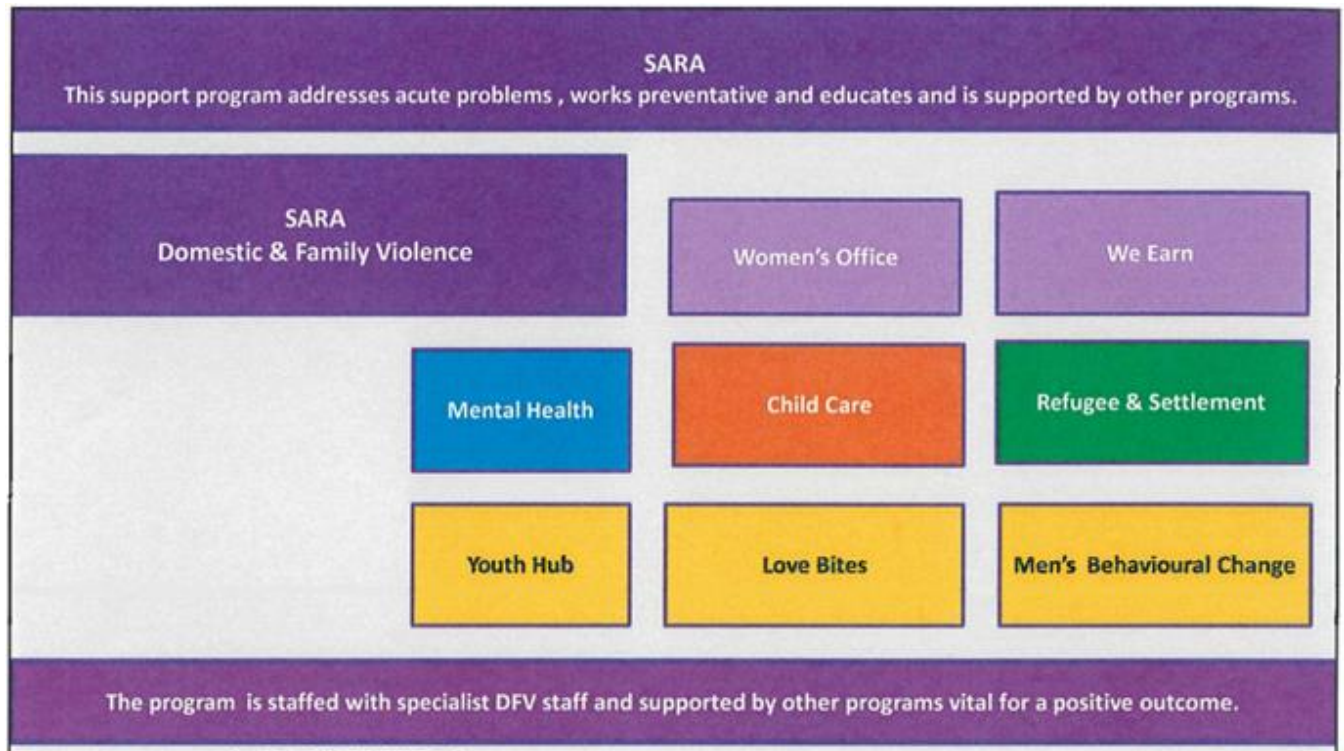
Pascas - Burkina Faso



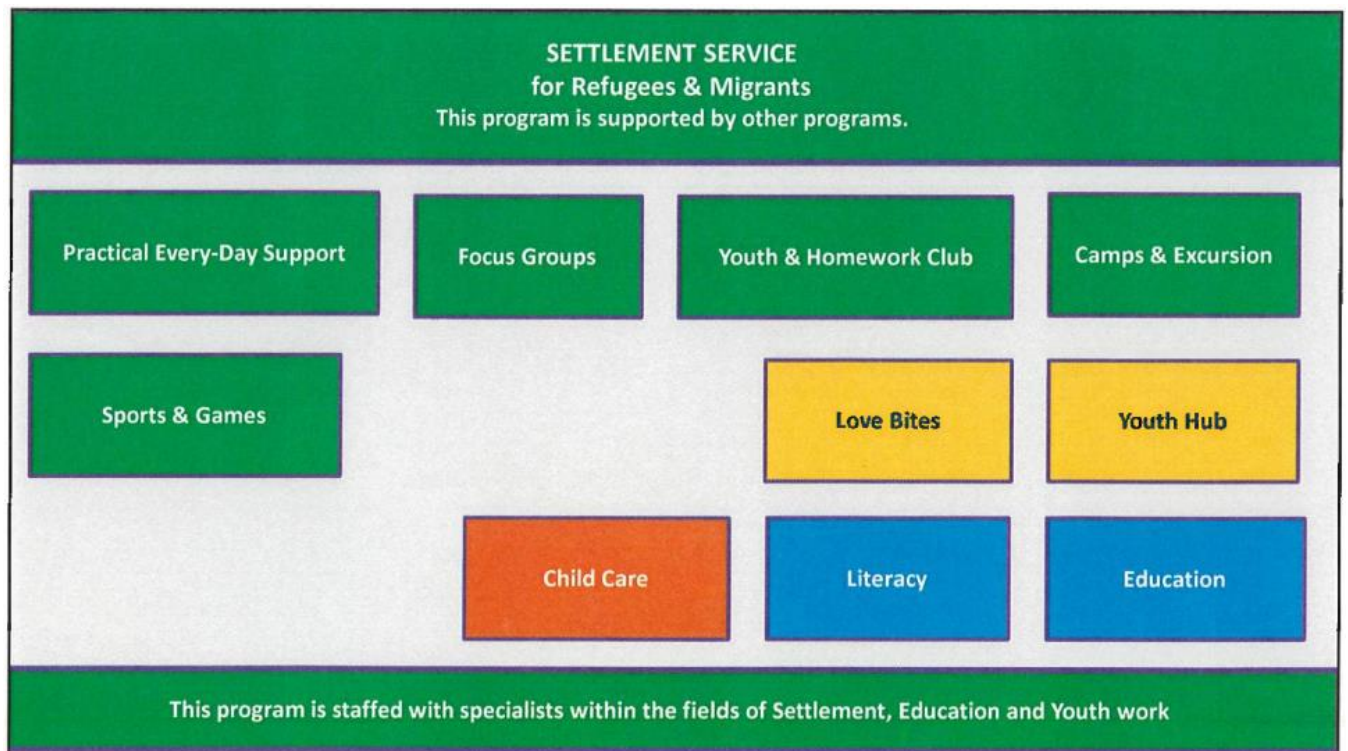
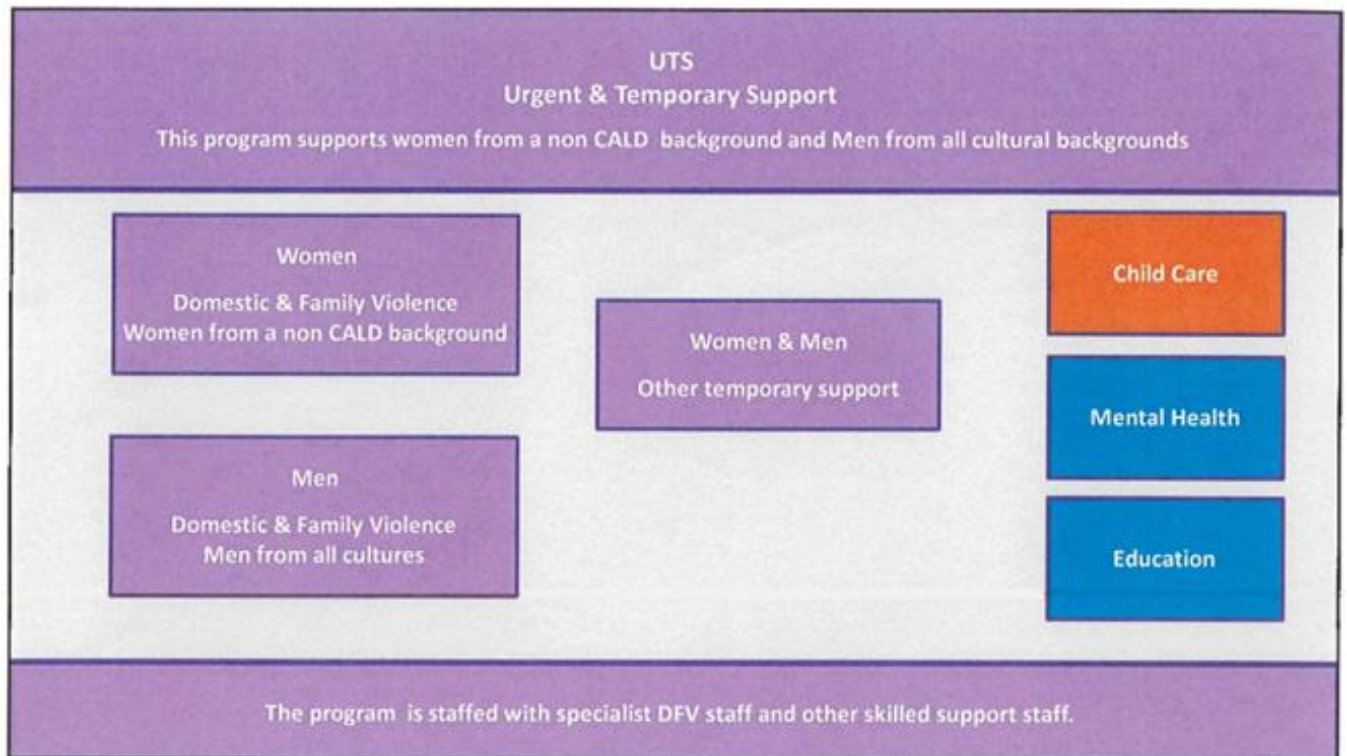
Leaders of Positive Change



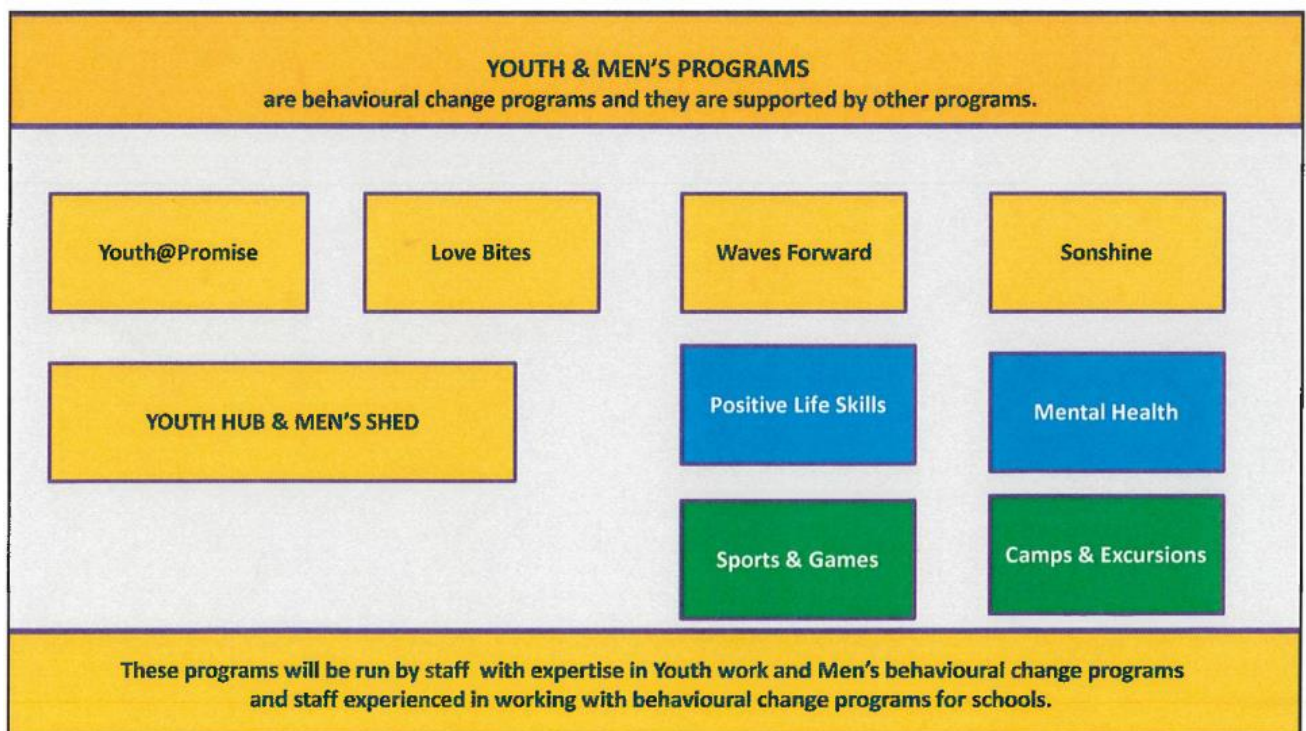
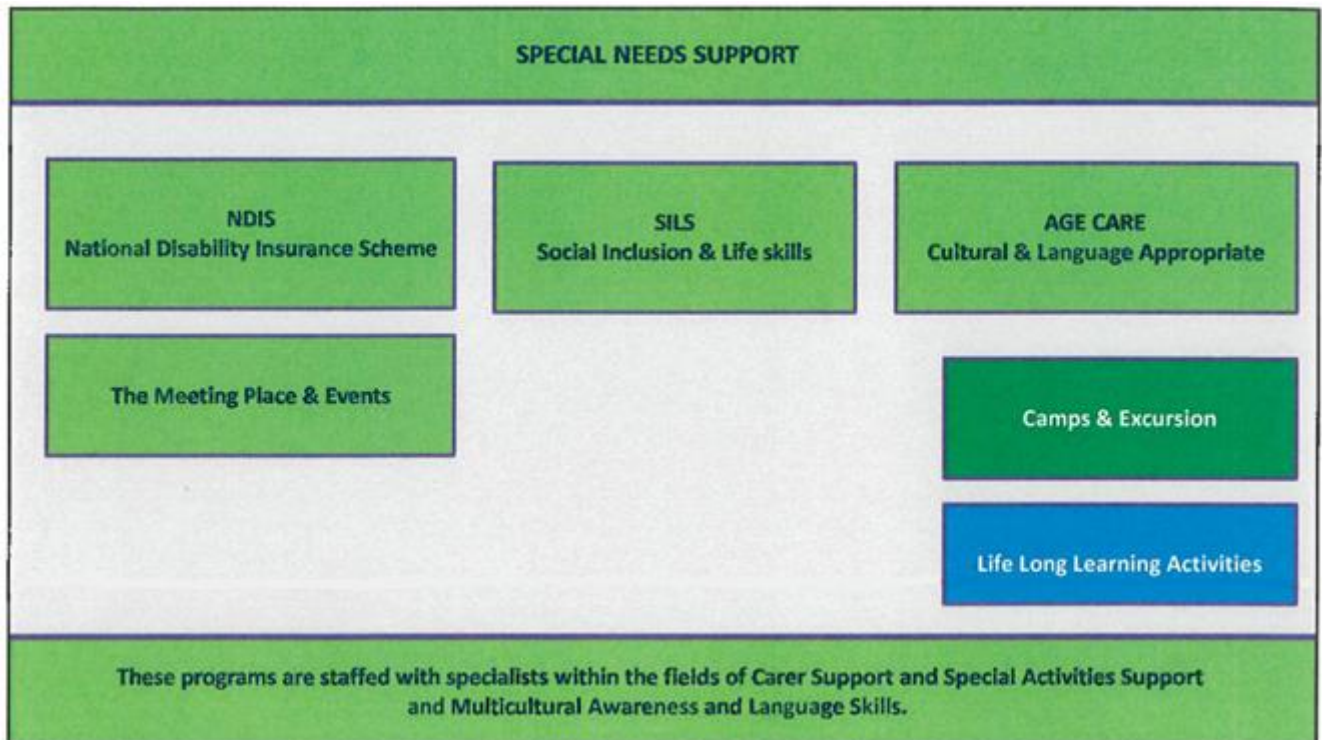
Pascas - Burkina Faso



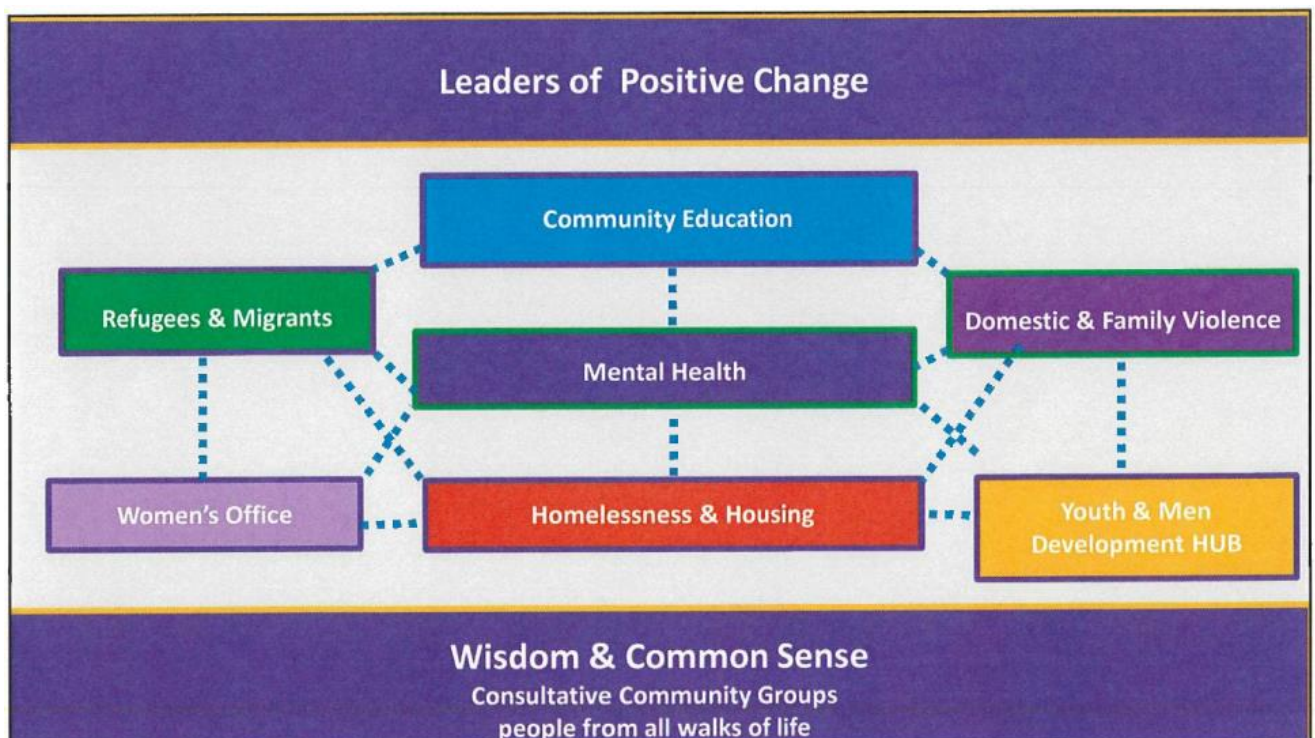
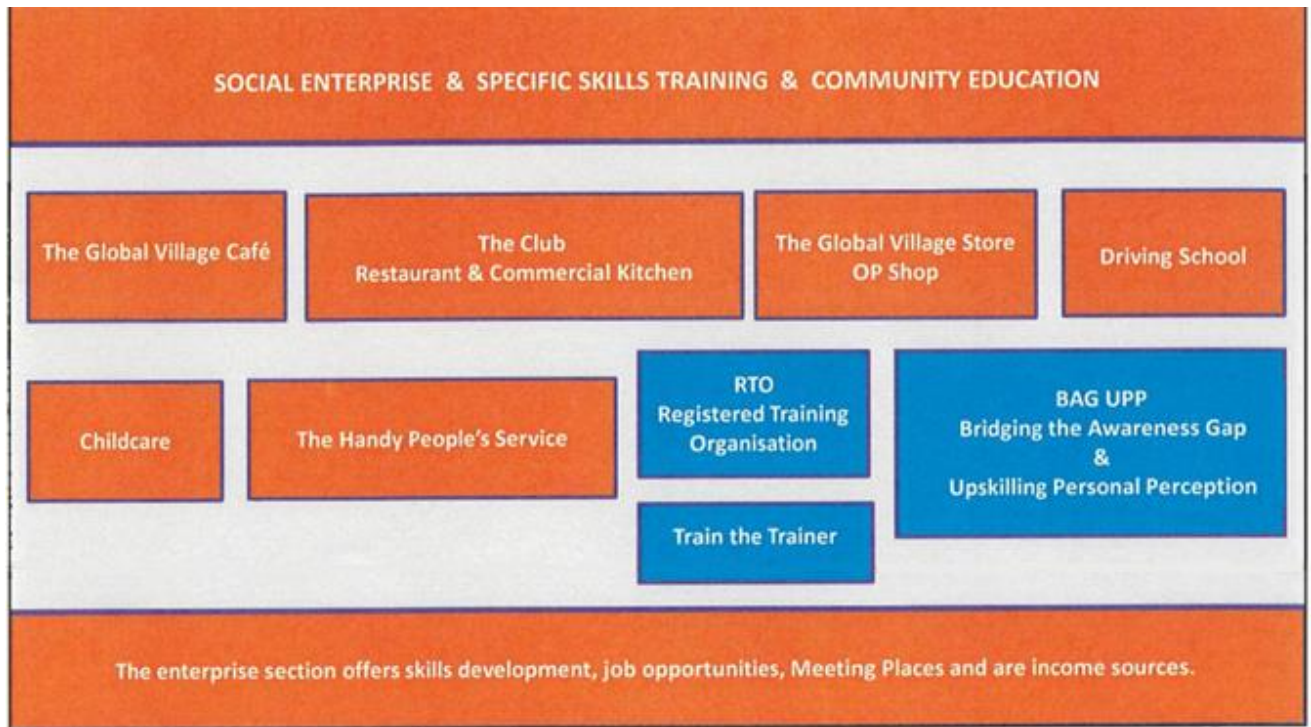
Pascas - Burkina Faso



Pascas - Burkina Faso



Pascas - Burkina Faso



Pascas - Burkina Faso

Multi is the appropriate word. Every friend that approaches **PASCAS – BURKINA FASO** is a very complex and personal maze of needs. There is nothing more amazing than the diversity of issues that we each find ourselves struggling with. All very unique to ourselves. Yet, now is this equally amazing time in history when each string, each difference, each issue can be drawn out and expressed, and as we seek, ask to know what it is that we need to know about each of these feelings, both good and bad, then we can discover the truth behind them and one by one, step by step we can resolve, heal and accept how we are.

Patiently, the **PASCAS – BURKINA FASO** squad that typically represents the skills and life experiences of around 15 or so counsellors untangle the intertwining strings of



concerns, stresses, difficulties, pains, misery and joys to set in place a host of possibilities for the new friend to consider, embrace and take control of their newly revealed possibilities, pathway and potential independence.



There is no other way to say this, each person and situation is so unique that there is no definition possible other than here is a bunch of helping hands with open hearts and ears who will listen and listen and then through their gently questions, it will be you, our new dear friend who will take control of your own life with a certainty of direction and purpose that never before has been found possible over the many thousands of years of humanity having been walking this Earth.

Yes, you my dear friend is the one who will resolve all that pains you – you will be the leader and you will come to know yourself, your true self for the first time in your life. Truth is your freedom. Truth is in fact love, a love that none of us has been able to experience prior to this moment in history.

Even though each team member of a **PASCAS – BURKINA FASO** squad is a specialist in a given field of support, they each are generalist able to recognise when and where assistance is to be invited in to assist a friend in special ways.

The open and free flowing revelations now being introduced for all of humanity brings about the potential for great clarity and certainty in how we are best to live, that being feelings first with the endeavour of bringing our feelings into balance with our mind, whereas we have each been indoctrinated to live mind-centric, suppressing our feelings. We are now being set free of an unrecognised Rebellion and Default that is now ending with the introduction of The New Way, the way of living feelings first.

PASCAS – BURKINA FASO moving people to independence!

Pascas - Burkina Faso **& People in Need**

Multicultural Families Organisation Inc. welcomes all peoples without conditions, barrier or judgement. All PASCAS / BURKINA FASO / MFO counsellors are generalists in their knowledge of all the facilities, modalities, practices and services available to them throughout the resourceful and connected MFO practical support methodologies.

PASCAS / BURKINA FASO counsellors may immerse themselves with a new friend in need for hours to ensure that urgent issues are fully revealed and understood and also what are the core issues by going back into early childhood that underlay the issues to be addressed.

The now case managing counsellor joins with those throughout PASCAS / BURKINA FASO to define the specialist roles to support a long term package of recovery and growth to independence and vibrancy for the new friend and his or her family. Each generalist is also a specialist in his or her fields of choice.

Generally speaking, a new engagement may require intensive support for around 6 months and then moderate ongoing support for around 5 years. No two situations, that people present themselves with, are the same. The objective is to bring about self-determination, independence and a viable way forward for the new friends and their families.

Previously, little has been understood and less has been taken into consideration of our childhood forming years' upbringing. We spend our adult life outworking our mostly unloving and without truth life from conception through to the age of 6 years. Now we, as parents, are doing the same to our children as our parents did to us. All the crisis situations that we find ourselves in are the outworking of our childhood lack of love experiences. Through a comprehensive range of practical modalities, PASCAS / BURKINA FASO, through its counsellors, is able to assist in ways never previously possible, and this will slowly, but progressively, lead to an evolutionary step forward for all of humanity.



Lack of Love from Parents!

Parents abandon their Children emotionally!

Our Parenting of our Children is oh so unloving!

The vilest thing we do is to have Children!

Put Children First

simple is what life is meant to be!

Children only need their parents' love!



BURKINA FASO

CORPORATE DATA:**Pascas Foundation (Burkina Faso) Ltd**

As a not-for-profit foundation, no equity ownership is vested in any individual, the entity is owned by the people of Burkina Faso, all the people!

Solicitors: Lawyers in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso are to be appointed

Dennis STANDFIELD
Gall Standfield & Smith
91 Scarborough Street
Southport 4215

Em: dstandfield@gsslaw.com
Bs: 61 7 5532 5944
Fx: 61 7 5532 1025

Accountants: Accountants in Ouagadougou (Wagadugu) are to be appointed

Accountants: Richard ALLEN
also Auditors Allen & Wolfe Auditors
Australia Unit 4 / 27-29 Crombie Ave,
Bundall 4217, Queensland, Australia

Em: richard@AWauditors.com.au
Bs: 61 7 5503 1709

Forensic Funding Macks Advisory
Auditors: Level 8 West Wing 50 Grenfell Street, Adelaide SA 5000

Em: pmacks@macksadvisory.com.au

Construction Una Holdings Pty Ltd
Auditors: Robina, Gold Coast, Qld

Em anton@unaholdings.com.au

Bank: Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Registered Office: care of the accountant or lawyer in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

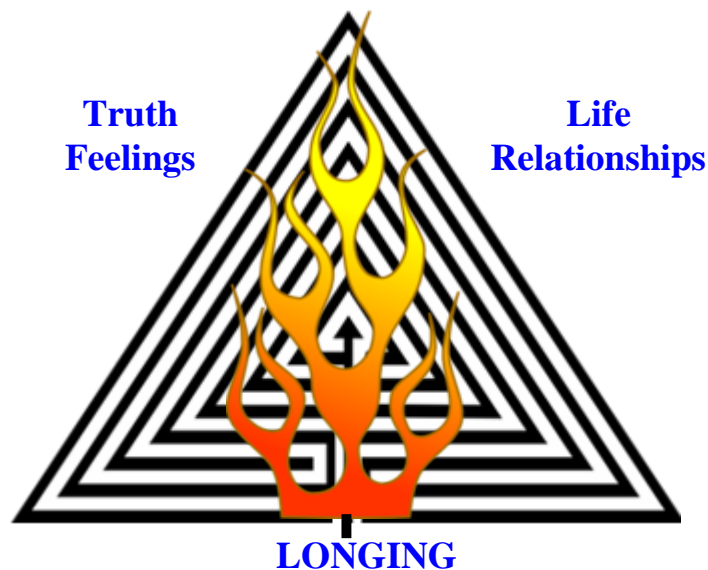


KEY FINANCIAL DATA:

The table sets out the Foundation's projections for the first five years of operations:

| FINANCIALS US \$,000 | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| GRANT FUNDS | 620,000 | 621,500 | 764,200 | 581,300 | 557,900 |
| LAND & BUILDINGS | 534,100 | 555,700 | 574,900 | 389,100 | 355,100 |
| SCHOLARSHIPS granted abroad | 6,700 | 13,400 | 20,100 | 24,400 | 26,300 |
| DEPRECIATION | 21,293 | 44,731 | 80,998 | 97,174 | 111,989 |
| OPERATING Deficit | -63,580 | -98,801 | -145,976 | -171,589 | -195,890 |
| NET CASH GENERATED | -42,430 | -54,430 | -68,192 | -91,223 | -85,653 |

To liberate one's real self, one's will, being one's soul, is begun by embracing Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.



Our longing drives our life. We long with feelings. We can wish for things using our mind, yet long for things with our heart. These things in the pyramid are what to long for. Longing for them, when the longing comes naturally. Longing because you feel you really want them. Long to be true with all your heart. Long to live true to your feelings. Long to understand the whole truth of yourself.

Burkina Faso's President Ibrahim Traoré's Ground-breaking New Year Speech Shakes Africa | 2025 VISION

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aKaFl2BO2cw>

31 December 2024



Comrades Fighters for Freedom, sovereignty and real Independence it is a great pleasure on this 31st of December which marks the end of the year 2024 to take the floor and give you a synthetic assessment of the Year 2024 and also the prospects for the year 2025 but first of all let me thank God who covers the Burkina Faso with his benevolent hand and who allows us to stand. I therefore pay a living tribute to all the fighting forces who fight day and night until the Supreme sacrifice so that our country remains and remains.

I wish a prompt recovery to all those who were injured in this barbarism and I pray for the rest of the souls of all those who fell in this battle. Also I would like to pay tribute to the valiant Burkina Faso people both internally and externally who continue to contribute massively so that we lead this war and also that we start our real development.

2024 has been a year full of challenges on the battlefield the enemy has tried to resume strategic initiative to prevent us from achieving our goals but thanks to our valiant and resilient fighting forces we have been able to keep our heads up and always keep the initiative.

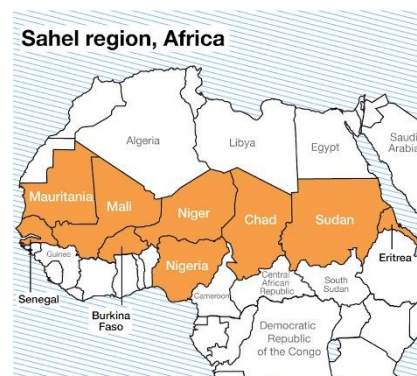
Today more than ever we lead the offensives and we lead where we want to lead the actions and we catch these criminals until the last stretch. This has been possible thanks to a dynamic that has been triggered since 2023 and which is still ongoing in particular as it is about the equipment of our fighting forces, a logistical means, a means of manoeuvring and a means of fire. And we will continue to grow throughout 2025 so that the Army in which we come back, can become a reality and can protect our country for years and decades to come.

We will continue recruiting as was the case in 2024 for this year alone we have recruited more than 15,000 men who are still in training in the centres and who will therefore have to strengthen the ranks of the fighting forces over the course of time. We will also continue to train intensively in collaboration with all the armies of Burkina Faso so that we can have the army that we want.

On the level of migration within the territory several units have emerged with an army which is the special rapid intervention Brigade and we will continue to strengthen the capacity of all the armies to face the current threat and the threats to come in this sense there will be the creation in the course of 2025 of at least rapid intervention battalions which will be placed in strategic areas and also at the level of the land.

The **Sahel** region, or Sahelian acacia savanna, is a biogeographical region in Africa. It is the transition zone between the more humid Sudanian savannas to its south and the drier Sahara to the north.

Army we will see the creation of a Sahel expeditionary group, all this with the aim of being able to densify the battlefield and to reconquer the totality of our territory at the level of the security forces the reorganisation will continue in a strategic way and we wish that these forces can adapt in an intelligent way and with great flexibility to reconquer the territory to be able to fill the gaps and corridors that can be used by these criminals to infiltrate. We will therefore continue the efforts with the support of the people to level all our fighting forces and to be able to densify and reconquer the totality of our territory.



And to do this, road infrastructures are very important to accompany the reconquest of the territory. During the year 2024 several projects have come to light especially in terms of road construction both in our cities and in our countries. In this sense the initiative for Merbau has also been created which should therefore be able to endow each region with a road construction brigade. Already the equipment for the first brigades is underway. And in a few days they will be operational and we will have to start acting for the happiness of our fighting forces for their mobility on the battlefield.

And also endow certain areas that have not had a road since the year and a good road so that they can communicate. When we talk about roads we also talk about the flow of our products. In this sense we have intensified in terms of Agriculture our production this year 2024 the results are very satisfactory and we thank God for allowing us to have a very good flow on the entire national territory the production has been exceptional and we will continue in this direction.

Several speculations have been introduced such as cocoa, coffee, avocados, wheat and many others which should allow us to stop more or less the importation to Burkina Faso and also to transform these materials and resell them abroad to make a living in our country. All this contributes to the development of our homeland which we are therefore starting, little by little, during the breeding period.

Several projects have been carried out throughout the year 2024, including the renewal of the shepherd. Through several initiatives but we are also setting up a system for the feeding of cattle and fish.

Several vaccination campaigns have taken place free of charge in some places and subsidised in other places. We will continue our efforts in favour of the peasant world through the entry and all the mechanisation that must follow to accompany them to produce and achieve our goal which is food self-sufficiency and why not export our surplus?

In this sense many Industries will be born to be able to transform our raw materials on site. 2024 was a year when we were able to inaugurate several factories in this regard but many other factories are to be inaugurated in 2025. Some of which you have seen at the launch of the first stone but others also whose launch of the first stone has not been the subject of communication and we will continue in this direction to be able to transform our raw materials on site for the good of Burkina Faso and Export what is transformed on site.

It is in this sense that we will be able to turn our economy inside out and avoid the importation of food for the benefit of our populations on the level of the economy. Many efforts have been made and I would like to congratulate all the actors who have allowed Burkina Faso to always keep its head up in the face of Adversity.

We will therefore continue our efforts in this direction and a lot of funds have been adjusted to be able to take into account the aspirations of Youth.

Recently the national Agency for inclusive Finance was created and the objective is to be able to obtain loans for young people and to be able to follow their activities, the Ministry of Youth has been instructed to create solids that will follow the projects that the young people will carry and which will be able to be financed through the Institutions that we have created.

During the first quarter of 2025 we will do everything to accelerate the employment of these solids because it is not just about giving a loan to a young person and leaving it to himself or herself, we want to give the loan and follow the execution of the project for which he is going to take the loan so that it benefits him and that it benefits our Burkina Faso and creates employment. We will therefore continue our efforts the direction of the economy and commerce so that our youth can flourish fully with the resources of their country.

In the field of mining we have taken back control of our natural resources. Metals such as gold, silver, copper and jamba (uranium? zinc?) must be exploited by the Burkina Mining Services (Burkinan CE). And we are discovering, little by little, the national expertise that allows to exploit these resources on site for the welfare of the Burkinab people.

Thus we encourage the semi-mechanised very soon the industrial mines to be created by the Burkinab and for the Burkina Faso, the state puts everything in place to be able to exploit this local expertise for the benefit of our country.

In the field of the environment, several projects will be created. We expect to create in each province a forest in the type of forest that must contain medicinal plants and herbs that can be used by our radio practitioners and even by researchers. The Institute for research in science and health has proven this from our local plants. This institute moreover has given instructions so that we can list all the equipment they need to increase their capacity and exploit our potential in terms of plants and herbs to supply certain presently imported medicines. We will continue in this direction so that we can take care of ourselves through our plants and therefore the Ministry of Environment is trying to put everything in place so that this project is born in 2025

Other large scale projects in terms of Greening is the planting of trees through the institutions and all the structures that can be designed will take place so that we can re-green our environment and take care of our environment and make full use of it in Burkina Faso.

This will therefore increase the health plateau. We are making a lot of efforts so that the technical plateau of the different health centres and hospitals can succeed. The equipment we have in 2024 especially in terms of equipment, but also in 202 new equipment, will be provided in especially health centres, through the health initiative. Health infrastructures will be built in several municipalities because we want to move our social promotion health centres to community centres which must therefore have a fairly well-trained technical plateau in laboratories in imaging to be able to approach medical centers with surgical antennas.

The goal is to bring rural populations closer to primary healthcare and to be able to facilitate a certain number of changes in this area.

Speaking of education; several reforms have been initiated it may be slow for some but we must go slowly and surely because the educational system in which we find ourselves is deeply focused on a system that trains more graduates and not people capable of working and producing wealth.

Unfortunately this is the observation, but we are at the forefront of work to first change the school infrastructures and adapt them to modernise.

Then second is the curriculum and instruction program must be changed little by little. We want to move from general education to technical and professional education. This change is ongoing and it will take some time for us to be able to meet the standards we want for all.

Sectors will be visited in the field of education and that is why the quality education initiative was created for all and already the first stones of the modern canters that we want have been laid and the construction will continue throughout the year 2025

Comrades in the field of administration as you have been witnesses of the last trials. This shows how much our Administration is not in accordance with the aspirations of the moment, also the procedures are obsolete. This is why many measures are being taken for this Administration to become functional as we want it to be. The CRD (**Committees for the Defence of the Revolution?**) has been put in place in this direction and we will work to make it operational in January so that CI can denounce cases of drift and malfunction in our Administration. We will continue in this logic to be able to regress but also to invite the digitalisation of the administration to be able to fight corruption effectively. Because as long as the procedures are not dematerialised the file processing delays will always be long and corruption will be avoided.

The public function is therefore instructed to change the rhythm to be able to integrate a certain number of jobs so that certain people who are under contract within the administration can be integrated effectively and have a career plan.

We will pursue many reforms in this area until our Administration is what the people want in the field of Justice. Many reforms have already taken place and we will continue in 2025. The courts will continue to see the light of day and in these courts new types of justice. Listeners will be recruited to animate these courts. This is to take into account the endogenous values of conflict resolution to have a reparative justice and not a purely punitive justice. In this sense, taking into account the endogenous values and even more than that, our continuous and religious leaders on the values that are ours, we will be able to transform our justice and bring it closer to the justifiable.

These reforms will continue throughout 2025 and we hope to reach our goal before the end of the year in the field of territorial administration as announced by the Prime Minister during his speech on general policy. A recutting of the territory is necessary taking into account a number of aspects. Certainly superficial but above all strategic and economic this will be proposed in 25 decentralisation, which is today a very good thing in the end. But in implementation is in suffering a study that has been conducted at the level of the BF and KPS.

The study whose results are expected to allow us to make a deep diagnosis of the decentralisation process in this sense a number of funds have been suspended while waiting for these studies to be able to rearticulate and give new missions to the authorities of territorial collectivity in the field of urbanisation during 2025.

After a study is carried out in 2024 it will be proposed to the Burkina Faso population choices to be able to redesign our cities when these choices are presented we hope to have a solution that will allow us to redefine our cities and to be able to make an urbanisation that meets the current standards. This dynamic will continue in 2025.

The fossil Mayo initiative will also participate in this dynamic of urbanisation in the field of sport it is the place for me to congratulate all the youth because 2024 has been a sporting year. Several athletes have returned to Burkina Faso with medals and carried the Burkina Faso flag high. I congratulate them and encourage them to continue in this dynamic so that in 2025 we will have even more medals and that the Burkina Faso flag continues to flow all over the world. It contributes to bringing the image of Burkina Faso to the outside world in the field of diplomacy. There is this accompaniment of the sports environment which is already there but our diplomats are at the forefront throughout 2023 and 2024 in an

aggressive diplomacy we will continue in this direction in 2025 so that the image of Burkina Faso which glows all over the world, can continue to grow through this we are in a confederation of the still state alliance.

Several actions are currently underway to be able to structure this alliance because it is the beginning of a union and sovereignty and total freedom so that Africa can take an example on this alliance and be able to reunite the alliance is not only for the three countries (Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso), the alliance belongs to all Africans who desire sovereignty.

Independence and total freedom we will continue our approach so that it is a strong union in all the areas mentioned whether it is diplomacy, defence and security, and especially development of our diplomacy shines and we will continue our approach so that it can still be strong and the representation of Burkina Faso abroad can take into account through our diaspora and also take into account all the friends of Burkina Faso who wish to visit Burkina Faso and participate in the development of Burkina Faso. It is in this sense that we will be an example of sovereignty, an example of dignity and pride throughout Africa and throughout the world.

The Institute of black peoples should be a springboard to attract all the blacks of the world to Burkina Faso to be able to resource themselves to revisit their cultures and to be able to learn from our cultures and modernise them to develop our country.

A building will be erected at the Museum to take into account a number of things in our culture so that the Institute can be based on these values and teach the whole world what the black people are what Africa is. [Black Institute or, literally, the Institute of Black People], Ouagadougou <https://www.thomassankara.net/+22664274755 / 75913407> E-mail: memorialsankara@gmail.com

 [Pascas Park Journey for Humanity Museum.pdf](#)

I wish that 2025 will be a year of perfect health of success of prosperity of victory for our people the country or death we will win.

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Burkina Faso Gains Independence from France

<https://aaregistry.org/story/burkina-faso-gains-independence-from-france/>



On this date in 5 August 1960, Burkina Faso gained independence from France.

Starting in the early 1890s, during the white-European Berlin Conference, many white military officers attempted to claim parts of what is today Burkina Faso. These colonialists and their armies fought the local peoples; sometimes, they forged alliances with them and made treaties. The colonialist officers and their home governments also made treaties amongst themselves. The territory of Burkina Faso was invaded by France, becoming a French protectorate in 1896.

The eastern and western regions, where a standoff against the forces of the powerful ruler Samori Ture complicated the situation, came under French occupation in 1897. By 1898, most of the territory corresponding to Burkina Faso was conquered. French control of many parts remained uncertain. The Franco-British Convention of June 14, 1898, created the country's modern borders. A war of conquest against local communities and political powers continued for about five years in the French territory. In 1904, the colony had its capital in Bamako.

The language of colonial administration and schooling became French. The indigenous population was oppressed. African children were not allowed to ride bicycles or pick fruit from trees, "privileges" reserved for the children of white colonists. Violating these regulations could land parents in jail. Draftees from the territory participated in the European fronts of World War I in the battalions of the Senegalese Rifles. Between 1915 and 1916, the districts in the western part of what is now Burkina Faso and the bordering eastern fringe of Mali became the stage of one of the most critical armed oppositions to colonial government: the Volta-Bani War. The French government finally suppressed the movement, but only after suffering defeats. It also had to organise the largest expeditionary force of its colonial history to send into the country to suppress the insurrection.

Armed opposition wracked the Sahelian north when the Tuareg and allied groups of the Dori region ended their truce with the government. French Upper Volta was established in March 1919. The French feared a recurrence of armed uprisings and related economic considerations. To bolster its administration, the colonial government separated the present territory of Burkina Faso from Upper Senegal and Niger. The new colony was named Haute Volta for its location on the upper courses of the Volta River, and François Charles Alexis Édouard Hesling became its first governor. Hesling initiated an ambitious road-making program to improve infrastructure and promote cotton's growth for export.

The cotton policy based on coercion failed, and the revenue generated by the colony stagnated. The colony was split in September 1932 between the French colonies of the Ivory Coast, French Sudan, and Niger. Ivory Coast received the largest share, which contained most of the population, and the cities of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. A revision in the organisation of French Overseas Territories began with the passage of the Basic Law (Loi Cadre) of July 23, 1956.

The French parliament reorganised and approved this act early in 1957 to ensure a large degree of self-government for individual territories. On December 11, 1958, the colony achieved self-government as the Republic of Upper Volta; it joined the Franco-African Community. Full independence from France was received in 1960.

In **January 2023**, Burkina Faso's military government formally announced the termination of its military agreement with France. This decision required the withdrawal of approximately 400 French special forces personnel from the country within a one-month period.

The Colonial Legacy: Understanding Burkina Faso's Past

<https://www.afrodiscovery.com/country/burkina-faso/burkina-faso-history/the-colonial-legacy-understanding-burkina-fasos-past/>

Shaan Roy

13 March 2024

Burkina Faso's colonial legacy plays a crucial role in shaping its past and present societal structures. Understanding this history is essential for comprehending the country's current political and economic landscape.

Burkina Faso, located in West Africa, was formerly a French colony known as Upper Volta until gaining independence in 1960. The colonial era established boundaries, governance systems, and economic structures that continue to influence the nation today. The impacts of colonisation, such as resource exploitation and cultural imposition, have left lasting effects on Burkina Faso.

By examining this historical background, we can gain insights into the country's challenges and opportunities for future development. We delve into the colonial legacy of Burkina Faso to shed light on its intricate past.



Colonial History of Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso's colonial history started with French colonisation in the late 19th century. The legacy of colonial rule still influences the country's socio-economic and political landscape today, shaping its past and current challenges. Understanding this history is crucial for comprehending Burkina Faso's complex identity and its path towards development.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| French Colonisation: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Colonial rule shaped Burkina Faso's history and continues to impact modern society.– French influence is evident in Burkina Faso's language, cuisine, and administrative structures. |
| Impact on Society: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– The French colonial legacy left a lasting imprint on Burkina Faso's social fabric.– Local customs clashed with imported French traditions, creating a blend unique to the region. |
| Impact on Culture: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Burkina Faso's cultural identity reflects a mix of indigenous practices and French influences.– Art, music, and literature showcase the fusion of colonial and traditional elements. |

Struggles for Independence

The struggle for independence in Burkina Faso was marked by fierce resistance movements. Local communities fought against colonial rule to pave the way for freedom. The path to liberation was challenging, but the people's determination prevailed. The anti-colonial struggle shaped Burkina Faso's history and identity.

Post-independence Challenges

The colonial legacy in Burkina Faso has left a significant impact on the country's post-independence challenges. Economic instability has been a persistent issue, stemming from the exploitation of resources during the colonial era. This has hindered the country's development and led to widespread poverty.

Furthermore, political turmoil has plagued Burkina Faso since gaining independence. The legacy of colonial rule has resulted in ongoing power struggles and instability within the government, making it difficult to establish effective governance and leadership.

Legacy of Colonialism

The legacy of colonialism in Burkina Faso has had a profound impact on the cultural and economic aspects of the nation. The French colonisation of the country during the late 19th and early 20th centuries left a lasting mark on its cultural heritage. Traditional Burkinabé customs and traditions are interwoven with French influences, particularly in language, cuisine, and fashion. This cultural fusion reflects the complex history and mixed identity of the Burkinabé people.

Economically, Burkina Faso still grapples with the remnants of its colonial past. The country remains dependent on its former coloniser and other foreign nations for financial assistance and trade. This economic dependency has hindered the nation's ability to achieve self-sufficiency and sustainable development. Efforts to diversify the economy and reduce reliance on external aid have been ongoing, but progress has been slow.

Burkina Faso's Quest for Identity

In Burkina Faso, the quest for identity is deeply rooted in the preservation of its rich heritage. The country's history is a testament to the struggles faced during the colonial era and the subsequent fight for independence. Today, Burkina Faso continues to strive for a balance between preserving its traditional values and embracing modernisation efforts.

The preservation of heritage is of utmost importance in Burkina Faso. It serves as a reminder of the country's past and its resilience in the face of adversity. Efforts are being made to safeguard ancient traditions, cultural practices, and historical landmarks. Museums and cultural centres play a vital role in educating the younger generation about their roots and promoting a sense of pride in their national identity.

At the same time, Burkina Faso acknowledges the need for modernisation to keep up with the demands of a changing world. Initiatives are underway to improve infrastructure, enhance educational systems, and promote technological advancements. These efforts aim to create a better future for the people of Burkina Faso, while still acknowledging and respecting the significance of their past.

Reflections in Contemporary Society

Burkina Faso's history bears significant influence on today's **governance** and **socio-economic development**. The colonial legacy has left enduring imprints that shape the nation's present landscape.

The ramifications of colonisation are evident in the country's political structures and administrative frameworks. Furthermore, the impact extends to the realm of economic policies, profoundly affecting the nation's path towards progress.

Reflecting on Burkina Faso's colonial history unveils pivotal insights into the complexities of administering a post-colonial nation, as well as the intricacies of fostering sustainable economic growth and social development.

Revisiting Historical Narratives

The Colonial Legacy: Understanding Burkina Faso's Past

Revisiting Historical Narratives: Unravelling Burkina Faso's complex history sheds light on its present challenges.

Challenges in Reinterpretation: Reconciling divergent historical accounts poses significant hurdles for historians.

Reconciliation and Healing: Acknowledging the past is crucial for fostering unity and healing in Burkina Faso.

Learning from The Past

Burkina Faso's past teaches us the importance of cultural heritage and its impact on shaping a nation's identity. **Acknowledging historical roots** is crucial to **moving forward** and fostering **unity among diverse communities**. Embracing **cultural diversity** can pave the way for **peaceful coexistence** and **mutual understanding** in society. It is essential to **analyse historical events critically**, to learn valuable **lessons** and **avoid repeating past mistakes**. The legacy of colonisation in Burkina Faso serves as a **reminder** of the **complexity of history** and the **resilience** of its people.



Faso's present-day society.

Frequently Asked Questions On The Colonial Legacy: Understanding Burkina Faso's Past

What Is Burkina Faso's Colonial Legacy?

Burkina Faso's colonial legacy refers to the impact of European colonisation on the country's history, culture, and socio-economic development. It includes changes in governance, land ownership, education, and the introduction of new industries. The colonial period continues to shape Burkina

How Did European Colonisation Affect Burkina Faso?

European colonisation brought significant changes to Burkina Faso. It resulted in the imposition of new borders, exploitation of natural resources, introduction of European languages and education systems, and the establishment of political and economic structures that favoured the colonisers. This legacy continues to influence the country's development and challenges today.

What Were The Main European Colonial Powers In Burkina Faso?

During the colonial period, Burkina Faso was under the control of different European powers. The main colonial powers were France and Germany. Germany ruled the region briefly during the

Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, and France took over in the early 20th century, establishing French West Africa.

Burkina Faso gained independence from France on 5 August 1960.

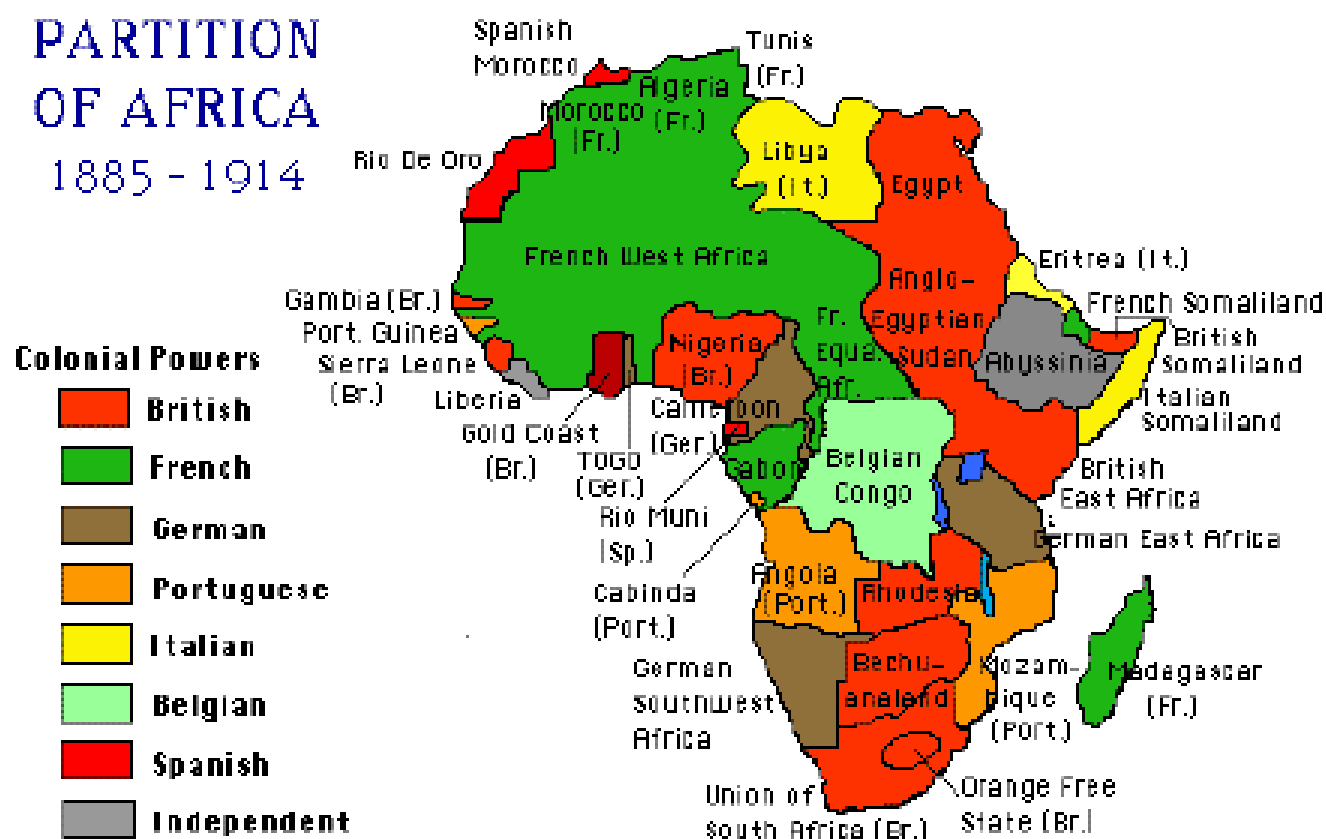
Conclusion

Delving into Burkina Faso's colonial legacy unveils a complex history that continues to shape the country today. By understanding the impact of colonialism on Burkina Faso, we can gain insight into its socio-economic challenges and cultural resilience. Acknowledging this past is crucial for promoting a more inclusive and empathetic future.

It is time to deliver a Black People's history through a museum. Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com then the Library Download page, scroll down to Medical Education and click on to open:



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The Historical Context of Colonialism

<https://anthropologyreview.org/anthropology-glossary-of-terms/colonialism-acquiring-and-maintaining-control-over-another-country-or-territory/#:~:text=During%20this%20period%20of%20imperialism%2C%20colonial%20powers%20used,extracting%20resources%20and%20wealth%20for%20their%20own%20benefit.>

10 October 2024

Colonialism has a long and complex history, stretching back centuries to the era of European exploration and colonisation. In the 16th century, European powers began establishing colonies in the Americas, Africa, and Asia, with Spain and Portugal leading the way. By the 19th century, other European nations such as Britain, France, and Germany had joined in on the colonial scramble.

During this period of imperialism, colonial powers used violence and exploitation to maintain control over their colonies. They imposed their own laws, languages, religions, and cultural practices on colonised peoples while extracting resources and wealth for their own benefit. This often involved brutal forms of labour exploitation such as forced labour or slavery.

One key example of this was the Belgian Congo under King Leopold II's rule from 1885-1908. The extraction of rubber from Congolese forests led to widespread violence against local populations including mutilation and murder. Historians estimate that millions died during this period due to starvation or disease resulting from forced labour.

The legacy of these actions is still felt today in many former colonies where unequal power structures continue to shape social relations between former colonisers and colonized peoples.

The Driving Forces for Colonialism

New land and resources.

The opportunity to acquire new land and resources was a major factor that drove countries to embark on the practice of colonialism. For many European powers in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, acquiring colonies meant gaining access to new sources of raw materials such as gold, silver, spices, and timber. These resources were essential for European economies that were growing rapidly during this period.

In addition to raw materials, colonial powers also sought out new land for settlement and expansion. Many Europeans saw colonies as an opportunity to escape poverty or overcrowding in their home countries and start anew in far-off lands. This was particularly true for countries like Britain that had limited agricultural land but needed food to feed their growing populations.

Establishing new trade routes

The establishment of colonies allowed for the creation of a network of conveniently located ports and trading posts, which in turn facilitated the growth of commerce and the development of new markets. Prior to the era of colonialism, trade between Europe and Asia had been largely conducted through overland routes such as the Silk Road. However, with the rise of sea power in the 16th century, European powers began to explore new maritime trade routes that would allow them to bypass these traditional routes and gain quicker access to Asian markets.

The establishment of colonies along these trade routes provided European powers with strategic bases from which they could control shipping lanes and monopolise certain goods. For example, Britain's control over India allowed it to dominate the opium trade with China, while its colonies in Africa provided access to valuable natural resources such as diamonds and gold.

The establishment of new trade routes also led to the growth of commerce within Europe itself. As European nations competed for dominance in global markets, they developed their own industries and

manufacturing capabilities. This led to an increase in economic growth and prosperity throughout Europe during this period.

Spreading Christianity

For many European powers, the spread of Christianity was seen as a moral obligation and a way of civilising the “heathen” peoples of the world. (A false premise still held by many worldwide.)

Christian missionaries often accompanied colonialists on their expeditions, and they used their position to convert indigenous people to Christianity. Missionaries saw themselves as bringing salvation to those who were living in darkness and ignorance, and they believed that converting people to Christianity was essential for their spiritual well-being.

In some cases, the spread of Christianity was also seen as a way of gaining political influence. By converting local leaders and elites, European powers could gain their support and establish alliances with them. This was particularly true in Africa where European powers used Christian missionaries to gain access to local rulers and establish control over their territories.

However, while the spread of Christianity may have brought some benefits for colonised peoples such as education and healthcare, it also had negative consequences. Many indigenous cultures and religions were suppressed or even destroyed by colonial powers who saw them as primitive or inferior. The forced conversion of indigenous peoples often led to cultural assimilation and loss of identity.

Furthermore, the use of religion as a tool for colonisation raises ethical questions about the imposition of one culture’s values on another. It is important to recognise that the spread of Christianity through colonialism was not always a voluntary process, but rather one that involved coercion and violence in many cases. (The suppression of a child’s true personality is the greatest crime universally committed by every parent worldwide.)

Power and Prestige

Finally, colonialism was attractive to countries because it allowed for the accumulation of power and prestige. For many European powers, the establishment of colonies was seen as a way to enhance their national pride and demonstrate their strength on the world stage.

Competition for dominance was a major factor driving colonial expansion during this period. European nations were in competition with each other for economic resources, political influence, and military power. The acquisition of colonies was seen as a way to gain an advantage over rival nations by expanding their territory and securing valuable resources.

The possession of colonies also provided a sense of security for European powers. By establishing control over territories outside Europe, they could protect their interests from potential rivals or enemies. This was particularly important in times of war when access to overseas resources could be crucial for military success.

How did dominant countries govern the countries they colonised?

There were a few different ways in which dominant countries governed the countries they colonised.

Some countries, such as France and Britain, established colonies. These were areas that were controlled by the colonising country. However, they were not considered to be part of the colonising country.

Other countries, such as Spain and Portugal, established direct rule over the colonised countries. This meant that they directly governed the colonised country. The indigenous people were considered to be part of the colonising country.

Finally, some countries, such as the Netherlands and Belgium, established indirect rule. This meant that they allowed the indigenous people to keep their own culture and customs. However it was the colonisers who had ultimate control over the colonised country.

What were some of the consequences of colonialism?

The consequences of colonialism varied depending on the country, but there were a few general trends.

Conflict between the colonisers and the indigenous people. Colonialism almost inevitably created conflict between the colonisers and the indigenous people. This occurred because the colonisers took over the land and often forcibly removed the indigenous people from territory they had inhabited for centuries. The result often involved wars and rebellions.

The loss of traditional ways of life. One of the most common consequences of colonialism was the loss of traditional ways of life. The colonisers imposed their own culture and values on indigenous people. This led to the loss of traditional languages, customs, and beliefs.

The spread of disease. Another negative consequence of colonialism was the spread of disease. The colonisers brought new diseases with them, which the indigenous people were not immune to. This often led to devastating epidemics that killed many people.

The exploitation of natural resources. Colonisers often extracted resources from the colonised country without contributing anything to the country's development. This led to the depletion of natural resources, and it often left the country's economy in a weak position.

The growth of new economies. On the positive side, the colonisers often brought new skills and technologies to the colonised country. This led to the development of new industries and the growth of trade.

The Economic Impact of Colonialism

The economic impact of colonialism is a complex and controversial topic. One of the key ways in which colonisers built wealth was by extracting resources from their colonies.

Colonial powers often established systems of forced labour to extract resources such as gold, silver, diamonds, and other valuable commodities. This exploitation of natural resources allowed European nations to build up their wealth at the expense of colonised peoples who were often subjected to harsh working conditions and low wages.

In addition to resource extraction, colonial powers also established trade networks that favoured their own economies over those of their colonies. They imposed tariffs and trade restrictions on goods produced in the colonies while importing raw materials at low prices. This created a situation where colonised countries were dependent on their colonisers for both economic growth and access to global markets.

The legacy of colonialism continues to affect global economic inequality today. Many former colonies still struggle with poverty, underdevelopment, and political instability as a result of the economic structures put in place during colonial times.

Furthermore, patterns of trade established during colonisation continue to disadvantage many developing countries today. The export of raw materials from these countries at low prices perpetuates a system where they remain dependent on developed nations for finished goods and manufactured products.

While some argue that colonialism provided opportunities for economic development in certain regions, it is clear that the long-term effects have been devastating for many colonised peoples. Understanding the economic impact of colonialism is essential for addressing current global inequalities and promoting more equitable systems of international trade and cooperation.

The Social Impact of Colonialism

The social impact of colonialism was profound, as colonisers imposed their cultural norms, values, and beliefs on colonised peoples. This often led to the suppression of local cultures and traditions in favour of European customs.

One way in which this was achieved was through the imposition of Christianity as the dominant religion in many colonies. Missionaries were sent to convert local populations to Christianity, often with the support of colonial authorities. This led to the marginalisation of traditional religious practices and beliefs.

Colonial powers also imposed their own legal systems on colonised peoples. This often failed to take into account local customs and traditions. This resulted in a situation where indigenous peoples were subject to discriminatory laws that favoured European settlers.

Furthermore, colonialism had a lasting impact on social hierarchies within colonised societies. Europeans often placed themselves at the top of these hierarchies, with mixed-race or lighter-skinned individuals occupying a middle position and darker-skinned or indigenous peoples at the bottom. This legacy continues to affect social relations within many former colonies today.

The ongoing discrimination and marginalisation experienced by many indigenous peoples can be traced back to this legacy of colonialism. The imposition of European cultural norms has led to a situation where traditional languages and customs are endangered or have been lost altogether. Indigenous communities continue to struggle for recognition and protection of their rights in many parts of the world.

The Psychological Impact of Colonialism

The psychological impact of colonialism cannot be overstated. Colonised peoples experienced trauma as a result of violence, displacement, and cultural erasure at the hands of European colonisers.

Violence was often used as a means of subjugating indigenous populations, with brutal tactics such as forced labour, torture, and massacres being employed to maintain control. This led to widespread trauma among colonised peoples, with many suffering from mental health conditions as a result.

Displacement was another common feature of colonialism, as Europeans sought to expand their territories and extract resources from new lands. Indigenous peoples were often forcibly removed from their homes and communities, leading to feelings of isolation and disconnection from their cultural roots.

Cultural erasure also had a profound impact on the mental health of colonised peoples. The imposition of European cultural norms and values often led to the suppression or elimination of local customs and traditions. This created a situation where individuals were forced to live in a cultural vacuum, disconnected from their own heritage.

The lasting effects of these experiences can be seen in intergenerational trauma that is still present in many former colonies today. Trauma can be passed down through generations in the form of learned

behaviours, attitudes, and beliefs. This can manifest in various ways such as addiction issues or higher rates of mental illness. (Emotional injuries are infused into the child from their parents – generation after generation!)

It is essential for societies around the world to recognise the psychological impact of colonialism and work towards healing this legacy. This includes acknowledging past traumas, promoting cultural revitalisation efforts within indigenous communities, providing access to mental health services for affected individuals, and supporting intergenerational healing processes (Feeling Healing to become universal).

Moving Forward – Decolonisation and Restorative Justice

Moving forward, there are ongoing efforts to decolonise institutions, education systems, and other aspects of society. This involves recognising and dismantling the systemic biases that have been perpetuated by colonial legacies. (All institutionalised systems are to be demolished.)

One key area of focus is education. Many schools and universities are working towards decolonising their curriculums by incorporating more diverse perspectives and promoting a greater understanding of indigenous histories and cultures.

Institutions such as museums are also working towards decolonisation by re-evaluating their collections and repatriating objects that were taken from colonised nations without consent.

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Another important aspect of decolonisation is addressing the ongoing effects of colonialism through reparations or restorative justice. This could involve providing financial compensation to affected communities or returning land that was seized during colonisation.

Some potential strategies for reparations or restorative justice include the establishment of truth and reconciliation commissions, which provide a space for affected individuals to share their experiences and seek redress for past injustices. (Talking it out is Feeling Healing – we are to personally heal.)

It is important to note that these efforts must be led by affected communities themselves, with support from allies who recognise the need for systemic change. Decolonisation requires a fundamental shift in power dynamics, with marginalised communities being given a voice in decision-making processes that affect their lives.

Final Thoughts on the Legacy of Colonialism

Colonialism has had a profound impact on societies around the world, with lasting effects that continue to be felt today. The violence, displacement, and cultural erasure that occurred during this period have led to widespread trauma among colonised peoples. In fact, the intergenerational effects of these experiences are still present in many former colonies.

However, there is hope for healing and progress. Current efforts towards decolonisation and restorative justice provide a path forward for affected communities to reclaim their cultural heritage and seek redress for past injustices.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com then Library Download and click on the papers within Feeling Healing as well as Pascas Care Parenting sections.

Related terms:

Imperialism: The extension of power or influence by one country over another.

Neo-colonialism: The continued economic, political, or cultural dependence of a country on another country that has formerly been its colony.

Post-colonialism: The period after a country has gained independence from its coloniser. This term is often used to describe the ongoing effects of colonialism.

Third World. A term used to describe countries that are not developed and are often considered to be economically or politically disadvantaged. This term is often used in relation to neo-colonialism.

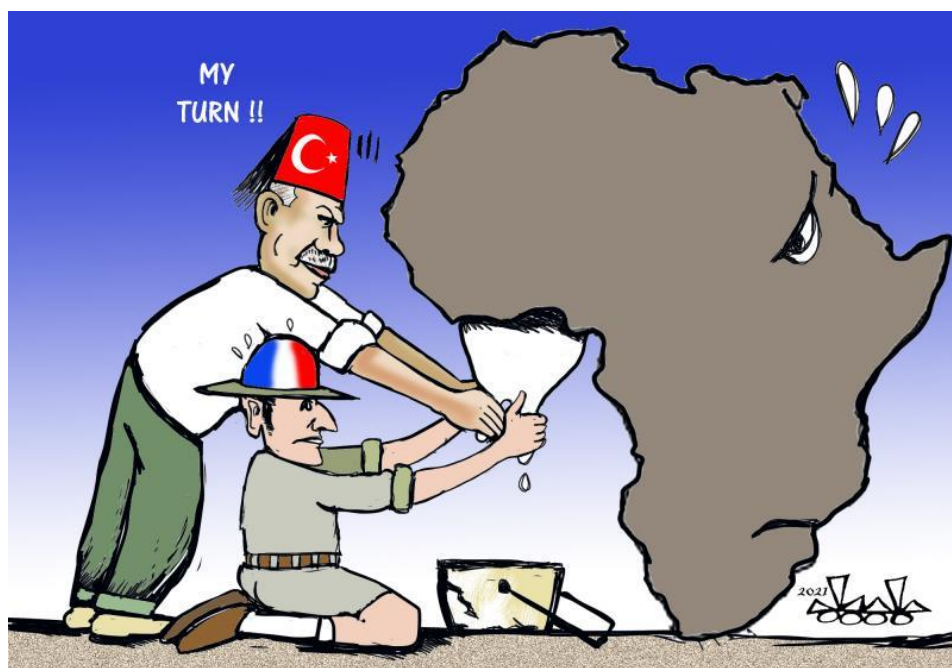
Fourth World: A term used to describe Indigenous peoples who live outside of the Western world. This term is often used in relation to the ongoing effects of colonialism.

Decolonisation: The process of ending colonial rule. This can happen through a variety of means, such as war, revolution, or negotiations.

Independence: The state or quality of being free from the control of another country or power.

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.



The country that struck a blow against colonialism: Burkina Faso

<https://unitedworldint.com/35682-the-country-that-struck-a-blow-against-colonialism-burkina-faso/>



United World International

16 August 2024



Journalist Vittorio Rangeloni talked about the fight against terrorism, the economic situation and the view of the government in the country. Rangeloni emphasised that the Burkinabe people view Türkiye, Russia and China with sympathy and friendship.

Burkina Faso made a move against Western colonialism with the coup in September 2022, contributing significantly to the weakening of colonial powers in Africa. Ibrahim Traoré, the head of the interim government, improved relations with Türkiye, Russia and China. After spending more than 3 months in Burkina Faso, Italian / Russian journalist Vittorio Nicola Rangeloni explained the latest developments in the country.

‘Traoré gave new hope to the people’

How does society in Burkina Faso view the government at the moment?

The Burkinabe people gave me the feeling that they were firm in their support for Ibrahim Traoré, the leader of the transitional government. I saw a lot of pride and association with the legendary figure of Thomas Sankara. Traoré has given new hope to the people of this land by putting the national interest at the centre of his agenda, freeing himself from French control and Western interference.

Today, Burkina Faso can write its own history from the beginning, as opposed to finding its own culture and traditions lost due to impositions from outside.



Italian / Russian journalist Vittorio Nicola Rangeloni

Presence of ISIS and Al-Qaeda

What is the priority problem in Burkina Faso right now? Which problems is the government primarily focused on solving?

The main challenge for Burkina Faso for several years remains the presence of ISIS and Al-Qaeda linked terrorist groups,

which today control about 30% of the country. These organisations pose serious challenges to the stability, security and economic development of the country. The main priority of the government and the entire population is to fight against this threat.

Since the coup d'état of 2022 that put Traoré at the head of the country, Burkina Faso has become more independent with the withdrawal of foreign military troops, which has opened up new possibilities. The groundwork has been laid for a new alliance between Sahel countries. Joint military operations have begun, making counter-terrorism measures more effective, bringing good results and above all concrete prospects. The countries of the Sahel have ceased to serve the interests of France and have begun to focus on the interests of the peoples of the Sahel.

Lack of infrastructure

Economically, what is the country's most important livelihood?

The local economy continues to rely on the extraction of precious metals (gold in first place) and the cultivation of cotton. There may be good prospects for the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, but all this faces a rather significant problem: **Burkina Faso is not developing enough electricity** to meet the needs of the population and economic activities and is forced to import high-cost current. Solving such an important problem could open the door to significant development in the country.

Western provocations

What is the state of French and US pressure on Burkina Faso?

When Western countries saw their influence waning, they began to carry out a series of provocations in Burkina Faso aimed at discrediting the new authorities and creating tensions in society. Recently, residents of the capital have repeatedly organised demonstrations against the US and UN mission due to the accusations levelled against the Burkinabe army by the US and UN mission. Soldiers of the Burkina Faso Security and Defence forces have been repeatedly accused of committing crimes against their own civilian population without any evidence. These accusations have outraged many and highlighted the hypocrisy behind these statements. According to the country's authorities, these are clear attempts to destabilise the country and discredit the armed forces by those who theoretically should support or at least condemn the fight against terrorism.

Military cooperation with Russia

Burkina Faso's relations with Russia are very deep. How is the military cooperation with Russia?

Russia was one of the first countries to extend a helping hand to Burkina Faso after the formation of the transitional government. Cooperation occurs on different levels, the most visible being military-technical.

In Ouagadougou there is the “African contingent” of the Ministry of Defense, trainers who are engaged in the training of the local army based on the rich experience gained in different scenarios.



Two

Russian official delegations arrived in Burkina Faso in early June: A Defense Ministry delegation headed by Deputy Minister Evkurov and a delegation of parliamentarians and diplomats headed by Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov, who was awarded the most prestigious local honour by Ibrahim Traoré. Lavrov announced that the military contingent in the region will be put into action. Russia is increasingly promoting its relations with African countries and building more and more solid foundations of a new model of international relations based on multi-polarity and mutual interests, in contrast to the (decadent) globalist model promoted by the West.

‘Türkiye supports the fight against terrorism’

How do the people of Burkina Faso view Türkiye, Russia and China?

The people of Burkina Faso, after having known the western countries and their colonialist approach, now have the opportunity to see new realities like China, Türkiye, Russia, who approach Africa differently and seek equal and mutually beneficial relations. In this case, the agreements are much more sincere and honest, and this is appreciated. **Türkiye has long been supplying drones, which play a key role in the fight against terrorism.** Russia is seen as a guarantor of stability and an ally on an equal footing with other Sahel countries. There is no street in the capital where the Russian flag is not displayed alongside the flags of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. Burkina Faso is a country that deeply respects anyone who wants to be independent and supports that desire.

End of an Era: How Captain Ibrahim Traoré and the AES Dismantled French Influence in West Africa

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zDpvohYTDhg>

6 January 2025



End of an Era: How Captain Ibrahim Traoré and the AES Dismantled French Influence in West Africa

Power in Burkina Faso – Captain Ibrahim Traore: On 30 September 2022, when Captain Traore seized power, little did the world know this was the beginning of a new chapter not only for Burkina Faso but the entire Sahel region, working closely with his like-minded counterpart Colonel Assimi Goïtaasimi from Mali the duo quickly defended another like-minded leader in Niger, General Abdourahamane Tiani, who was under the eminent threat of military intervention by a gang of the puppet leaders from Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) largely serving the interest of Western Colonial Masters, they said an attack on Niger meant an all-out war on Mali and Burkina Faso.



These declarations were a real big blow to ECOWAS who had for long been used by France for continued neo-colonialism. Captain Ibrahim Traore's influence is today ridding West Africa of French influence with other countries like Chad, Senegal and Ivory Coast walking in the footsteps of Captain Ibrahim Traore, proving to the rest of Africa that it is possible to thrive as Africans without the so-called Western thugs.

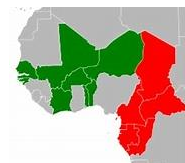
This brings us to the question, how was West Africa like in the hands of the former puppet leaders? For decades West Africa was viewed as the last Bastion of French influence, with their Africa military bases dotted the region.

Mining contracts flowed billions of dollars into French coffers and the nations of the Sahel operated under a system that perpetuated economic dependency and neo-colonialism but today that era is over.

At the heart of the seismic shift stands Captain Ibrahim Traore, the revolutionary leader of Burkina Faso and the alliance of Sahel States. Together they have dismantled the entrenched systems of French dominance, closed foreign military bases, reclaimed natural resources and lit the fire of a Pan-African movement.

This is the story of how West Africa is reclaiming its sovereignty to understand the present we must look back since the colonial period France maintained a firm grip on its former colonies in West Africa through military packs, economic agreements and political influence.

The CFA franc is the name of two currencies used by 210 million people (as of 2023) in fourteen African countries: the West African CFA franc.



The CFA Frank, a currency controlled by the French treasury kept economies tethered to Paris French military bases were strategically placed ostensibly to combat terrorism but also to project power beneath the surface. However these systems were draining West Africa.

Mining contracts heavily favoured French companies and local populations saw little of the wealth generated from their gold, uranium and other natural resources.

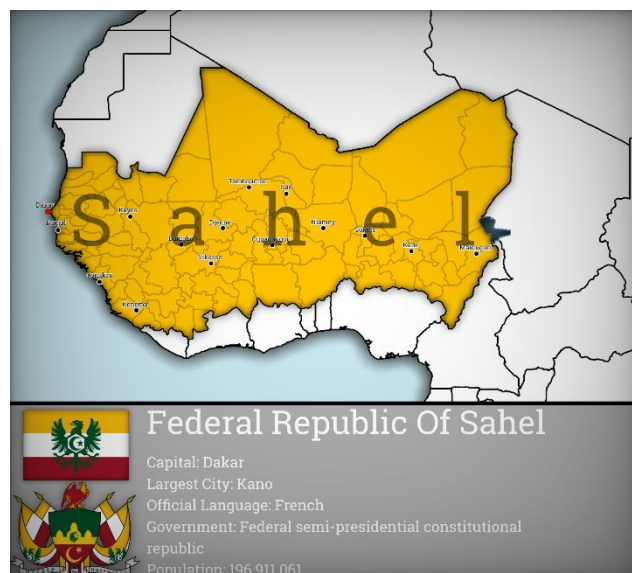
This dynamic fuelled resentment and cause for liberation grew louder in 2022. Captain Ibrahim Traore emerged as a symbol of change in Burkina Faso at just 34 years old he became the world's youngest head of state taking charge during a turbulent period of insecurity and economic instability. But Traore brought something new to the table, a clear vision of sovereignty independence and a rejection of foreign interference under his leadership.

Burkina Faso charted a bold course. French military bases were declared unwelcome and Traore's government demanded a revision or outright cancellation of mining contracts that exploited local resources.

His stance resonated across the region inspiring other nations to reconsider their relationships with France.

Traore didn't act alone, but alongside Mali and Niger with Burkina Faso formed a coalition.

The Alliance of Sahel States a coalition dedicated to mutual defence, economic development and Sovereignty. This alliance became the backbone of resistance to French influence in West Africa one of the alliance's most symbolic victories was the removal of French military bases in Burkina Faso



Traore gave French forces a one-month deadline to leave the country signalling the end of a decades long military presence across the region. Similar actions followed. Mali and Niger also expelled French troops replacing foreign military partnerships with localised and regionally coordinated defence strategies.

Sahelian forces took control of their own security, launching successful offensives against insurgents without reliance on foreign intervention. The departure of French troops was more than a logistical shift, it was a statement of Independence. It marked a rejection of the paternalistic relationship France had maintained with the region and affirm that West Africa would forge its own path.

Another significant achievement of the alliance of Sahel States has been the reclamation of natural resources. For years French companies dominated the mining sectors of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger with contracts that heavily favoured foreign interests with minimal returns for local economies. Under new leadership these nations have begun renegotiating and in some cases outright cancelling exploitative contracts. In Burkina Faso, for example, gold mines once operated by French companies are now

managed by local Enterprises. Mali's new mining code ensures greater local ownership of resources. While Niger has explored partnerships with non-western nations to diversify its economic relationships.

The economic impact is already being felt. Revenues once flowing to foreign capitals are now being reinvested in infrastructure, education and local development. This shift is empowering West Africa and breaking the cycle of dependency. The alliance of Sahel States is more than a political coalition. It's a vision for a new Africa. It seeks to replace foreign dependency with self-reliance, forge economic ties that benefit the region and promote unity among African nations.

Captain Ibrahim Traore has described the alliance as a beacon for all Africans who yearn for sovereignty and independence. The member states are actively working to build infrastructure strengthen local industry and develop regional security frameworks. Their goal is not just to resist foreign influence but to create a model for sustainable growth and development.

As French flags are lowered and foreign troops depart, the Sahel is reclaiming its identity. Captain Ibrahim Traore and the alliance of Sahel states have sparked a movement that resonates far beyond West Africa. It's a movement that says Africa will no longer be a pawn in global power struggles. It will chart its own course.

This is not just the end of an era for French influence it's the beginning of a new chapter for Africa. The journey ahead is long and fraught with challenges but the Sahel has shown the world that sovereignty is not negotiable. The Sahel has spoken that sovereignty is non-negotiable.

The Alliance of Sahel States is a confederation formed between **Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso**.

He Refused US\$76,000 and Made His Country Rich | The Ibrahim Traore Story

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ny-R3XOmi0M>

Captain Traore remains drawing his captain's salary.



He Refused \$76,000 And Made His Country Rich | The Ibrahim Traore Story

Ibrahim Traoré Declared Best Performing Leader: Kenya's Ruto and Nigeria's Tinubu Lag as the Worst!

https://youtube.com/watch?v=_REUoC994Bc&si=phkm-8FZ3aQPqKXa

2 Years of Captain Ibrahim Traore's Leadership: Unbelievable Achievements in Burkina Faso!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GCKnY9zzSEg>

Central Bank for Burkina Faso established, independent to France.



2 Years of Captain Ibrahim Traore's Leadership: Unbelievable Achievements in Burkina Faso!

Cross national
rail project:



Nuclear energy authority for Burkina Faso”



National pharmaceutical industry for Burkina Faso:



Road building:



Restructuring and equipping the military to improve effectiveness while dealing with insurgents:



Conflict intensifies and instability spreads beyond Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger

<https://acleddata.com/conflict-watchlist-2025/sahel-and-coastal-west-africa/>

12 December 2024

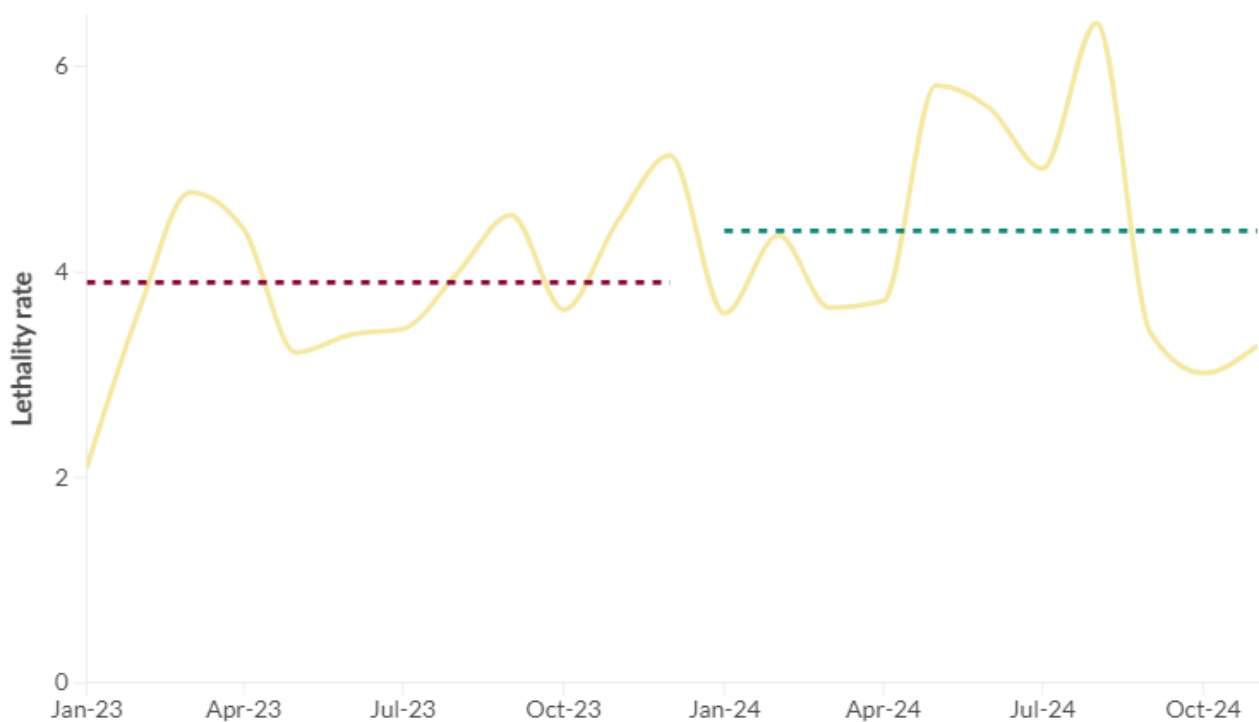
In 2024, the central Sahel countries of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger continued to experience persistent high levels of violence. These countries grapple with an entrenched jihadist insurgency that continues to expand through the activities of the al-Qaeda-affiliated Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM) and the Islamic State Sahel Province (IS Sahel). In 2024, JNIM and IS Sahel launched a spate of high-impact or mass-casualty attacks that targeted state forces, militias, and civilians with increasing lethality. In particular, the increase in air and drone strikes, IED attacks, rocket and mortar shellings underline a clear change in combat tactics.

Lethality of political violence in the central Sahel

1 January 2023 - 29 November 2024



Monthly average ■ 2023 (3.9) ■ 2024 (4.4)



Lethality refers to the rate of deadliness: fatalities divided by events.

Burkina Faso is engulfed in escalating armed conflict. JNIM launched large-scale offensives that involved a series of mass killings of soldiers, Volunteers for the Defense of the Homeland (VDP), and civilians, resulting in the death of hundreds of people in the Sahel, Centre-North, and East regions. JNIM's strong and violent presence in Burkina Faso's eastern regions has transnational implications: In the coastal states of Benin and Togo, where JNIM has expanded its operations and consolidated its presence, violence has taken on new characteristics and proportions.

In **Mali**, Tuareg and Arab rebels of the Strategic Framework for the Defense of the People of Azawad (CSP-DPA) and JNIM militants defeated Wagner Group mercenaries and Malian troops (FAMA) near Tin Zaouatene, Kidal region, in late July. It marked the Wagner Group's largest defeat on the African continent to date, after which JNIM launched a widespread offensive and coordinated attacks on Bamako. The defeat of Wagner and FAMA at Tin Zaouatene was followed by a sophisticated attack on Bamako in which JNIM fighters temporarily took control of the capital city's international airport. This raid was a major symbolic

setback for Wagner and FAMa, which had previously seized the rebel stronghold of Kidal in November 2023.

JNIM is deliberately trying to destabilize both the Burkinabe and Malian military regimes, as the group has clearly expressed in its media and propaganda in the wake of high-impact attacks. The group described the attacks in Bamako and Nassougou as disrupting the peace of the Malian regime and its Wagner allies¹ and shaking the ruling elite in Ouagadougou. In the wake of the Barsalogho massacre in August, when JNIM reportedly killed hundreds of people building trenches, a senior JNIM figure publicly criticized Burkinabe President Ibrahim Traoré for his involvement in mobilizing the civilian population in the fight against the militants.

For its part, **Niger** also faces increasing security challenges from multiple militant groups, particularly IS Sahel. IS Sahel consolidated its presence along the Niger-Mali border, in the north of the Dosso region, and through the infiltration of Kebbi and Sokoto states in northwestern Nigeria. These maneuvers were carried out by local Nigerian IS Sahel recruits, locally referred to as ‘Lakurawa’ in the Hausa language, as Nigerian authorities acknowledged in early November 2024. The response to this acknowledgment came swiftly as Nigerien forces carried out airstrikes, killing 10 Lakurawa militants on 19 November near the border village of Manseyka, Tahoua region. Meanwhile, IS Sahel’s jihadist rival, JNIM, has been active in the southwestern parts of Niger’s Tillaberi region and has significantly expanded its operations in the southern part of Dosso, along the borders with Benin and Nigeria. In October, JNIM carried out its first recorded attack in the northern Agadez region in a clash with security forces near Assamakka. An attack at the end of October on a security checkpoint in Niamey’s Seno quarter shows that JNIM is capable of carrying out attacks by exploiting the vulnerabilities of Sahelian capitals — and that it has established a stable operational presence in the surroundings of Niamey and Bamako.

What to watch for in 2025

As we move into 2025, the central Sahel continues to experience persistent high levels of violence, with instability spreading geographically and evolving in nature. Particularly in Burkina Faso and Mali, state forces have reacted to jihadist groups’ escalating activity with retaliatory violence against civilians in an attempt to deter the civilian population from providing support to armed groups. Jihadist groups, for their part, are stepping up their community outreach and preaching efforts. By presenting themselves as protectors against state forces, Wagner mercenaries, and pro-government militias, JNIM and IS Sahel are consolidating their influence over the civilian population, which is increasingly trapped in areas under jihadist control.

The protracted conflict in the Sahel is increasingly affecting urban centres. This reflects broader regional dynamics in which rapid urbanization and the strategic targeting of these areas maximize the impact of militant attacks. Recent attacks on the capital cities of Bamako and Niamey demonstrate growing vulnerability in these urban environments. The overlap between urban and rural areas creates complex security challenges as militant groups use less secure urban outskirts as gateways. Furthermore, technological advances in the conflict, particularly the increasing use of drone warfare and remote violence by non-state actors, pose an additional risk to human security and critical infrastructure.

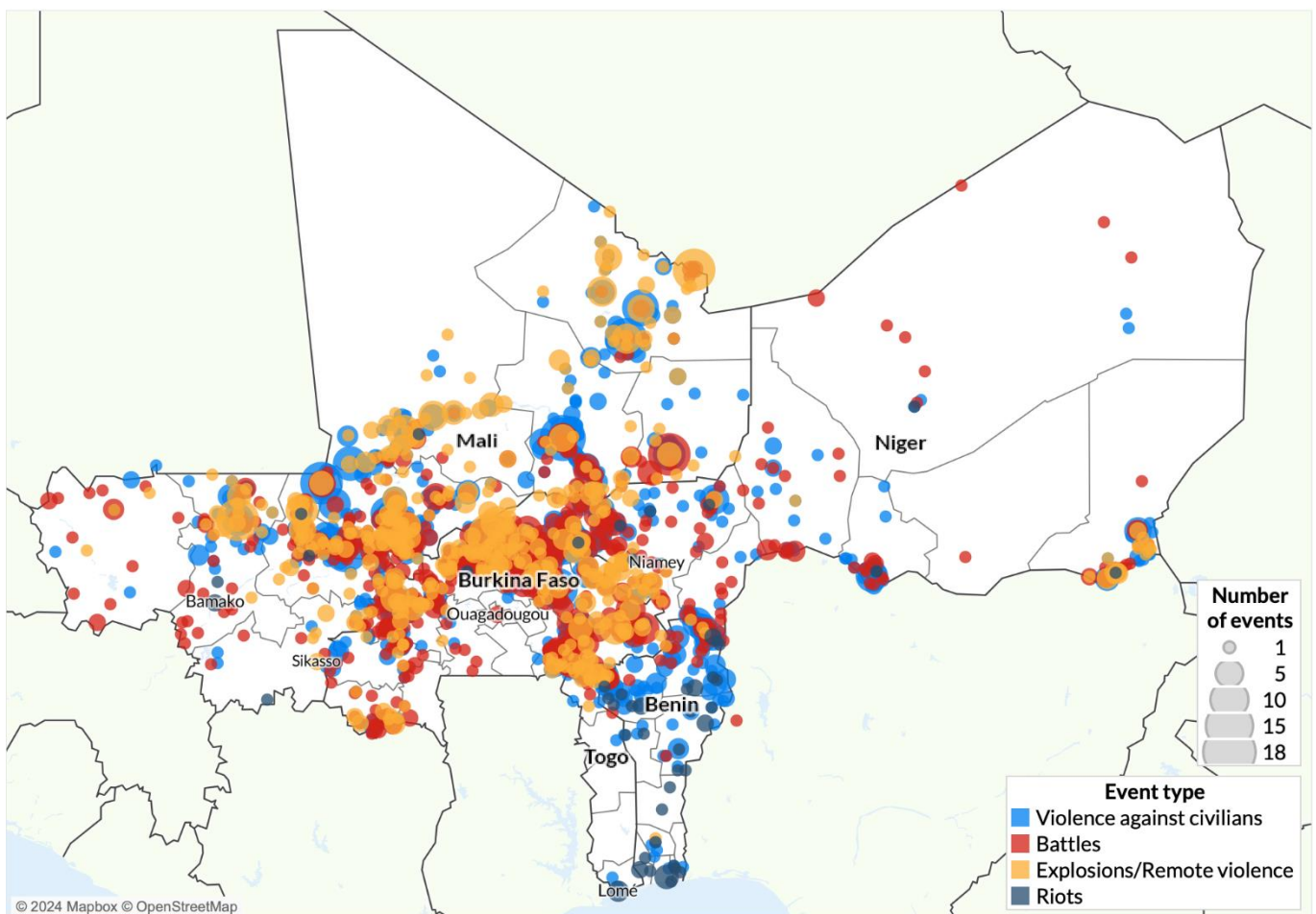
Indeed, the use of drones by both state actors and non-state armed groups, including Wagner, JNIM, and CSP-DPA, represents a significant change to a conflict that had been characterized by traditional and rudimentary guerrilla warfare. The use of modified commercial drones for offensive operations is becoming more sophisticated and widespread as jihadist groups employ drone warfare not only for surveillance and reconnaissance but also for targeted strikes through drone-delivered explosives, including kamikaze drones. These drone warfare capabilities represent a major tactical advance; although they are emergent, they could be refined to extend operational reach. These capabilities enable precision strikes (in combination with other forms of remote violence), improved surveillance and monitoring, and more impactful media and propaganda operations.

Emerging alliances between Tuareg, Toubou, and other rebels across the borders of Mali and Niger, along with coalition-building between rebels within Niger, represent new variables in the conflict equation. Although these groups currently have limited influence compared to their jihadist counterparts, they could eventually preoccupy or overwhelm the military forces, which already face numerous serious threats.

The ripple effects of this regional instability can be observed in the neighboring states of Benin and Togo, where the advance of JNIM operations presents a deliberate and strategic expansion rather than mere spillover. Similarly, the border areas between Niger and Nigeria are becoming focal points of both JNIM and IS Sahel activity. These areas have served as retreats and safe havens for the two groups. Although both JNIM and IS Sahel are coercively influencing the local populations, JNIM is likely to continue its violent campaign to consolidate its influence in these border areas, especially in the south of Niger's Dosso region, where the group claimed its first operations in 2024. Meanwhile, the exposure of IS Sahel's presence in northwestern Nigeria puts pressure on both Nigeria and Niger to take military action, which could also provoke a response from IS Sahel militants who, covertly and overtly, have been infiltrating the region largely unimpeded since at least 2018. The challenge for the region's governments will be to deal with these evolving threats in a way that prevents further destabilization and protects vulnerable populations from the violence that continues to spread across their territories.

Political violence in West Africa

1 January - 29 November 2024



They fled from extremists. Now the government in Burkina Faso tries to hide their existence

<https://www.winnipegfreepress.com/world/2025/01/05/they-fled-from-extremists-now-the-government-in-burkina-faso-tries-to-hide-their-existence>

5 January 2025

OUAGADOUGOU, Burkina Faso (AP) — Their loved ones were slaughtered by Islamic extremists or government-affiliated fighters. Their villages were attacked, their homes destroyed. Exhausted and traumatised, they fled in search of safety, food and shelter.

This is the reality for over 2.1 million displaced people across the West African nation of Burkina Faso, torn apart by years of extreme violence (January 2025 population 24 million).

But unlike others displaced in the region, they are seen as a challenge to Burkina Faso's military junta that took power two years ago on the pledge of bringing stability. Their existence contradicts its official narrative: that security is improving and people are safely returning home.



FILE — Internally displaced people wait for aid in Djibo, Burkina Faso, May 26, 2022, when violence linked to al-Qaida and the Islamic State group began surging and spreading across the West African nation. (AP Photo/Sam Mednick, File)

Those who fled to Ouagadougou, the capital, which has been shielded from violence, find fear instead of respite. They are made into shadows, with many resorting to begging. Most of them are not entitled to support from authorities, and international aid organisations are not authorised to work with them.

The Associated Press reached out to several international aid groups, Western diplomats and the United Nations. None would speak on the record about the issue.

With no official displacement sites in Ouagadougou, no one knows how many people shelter in the capital or sleep on the streets. A rare acknowledgement of their existence by authorities noted 30,000 last year.

But aid groups say real numbers are much higher. And as violence increases, and people crowd displacement sites in the country's remote north and east, exposed to hunger and disease, more are expected to arrive in the capital.

One aid worker, speaking like others on condition of anonymity for fear of retaliation, described the situation as "a ticking bomb."

'This is not a life'

The AP interviewed four displaced people in Ouagadougou. All spoke at great risk. Three are with the Fulani ethnic group, which authorities accuse of being affiliated with Islamic insurgents. All three said they have faced discrimination in the capital, with trouble finding jobs and sending children to school.

For decades, the Fulani were neglected by the central government, and some did join militants. As a result, Fulani civilians are often targeted both by the extremists — affiliated with al-Qaida or the Islamic State group — and by rival pro-government forces.

A 27-year-old Fulani cattle trader from Djibo, a city besieged by armed groups since 2022, who spoke on condition of anonymity for fear of repercussions from authorities, said government-affiliated forces indiscriminately treated all Fulani in the area as extremists.

"They started arresting people, bringing them to the city, beating them, undressing them. It was humiliating," he said. His uncle spent seven months in prison because he received aid from a charity run by extremists in part to spread their ideology.

He said he was arrested once in Djibo and beaten by the military, with injuries so extensive that he went to the hospital. He said soldiers told him only that they were "conducting a security operation."

According to analysts, the junta's strategy of military escalation, including mass recruitment of civilians for poorly trained militia units, has exacerbated tensions between ethnic groups. Data gathered by the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project show that militia attacks on civilians significantly increased since Capt. Ibrahim Traore took power.

The violence has radicalised some Fulanis, the cattle trader said.

"Every day, you prayed to live through the next 24 hours," he said. "This is not a life."

He did not want to flee and leave his parents behind. But one day, his father woke him and said: "You have to leave, because if you stay, someone will just come and kill you."

His father was later killed.

He left in a military convoy over a year ago. Life in Ouagadougou is "very difficult," he said. He lives with extended family and relies on odd jobs to get by.

"There are mornings when I wake up and ask myself; how will I get something to eat," he said. "I used to live with dignity."

His mother has joined him in the capital. They have not received support from the government.

Always on the run

A 28-year-old mother from the northwest, who also spoke on condition of anonymity, said at first the extremists came to her village and stole cattle. But last summer, they came to the market and killed several men, including her husband. Then they ordered women and children to leave.



She grabbed her children, and cooking pots, and fled. She walked for hours through the night until she reached her husband's family home.

FILE – People ride their scooters in the Gounghin district of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, Jan. 26, 2022. (AP Photo/Sophie Garcia, File)

Ten days later, armed men were approaching. She strapped her 2-year-old daughter to her back, grabbed her 4-year-old son and left for

the capital.

She said she has not received government support in Ouagadougou. She was promised a job as a cleaner but lost the offer once the employer found out she was Fulani.

She secured a place at a rare shelter for displaced women, run with Western-supplied funds by a local activist who tries to keep a low profile. She is learning how to sew and has enrolled her son in school.

"I miss my village," she said. "But for the moment I have to wait until the violence is over."

Her stay is precarious. The shelter is full, hosting 50 women and children. Usually, they are allowed to stay for one year. Time is running out.

The demand is enormous, the activist said, and there is less and less aid. Local authorities are wary of anyone working with displaced people.

"I don't know for how much longer I can keep on going," she said.

A veneer of normalcy

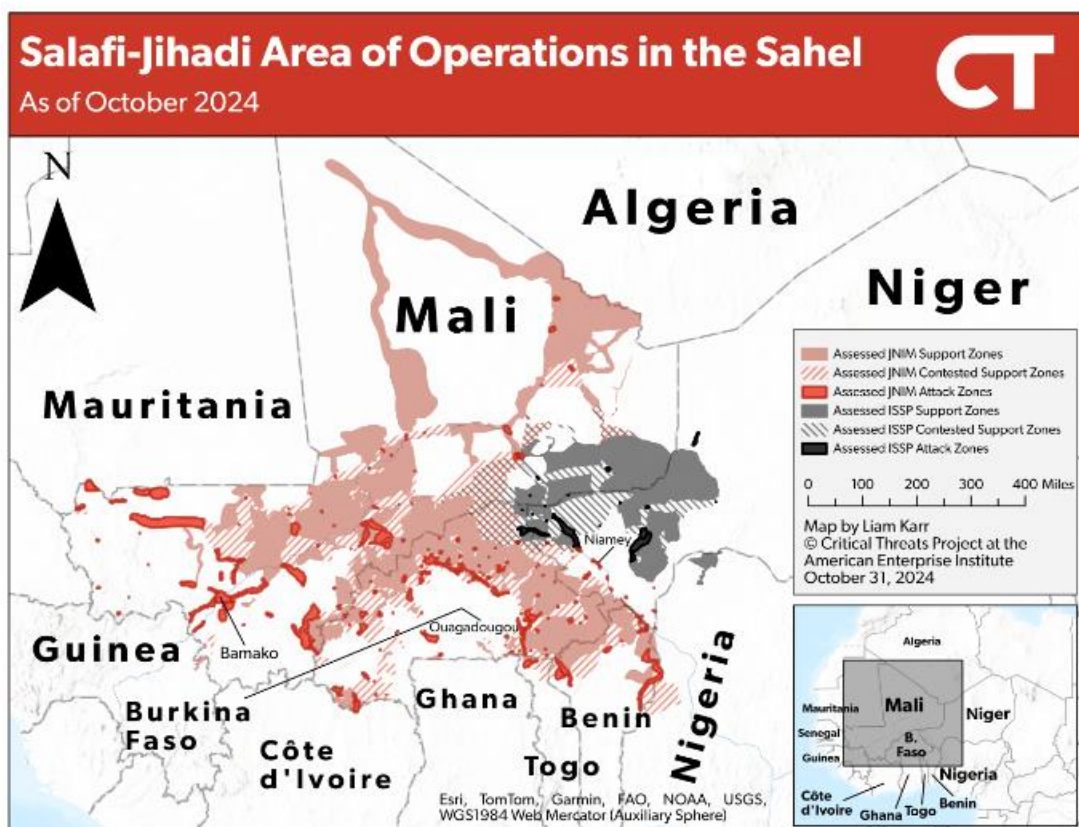
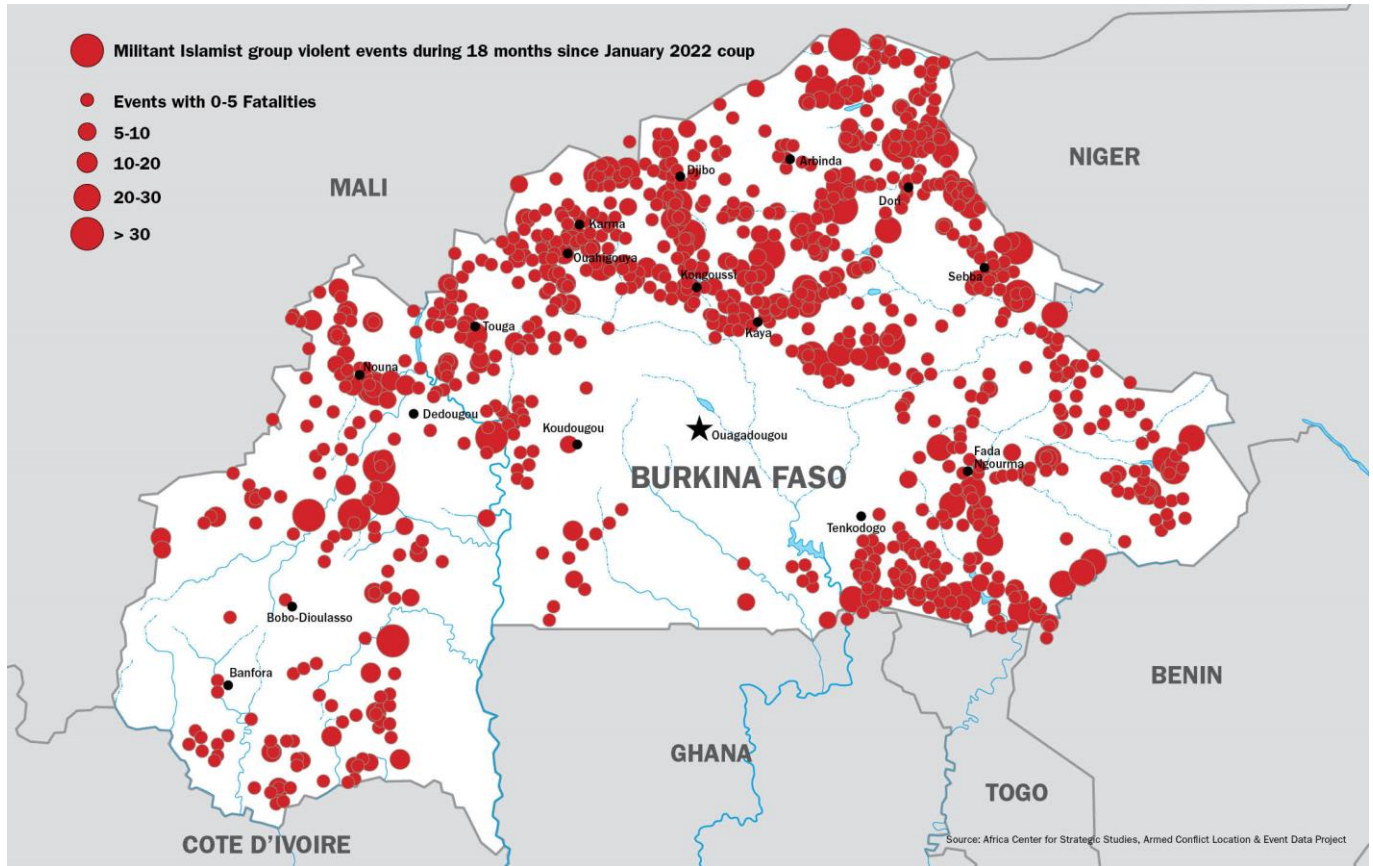
As much as 80% of Burkina Faso's territory is controlled by extremist groups and more civilians died from violence last year than in the years before, but in Ouagadougou, it is easy to forget that the government is battling an insurgency.

Busy open-air restaurants serve beer and the national dish of slowly roasted chicken. In recent months, the capital hosted a theatre festival and an international arts and crafts fair. The authorities reinstated a cross-country cycling race, Tour de Faso, previously cancelled due to insecurity.

The military leadership has installed a system of de facto censorship, rights groups said, and those daring to speak up can be openly abducted, imprisoned or forcefully drafted into the army.

Burkina Faso used to be known for its vibrant intellectual life. Now, even friends are afraid to discuss politics.

“I feel like I am in prison,” said a local women’s rights activist. “Everyone distrusts each other. We fought for the freedom of speech, and now we lost everything.”

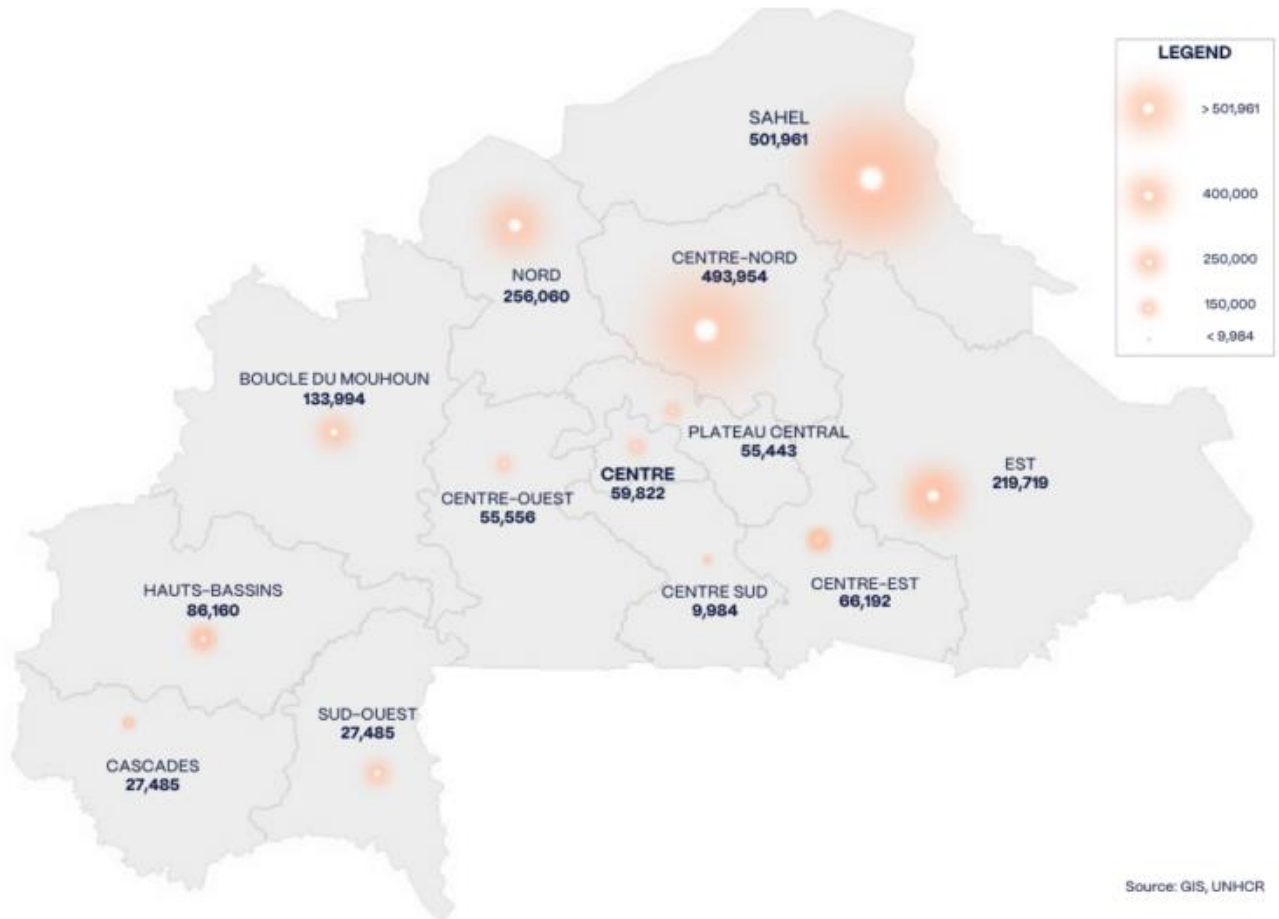


A Crisis of Displacement: Why Burkina Faso Needs the Kampala Convention

<https://www.refugeesinternational.org/reports-briefs/a-crisis-of-displacement-why-burkina-faso-needs-the-kampala-convention/>

13 July 2023

Number of Internally Displaced People in Burkina Faso (By Region)



Despite the transitional government's promise to bring peace to the country, non-state armed groups currently control 40 percent of Burkina Faso.

As a result of the cycles of brutal clashes, 2,062,534 Burkinabés are currently internally displaced people (IDPs) and 36,274 have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) currently estimates that US\$877 million will be required in 2023 to allow aid groups to provide humanitarian assistance to 3.1 million of the 4.7 million people in need of assistance. A UN staff member explained to the Refugees International team that **Burkina Faso is facing a multi-dimensional crisis where insecurity, humanitarian need, rapid urbanisation of the country and the drastic effects of climate change—impacting access to food and water, which fuel intercommunal conflict, all converge.**

BURKINA FASO
“Free man land”

Women and children prepare food at a camp for internally displaced people near Kaya, in northern Burkina Faso.



More than 2 million people in Burkina Faso are internally displaced.



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Burkina Faso Overview

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/burkinafaso/overview>

18 October 2024

Burkina Faso is a low-income Sahel country with limited natural resources. Its economy relies on agriculture and mining, particularly gold production. **More than 40% of its population lives below the national poverty line.** The 2023-2024 Human Development Index (HDI) report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ranks Burkina Faso 185th out of 193 countries.

Political Situation

After the coup d'état of 30 September 2022, which ousted Lieutenant Colonel Paul-Henri Damiba, Captain Ibrahim Traoré was sworn in as the new transitional president on 21 October 2022. The Transitional Charter was amended and adopted on 25 May 2024. According to the new text, the transition period is extended by five years, starting on 2 July 2024. Since 2015, **Burkina Faso has been targeted by terrorist attacks**, leading to population displacements. While the country had fewer than 50,000 **internally displaced persons (IDPs)** in January 2019, it recorded **2.01 million** as of 30 March 2023 (the most recent census), according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. **The health and education sectors have been severely impacted, with 413 healthcare facilities affected (20%) as of December 2023, limiting access to care for approximately 3.8 million people. Additionally, 5,330 primary and secondary schools are closed, representing 20% of school infrastructure, affecting 820,865 students, including 396,716 girls.**

On 16 September 2023, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger created the Alliance of Sahel States (AES) to pool their efforts against terrorism through a common defence architecture. Moreover, these countries decided to leave the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on 28 January 2024, citing a lack of support in their fight against terrorism.

Recent Economic Developments

GDP growth accelerated in Q1 2024 (+4.0% y/y) and is expected to reach 3.7% in 2024 (1.1% per capita). The agricultural sector is expected to grow above average, especially in cereal crops. The industrial sector is projected to recover but insecurity continues to disrupt mining. Services are expected to remain robust, driven by public administration, trade, and repair services. Consumption and private investment will drive growth, while net exports will contribute negatively. The current account deficit is expected to decline from an estimated 8.0% of GDP to around 6% in 2024 as mining exports benefit from a sharp rise in gold prices.

After a significant reduction in headline inflation in 2023 to 0.7%, inflation surged to a 12-month high of 5.7% y/y in August 2024. Food prices rose sharply (10.6% y/y) due to security and logistical supply constraints and price speculation given irregular rainfall in August. With a delayed start of the agricultural season, annual average inflation is projected at 3.4% in 2024.

The humanitarian situation remains dire, with over 2 million internally displaced persons, and an **estimated 2.7 million people (11.9% of the population) facing severe food insecurity between June and August 2024.**

The fiscal deficit for 2024 is projected to decline to 5.9% of GDP, underpinned by a rise in non-tax revenues and a substantial reduction in capital expenditures. The fiscal deficit will predominantly be financed through domestic borrowing from the regional market, where Burkina has faced a significant surge in interest rates exceeding 9% for 12-month bills. Consequently, public debt is anticipated to rise to 54.2% of GDP by end 2024.

Economic outlook

If the security situation remains unchanged, and assuming an orderly ECOWAS withdrawal that limits negative impacts to lower trade with non-WAEMU ECOWAS states, growth could settle at its new potential of around 4.0% (1.5% per capita) over 2025-2026. Mining production is expected to recover with the opening of new mines in 2025, and agricultural and service sector growth are anticipated to remain robust but lower than pre-conflict levels.

Despite the government’s fiscal consolidation efforts, the WAEMU ceiling of 3% of GDP will likely not be reached within the next 2-3 years, and public debt as a share of GDP is anticipated to increase until 2026.

Extreme poverty is expected to decrease slightly over the medium term, by approximately 1 percentage point per year. Accelerating poverty reduction will require higher growth per capita, particularly in **agriculture, which employs 71% of the poor.**


The economic outlook is subject to significant downside risks, including a deterioration in the security situation, climatic shocks, commodity price volatility, and regional defragmentation. Burkina Faso may also continue to face elevated borrowing costs, which could reduce development expenditures, amid increasing demands for defence and security spending.

Human Capital Index

LEARNING POVERTY IN BURKINA FASO

- Learning Poverty. 85% of children in Burkina Faso at late primary age today are not proficient in reading, adjusted for the Out-of-School children.
- Out-of-School. In Burkina Faso, 32% of primary school-aged children are not enrolled in school. These children are excluded from learning in school.
- Below Minimum Proficiency. Large-scale learning assessments of students in Burkina Faso indicate that 79% do not achieve the MPL (minimum proficiency level) at the end of primary school, proxied by data from grade 6.

The 2023-2024 Human Development Index (HDI) report by the United Nations Development Program me (UNDP) ranks Burkina Faso 185th out of 193 countries.

| List of African countries by Human Development Index | | | | |
|--|-------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Rank | | Country | Human Development Index (HDI) | |
| Region | World | | 2022 data (2024 report) | Change in HDI value 2023-2024 |
| | | | | [3] |
| 47 | 185 |  Burkina Faso | 0.438 | ▼ 0.007 |

Crisis in Burkina Faso: What you need to know

<https://www.rescue.org/uk/article/crisis-burkina-faso-what-you-need-know-and-how-you-can-help#:~:text=Located%20in%20Africa%27s%20Sahel%20region%2C%20Burkina%20Faso%20is,susceptible%20to%20a%20deteriorating%20humanitarian%20situation%20in%202024.>

14 February 2024

International Rescue Committee's Emergency Watchlist ranks Burkina Faso as one of the countries most at risk of experiencing a worsening humanitarian crisis in 2024.

Located in **Africa's Sahel** region, Burkina Faso is currently grappling with one of the world's fastest growing displacement crises. Notably, it holds the fourth position on the **IRC's 2024 Watchlist**, an analysis identifying countries most susceptible to a deteriorating humanitarian situation in 2024.

The central government's "Security-First" approach prioritises reclaiming territory controlled by non-state armed groups, taking precedence over funding other state functions. Consequently, basic health and education services suffer from inadequate funding while 40% of the population live under the poverty line.

Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger announced their withdrawal from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on 28 January 2024, adding uncertainties to the political landscape.

The IRC is on the ground in Burkina Faso delivering a wide range of critical support including health, nutrition, safety, education, economic recovery and power services.

Armed groups have besieged towns, affecting one million people

Following a 2022 coup, Burkina Faso's current central government controls roughly half of the nation's territory. The other half is controlled by armed groups that are increasingly blockading cities and towns, including major population centres that lie outside Burkina Faso's capital, Ouagadougou.

These sieges have affected over one million people across 46 locations and are continuing to spread across the countries. The blockades severely disrupt access to critical services and have curtailed trade and farming, destroying livelihoods. In some towns, the lack of new supplies over several months has led to alarming levels of food insecurity.



Women and children prepare food at a camp for internally displaced people near Kaya, in northern Burkina Faso.

Photo: Giles Clarke/UNOCHA via Getty Images

Civilians at risk as violence spreads

Humanitarian needs are on the rise with no end in sight to the violence that has left more than 2 million people internally displaced across Burkina Faso. In just the first 18 months since Burkina Faso's coup in January 2022, the number of killings by non-state armed groups has tripled.

Civilians are becoming increasingly entangled in the escalating violence involving non-state armed groups, the government and self-defence militias aligned with the government. These militias, known as VDPs, have

faced accusations of grave human rights violations. They're alleged to have killed at least 150 civilians in Yatenga province in April 2023, in one of the deadliest incidents since the conflict began in 2015.

Millions in Burkina Faso continue to endure the grim reality of severe violence and displacement on a daily basis.



Saouta, 40, was displaced several times before arriving at a camp for internally displaced people in Northern Burkina Faso. He was forced to flee his home and his farm when two of his family members were killed.

Poor harvests set to exacerbate food insecurity and poverty

Over 40% of people in Burkina Faso live below the poverty line. The escalation of conflicts, rising insecurity and increasing climate vulnerability are significantly affecting the limited economic prospects that still exist.

Weak rainfall throughout 2023 will limit crop yields and the amount of pasture available for livestock, reducing food supplies in 2024. Meanwhile, insecurity threatens to disrupt the markets and food production that remain. Amidst rising demand, tensions may heighten over scarce resources like grazing lands, potentially leading to localised violence.

Public services, including education and health sectors, are overwhelmed

Burkina Faso's government continues to divert public spending towards defence, leaving public spending unable to meet the country's growing poverty and humanitarian needs. This situation has particularly impacted the education and health sectors.

At least 6,000 schools, — approximately 1 in 4 — have closed, adversely affecting the education and protection of one million students who no longer attend school. Meanwhile, a major dengue outbreak is set to strain Burkina Faso's healthcare system, which is already on the verge of collapse. Over 370 healthcare facilities are at risk of closure due to the conflict and disruptions in aid deliveries, significantly impacting healthcare services to 3.5 million individuals.



More than 2 million people in Burkina Faso are internally displaced.

Access to humanitarian aid is severely restricted

Despite the immense needs, humanitarian action in Burkina Faso encounters substantial challenges. Burkina Faso's 2023 humanitarian response plan received just 36.8% of its necessary funding.

Aid workers face several barriers related to the growing conflict, which has led ACAPS to rate humanitarian access constraints as “Extreme” (5 of 5). The killing of two aid workers in February 2023 led to the suspension of some humanitarian operations in the country and underscores the growing threat to humanitarians in Burkina Faso.

How Fraym Explains Extremist Violence in Burkina Faso



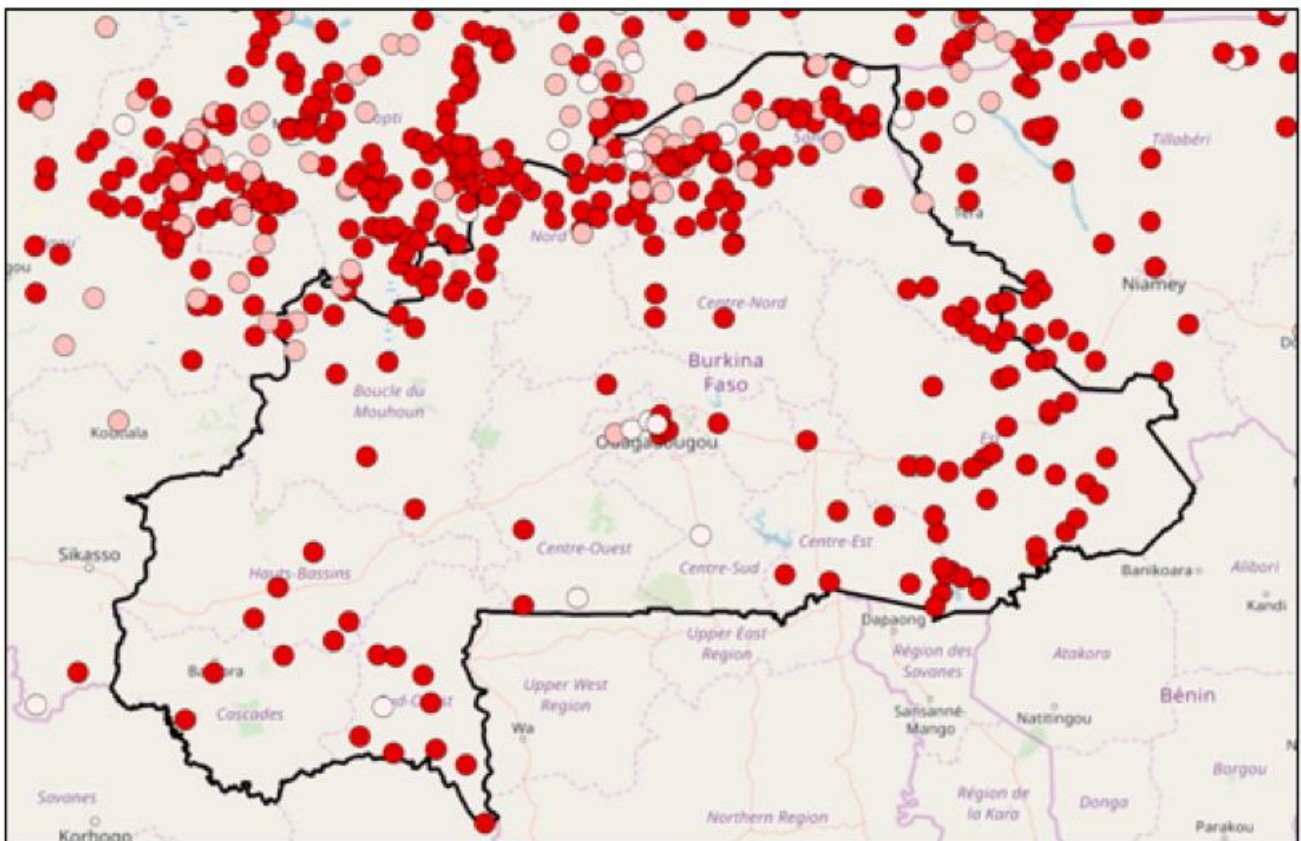
<https://fraym.io/blog/violence-in-burkina-faso/>

By Judd Devermont Senior Fraym Advisor

- Current director of the Africa Program at the CSIS
- National intelligence officer for Africa from 2015 to 2018
- Central Intelligence Agency's senior political analyst on sub-Saharan Africa from 2013 to 2015
- National Security Council director for Somalia, Nigeria, the Sahel, and the African Union from 2011 to 2013

Since 2016, the country has suffered three high-profile attacks in its capital Ouagadougou and experienced persistent outbreaks of violence, including kidnapping of expatriates, in its northern and eastern regions. In August 2022, Burkinabe Foreign Minister Barry warned that “The threat is gaining ground,” and it could spread to coastal West Africa. Burkina Faso’s insecurity has alarmed its regional and international partners, spurring the U.S. military to consider sending additional military advisers as well as intelligence and surveillance assets such as drones to Burkina Faso. I wanted to test whether Fraym’s human geography data could help us identify potential factors underlying the country’s susceptibility to extremist violence.

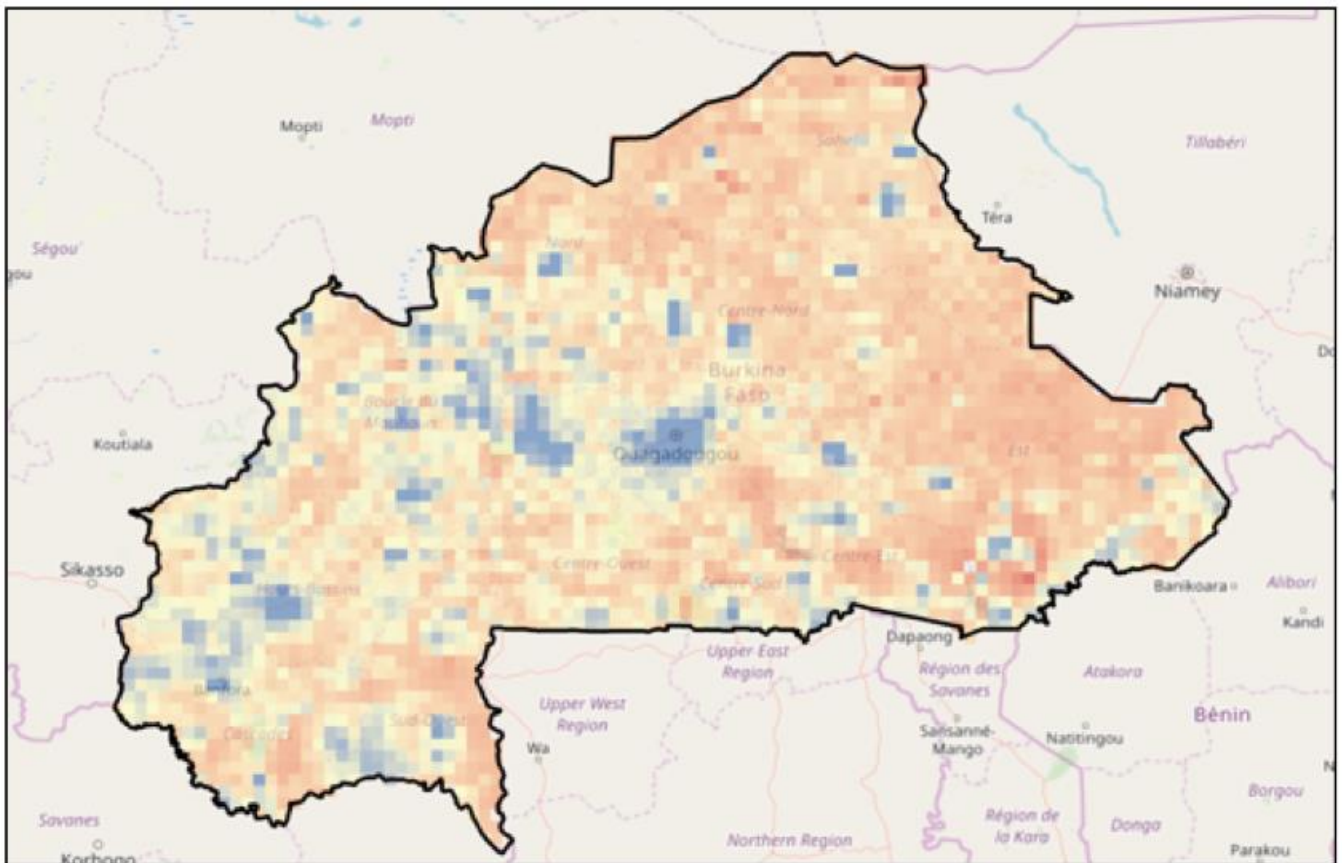
First, I geo-located all of the terrorist attacks in Burkina Faso between 2016 and early 2019. The data shows that Malian insecurity expanded first into Burkina Faso’s northern regions and then spread primarily to its eastern regions.



Source: Fraym, ACLED

2016 2017 2018-2019

Second, I used Fraym’s vulnerability and poverty indices to identify where Burkina Faso’s most vulnerable communities reside. As part of the Fraym vulnerability index, we consider unemployment rates, access to infrastructure, literacy rates, and societal norms around violence towards women. The data shows that many of Burkina Faso’s most vulnerable communities reside in regions experiencing high levels of extremist violence.



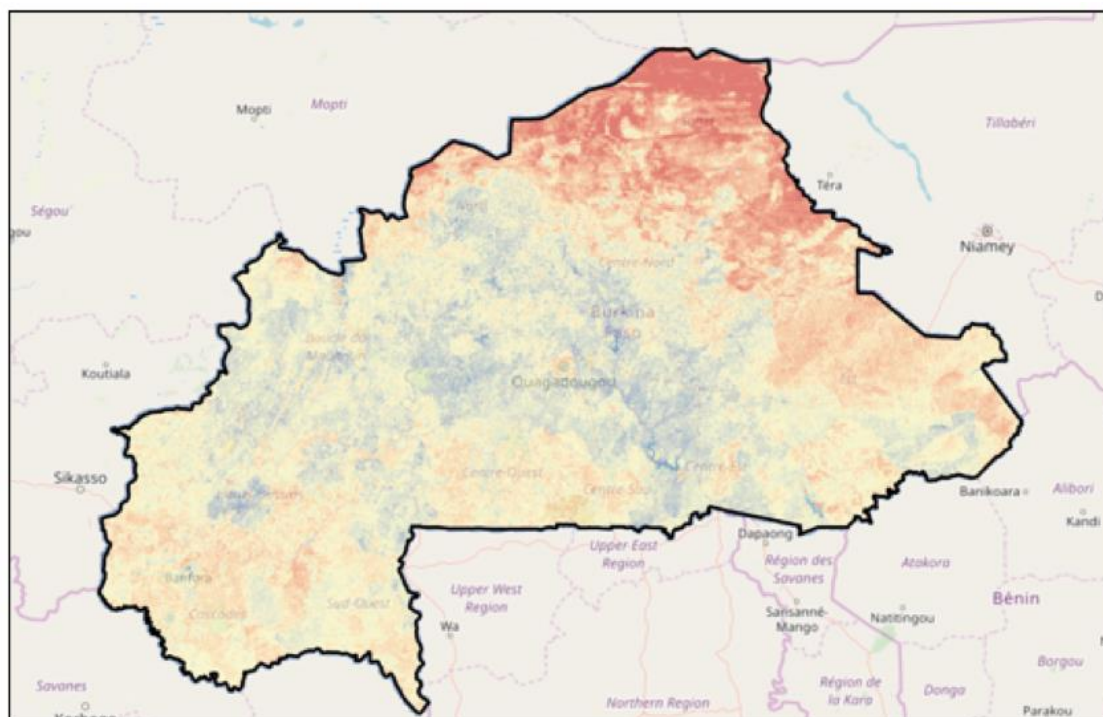
Source: Fraym

Poverty-vulnerability level

Low High

Note: Grids are 10km x 10km.

Third, I employed Fraym's vaccinations data as a rough proxy for state capacity to uncover whether Burkina Faso's government has regular access to the most affected areas. The data shows that the Burkinabe government has been least successful in vaccinating its under-5 populations in the northern and eastern regions, suggesting its access to these regions is comparatively limited.



Source: Fraym

Proportion of children under 5 with three doses of DPT vaccination

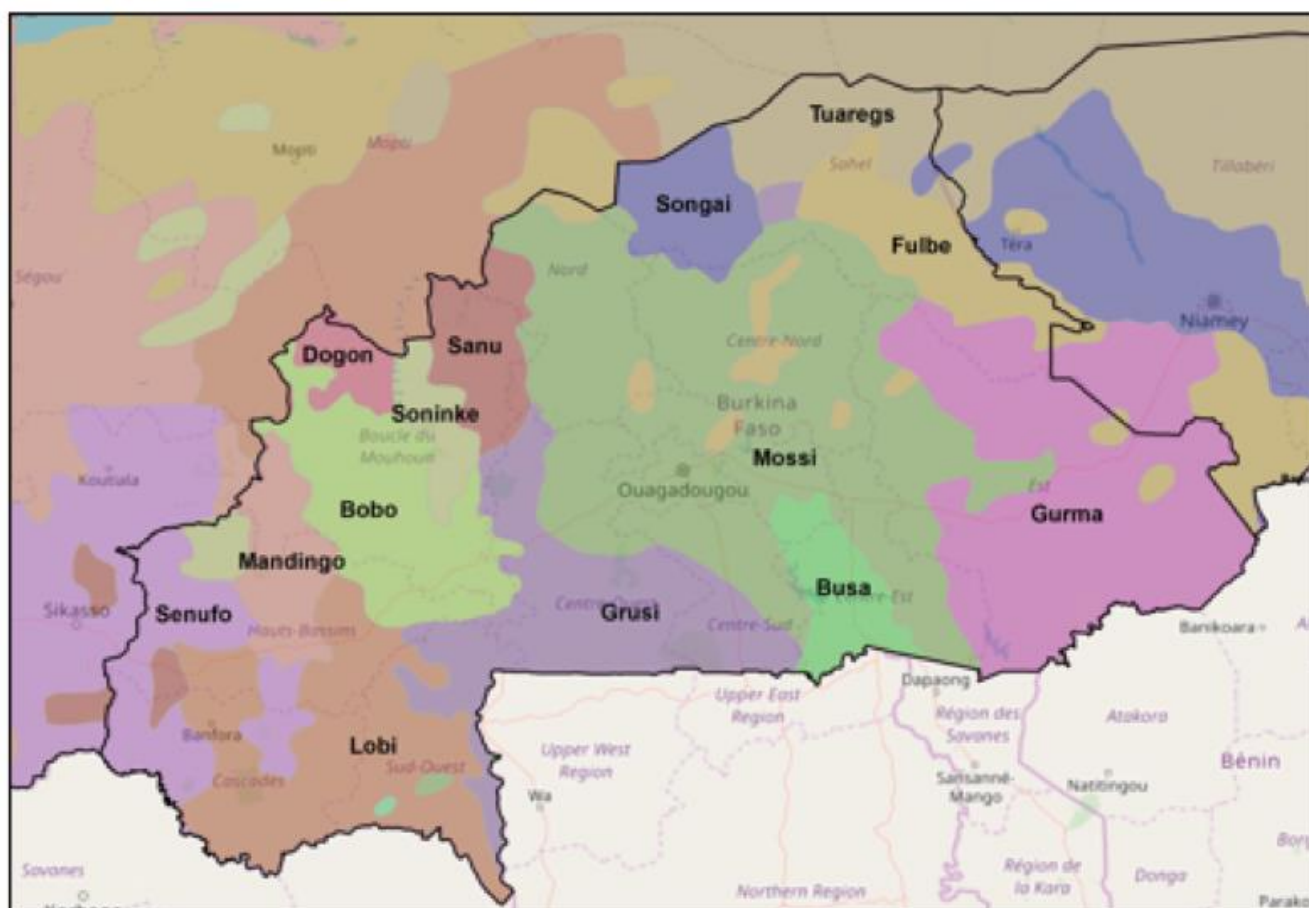
<30%

Note: Grids are 1km x 1km

100%

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Finally, I examined Burkina Faso's ethnic composition. Most experts agree that regional and local extremist groups, including Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM), Ansaroul Islam, and ISIS-Greater Sahara, have been exploiting ethnic Peuhl (also known as Fulani) disaffection and tensions between Peuhl and Tuareg communities to sow violence and unrest. Fraym's access to ethnic maps indicates some overlap between the locations of attacks and Peuhl and Fulani areas. However, I found this to be the weakest factor because of the limitations of ethnographic mapping and the partial match of attacks and ethnic zones.



Source: Fraym, GREG (Geo-Referenced Ethnic Groups, 2010)

Note: Data reflects the general settlement areas of ethnic groups in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger

In conclusion, Fraym's unique data sources enabled me to develop an analytic framework to understand extremist trends in Burkina Faso. I determined that three and possibly four factors increase a Burkinabe region or community's susceptibility to extremist violence: proximity to Mali, community vulnerability, government reach, and possibly ethnicity. I intend to use this framework—paired with qualitative reports on governance, local grievances, and security sector abuses—to track, measure, and explain what is happening in Burkina Faso.

Burkina Faso Crisis Continues to Spiral

<https://africacenter.org/spotlight/burkina-faso-crisis-continues-to-spiral/>

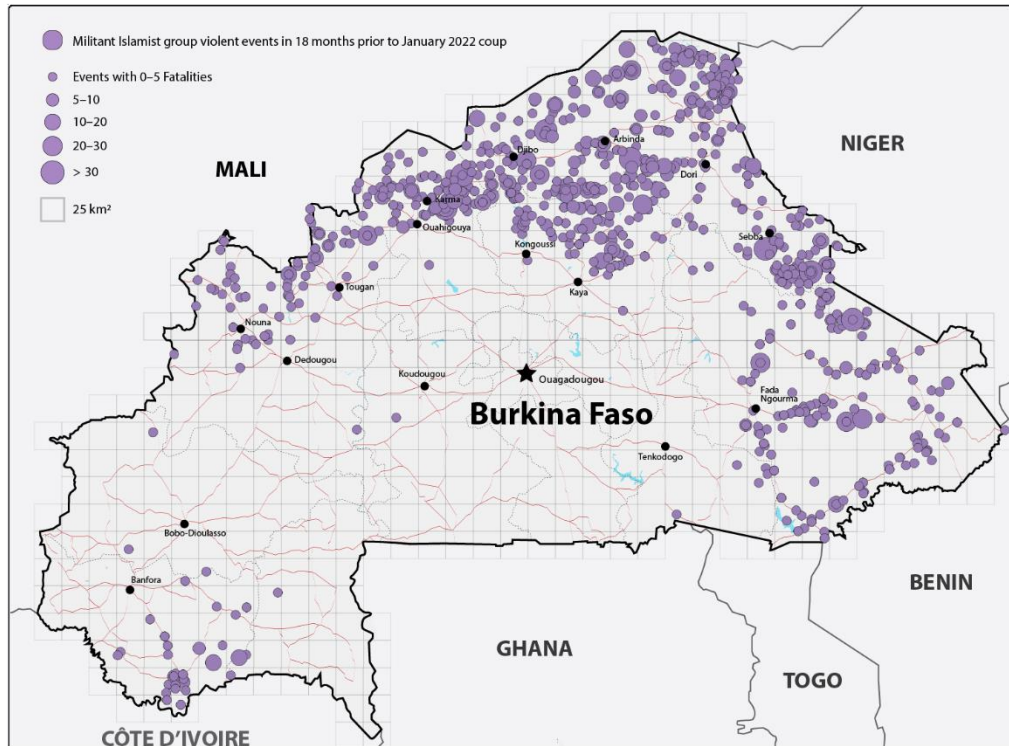
By the Africa Center for Strategic Studies

29 August 2023

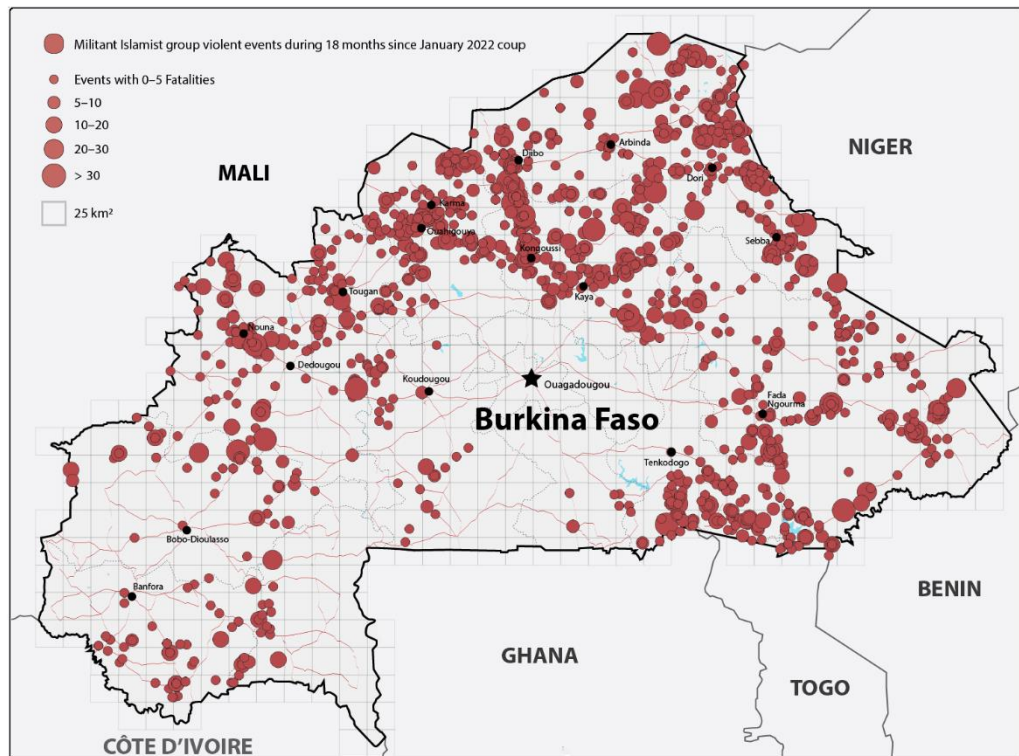
Following two military coups d'état in 2022, militant Islamist groups in Burkina Faso have moved to encircle Ouagadougou leaving a trail of unprecedented violence in their wake.



MILITANT ISLAMIST GROUP EVENTS AND FATALITIES PRIOR TO FIRST BURKINA FASO COUP



MILITANT ISLAMIST GROUP EVENTS AND FATALITIES SINCE FIRST BURKINA FASO COUP



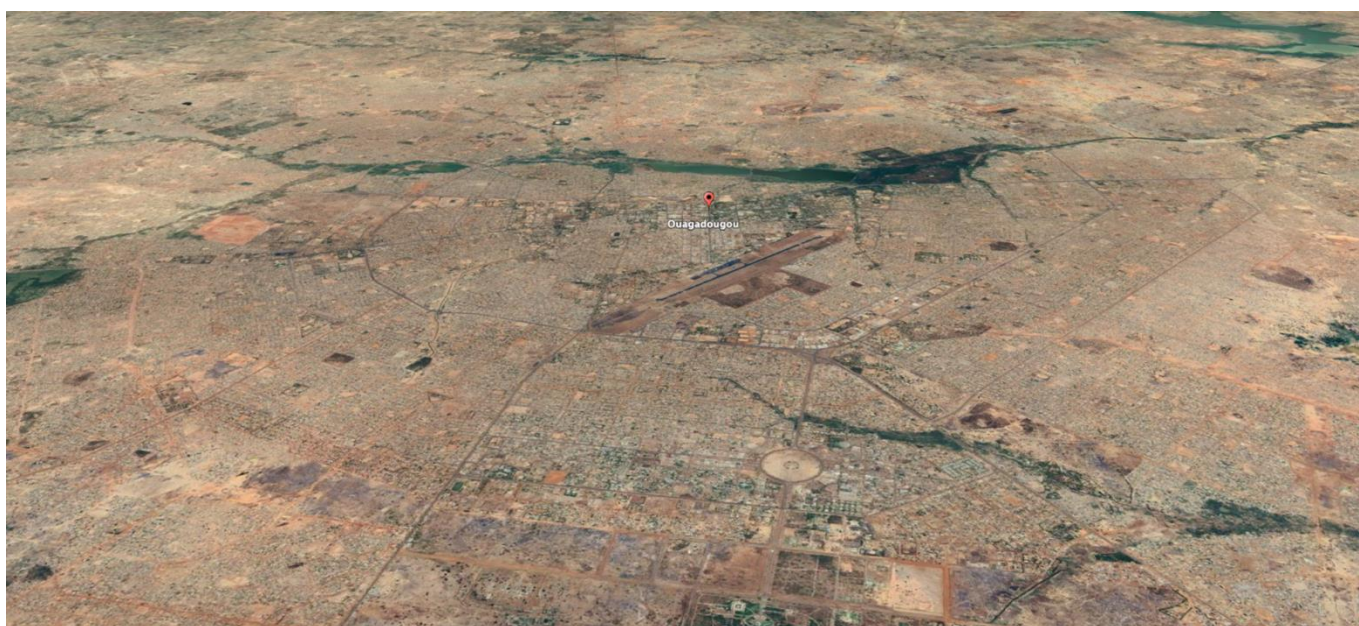
Data source: Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project

A Dire Situation

Originating in Mali, militant Islamist groups threaten an increasing number of communities throughout Burkina Faso, shifting the epicentre of violence in the Sahel.

Military coups in January and September 2022 have exacerbated the situation. Since the coups, the number of people killed by militant Islamist violence has nearly tripled compared to the 18 months before the January 2022 coup. This violence, coupled with the geographic spread of extremist activities effectively surrounding Ouagadougou, puts Burkina Faso more than ever at the brink of collapse.

- At the current trajectory, an estimated 8,600 people will be killed in violence linked to militant Islamist groups this year. This represents a 137% increase from the previous year, which saw 3,627 fatalities.
- The surge in fatalities accompanies a rise in the lethality of militant Islamist group attacks. In 2023, each violent event is linked to 5 fatalities, on average. This is a dramatic escalation from the previous year, which saw 2.4 fatalities per violent event.
- Violence attributed to militant Islamist groups has spread significantly, encompassing 6,975 km² of territory compared to 4,775 km² prior to the first military coup in 2022—an increase of 46%. While Ouagadougou enjoys a defensive advantage from its location on a highland plateau, this spread threatens to sever the capital from the main transit lines for commercial trade.



Aerial image of Ouagadougou on Burkina Faso's central plateau. (Google Earth)

- Katibat Hanifa, a subgroup of the JNIM coalition of militant Islamist groups, has appeared as the primary militant group operating in eastern Burkina Faso. While relatively little is known about this emerging group, this is a strategically important region that connects Sahelian Africa to its coastal neighbours. It also encompasses the major commercial routes from the ports in Togo and Benin to Burkina Faso and Niger. Meanwhile, other JNIM elements have begun to expand westward along the border with Ghana further threatening coastal West African countries. The Islamic State of the Greater Sahara (ISGS), and the JNIM-affiliated Macina Liberation Front and Ansaroul Islam also remain active in northern Burkina Faso.

“At least 800,000 people are effectively living under a militant Islamist group siege.”

- At least 800,000 people in more than two dozen towns have already been cut off from the major thoroughfares and are effectively living under a militant Islamist group siege. A sustained blockade of Ouagadougou would have devastating effects for the entire country.

- Roughly 1 in 10 Burkinabè citizens—more than 2.1 million people—have been forcibly displaced from their homes due to the insecurity. Approximately 95% of the displaced have remained in Burkina Faso, but with the insecurity spreading across the country, neighbouring countries will likely witness increased numbers of refugees.
- As an illustration of the instability, violence has shuttered 6,134 schools in Burkina Faso. This is a 44% increase since the previous year when 4,258 schools were closed. Roughly 1 in 4 schools in the country are now not operating. These school closures have impacted over 1 million students as well as 31,077 teachers.

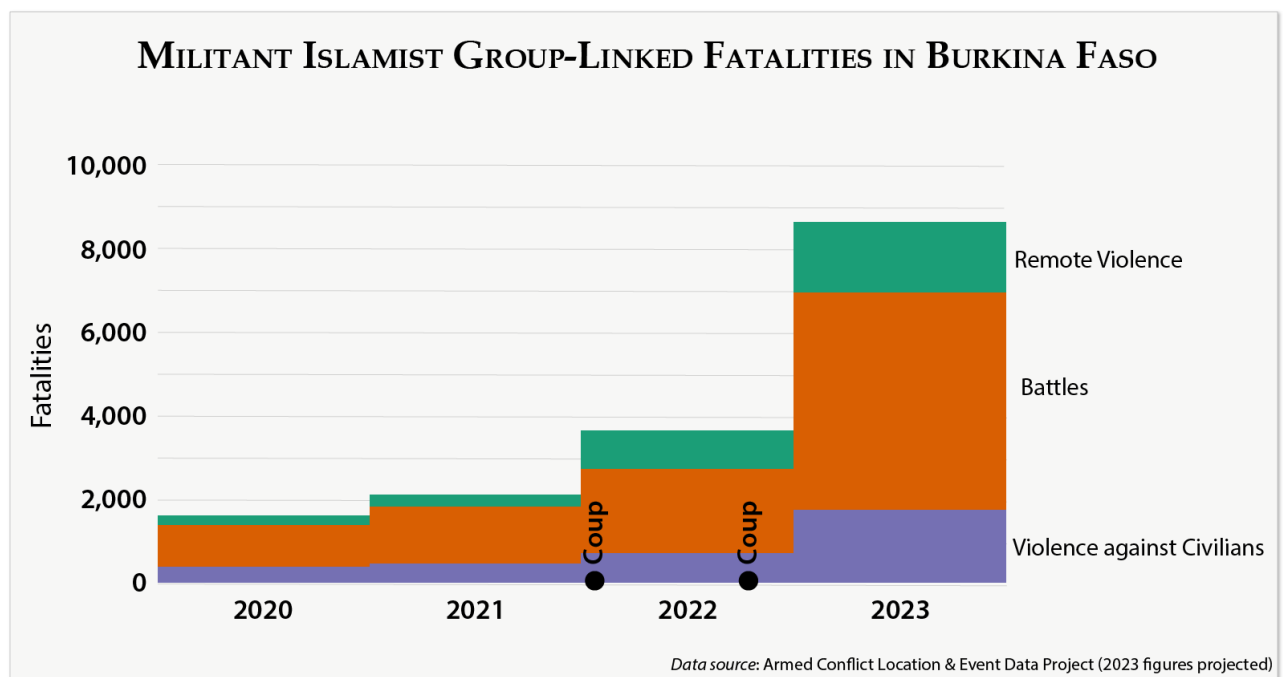
Violence against Civilians has Surged under Junta Rule

The civilian population has come under increasing attack by militant Islamist groups since the country has fallen under the grip of the military junta.

- During the 18 months since the first military coup, the number of civilians killed by militant Islamist groups increased by 165% compared to the same period prior to the coup. More than 1,700 civilians are projected to be killed by militant Islamist group violence in 2023.

“10 of 11 regions affected by militant Islamist violence against civilians are projected to see at least double the number of civilians killed in 2023.”

- Nearly two-thirds of the civilians killed by militant Islamist groups lost their lives in Burkina Faso’s regions bordering Mali. Ten of eleven regions affected by militant Islamist violence against civilians are projected to see at least double the number of civilians killed in 2023. Five of these regions—Sahel, Boucle du Mouhoun, Est, Centre-Nord, and Nord—are projected to surpass 200 civilians killed by militant Islamist groups.
- Civilians have also been subject to increased attacks by the military and their allied militias. The military has been credibly accused of various instances of human rights abuses and has been implicated in the extrajudicial killings of children by human rights organisations and journalists, including a military-linked massacre of at least 156 civilians in Karma.



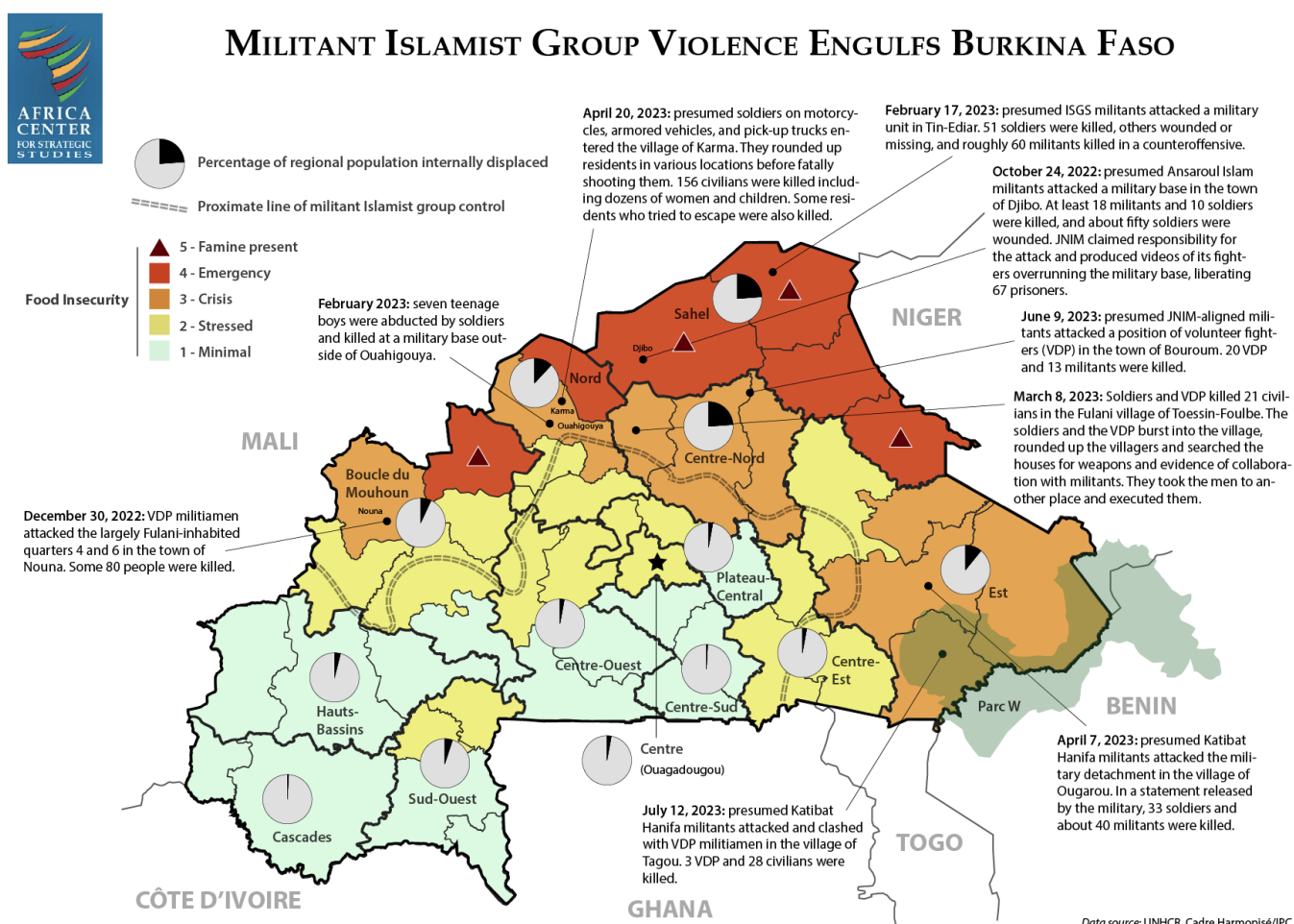
- Starting in October 2022, the military rapidly enrolled tens of thousands of militia members, known as Volontaires pour la défense de la patrie (VDP). In December 2022, VDP militia members allegedly massacred at least 80 civilians in the town of Nouna in retaliation for an attack by militant Islamists on a local gendarmerie station.

- The number of civilians killed by the military or VDP since the January 2022 coup has more than tripled, to 762 fatalities, compared to the 18 months before the coup. Extrajudicial killings have grown under the junta led by Captain Ibrahim Traore, who seized power in September 2022.
- In response to media coverage of these abuses, the junta has expelled international journalists and banned local media including Radio Omega. Similarly, civil society activists and political opponents to the junta have been intimidated, threatened, and detained for criticising the junta. These actions have had a chilling effect on dissent, likely leading to underreporting of the military abuses on the population.

Battle for Territorial Control

The locus of militant Islamist group violence in Burkina Faso remains its Sahel region, which abuts the borders of both Mali and Niger. However, Burkina Faso's Est region, which includes the Burkinabé side of the Parc W complex, also offers safe haven to extremists (and threatens coastal West African countries). Meanwhile, regions in the northwest and west have seen significant increases in militant Islamist group activity in the past year.

“Roughly half of Burkina Faso’s territory is effectively outside of government control.”



- Roughly half of Burkina Faso's territory is effectively outside of government control. This is particularly the case in the eastern and north-eastern territories of the country. In these areas, various militant Islamist groups linked with the JNIM coalition clash with ISGS as the groups vie for control of territory.
- An estimated 3 million Burkinabé are suffering from hunger due to the insecurity. Among those affected, nearly 650,000 individuals are facing extreme hunger (Integrated Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification 5), meaning people are already starting to die from a lack of food.



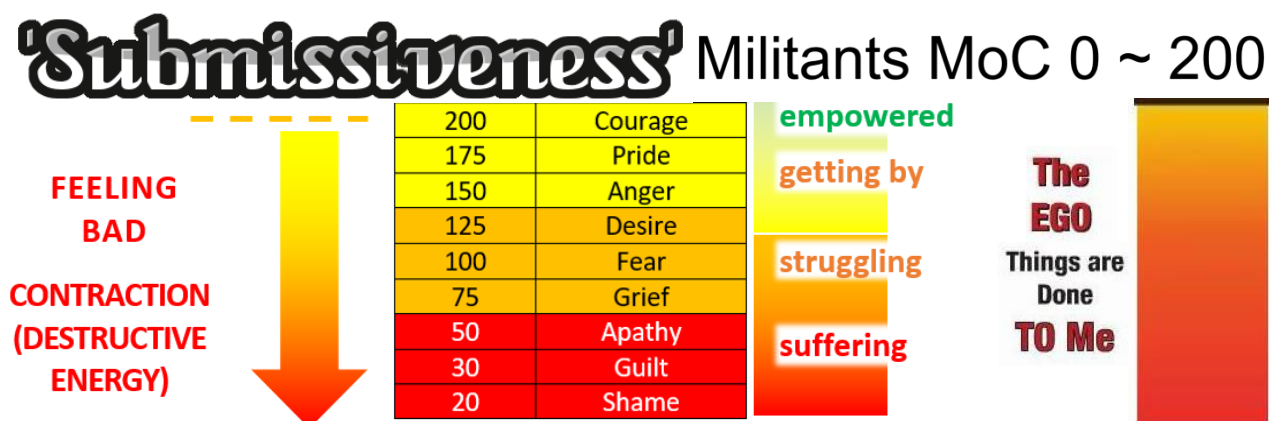
The EU Humanitarian Response Capacity (EHRC) delivers supplies as part of a Humanitarian Air Bridge to alleviate the suffering of blockaded towns in Burkina Faso. (Photo: EU 2022)

- The population of the provincial capital Djibo has grown by 600% to over 300,000, or roughly the size of Arusha, Tanzania, from the arrival of hundreds of thousands of IDPs.
- Djibo and other urban centres, like Sebba, have been cut off from commercial transit by militant Islamist blockades. Populations under blockade face a growing risk of starvation.
- Other larger urban and administrative centres, including Fada N’Gourma, Ouahigouya, and Kaya are also at risk of being encircled by militant Islamist groups. These urban centres are under enormous strain as more displaced people seek refuge.
- These population centres are also important nodes in Burkina Faso’s transportation network serving as hubs that form the connective arteries to and from the centrally located capital city.

DISARMING MILITANTS

What could Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) look like?

Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration lays the groundwork for safeguarding and sustaining the communities to which these individuals may assimilate into or return to, while building capacity for long-term peace, security and development. It is a time in the life of the militant to now be assisted in addressing his/her difficult upbringing. To assist the ‘militant’ personality we need to understand their circumstances of family life and upbringing.



Map of Consciousness illustration based on the model created by Dr David R Hawkins

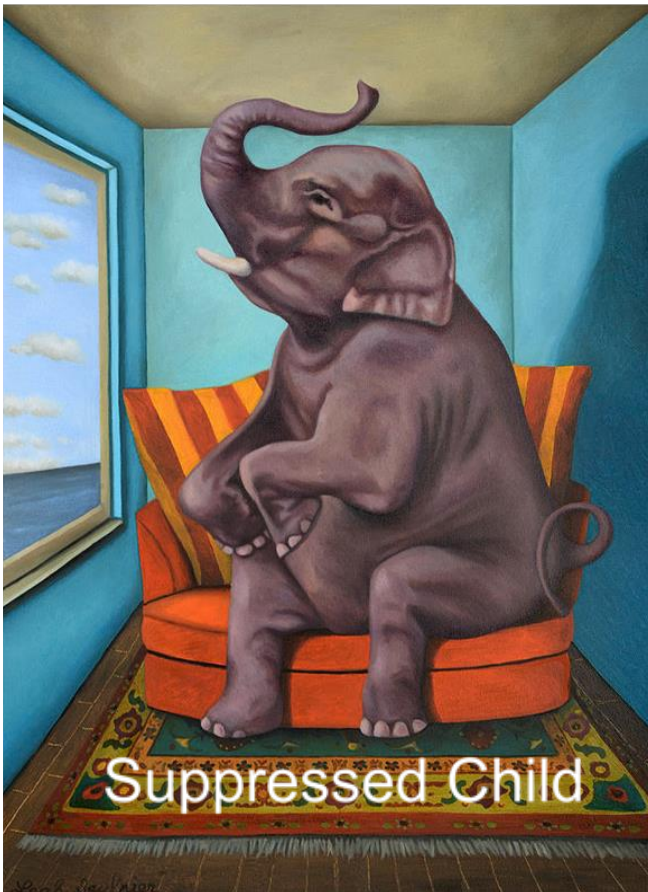
Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration support to mediation processes comprises three types of activities that can be undertaken before, during and after the mediation process:

- Mediation support: deployment of experts, drafting provision of agreements, and negotiation advice;
- Analysis: communication with armed groups and identification of entry points for programmatic engagement. This could be into any community or specialised centres;
- Capacity building: strengthening the parties' ability to work constructively towards an agreement and then together.

Implementation of community violence reduction programmes encompasses a range of initiatives from labour-intensive projects, business incubation and community dialogue forums, to direct engagement with members of armed groups, as well as youth-at-risk, and to prevent further recruitment. Community violence reduction also plays a key role in reducing tensions at the grassroots level to increase opportunities for social cohesion and conflict resolution, as well as lifting levels of truth to mitigate the potential for aggression.

| Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Level of Consciousness | Rate of Unemployment | Rate of Poverty | Happiness Rate "Life is OK" | Rate of Criminality |
| 600 + | 0% | 0.0% | 100% | 0.0% |
| 500 - 600 | 0% | 0.0% | 98% | 0.5% |
| 400 - 500 | 2% | 0.5% | 79% | 2.0% |
| 300 - 400 | 7% | 1.0% | 70% | 5.0% |
| 200 - 300 | 8% | 1.5% | 60% | 9.0% |
| 100 - 200 | 50% | 22.0% | 15% | 50.0% |
| 50 - 100 | 75% | 40.0% | 2% | 91.0% |
| < 50 | 95% | 65.0% | 0% | 98.0% |

Peacekeeping operations recognise the role that disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration programmes play in managing the disengagement of combatants from violent extremist groups.



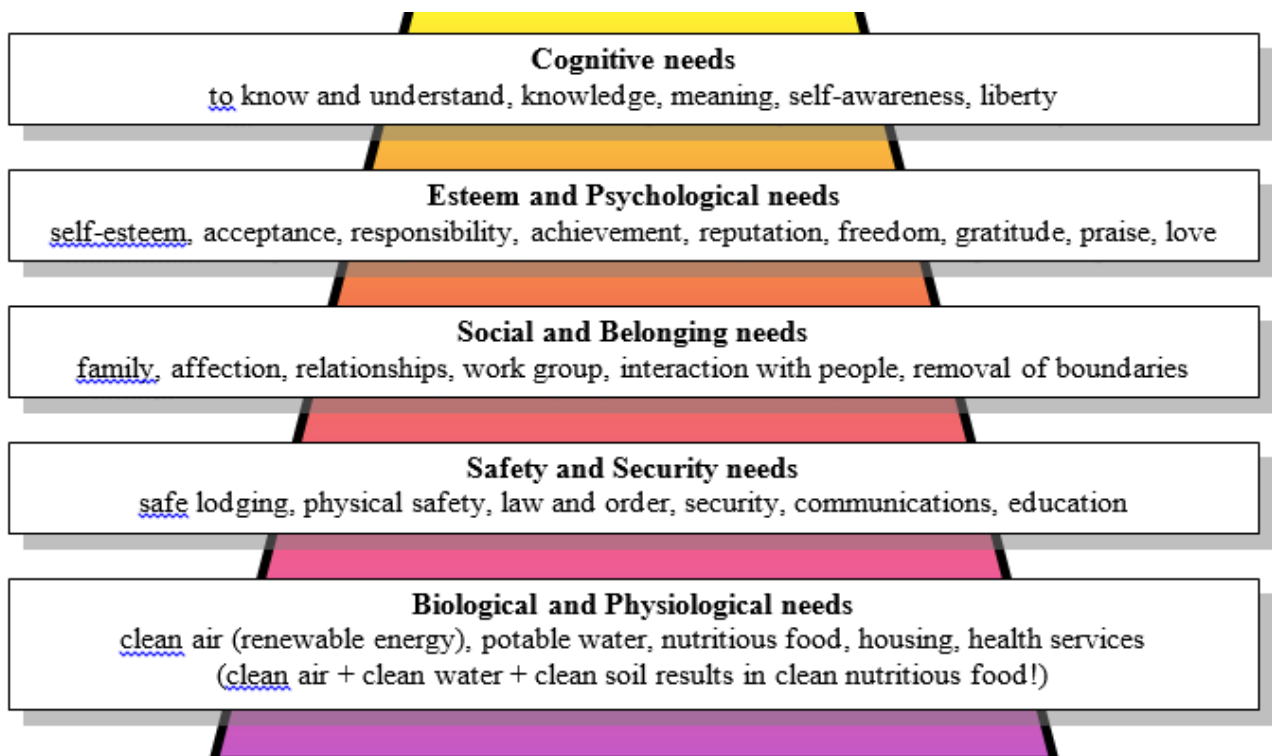
This offers a rare window of opportunity to further deplete radicalised militant ranks by offering security and alternative livelihoods. Religious mentoring and ideological rehabilitation represent a crucial component of this process.

The elephant in the room is the suppressed child. Our childhood upbringing is the absorption of emotional injuries and errors of belief of our parents and carers. We go on to live our life under the umbrella of our carers' level of consciousness and their lacking in truth.

Until we are provided with the pathway to express what we each have absorbed throughout our early childhood, we will go on emulating our emotional injuries absorbed from parents.

Our consciousness conditions are typically so diminished that we need to have our survival needs addressed prior to being able to even contemplate any form of personal development, such as literacy. Hence we are to start with the bottom rung of the hierarchy of needs for militants and communities in general.

PASCAS WORLDCARE recognised Hierarchy of Needs, structured upon Maslow's theory.



Drop leaflets, not hand grenades!

The needs of both the community and the aggressors are to be addressed. While addressing the need for safe housing, potable water, nutritious food and health services for the aggressor, this also needs to be provided for the hosting community that may be attacked.



Thus, encouraging the aggressor to put his / her arms down when approaching the front door to the community, the support and assimilation process needs to be provided both for the host as well as the predator.

Notably, literacy needs to be addressed universally. Without universal literacy then the poverty in truth cannot be addressed. Throughout any region that is subjected to terrorism there is a low level of literacy.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download pages, scroll down to Corporate Alliances and click on to open:

 [Chaldi College I Love Reading.pdf](#)

Generally speaking, anyone can be taught to read and write within three months using this package, “I Love Reading”. And it is adaptable to any language. Illiteracy can be addressed as a priority.

Humanity, worldwide, is devoid of truth! Humanity overall calibrates at around 220 MoC on Dr David Hawkins’ Map of Consciousness. 75% of the worldwide population is in severe truth poverty calibrating 200 MoC or lower. 40% of the worldwide population is in chronic truth poverty calibration 100 MoC or lower. The emergence of aggressive militancy and terrorism is universal and can be spontaneous.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download pages, scroll down to Pascas Care Letters and click on to open:

 [Pascas Care Letters Poverty and Religion.pdf](#)

Humanity, in its world of deception, typically refers to poverty as having a random level of daily income. Poverty if more accurately defined as the level of truth that a person may calibrate at is more to the mark. In countries that terrorism occurs, it typically is found that the severe truth poverty level is 80% or higher. Education that is open, free and feelings orientated is the one and only pathway out of poverty, terrorism, suppression, health crisis, and all the social ills that plague any community.

FEELING HEALING and RADICALISED AGGRESSION

20 January 2025

My heart breaks for the peoples of Burkina Faso, the more I ask Grace for guidance the more I am guided to my experience.

I sincerely hope what i have shared is of value:

It comes back to fostering dialogue between Christians, Muslims, traditions of indigenous religions, to create mutual understanding and respect, emphasising a common spiritual value, Healing through Feelings.

The way forward needs to be experienced, understood, accepted and rubber stamped from the very top. Only then will we be able to work from the bottom up, with children in a safe neutral environment through education and awareness.

A light would need to be shone within the various belief systems and spiritual concepts to the truth of Healing through Feelings.

This can include discussions on ethical living, connecting with the Divine while taking care to be inclusive of the various cultures.

Healing awareness programs in schools and communities can then be offered.

From my experiences, most cultures, particularly Africans are vigilant against perceived indoctrination of their children hence all literature and discussions need to be approved by the highest authorities before those in a position can introduce the Great U-turn.

The best way forward is face to face communication which means persons invited to Australia or establishing connections and an envoy to Burkina Faso.

Once introduced, continuing the education journey:

Support Youth Engagement and Storytelling:

African cultures have a rich tradition of storytelling. Use this medium in schools and youth programs to tell stories that highlight the importance of welcoming and expressing one's feelings.

Youth Spiritual Leadership:

Empower young people to take active roles in promoting spiritual awareness. Engage them through social media campaigns, workshops, and / or local youth groups focused on spiritual development and community service.

Mentorship Programs:

Establish mentorship initiatives where young people can be safely guided by peers, spiritual leaders, or teachers to help them welcome and express suppressed emotions.

Connect the benefit of Social and Economic Issues through Healing

Link authentic communication to practical solutions for pressing societal challenges such as poverty, corruption, and inequality.

Speaking from the heart of justice, equity, and the common good can be an important force in addressing these issues

Ultimately, Promote Unity Through Schools:

Schools are spaces where children from different backgrounds interact, collaborate, and build friendships. Integrate lessons of innate values of truth within diversity of cultures encouraging students to enquire into the truth of their values debunking some of the myths.

Create a safe places where children have permission to share their feelings within a compassionate environment

Leverage platforms like Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and TikTok to create content that spreads healing through feelings.

This can include posting videos and films, material discussing different aspects of personal transformation through healing.

Documentaries and Films:

Create and share documentaries that showcase the power of healing practices across African cultures. Promote understanding and appreciation and acceptance of diversity.

Local Radio and TV Shows:

Use these mediums to host discussions or programs on healthy expression of one's feelings, with respected spiritual leaders from various traditions to share their insights on healing through forgiveness.

In conclusion:

Over time, the above was introduced into South Africa and other African nations south of Kenya with the intention of creating a continuum.

Diversity was the elephant in the room, coming together as one void of labels created an embrace in which feelings could be shared.

The ability to fund individuals contributed to the decline in some areas while other areas that received corporate or government funding flourished.

Faizel

Presentation: Awareness of being able to embrace our feelings in how we live: 20 January 2025

We represent Pascas Foundation (Aust) Ltd, an Australian charity that has funding available to offer your country / state / city / town / village / community to assist on the personal level. Pascas is specifically focused on improving one's standard and quality of living. With your blessing and support, we are seeking to work in the areas of developing food and water security, providing education, housing, power (electricity), healthcare for and to all. Then also financially support programs and projects that grow social security and employment; such as supporting cooperatives to develop new enterprises and industries, small business incentives, funding to get established, such as micro personal loans coupled with business, accounting, financial and administrative support. An ambitious goal to be sure, however with the idea of harnessing local talent and potential to help people to become self-sufficient in their lives, villages, towns, cities, country.

We may be working with the people and authorities to address recognised concerns and problems that they see need addressing, and what the people need the most to help them in their lives... and how to go about implementing new systems to ease and even remove such concerns and problems. Awareness of truth that has been alluding all for aeons is what we can freely share. We are not to become involved in what other people and organisations are addressing but to look to resolve what is needing attention and is not being dealt with.

We would like to encourage the formation of community **Oversight Council**: to embrace a General, Working and National Plan for the people.

We would want to encourage a team of local people, nationals, to form such an **Oversight Council** to oversee what happens between higher government in the country, people in their daily lives, and Pascas. A team of three people to begin with, moving to 12, possibly drawn from the local people of the area. The 12 then employing further help for themselves. (The number is flexible – dependent upon need, skills and available people), being;

3 people to liaise with Pascas – administration, and submitting quarterly progress reports. To ensure the aims and goals are being worked toward, that there is no disruption, no corruption and theft of funds, that all is working according to plan or funding may be withheld or even withdrawn. Source funds require confirmation that the prior three monthly allocation is applied for the stated purpose before a subsequent three monthly allocation is to be released.

2 people to liaise with: local government and national government.

5 people to represent the inputs as well as concerns of the people.

2 people to oversee administration, wages, vehicles, communication, offices, etc.

We also wish to create and support the team, or sub-group(s), to deal with the actual problems and concerns of the people and area. This **Oversight Council** may be likened to a Think Tank. People who can understand the problems, how the people are being affected by them, define what is needed to rectify such problems, and how to go about doing that. Such council representatives having little picture, big picture and discernment and visualisation awareness. The number of people on this Oversight Council is to be determined by what's needed – drawing from the local people and experiences in various fields offering possible solutions to be considered. We all learn through doing! The Oversight Council may determine which projects, systems and ideas are to be acted upon – supported and funded through Pascas. Within it may be a small group of honest people who liaise directly with Pascas to ensure everything remains effective and with no corruption – so projects benefit all throughout the support community, and not just for filling the pockets and privileges of a few.

The creation of an **Oversight Council** is to oversee the receiving of ongoing funding with accountability. To keep corruption to a minimum, local accountants, auditors and legal representatives are to liaise with Pascas Foundation (Aust) Ltd on behalf of the local not-for-profit that is to be established with the working aim of moving towards self-autonomy.

Other than people being honest, Pascas has only one condition that is to be understood and embraced before a business plan for the people can be implemented.

To be open to the elevation in truth that is now available for all who might be open to consider, irrespective of their customs and practices, which includes the awareness that we are:

1. to long for the Divine Love, and
2. to endeavour to live True to one's Feelings.

Through education as to how to long for and receive our Heavenly Parent's Divine Love, for individuals, groups, in schools, and families, basically is Divine Love Spirituality.

That is, for people to understand that they can Long with all their heart directly to our Heavenly Mother and Father, God, wanting God to love them, wanting God to fill their heart and soul with Their Divine Love. This longing for Divine Love to then be backed up and supported by the individual's prayers – longings – desire to our Heavenly Parents.

It is however voluntary, not everyone needs to be longing for God's Divine Love for funding to flow. Only, for the way to do it; the truth that we can ask God directly for His / Her Divine Love; and how we can be do so, to be made readily available through our individual awareness.

Longing for the Truth of one's Feelings; involving education as to how to live wholly embracing one's feelings: accepting them all, that is our feelings, especially the bad ones, then to express them as fully as possible, all whilst longing for the Truth that they are to show one about oneself. We need to delve a long way down into the truth of what our feelings will progressively draw our attention to. We need to continually ask, long to know, what else is there to recognise and then express.

Education as to live truly with one's feelings and how to fully express them. The benefits of such a way

of life, and the pitfalls if one doesn't live that way, to be made available to individuals, groups, families, and schools. Again, this is voluntary, not everyone has to do it for the funding to flow.

For Pascas within any setting or location, is to be in harmony with the authorities, it is to organise the awareness of such a way of living. This may possibly be the establishment of Divine Love Spirituality through a Paradise House / meeting place / room / any appropriate setting. The Paradise House could be a part of a Pascas Medical and Healthcare Centre. A Pascas Healthcare Centre is to provide counselling which also embraces to how to do one's Feeling-Healing – looking to one's feelings for their Truth; and how to long for Divine Love.

James

From rebel to teacher:

Story of former separatist fighter promoting peace in Cameroon

<https://english.mathrubhumi.com/news/world/former-separatist-fighter-promoting-peace-in-cameroon-1.10287572>

26 January 2025

A former separatist rebel in Cameroon, Ateasong Belts Tajoah, now teaches philosophy, using his past to inspire peace and prevent others from repeating his mistakes.



Dschang, (population 96,000) Cameroon (population 30 million): In the lush highlands of Cameroon, a former rebel fighter now teaches philosophy and logic to students, a role far removed from the violence and destruction of his past. Ateasong Belts Tajoah, who once fought for the separatist Red Dragons militia, is now focused on promoting peace and

education after surrendering his weapon in 2019.

Tajoah's journey began in 2017, when he was 23 years old. Frustrated by what he saw as the marginalisation of English-speaking Cameroonians by the French-speaking government, he joined the Red Dragons militia in the southwest of the country. Tensions had been rising for years, with peaceful protests by lawyers and teachers spiralling into deadly violence after a government crackdown. As the separatist movement grew, it led to the formation of "Ambasonia", a self-declared breakaway region seeking independence.

During his time with the militia, Tajoah endured harsh conditions. He lived in makeshift camps under plastic sheets, often in the rain, and fought in battles targeting both military and civilian sites. "You could never sleep with both eyes closed," he recalls, pointing to scars on his neck and stomach, which serve as a reminder of the dangers he faced. The rebel group's tactics included destroying schools to undermine government control, a strategy that deeply impacted the education system. As a result, thousands of children were left without schooling, and many teachers lost their lives.

Turning point: losing his child

Despite his involvement in the conflict, Tajoah's perspective began to shift after the death of his 11-year-old child in an attack by government forces. Overcome with grief and disillusioned by the rebel leadership, Tajoah made the decision to surrender in early 2019. This moment marked a turning point, leading him to enter a government run rehabilitation centre in Buea, where he spent 18 months reflecting on his actions and past choices.

However, reintegrating into society proved to be a difficult journey. The rehabilitation programme, although offering skills training, faced widespread criticism for its lack of resources and slow progress.

Many ex-combatants like Tajoah found it challenging to move forward, with some even returning to armed groups due to frustration with the process.

Education as redemption

Despite these challenges, Tajoah persevered. In 2021, he earned a master's degree in philosophy, and soon after, he began teaching. Today, he is an educator in the same region where he once fought, using his role as a platform to promote peace and prevent others from following his troubled path.

"Teaching is more than a job," Tajoah says. "It is a way to confront my past and inspire others to avoid my mistakes." His decision to teach philosophy and logic stems from a long-standing interest in critical thinking and human behaviour. "I was fond of these subjects before becoming a fighter," he explains. Now, he uses them to challenge his students' thinking and guide them towards a more constructive future.

Teacher, advocate for peace

Tajoah's story has not been without challenges. Initially, many of his students and their parents were wary of his past, fearing that former combatants were dangerous or uneducated. But through his honesty about his history and his dedication to teaching, Tajoah gradually earned their trust. His classroom has become a space where young minds are encouraged to think critically and embrace peace.

Outside the classroom, Tajoah has become an advocate for peace. Using social media, he shares the grim realities of armed conflict, posting images of fallen fighters to show the true cost of rebellion. He also travels to remote villages, urging young people to lay down their weapons. His efforts have led to the surrender of several fighters, and some villages have seen their schools reopen as a result of his outreach.

Personal sacrifices, challenges

However, Tajoah's advocacy has come at a personal cost. His mother has been kidnapped twice by separatists, and he has received numerous death threats. Despite this, he continues to push forward with his mission to spread a message of peace.

"More people understand now he's here to bring peace and encourage others to drop their guns," says Ajiawung Columbus Fortulah, a traditional chief from Tajoah's home village. Tajoah's influence has helped reopen schools and foster a more peaceful environment in his community.

Way forward: dialogue, not violence

Tajoah's story highlights the need for dialogue and reconciliation in Cameroon, a country still grappling with the consequences of its ongoing conflict. "Anglophones are marginalised, but guns and kidnappings won't solve it," he says. "Dialogue and action are the only way forward."

He hopes that his students, and others in his community, will embrace this message of peace, recognising that while the scars of the past will never disappear, they don't have to define the future. "I fought to close schools, but now I teach to open minds," Tajoah reflects. "The scars will always be there, but they don't have to define you."



50 Facts about Burkina Faso

<https://facts.net/world/countries/50-facts-about-burkina-faso/>

6 December 2024

Ever wondered what makes Burkina Faso unique? This landlocked country in West Africa, bordered by six nations, offers a rich tapestry of culture, history, and natural beauty. With a population of around 24 million, Burkina Faso thrives on its agricultural backbone, producing significant crops like cotton and maize. The capital city, Ouagadougou, stands as a vibrant hub of markets, festivals, and historical landmarks. Despite facing challenges like poverty and environmental issues, the nation is making strides in education, healthcare, and economic diversification. From its diverse ethnic groups to its traditional music and dance, Burkina Faso is a country full of surprises and resilience.

Key Takeaways:

- Burkina Faso, a diverse West African country, is known for its flat terrain, vibrant culture, and rich natural resources, making it a unique and fascinating destination.
- With a tropical climate, traditional customs, and a growing tourism industry, Burkina Faso offers a blend of history, culture, and natural beauty waiting to be explored.

Location and Geography

Burkina Faso, a landlocked country in West Africa, boasts a diverse landscape and unique geographical features.

- 01** Burkina Faso is situated in the Sahel region of West Africa, covering approximately 274,200 square kilometres (106,000 square miles).
- 02** The country shares borders with six nations: Mali, Niger, Benin, Togo, Ghana, and Côte d'Ivoire.
- 03** Its terrain is mostly flat with some hills and mountains in the southwest.
- 04** The landscape includes savannas, grasslands, and rocky plateaus.

Climate

The climate in Burkina Faso varies significantly between seasons, impacting daily life and agriculture.

- 05** Burkina Faso experiences a tropical climate with a wet season from May to October and a dry season from November to April.
- 06** Temperatures range from 20°C (68°F) in cooler months to 40°C (104°F) in hotter months.

Population

Burkina Faso's population is predominantly rural, with a rich tapestry of ethnic groups and languages.

- 07** As of 2024, the estimated population is around 24 million people.
- 08** About 70% of the population lives in rural areas.
- 09** The Mossi people are the largest ethnic group, followed by the Fulani, Bobo, and Gourunsi.

Capital City

Ouagadougou, the bustling capital of Burkina Faso, is a hub of culture and history.

- 10** Ouagadougou is the largest city and the capital of Burkina Faso.
- 11** The city is known for its vibrant markets, cultural festivals, and landmarks like the Grand Mosque.

Language

Burkina Faso is a multilingual nation with a rich linguistic heritage.

- 12** On 6 December 2023, a constitutional amendment relegated French to a working language, elevating national languages to official status. There are around 70 national languages.
- 13** Many people also speak local languages such as Mossi, Fulani, and Dioula.
- 14** English is becoming increasingly popular, especially in education and business.

History

Burkina Faso has a complex history marked by colonisation and the struggle for independence.

- 15** Various ethnic groups began settling in the region in the 13th century.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

16 It was a French colony from 1896 until gaining independence on 5 August 1960.

17 The country has experienced periods of military rule and democratic governance.

Cultural Practices

Traditional customs and practices are deeply ingrained in Burkinabe society.

18 The Mossi people practice polygamy.

19 The Fulani people are known for their nomadic lifestyle.

20 Cultural festivals celebrate traditional music, dance, and art.

Traditional Clothing

Traditional attire in Burkina Faso reflects the country's cultural diversity.

21 The Mossi people wear colourful robes called "boubous."

22 The Fulani people wear flowing robes known as "dugoutas."

Cuisine

Burkinabe cuisine is a delightful blend of African and French influences.

23 Popular dishes include "tô," a thick cornmeal porridge.

24 "Sagala" is a spicy peanut stew enjoyed by many.

25 Mashed potatoes with vegetables are also a common dish.

Economy

Burkina Faso's economy relies heavily on agriculture and mining.

26 Agriculture employs about 80% of the workforce.

27 The country is a major producer of cotton, contributing over 20% of Africa's total cotton production.

28 Gold mining is another significant sector, with several mines operated by international companies (subjected to nationalisation).

Tourism

Tourism is a growing industry, attracting visitors with its rich cultural heritage and natural beauty.

29 Attractions include the National Museum of Burkina Faso and the Grand Mosque in Ouagadougou.

30 The ancient city of Loropéni is a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Education

Education is a priority, with efforts to increase access and improve quality.

31 Education is compulsory for children between 6 and 14 years old.

32 Significant strides have been made in increasing access to education.

Healthcare

The healthcare system faces challenges but is improving with ongoing efforts.

33 There is a shortage of medical professionals and inadequate infrastructure.

34 Efforts are underway to improve healthcare services, especially in rural areas.

Infrastructure

Burkina Faso's infrastructure is developing, with projects aimed at improving roads, electricity, and water access.

35 The country has limited access to roads, electricity, and clean water.

36 The government is working on projects to expand electricity grids and construct new roads.

Transportation

Roads are the primary mode of transportation, connecting major towns and cities.

37 Many roads are unpaved and in poor condition.

38 The railway system connects Ouagadougou to Abidjan in Côte d'Ivoire, mainly for transporting goods.

39 Ouagadougou International Airport serves as a hub for regional flights.

Natural Resources

Burkina Faso is rich in natural resources, crucial for its economic development.

40 In addition to gold, the country has phosphates, limestone and bauxite.

41 These resources are vital for the country's economic growth.

Environmental Challenges

Environmental issues like deforestation and desertification pose significant challenges.

42 The country is vulnerable to climate change, affecting agriculture and water availability.

43 Reforestation programs and sustainable agriculture practices are being implemented.

Wildlife and Conservation

Burkina Faso is home to diverse wildlife and national parks that protect these species.

44 Wildlife includes lions, elephants, and antelopes.

45 Notable national parks include Arli National Park and W National Park.

Music and Dance

Traditional music and dance are integral to Burkinabe culture.

46 The country is famous for its polyrhythmic music and energetic dance performances.

47 Traditional instruments like the djembe are commonly used.

Art and Craftsmanship

Burkinabe artisans are renowned for their craftsmanship in various traditional arts.

48 Woodcarvings, textiles, and pottery are highly valued for their beauty and cultural significance.

Literature

Burkinabe literature reflects the country's complex history and cultural diversity.

49 Notable authors include Sankara Ouédraogo and Yambo Ouologuem.

Media

The media landscape includes state-owned and private radio stations, television channels, and newspapers.

50 Media freedom is sometimes restricted, particularly during periods of political instability.

The World Bank in Burkina Faso

The World Bank supports active operations in several areas, including education, environment, urban and rural development, health, transportation and agriculture.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/burkinafaso/overview>

18 October 2024

Burkina Faso is a low-income Sahel country with limited natural resources. Its economy relies on agriculture and mining, particularly gold production. More than 40% of its population lives below the national poverty line. The 2023-2024 Human Development Index (HDI) report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ranks Burkina Faso 185th out of 193 countries.

Political Situation

After the coup d'état of 30 September 2022, which ousted Lieutenant Colonel Paul-Henri Damiba, Captain Ibrahim Traoré was sworn in as the new transitional president on 21 October 2022. The Transitional Charter was amended and adopted on 25 May 2024. According to the new text, the transition period is extended by five years, starting on 2 July 2024. Since 2015, Burkina Faso has been targeted by terrorist attacks, leading to population displacements. While the country had fewer than 50,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in January 2019, it recorded 2.01 million as of 30 March 2023 (the most recent census), according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The health and education sectors have been severely impacted, with **413 healthcare facilities affected (20%) as of December 2023, limiting access to care for approximately 3.8 million people.** Additionally, **5,330 primary and secondary schools are closed, representing 20% of school infrastructure, affecting 820,865 students, including 396,716 girls.**

On 16 September 2023, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger created the **Alliance of Sahel States (AES)** to pool their efforts against terrorism through a common defence architecture. Moreover, these countries decided to leave the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on 28 January 2024, citing a lack of support in their fight against terrorism.

Recent Economic Developments

GDP growth accelerated in Q1 2024 (+4.0% y/y) and is expected to reach 3.7% in 2024 (1.1% per capita). The agricultural sector is expected to grow above average, especially in cereal crops. The industrial sector is projected to recover but insecurity continues to disrupt mining. Services are expected to remain robust, driven by public administration, trade, and repair services. Consumption and private investment will drive growth, while net exports will contribute negatively. The current account deficit is expected to decline from an estimated 8.0% of GDP to around 6% in 2024 as mining exports benefit from a sharp rise in gold prices.

After a significant reduction in headline inflation in 2023 to 0.7%, inflation surged to a 12-month high of 5.7% y/y in August 2024. Food prices rose sharply (10.6% y/y) due to security and logistical supply constraints and price speculation given irregular rainfall in August. With a delayed start of the agricultural season, annual average inflation is projected at 3.4% in 2024.

The humanitarian situation remains dire, with over 2 million internally displaced persons, and an estimated 2.7 million people (11.9% of the population) facing severe food insecurity between June and August 2024.

The fiscal deficit for 2024 is projected to decline to 5.9% of GDP, underpinned by a rise in non-tax revenues and a substantial reduction in capital expenditures. The fiscal deficit will predominantly be financed through domestic borrowing from the regional market, where Burkina has faced a significant surge in interest rates exceeding 9% for 12-month bills. Consequently, public debt is anticipated to rise to 54.2% of GDP by end 2024.

Economic outlook

If the security situation remains unchanged, and assuming an orderly ECOWAS withdrawal that limits negative impacts to lower trade with non-WAEMU ECOWAS states, growth could settle at its new potential of around 4.0% (1.5% per capita) over 2025-2026. Mining production is expected to recover with the opening of new mines in 2025, and agricultural and service sector growth are anticipated to remain robust but lower than pre-conflict levels.

Despite the government's fiscal consolidation efforts, the WAEMU ceiling of 3% of GDP will likely not be reached within the next 2-3 years, and public debt as a share of GDP is anticipated to increase until 2026.

Extreme poverty is expected to decrease slightly over the medium term, by approximately 1 percentage point per year. Accelerating poverty reduction will require higher growth per capita, particularly in agriculture, which employs 71% of the poor.

The economic outlook is subject to significant downside risks, including a deterioration in the security situation, climatic shocks, commodity price volatility, and regional defragmentation. Burkina Faso may also continue to face elevated borrowing costs, which could reduce development expenditures, amid increasing demands for defence and security spending.

Burkina Faso – Data

<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/burkina-faso/>

15 January 2025

Background

Many of Burkina Faso's ethnic groups arrived in the region between the 12th and 15th centuries. The Gurma and Mossi peoples established several of the largest kingdoms in the area and used horse-mounted warriors in military campaigns. Of the various Mossi kingdoms, the most powerful were Ouagadougou and Yatenga. In the late 19th century, European states competed for control of the region. France eventually conquered the area and established it as a French protectorate.

The country achieved independence from France in 1960 and changed its name to Burkina Faso in 1984. Repeated military coups were common in the country's first few decades. In 1987 Blaise COMPAORE deposed the president, established a government, and ruled for 27 years. In 2014, COMPAORE resigned after protests against his repeated efforts to amend the constitution's two-term presidential limit. An interim administration led a year-long transition, organising presidential and legislative elections. In 2015, Roch Marc Christian KABORE was elected president, and he was re-elected in 2020. In 2022, the military conducted two takeovers: In January, army colonel Paul Henri DAMIBA overthrew KABORE in a coup d'etat, and then in September, army captain Ibrahim TRAORE deposed DAMIBA and declared himself transition president. The transition government planned to hold elections by July 2024, but they may be delayed due to security concerns.

Terrorist groups -- including groups affiliated with **Al-Qa'ida and the Islamic State** -- began attacks in the country in 2016 and conducted attacks in the capital in 2016, 2017, and 2018. By early 2023, insecurity in Burkina Faso had displaced more than 2 million people and led to significant jumps in humanitarian needs and food insecurity. In addition to terrorism, the country faces a myriad of problems including high population growth, recurring drought, pervasive and perennial food insecurity, and limited natural resources. It is one of the world's poorest countries.

Area

total : 274,200 sq km

land: 273,800 sq km

water: 400 sq km

comparison ranking: total 76

Area - comparative

slightly larger than Colorado

Land boundaries

total: 3,611 km

border countries (6): Benin 386 km; Cote d'Ivoire 545 km; Ghana 602 km; Mali 1325 km; Niger 622 km; Togo 131 km

Coastline

0 km (landlocked)

Climate

Three climate zones including a hot tropical savanna with a short rainy season in the southern half, a tropical hot semi-arid steppe climate typical of the Sahel region in the northern half, and small area of hot desert in the very north of the country bordering the Sahara Desert.

Terrain

Mostly flat to dissected, undulating plains; hills in the west and southeast; occupies an extensive plateau with savanna that is grassy in the north and gradually gives way to sparse forests in the south

Elevation

highest point: Tena Kourou 749 m

lowest point: Mouhoun (Black Volta) River 200 m

mean elevation: 297 m

Natural resources

Gold, manganese, zinc, limestone, marble, phosphates, pumice, salt

Land use

agricultural land: 44.2% (2018 est.)

arable land: 22% (2018 est.)

permanent crops: 37% (2018 est.)

permanent pasture: 21.93% (2018 est.)

forest: 19.3% (2018 est.)

other: 36.5% (2018 est.)

Irrigated land

550 sq km (2016)

Major rivers (by length in km)

Volta river source (shared with Ghana [m]) - 1,600 km

note – [s] after country name indicates river source; [m] after country name indicates river mouth

Major watersheds (area sq km)

Atlantic Ocean drainage: Niger (2,261,741 sq km), Volta (410,991 sq km)

Population distribution

Most of the population is located in the centre and south. Nearly one-third of the population lives in cities. The capital and largest city is Ouagadougou (Ouaga), with a population of 1.8 million as shown in this population distribution map (2019)

Natural hazards

Recurring droughts

Geography – note

Landlocked savanna cut by the three principal rivers of the Black, Red, and White Voltas

People and Society

Population

total: 23,042,199

male: 11,297,749

female: 11,744,450 (2024 est.)

comparison rankings: female 59; male 59; total 59

Nationality

noun: Burkinabe (singular and plural)

adjective: Burkinabe

Ethnic groups

Mossi 53.7%, Fulani (Peuhl) 6.8%, Gurunsi 5.9%, Bissa 5.4%, Gurma 5.2%, Bobo 3.4%, Senufo 2.2%, Bissa 1.5%, Lobi 1.5%, Tuareg/Bella 0.1%, other 12.8%, foreign 0.7% (2021 est.)

Languages

Mossi 52.9%, Fula 7.8%, Gourmantche 6.8%, Dyula 5.7%, Bissa 3.3%, Gurunsi 3.2%, French (official) 2.2%, Bwamu 2%, Dagara 2%, San 1.7%, Marka 1.6%, Bobo 1.5%, Senufo 1.5%, Lobi 1.2%, other 6.6% (2019 est.)

Religions

Muslim 63.8%, Roman Catholic 20.1%, Animiste 9%, Protestant 6.2%, other 0.2%, none 0.7% (2019 est.)

Demographic profile

Burkina Faso has a young age structure – the result of declining mortality combined with steady high fertility – and continues to experience rapid population growth, which is putting increasing pressure on the country's limited arable land. Almost 65% of the population is under the age of 25 as of 2020, and the population is growing at 2.5% annually. Mortality rates, especially those of infants and children, have decreased because of improved health care, hygiene, and sanitation, but women continue to have an average of more than 4 children. Even if fertility were substantially reduced, today's large cohort entering their reproductive years would sustain high population growth for the foreseeable future. **Only about a third of the population is literate and unemployment is widespread, dampening the economic prospects of Burkina Faso's large working-age population.**

Migration has traditionally been a way of life for Burkinabe, with seasonal migration being replaced by stints of up to two years abroad. Cote d'Ivoire remains the top destination, although it has experienced periods of internal conflict. Under French colonisation, Burkina Faso became a main labour source for agricultural and factory work in Cote d'Ivoire. Burkinabe also migrated to Ghana, Mali, and Senegal for work between the world wars. Burkina Faso attracts migrants from Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Mali, who often share common ethnic backgrounds with the Burkinabe. Despite its food shortages and high poverty rate, Burkina Faso has become a destination for refugees in recent years and hosts about 33,600 Malian refugees as of October 2022.

Age structure

0-14 years: 41.6% (male 4,868,488/female 4,727,316)

15-64 years: 55.1% (male 6,116,674/female 6,590,775)

65 years and over: 3.2% (2024 est.) (male 312,587/female 426,359)

2023 population pyramid:

Dependency ratios

total dependency ratio: 87.4

youth dependency ratio: 82.6

elderly dependency ratio: 4.8

potential support ratio: 20.9 (2021 est.)

Median age

total: 18.7 years (2024 est.)

male: 17.9 years

female: 19.5 years

comparison ranking: total 218

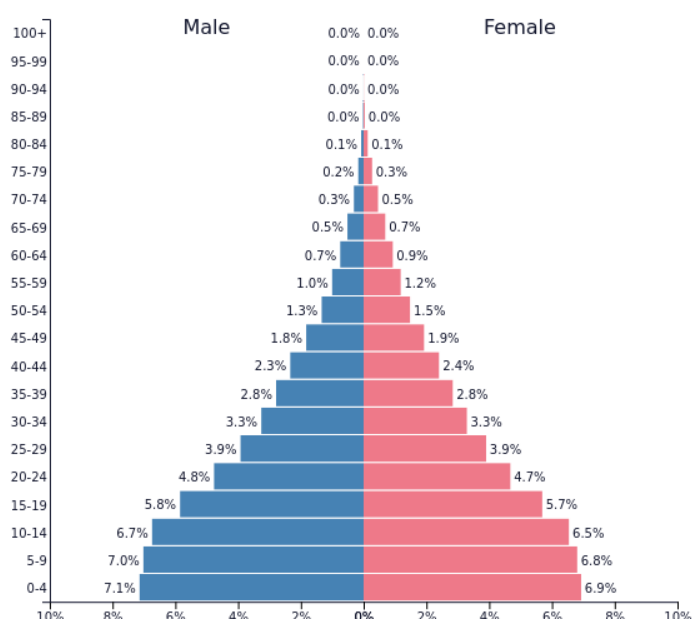
Population growth rate

2.4% (2024 est.)

comparison ranking: 22

Birth rate

31.9 births/1,000 population (2024 est.)



PopulationPyramid.net

Burkina Faso - 2025
Population: **24,074,580**

comparison ranking: 22

Death rate

7.3 deaths/1,000 population (2024 est.)

comparison ranking: 110

Net migration rate

-0.6 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2024 est.)

comparison ranking: 123

Population distribution

Most of the population is located in the centre and south. Nearly one-third of the population lives in cities. The capital and largest city is Ouagadougou (Ouaga), with a population of 1.8 million as shown in this population distribution map (2019)

Urbanisation

urban population: 32.5% of total population (2023)

rate of urbanisation: 4.75% annual rate of change (2020-25 est.)

total population growth rate v. urban population growth rate, 2000-2030

Major urban areas - population

3.204 million OUAGADOUGOU (capital), 1.129 million Bobo-Dioulasso (2023)

Sex ratio

At birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

0-14 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.93 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.73 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2024 est.)

Mother's mean age at first birth

20.1 years (2021 est.)

note: data represents median age at first birth among women 25-49

Maternal mortality ratio

264 deaths/100,000 live births (2020 est.)

comparison ranking: 33

Infant mortality rate

total: 47 deaths/1,000 live births (2024 est.)

male: 51.1 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 42.7 deaths/1,000 live births

comparison ranking: total 20

Life expectancy at birth

total population: 64.2 years (2024 est.)

male: 62.3 years

female: 66.1 years

comparison ranking: total population 208

Total fertility rate

4.02 children born/woman (2024 est.)

comparison ranking: 23

Gross reproduction rate
1.98 (2024 est.)

Contraceptive prevalence rate
35.3% (2020/21)

Drinking water source
improved: urban: 94.7% of population
rural: 71.3% of population
total: 78.5% of population

unimproved: urban: 5.3% of population
rural: 28.7% of population
total: 21.5% of population (2020 est.)

Current health expenditure
6.7% of GDP (2020)

Physician density
0.09 physicians/1,000 population (2019)

Hospital bed density
0.4 beds/1,000 population

Sanitation facility access
improved: urban: 90.8% of population
rural: 37.7% of population
total: 54% of population
unimproved: urban: 9.2% of population
rural: 62.3% of population
total: 46% of population (2020 est.)

Obesity - adult prevalence rate
5.6% (2016)
comparison ranking: 175

Alcohol consumption per capita
total: 7.28 litres of pure alcohol (2019 est.)
beer: 1 litres of pure alcohol (2019 est.)
wine: 0.08 litres of pure alcohol (2019 est.)
spirits: 0.31 litres of pure alcohol (2019 est.)
other alcohols: 5.88 litres of pure alcohol (2019 est.)
comparison ranking: total 57

Tobacco use
total: 14.3% (2020 est.)
male: 22.1% (2020 est.)
female: 6.4% (2020 est.)
comparison ranking: total 108

Children under the age of 5 years underweight
17.5% (2021)
comparison ranking: 27

Currently married women (ages 15-49)
73.5% (2023)

Education expenditures
5.5% of GDP (2020 est.)
comparison ranking: 58

Literacy
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 46%
male: 54.5%
female: 37.8% (2021)

NOTE: Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com then Library Download, to Corporate Alliances, click on:



[Chaldi College I Love Reading.pdf](#)

Literacy can be achieved in any language within three months.

School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education)
total: 9 years
male: 9 years
female: 9 years (2020)

Environment

Environment – current issues

Recent droughts and desertification severely affecting agricultural activities, population distribution, and the economy; overgrazing; soil degradation; deforestation (2019)

Environment – international agreements

Party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Climate Change-Paris Agreement, Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Nuclear Test Ban

Climate

Three climate zones including a hot tropical savanna with a short rainy season in the southern half, a tropical hot semi-arid steppe climate typical of the Sahel region in the northern half, and small area of hot desert in the very north of the country bordering the Sahara Desert

Land use

agricultural land: 44.2% (2018 est.)
arable land: 22% (2018 est.)
permanent crops: 37% (2018 est.)
permanent pasture: 21.93% (2018 est.)
forest: 19.3% (2018 est.)
other: 36.5% (2018 est.)

Urbanisation

urban population: 32.5% of total population (2023)
rate of urbanisation: 4.75% annual rate of change (2020-25 est.)
total population growth rate v. urban population growth rate, 2000-2030

Food insecurity

Severe localised food insecurity: *due to civil insecurity in the north and high food prices* – according to the latest analysis, about 3.53 million people are projected to face acute food insecurity during the June to August 2023 lean season period; this would be a slight increase compared to the preceding year; food insecurity is primarily underpinned by worsening insecurity in Centre-Nord and Sahel regions, which, as of December 2022 (the latest data available), had displaced about 1.88 million people; high food prices further aggravate conditions of the most vulnerable households (2023)

Revenue from forest resources

4.54% of GDP (2018 est.)

comparison ranking: 14

Revenue from coal

0% of GDP (2018 est.)

comparison ranking: 165

Air pollutants

particulate matter emissions: 40.74 micrograms per cubic metre (2019 est.)

carbon dioxide emissions: 3.42 megatons (2016 est.)

methane emissions: 12.85 megatons (2020 est.)

Waste and recycling

municipal solid waste generated annually: 2,575,251 tons (2015 est.)

municipal solid waste recycled annually: 309,030 tons (2005 est.)

percent of municipal solid waste recycled: 12% (2005 est.)

Major rivers (by length in km)

Volta river source (shared with Ghana [m]) - 1,600 km

note – [s] after country name indicates river source; [m] after country name indicates river mouth

Major watersheds (area sq km)

Atlantic Ocean drainage: Niger (2,261,741 sq km), Volta (410,991 sq km)

Total water withdrawal

municipal: 380 million cubic metres (2020 est.)

industrial: 20 million cubic metres (2020 est.)

agricultural: 420 million cubic metres (2020 est.)

Total renewable water resources

13.5 billion cubic metres (2020 est.)

Economy

Economic overview

Highly agrarian, low-income economy; limited natural resources; widespread poverty; terrorism disrupting potential economic activity; improving trade balance via increases in gold exports; economy inflating after prior deflation; growing public debt but still manageable

Real GDP (purchasing power parity)

\$57.152 billion (2023 est.)

\$55.508 billion (2022 est.)

\$54.539 billion (2021 est.)

note: data in 2021 dollars

comparison ranking: 119

Real GDP growth rate

2.96% (2023 est.)

1.78% (2022 est.)

6.94% (2021 est.)

note: annual GDP % growth based on constant local currency

comparison ranking: 109

Real GDP per capita

\$2,500 (2023 est.)

\$2,400 (2022 est.)

\$2,500 (2021 est.)

note: data in 2021 dollars

comparison ranking: 205

GDP (official exchange rate)

\$20.325 billion (2023 est.)

note: data in current dollars at official exchange rate

Inflation rate (consumer prices)

0.74% (2023 est.)

14.29% (2022 est.)

3.65% (2021 est.)

note: annual % change based on consumer prices

comparison ranking: 14

Credit ratings

Standard & Poors rating: B (2017)**note:** The year refers to the year in which the current credit rating was first obtained.

GDP – composition, by sector of origin

agriculture: 16.3% (2023 est.)**industry:** 29.3% (2023 est.)**services:** 43.6% (2023 est.)**note:** figures may not total 100% due to non-allocated consumption not captured in sector-reported data

comparison rankings: services 176; industry 72; agriculture 51

GDP – composition, by end use

household consumption: 64.6% (2023 est.)**government consumption:** 20% (2023 est.)**investment in fixed capital:** 17.2% (2023 est.)**investment in inventories:** 5.4% (2023 est.)**exports of goods and services:** 28.9% (2023 est.)**imports of goods and services:** -36% (2023 est.)**note:** figures may not total 100% due to rounding or gaps in data collection

Agricultural products

sorghum, maize, fruits, vegetables, millet, cowpeas, cotton, groundnuts, sugarcane, rice (2022)

note: top ten agricultural products based on tonnage

Industries

cotton lint, beverages, agricultural processing, soap, cigarettes, textiles, gold

Industrial production growth rate

1.95% (2023 est.)

note: annual % change in industrial value added based on constant local currency

comparison ranking: 116

Labour force

8.577 million (2023 est.)

note: number of people ages 15 or older who are employed or seeking work

comparison ranking: 63

Unemployment rate

5.29% (2023 est.)

5.35% (2022 est.)

5.11% (2021 est.)

note: % of labour force seeking employment

comparison ranking: 101

Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)

total: 8% (2023 est.)

male: 7.6% (2023 est.)

female: 8.5% (2023 est.)

note: % of labour force ages 15-24 seeking employment

comparison ranking: total 152

Population below poverty line

43.2% (2021 est.)

note: % of population with income below national poverty line

Gini Index coefficient – distribution of family income

37.4 (2021 est.)

note: index (0-100) of income distribution; higher values represent greater inequality

comparison ranking: 60

Household income or consumption by percentage share

lowest 10%: 3% (2021 est.)

highest 10%: 30.2% (2021 est.)

note: % share of income accruing to lowest and highest 10% of population

Remittances

2.85% of GDP (2023 est.)

2.78% of GDP (2022 est.)

2.91% of GDP (2021 est.)

note: personal transfers and compensation between resident and non-resident individuals / households / entities

Budget

revenues: \$4.649 billion (2022 est.)

expenditures: \$4.018 billion (2022 est.)

note: central government revenues (excluding grants) and expenses converted to US dollars at average official exchange rate for year indicated

Public debt

62.53% of GDP (2022 est.)

note: central government debt as a % of GDP

comparison ranking: 74

Taxes and other revenues

17.67% (of GDP) (2022 est.)

note: central government tax revenue as a % of GDP

comparison ranking: 105

Current account balance

-\$1.404 billion (2022 est.)

\$77.255 million (2021 est.)

\$743.232 million (2020 est.)

note: balance of payments - net trade and primary/secondary income in current dollars

comparison ranking: 147

Exports

\$5.814 billion (2022 est.)

\$6.234 billion (2021 est.)

\$5.356 billion (2020 est.)

note: balance of payments – exports of goods and services in current dollars

comparison ranking: 135

Exports – partners

Switzerland 74%, UAE 7%, Mali 4%, Singapore 2%, Cote d'Ivoire 2% (2022)

note: top five export partners based on percentage share of exports

Exports – commodities

gold, cotton, oil seeds, coconuts/Brazil nuts/cashews, zinc ore (2022)

note: top five export commodities based on value in dollars

Imports

\$6.761 billion (2022 est.)

\$5.835 billion (2021 est.)

\$4.779 billion (2020 est.)

note: balance of payments - imports of goods and services in current dollars

comparison ranking: 137

Imports – partners

Cote d'Ivoire 16%, China 12%, Russia 7%, France 7%, Ghana 5% (2022)

note: top five import partners based on percentage share of imports

Imports – commodities

refined petroleum, electricity, packaged medicine, plastic products, natural gas (2022)

note: top five import commodities based on value in dollars

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold

\$49 million (31 December 2017 est.)

\$50.9 million (31 December 2016 est.)

comparison ranking: 191

Debt – external

\$3.234 billion (2022 est.)

note: present value of external debt in current US dollars

comparison ranking: 64

Exchange rates

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar -

Exchange rates:

606.57 (2023 est.)

623.76 (2022 est.)

554.531 (2021 est.)

575.586 (2020 est.)

585.911 (2019 est.)

1 West African CFA Franc =

0.0016 US Dollar

Last updated - January 20 at 12:43 AM UTC

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| XOF Fr - West African CFA Franc | ⇌ | USD \$ - US Dollar |
| 1.00 | | 0.0016 |

Energy

Electricity access

electrification – total population: 19.5% (2022 est.)**electrification – urban areas:** 60.5%**electrification – rural areas:** 3.4%

Electricity

installed generating capacity: 449,000 kW (2022 est.)**consumption:** 2.11 billion kWh (2022 est.)**imports:** 1.546 billion kWh (2022 est.)**transmission/distribution losses:** 218.033 million kWh (2022 est.)

comparison rankings: transmission/distribution losses 64; imports 66; consumption 148; installed generating capacity 154

Electricity generation sources

fossil fuels: 68.4% of total installed capacity (2022 est.)**solar:** 16% of total installed capacity (2022 est.)**hydroelectricity:** 15.4% of total installed capacity (2022 est.)**biomass and waste:** 0.3% of total installed capacity (2022 est.)

Coal

exports: (2022 est.) less than 1 metric ton**imports:** 3 metric tons (2022 est.)

Petroleum

refined petroleum consumption: 36,000 bbl/day (2022 est.)

Carbon dioxide emissions

4.989 million metric tonnes of CO2 (2022 est.)

from petroleum and other liquids: 4.989 million metric tonnes of CO2 (2022 est.)

comparison ranking: total emissions 134

Energy consumption per capita

3.419 million Btu/person (2022 est.)

comparison ranking: 175

Communications

Telephones – fixed lines

total subscriptions: 81,000 (2021 est.)**subscriptions per 100 inhabitants:** (2021 est.) less than 1

comparison ranking: total subscriptions 144

Telephones – mobile cellular

total subscriptions: 24.678 million (2021 est.)

subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 112 (2021 est.)

comparison ranking: total subscriptions 53

Telecommunication systems

general assessment: Burkina Faso's telecom sector in recent years has made some gains in providing the necessary infrastructure and bandwidth to support telecom services; an IXP completed in September 2020 increased international bandwidth capacity by a third, while in mid-2021 the government was able to start the second phase of a national fibre backbone project; this will link the capital city to an addition 145 municipalities, and provide additional connectivity to terrestrial cables in neighbouring countries; the activities of the militants in side areas of the country jeopardise overall security, and render it difficult for the telcos to safeguard their networks and equipment; Burkina Faso joins G5 Sahel countries to eliminate roaming fees (2022)

domestic: fixed-line connections stand at less than 1 per 100 persons; mobile-cellular usage nearly 112 per 100, with multiple providers there is competition and the hope for growth from a low base; Internet penetration is 16% (2021)

international: country code – 226; satellite earth station – 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Broadcast media

since the official inauguration of Terrestrial Digital Television (TNT) in December 2017, Burkina Faso now has 14 digital TV channels among which 2 are state-owned; there are more than 140 radio stations (commercial, religious, community) available throughout the country including a national and regional state-owned network; the state-owned Radio Burkina and the private Radio Omega are among the most widespread stations and both include broadcasts in French and local languages (2019)

Internet country code

.bf

Internet users

total: 4.84 million (2021 est.)

percent of population: 22% (2021 est.)

comparison ranking: total 97

Broadband – fixed subscriptions

total: 13,979 (2020 est.)

subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 0.1 (2020 est.)

comparison ranking: total 174

Transportation

National air transport system

number of registered air carriers: 1 (2020)

inventory of registered aircraft operated by air carriers: 3

annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers: 151,531 (2018)

annual freight traffic on registered air carriers: 100,000 (2018) mt-km

Civil aircraft registration country code prefix

XT

Airports

49 (2024)

comparison ranking: 90

Railways

total: 622 km (2014)

narrow gauge: 622 km (2014) 1.000-m gauge

note: another 660 km of this railway extends into Cote d'Ivoire

comparison ranking: total 107

Roadways

total: 15,304 km (2017)

paved: 3,642 km (2014)

unpaved: 11,662 km (2014)

comparison ranking: total 123

Military and Security

Military and security forces

Armed Forces of Burkina Faso (FABF; aka National Armed Forces (FAN), aka Defense and Security Forces (Forces de Défense et de Sécurité or FDS)): Army of Burkina Faso (L'Armée de Terre, LAT), Air Force of Burkina Faso (Force Aérienne de Burkina Faso), National Gendarmerie, National Fire Brigade (Brigade Nationale de Sapeurs-Pompiers or BNSP); Homeland Defense Volunteers (Forcés de Volontaires de Défense pour la Patrie or VDP)

Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Security (Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale, de la Décentralisation et de la Sécurité): National Police (2024)

note 1: the National Gendarmerie officially reports to the Ministry of Defense, but usually operates in support of the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization, and Security; the Gendarmerie's primary mission is counterterrorism; it is comprised of "legions" and mobile squadrons, including a Special Legion for combating organised crime and terrorism and providing security for high-level officials and government institutions; other government forces specialising in counterterrorism include the Army's Special Forces and the Multipurpose Intervention Unit of the National Police

note 2: the VDP is a lightly-armed civilian defense / militia force established in 2019 to act as auxiliaries to the Army; the volunteers receive two weeks of training and typically assist with carrying out surveillance, information-gathering, and escort duties, as well as local defence, and were to be based in each of the country's more than 300 municipalities; in 2022, the military government created a "Patriotic Watch and Defense Brigade" (La Brigade de Veille et de Défense Patriotique or BVDP) under the FABF to coordinate the VDP recruits

Military expenditures

4% of GDP (2023 est.)

2.9% of GDP (2022 est.)

2.4% of GDP (2021 est.)

2.4% of GDP (2020 est.)

2.2% of GDP (2019 est.)

comparison ranking: 17

Military and security service personnel strengths

approximately 15-20,000 Armed Forces personnel; approximately 50,000 Homeland Defense Volunteers (2024)

Military equipment inventories and acquisitions

the FABF has a mix of older, secondhand, and some modern equipment from a variety of suppliers, including China, Egypt, France, Russia, South Africa, Turkey, the UK, and the US (2024)

Military service age and obligation

18-26 years of age for voluntary military service for men and women; citizens 18-77 years of age are eligible to volunteer for the VDP (2023)

note: the military government implemented an emergency law in 2023 that allows the president extensive powers to combat terrorist groups operating in the country, including conscripting citizens into the security services

Military – note

The FABF has a history of interference in the country's politics, having conducted eight coups since its formation in 1960-61, including the most recent in September 2022; several combat units were disbanded in 2011 following mutinies; while the FABF is responsible for external defence, it has an internal security role and can be called out to assist internal security forces in restoring public order, combating crime, securing the border, and counterterrorism; indeed, for more than a decade, its focus has largely been internal counterterrorism and counterinsurgency operations, and it is actively engaged in **combat operations against terrorist groups affiliated with al-Qa'ida and the Islamic State of Iraq and ash-Sham (ISIS)**, particularly in the northern and eastern regions

In the north, Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM), a coalition of al-Qa'ida linked militant groups that act as al-Qa'ida in the Land of the Islamic Magreb's (AQIM) arm in the Sahel, has exploited ethnic tensions and perceptions of state neglect, as well as grievances over corruption, patronage politics, social stratification, and land disputes; in 2024, JNIM was active in nearly all of the country's 13 provinces; the ISIS-Greater Sahara (ISIS-GS) terrorist group operates in the eastern part of the country (2024)

Terrorism

Terrorist group(s)

Terrorist group(s): Ansarul Islam; Islamic State of Iraq and ash-Sham in the Greater Sahara (ISIS-GS); al-Mulathamun Battalion (al-Mourabitoun); Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM)

note: details about the history, aims, leadership, organization, areas of operation, tactics, targets, weapons, size, and sources of support of the group(s) appear(s) in the Terrorism reference guide

Transnational Issues

Refugees and internally displaced persons

refugees (country of origin): 36,372 (Mali) (2023)

IDPs:

2,062,534 (2023)

Trafficking in persons

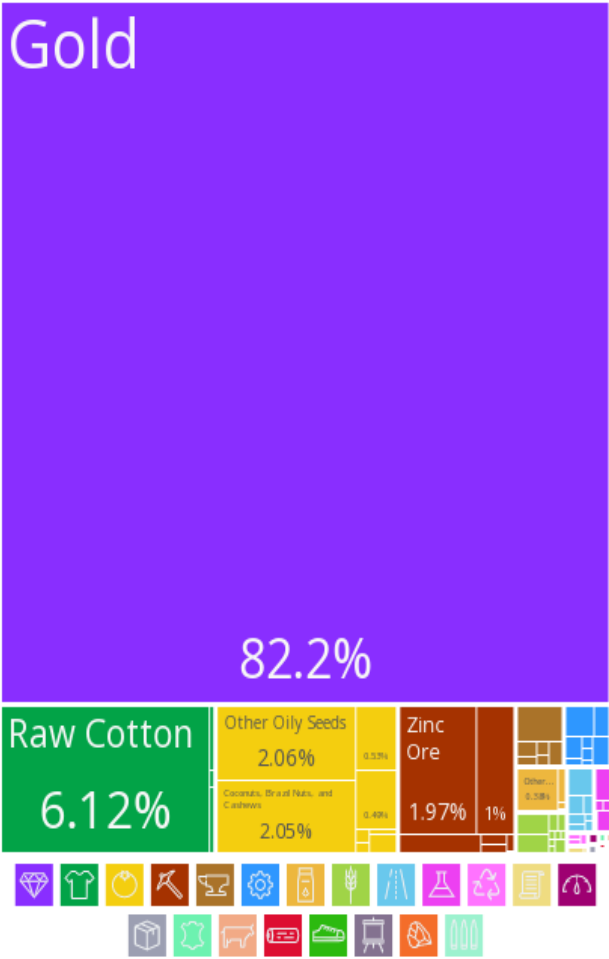
Tier rating: Tier 2 Watch list — Burkina Faso did not demonstrate overall increasing efforts to eliminate trafficking compared with the previous reporting period and was downgraded to Tier 2 Watch List; for more details, go to: <https://www.state.gov/reports/2024-trafficking-in-persons-report/burkina-faso/>

<https://oec.world/en/profile/country/bfa>



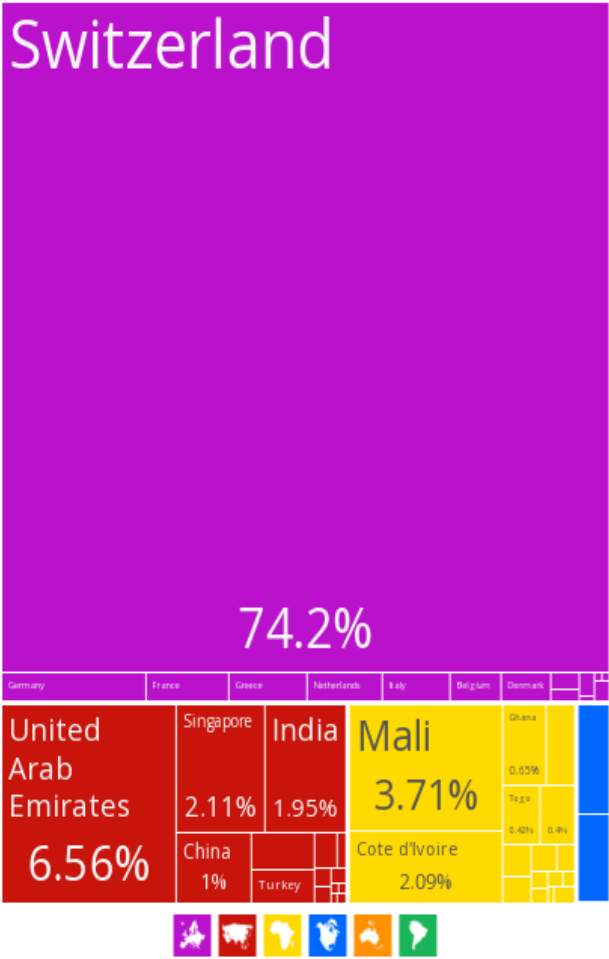
Exports (2022)

Total: \$8.2B



Destinations (2022)

Total: \$8.2B

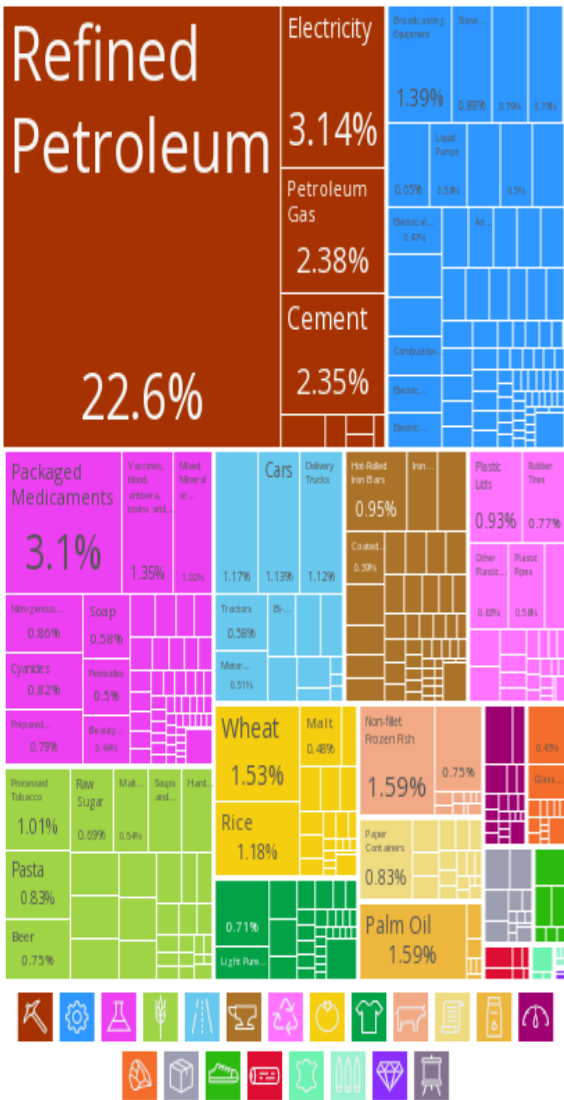


<https://oec.world/en/profile/country/bfa?yearlyTradeFlowSelector=flow1>



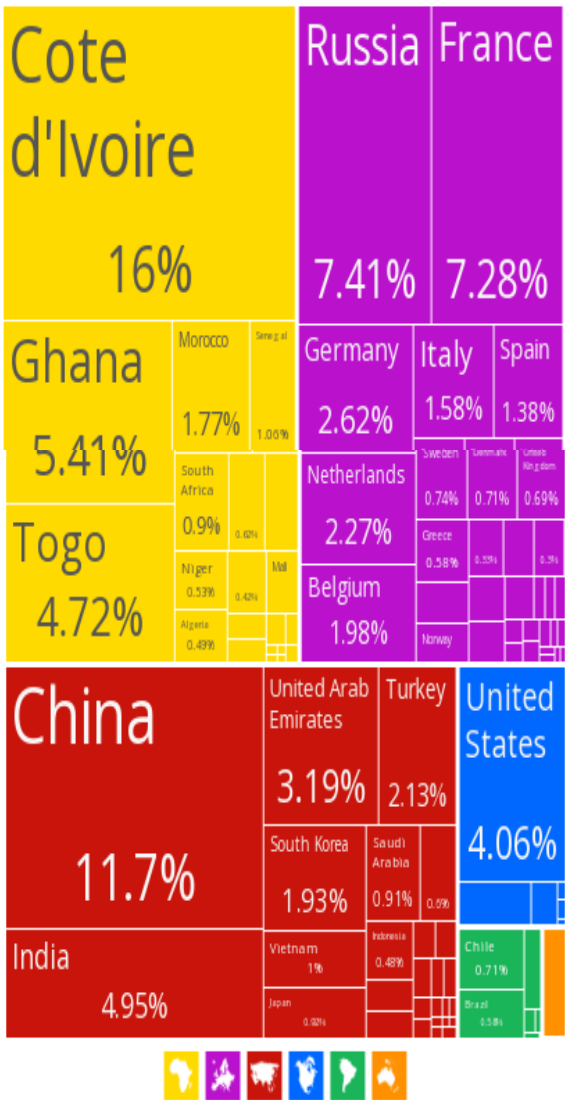
Imports (2022)

Total: \$5.28B



Origins (2022)

Total: \$5.28B



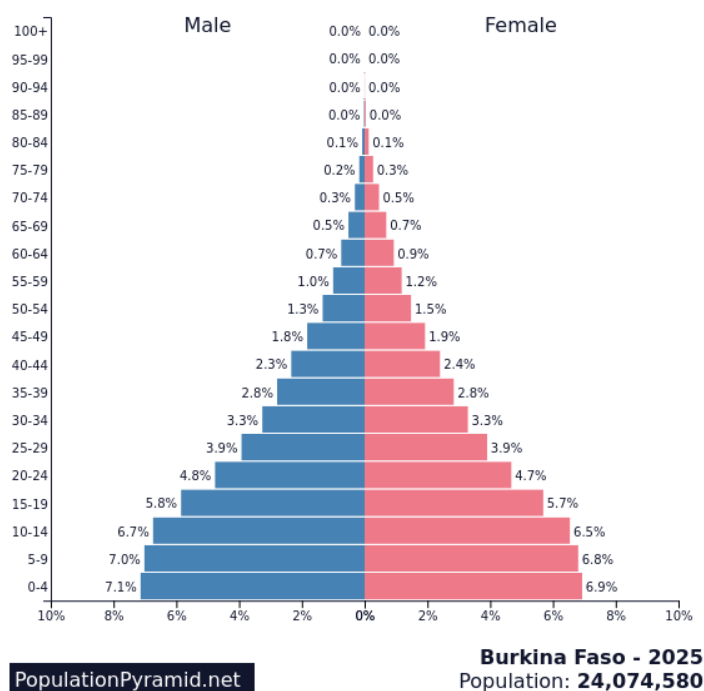
Burkina Faso Demographics

<https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/burkina-faso>

Burkina Faso's population is 24 million people for 2025. According to current projections, its population is expected to surpass 50 million people in 2058 and will reach a population of 82.61 million people by 2099. Burkina Faso's population will be almost four times higher at the end of the century than it is in 2020.

Burkina Faso's population grew 2.86% from 2019 to 2020, adding about 582,000 people to the population. Although the country has negative net migration, the high fertility rate of 5.23 births per woman allows the country's population to continue growing.

Almost half of the population is under 15 years old and the median age of the population is 17.5 years (2024). While contraceptive education has increased in Burkina Faso, usage is still very low.



Burkina Faso Area and Population Density

Burkina Faso's population is growing rapidly. The 2006 census found a population of 14 million, which has already grown to 24 million. The country does have a low population density, however, of just 57 people per square kilometre, which ranks 145th in the world.

Most of the population is located in the centre and south of Burkina Faso, with a density that goes over 48 people per square kilometre in some areas. Hundreds of thousands of people regularly migrate to Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire for seasonal work.

Largest Cities in Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso has a relatively low urban population, with 30.69% of the population living in cities. The capital and largest city is Ouagadougou, or just Ouaga, with a population of 1.8 million, which covers 84.7 square miles. Bobo-Dioulasso is the next most sizable city, with a population of 537,728 over 52.81 square miles. Aside from these two urban centres, there aren't any other cities with populations much over 100,000.

Most of the 24 million people in Burkina Faso belong to one of two West African ethnic cultural groups: the Voltaic and the Mande. Voltaic Mossi make up about 50% of the population and are descended from warriors who moved to the area from Ghana around 1100, establishing an empire that lasted over 800 years.

In 1995, the ethnic composition of Burkina Faso was: 48% Mossi, 10% Fulani, 7% Lobi, 7% Bobo, 6.7% Mande, 5% Senufo, 5% Gurunsi, 4.8% Gurma and 3.1% Tuareg.

About 69 languages are spoken in the country, 60 of which are indigenous. About 40% of the population speaks Mossi, although the official language was French, which was introduced during the country's colonial period.

The median age is 17.5 years old. A 2005 World Health Organisation report estimated that almost 73% of girls and women in Burkina Faso have undergone female genital mutilation, which is done according to traditional rituals in the area. **Burkina Faso is one of the last great strongholds of slavery in the world, and children in the country are often victims of slavery.**

Activists in the country have lobbied for more attention to birth control, which has been largely ignored as attention has focused on preventing HIV/AIDS. Without controlling its population, Burkina Faso will have difficulty improving living standards.

Burkina Faso Religion, Economy and Politics

The majority of the population in Burkina Faso, 60.5%, practice Islam. The remainder of the population is relatively religiously diverse, with 23.2% practicing Christianity, 15.3% following indigenous beliefs, and the remaining 1% having no reported religion.

Burkina Faso is one of the world's most impoverished countries and over 80% of its citizens are farmers, with cotton being the most common crop. Literacy rates are much lower than surrounding nations, and the people that live here are constantly plagued by terrorist attacks, political insecurity, low energy supplies, and poor transportation options.

Burkina Faso Population History

The indigenous population, known as the Mossi Kingdom, was in control of the region since the 1000s. In 1895, they defeated French colonial forces to become a French protectorate. The indigenous army again fought the French in 1915, but this time the French won and executed the leaders of the African army. The nation finally got its independence in 1960. As an independent country, Burkina Faso's population flourished, going from growing at 1% annually in 1960 to the robust growth of today.

Since the turn of the millennium, Burkina Faso has experienced a couple of meningitis outbreaks which killed thousands.

Burkina Faso – displacement and food insecurity

People caught in a perfect storm of conflict, displacement and food insecurity

<https://story.internal-displacement.org/burkina-faso-People-caught-in-a-perfect-storm-of-conflict-displacement-and-food-insecurity/#:~:text=Two%20regions%20in%20Burkina%20Faso%20-%20the%20Centre-Nord,and%20have%20the%20highest%20levels%20of%20food%20insecurity.>

5 June 2023

Alongside the release of the world's most neglected displacement crises in 2022 and the 2023 Global Report on Internal Displacement, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) have worked together to identify the crucial yet often overlooked link between conflict, displacement and food security in Burkina Faso.

For over a year, around 350,000 individuals have been trapped in Djibo, a city located in Burkina Faso's Sahel region. Among them, three-quarters are internally displaced people seeking refuge from the storms of conflict. Since February 2022, non-state armed groups have blockaded the city, planting explosives on roads and destroying critical infrastructure including bridges, water points and phone installations.

Once a vibrant hub of trade and agriculture, Djibo is now cut off from the world. Fields lie abandoned, and food production has plummeted. Escalating prices have left many grappling with hunger, with some forced to resort to desperate measures such as eating leaves.

Military convoys attempting to resupply Djibo residents have faced targeted attacks. Humanitarian organisations are relying solely on the Air Bridge which has become a critical lifeline — but one that falls short of reaching everyone in need.

A worsening humanitarian situation

Djibo's plight is just one part of a larger crisis gripping Burkina Faso. Over the past five years, the country has witnessed devastating conflict, claiming the lives of nearly 15,000 people, with a majority of those casualties occurring in the last 16 months alone.

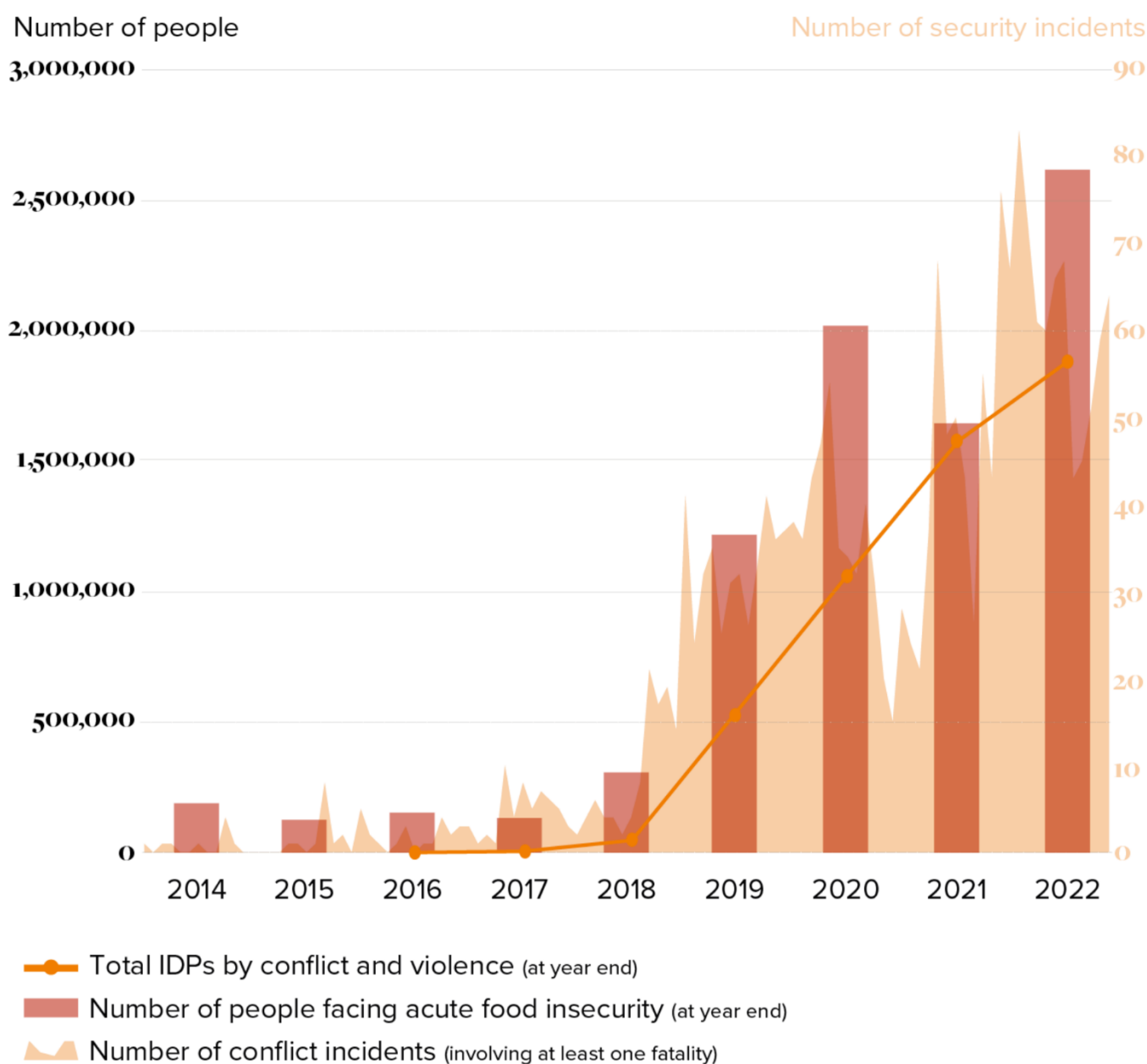
The number of internally displaced people has surged from just a few thousand in 2018 to nearly 2 million by 2022. At the same time, the number of people facing acute food insecurity has multiplied ninefold.

By August 2023, the number of severely food-insecure people is projected to increase by 42%, reaching over 3.4 million people. According to this projection, 43,000 people will be in catastrophic level of food insecurity, the highest figure ever recorded. Ninety-three per cent of them live in Burkina Faso's Sahel region, where access constraints are severe.

"Our children eat [leaves] and go to bed with nothing else in their stomachs," explained one mother. "Days when we don't find leaves, they only drink warm water. In the morning, they wake up and start crying... And we cry with them."

Targeted attacks on water sources since the start of 2022 have left up to a million people without access to drinking water, a number twice as high as those who received humanitarian assistance for water last year. In Djibo, the availability of water plummeted to less than three litres per person per day, which falls significantly below the minimum survival allocation of seven litres.

These escalating challenges, coupled with limited international attention and insufficient funding, have propelled Burkina Faso to the forefront of the world's most neglected crises for the first time, as revealed in NRC's 2022 report.



Sources: CONASUR, Cadre Harmonisé, ACLED.

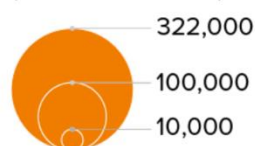
As merchants and traders stopped going in and out of Djibo since the start of the blockade, markets are deserted and local shops only carry some odd items such as cleaning products, tea and coffee, leaving most shelves empty.

A complex relationship between conflict, internal displacement and food security

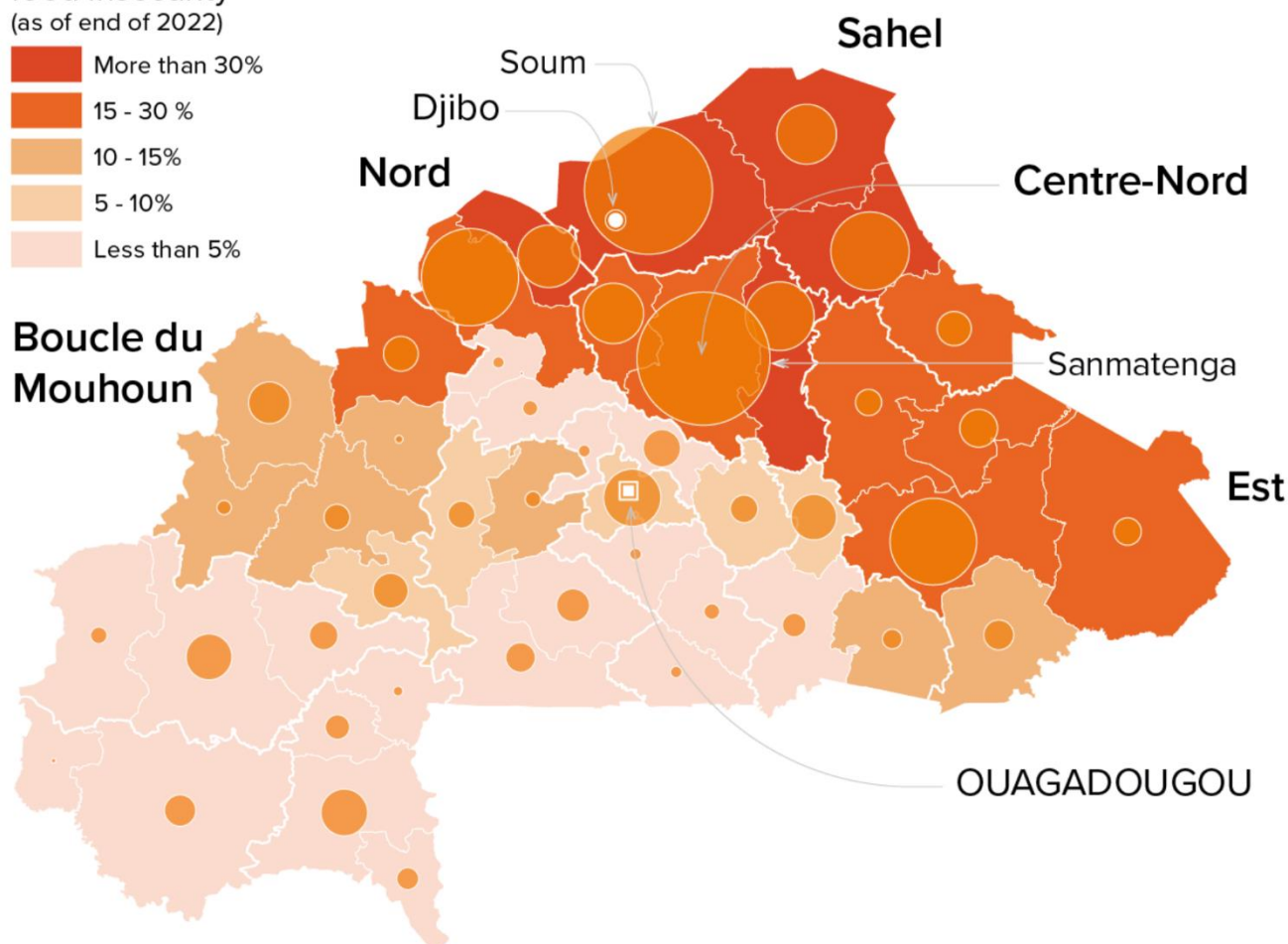
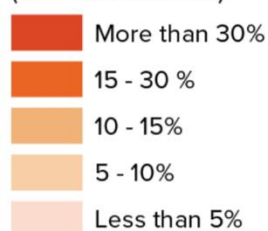
A recent joint analysis by IDMC and NRC delved into the intricate connections between conflict, food security and internal displacement in Burkina Faso. The findings reveal a strong link between conflict-driven displacement and food insecurity at the local level.

Two regions in Burkina Faso – the Centre-Nord and Sahel – host the largest internally displaced populations and have the highest levels of food insecurity. In 2022, more than half of the country's internally displaced population sought refuge in these regions, while more than one-third of those facing crisis levels of food insecurity or worse were concentrated there.

Total IDPs by conflict and violence
(as of end of 2022)



Share of population facing acute food insecurity
(as of end of 2022)



Sources: CONASUR, Cadre Harmonisé.

Diverging consequences

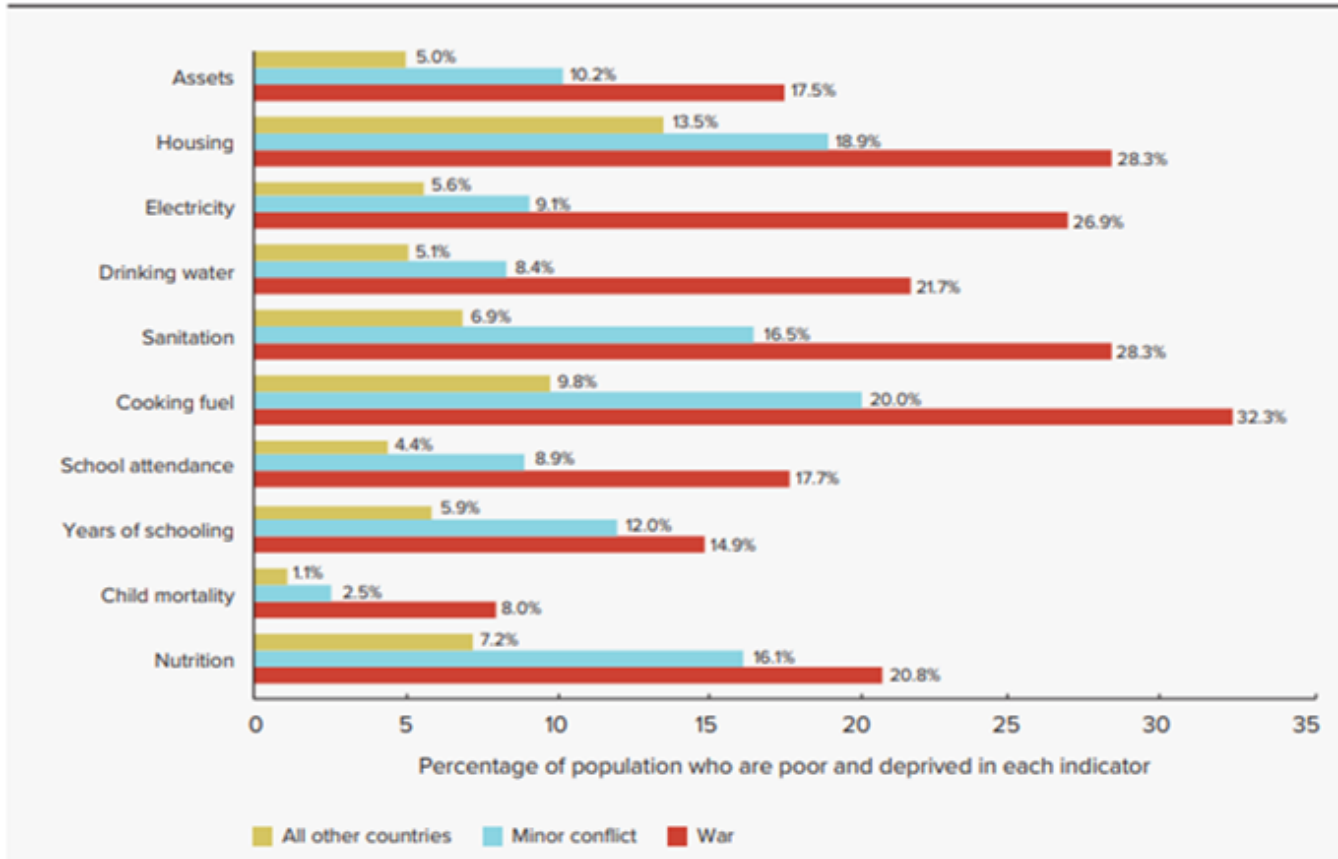
In certain areas, internally displaced individuals face a staggering threefold higher risk of acute food insecurity compared to host community members. Stripped of their livestock and access to farmlands, their vulnerability soars. Rising prices compound their struggle, as they grapple to find new livelihoods in unfamiliar territories.

In other regions, food insecurity affects both displaced and host communities alike. This is particularly true in areas that have fallen under blockades, where once thriving businesses have ground to a halt. Empty markets and inaccessible farmlands on the outskirts of towns, fraught with skirmishes between the military and non-state armed groups, further exacerbate the dire situation. Despite humanitarian assistance being provided through the Air Bridge, it remains insufficient to address the pressing food needs of the affected populations. As a result, civilians in these areas, whether displaced or long-time residents are left with scant food resources.

Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915

Countries at war have higher deprivations in every Multidimensional Poverty Index indicator



INSANITY

| | 1940 population | total deaths | Percentage of population |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Belarus | 9,000,000 | 2,290,000 | 25.44% |
| Soviet Union | 104,000,000 | 24,000,000 | 23.08% |
| Poland | 34,849,000 | 6,000,000 | 17.22% |
| Ukraine | 42,900,000 | 6,850,000 | 15.97% |
| Germany | 86,755,281 | 7,700,000 | 8.88% |
| Japan | 73,114,000 | 2,850,000 | 3.90% |
| China | 550,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 3.64% |
| Phillippines | 17,000,000 | 557,000 | 3.28% |
| France | 41,000,000 | 600,000 | 1.46% |
| Italy | 43,000,000 | 457,000 | 1.06% |
| India | 318,660,580 | 3,087,000 | 0.97% |
| United Kingdom | 48,216,000 | 450,700 | 0.93% |
| Australia | 7,000,000 | 40,500 | 0.58% |
| United States | 132,164,569 | 418,500 | 0.32% |

NEW FEELINGS WAY A WAY OF LIVING.

To achieve limited living standard progress may require 3 generations (75 years) to unfold through engaging mind centric platforms, whereas similar progress may unfold within 1 decade (10 years) through engaging the living feelings first way of life.

To put this another way, the typical 12 year school curriculum can be covered and embraced within 4 years + obtaining a university degree when the curriculum is feelings orientated.

For the past 200,000 years, humanity has been led down the suppression and stagnation path of worshipping our mind!

Now, we have the choice to free ourselves and evolve in every way imaginable.

What Baba Vanga predicted in the 1970s is now outlined in detail throughout the Pascas Papers. Further, what she inferred is now practical and proven through the lives of a few that have engaged with their feelings, living feelings first and then embracing Feeling Healing, together with asking for and longing to know the truth of what their feelings are drawing their attention to; and asking our Heavenly Mother and Father for Their Divine Love, we now have the first person living on Earth to have achieved a Celestial Soul Condition. Living feelings first progressively ends all the social ills and issues that we see around us – life is meant to be simple!



TERRIFYING: Psychic, Baba Vanga, Who Predicted 9/11 Makes a BIZARRE Prediction for 2025!

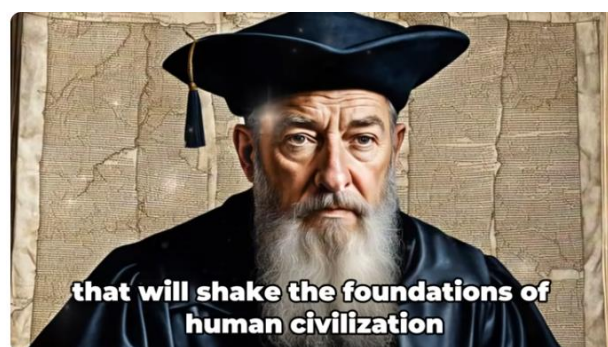
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QtqLGTy013I>

20 December 2024

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t1ajSv7i78Q>



TERRIFYING: Psychic Who Predicted 9/11 Makes a BIZARRE Prediction for 2025!



TERRIFYING: Psychic Who Predicted 9/11 Makes a BIZARRE Prediction for 2025!

Natural Resources of Burkina Faso:

Where Natural Resources are located In Burkina Faso

<https://www.earth-site.co.uk/Education/natural-resources-of-burkina-faso-where-natural-resources-are-located-in-burkina-faso/>

Keir Chapman

21 May 2024

Burkina Faso, located in West Africa, is a landlocked country known for its rich and diverse natural resources. The country is bordered by six countries and has a varied geography, including savannahs, forests, and mountains. These geographical features contribute to the abundance of natural resources found in Burkina Faso.

Summary

- Burkina Faso is rich in natural resources, including minerals, agriculture, water, forests, energy, wildlife, and conservation efforts.
- The country has significant mineral deposits, including gold, manganese, and zinc, which contribute to its economy.
- Agriculture is the backbone of Burkina Faso's economy, with cotton, sorghum, and millet being the main crops grown.
- Water resources are limited in Burkina Faso, with only a few major rivers and lakes, leading to challenges in irrigation and water supply.
- Forest resources are important for the country's biodiversity and provide timber and non-timber forest products, but deforestation is a major challenge.

Mineral Deposits in Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso is known for its vast mineral deposits, making it one of the leading countries in mineral production in West Africa. The country is rich in gold, which is the most important mineral resource. Other minerals found in Burkina Faso include manganese, zinc, copper, limestone, and phosphate.

The economic importance of mineral resources in Burkina Faso cannot be overstated. The mining sector contributes significantly to the country's GDP and provides employment opportunities for thousands of people. Gold mining, in particular, has attracted foreign investment and has become a major source of revenue for the government.

Agricultural Resources in Burkina Faso

Agriculture is the backbone of Burkina Faso's economy, employing the majority of the population and contributing significantly to the country's GDP. The country has a favourable climate for agriculture, with two distinct seasons – a rainy season and a dry season.

Burkina Faso produces a wide range of crops, including cotton, sorghum, millet, maize, rice, peanuts, and shea nuts. Cotton is the most important cash crop and is a major source of income for farmers. The country is also known for its production of shea butter, which is used in cosmetics and food products.

Water Resources in Burkina Faso

Water resources play a crucial role in Burkina Faso's economy and livelihoods. The country is located in the Sahel region, which is characterised by low rainfall and frequent droughts. Despite these challenges, Burkina Faso has several sources of water, including rivers, lakes, and groundwater.

The importance of water resources in Burkina Faso cannot be overstated. Water is essential for agriculture, livestock rearing, and human consumption. However, the country faces water scarcity issues due to climate change and population growth. Sustainable management of water resources is crucial to ensure their availability for future generations.

Forest Resources in Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso is home to a diverse range of forest resources, including both natural and planted forests. The country has several types of trees, such as shea trees, acacia trees, baobab trees, and teak trees. These forests provide various benefits, including timber for construction, fuelwood for cooking, and non-timber forest products like fruits, nuts, and medicinal plants.

The importance of forest resources in Burkina Faso extends beyond their economic value. Forests play a crucial role in climate regulation by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. They also provide habitat for wildlife and contribute to biodiversity conservation.

Energy Resources in Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso has significant energy resources that contribute to the country's development. The main sources of energy in Burkina Faso include biomass (wood and charcoal), petroleum products, and renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power.

The economic importance of energy resources in Burkina Faso is evident in the country's efforts to expand access to electricity. The government has implemented various initiatives to promote renewable energy and reduce dependence on fossil fuels. These efforts not only contribute to economic growth but also help mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Wildlife Resources in Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso is home to a diverse range of wildlife species, including elephants, lions, cheetahs, giraffes, and various species of antelope. The country has several national parks and protected areas that serve as habitats for these animals.

The importance of wildlife resources in Burkina Faso extends beyond their ecological value. Wildlife tourism is a growing industry in the country, attracting visitors from around the world. The revenue generated from wildlife tourism contributes to the local economy and supports conservation efforts.

Conservation Efforts in Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso has made significant efforts to conserve its natural resources, including the establishment of national parks and protected areas. The government, along with non-governmental organizations, plays a crucial role in conservation efforts.

The successes of conservation efforts in Burkina Faso include the reintroduction of endangered species, such as the scimitar-horned oryx and the addax, into their natural habitats. However, conservation efforts face challenges such as poaching, habitat loss, and climate change.

Economic Importance of Burkina Faso's Natural Resources

Burkina Faso's natural resources play a vital role in the country's economy. The contribution of natural resources to the country's GDP is significant, with mining and agriculture being the main sectors driving economic growth.

Natural resources also provide livelihood opportunities for the people of Burkina Faso. Small-scale mining and agriculture support rural communities and contribute to poverty reduction. The sustainable management of natural resources is crucial to ensure their long-term economic benefits.

Challenges Facing Burkina Faso's Natural Resources

Burkina Faso's natural resources face several challenges that threaten their sustainability. Human activities such as illegal mining, deforestation, and over-exploitation of water resources pose significant threats to the environment.

Climate change is another major challenge facing Burkina Faso's natural resources. The country is already experiencing the impacts of climate change, including increased temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, and desertification. These changes have adverse effects on agriculture, water availability, and biodiversity.

In conclusion, Burkina Faso's natural resources are diverse and play a crucial role in the country's economy and livelihoods. The sustainable management of these resources is essential to ensure their preservation for future generations. Efforts to conserve and protect natural resources should be supported by both the government and the local communities to achieve long-term sustainability.

FAQs

What are the natural resources of Burkina Faso?

Burkina Faso is rich in natural resources such as gold, manganese, zinc, copper, phosphate, limestone, marble, pumice, and salt.

Where is gold found in Burkina Faso?

Gold is found in several regions of Burkina Faso, including the Sahel, the Boucle du Mouhoun, and the Cascades regions.

What is the importance of gold in Burkina Faso?

Gold is one of the most important natural resources in Burkina Faso, contributing significantly to the country's economy. Burkina Faso is the fourth-largest gold producer in Africa.

Where is manganese found in Burkina Faso?

Manganese is found in the Ouhritenga, Bam, and Sanguie provinces of Burkina Faso.

What is the importance of manganese in Burkina Faso?

Manganese is an important mineral used in the production of steel and other alloys. Burkina Faso is one of the largest producers of manganese in Africa.

Where is zinc found in Burkina Faso?

Zinc is found in the northern regions of Burkina Faso, including the Sahel and the North regions.

What is the importance of zinc in Burkina Faso?

Zinc is an important mineral used in the production of brass, bronze, and other alloys. Burkina Faso is one of the largest producers of zinc in Africa.

Where is copper found in Burkina Faso?

Copper is found in the western regions of Burkina Faso, including the Boucle du Mouhoun and the Cascades regions.

What is the importance of copper in Burkina Faso?

Copper is an important mineral used in the production of electrical wiring, plumbing, and other applications. Burkina Faso is one of the largest producers of copper in Africa.

Where is phosphate found in Burkina Faso?

Phosphate is found in the eastern regions of Burkina Faso, including the Ganzourgou and the Komondjari regions.

What is the importance of phosphate in Burkina Faso?

Phosphate is an important mineral used in the production of fertilizers. Burkina Faso is one of the largest producers of phosphate in Africa.

Where is limestone found in Burkina Faso?

Limestone is found in several regions of Burkina Faso, including the Sahel, the Boucle du Mouhoun, and the Cascades regions.

What is the importance of limestone in Burkina Faso?

Limestone is an important mineral used in the production of cement and other construction materials. Burkina Faso is one of the largest producers of limestone in Africa.

Where is marble found in Burkina Faso?

Marble is found in the eastern regions of Burkina Faso, including the Ganzourgou and the Komondjari regions.

What is the importance of marble in Burkina Faso?

Marble is an important mineral used in the production of decorative items and construction materials. Burkina Faso is one of the largest producers of marble in Africa.

Where is pumice found in Burkina Faso?

Pumice is found in the eastern regions of Burkina Faso, including the Ganzourgou and the Komondjari regions.

What is the importance of pumice in Burkina Faso?

Pumice is an important mineral used in the production of lightweight concrete and other construction materials. Burkina Faso is one of the largest producers of pumice in Africa.

Where is salt found in Burkina Faso?

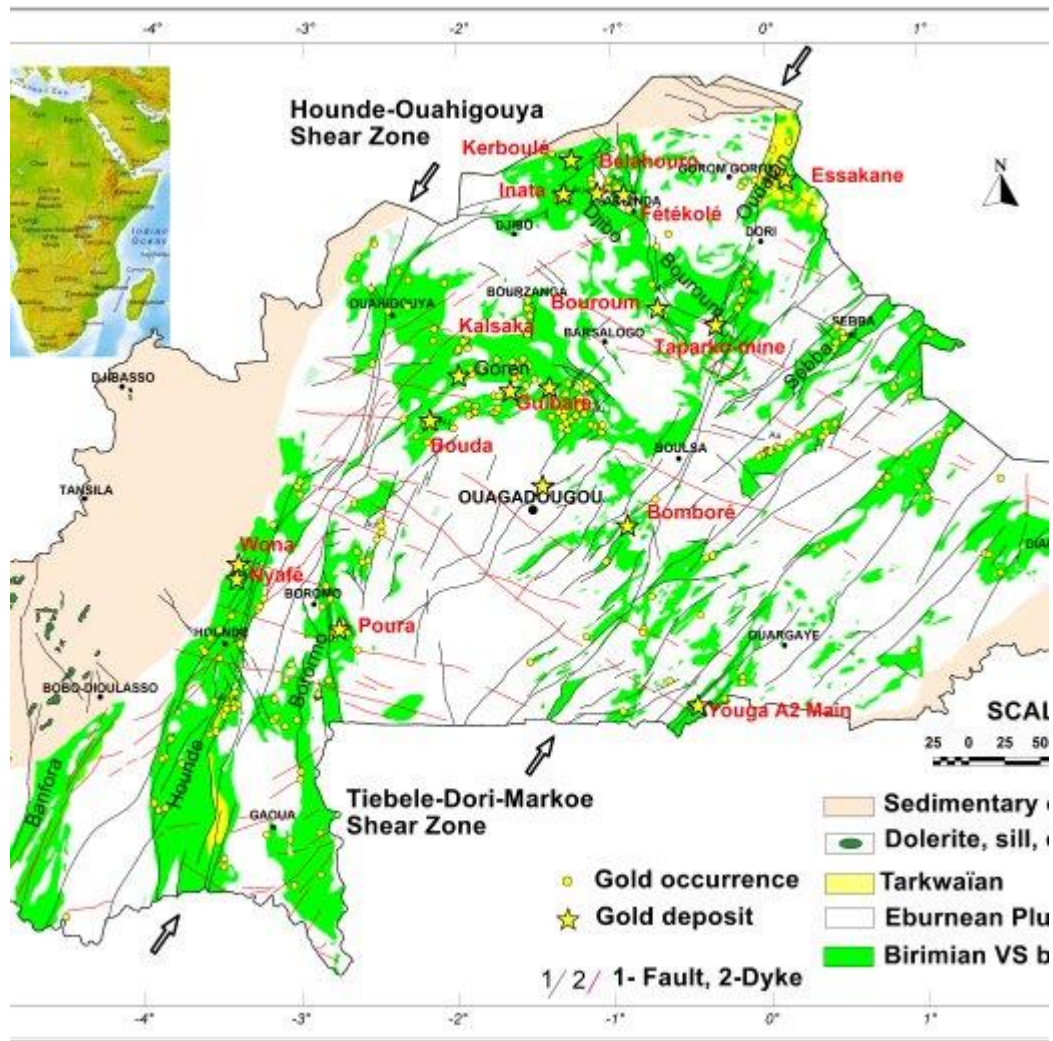
Salt is found in several regions of Burkina Faso, including the Sahel, the Boucle du Mouhoun, and the Cascades regions.

What is the importance of salt in Burkina Faso?

Salt is an important mineral used in food preservation and other applications. Burkina Faso is one of the largest producers of salt in Africa.

Roughly 20% of Burkina Faso's total land area is considered arable.





Burkina Faso junta has not paid off country's debt, doesn't control resources

<https://www.voanews.com/a/burkina-faso-junta-has-not-paid-off-country-s-debt-doesn-t-control-resources-/7946685.html>

22 January 2025




2024 saw Africa deepen its ties with Russia, as more countries broke their Western partnerships, expelled troops, fined and delicensed businesses involved in exploiting natural resources, CNN reported on Jan. 18.

Most Sahel nations changed their foreign policy priorities after coups that brought Kremlin-loyalist juntas to power. Experts dubbed those countries a “coup belt.” Among others, that belt includes Burkina Faso.

Russia and the juntas frame the anti-West glissade as a start of decolonisation processes leading to true sovereignty and prosperity.


On social media, junta-sympathetic influencers amplify the Kremlin's narrative.



African Hub
Content creator

"Burkina Faso ... Paid off debt to the west & has control over resources."

Source: X, January 14, 2025



MISLEADING

One example is African Hub, a content creator on social media platform X with more than 800,000 followers, which regularly praises Burkina Faso's junta leader Ibrahim Traore.

“Burkina Faso dropped French as their official language. Removed French colonial ruler's name from streets. Banned Colonial era Barrister Wigs,” the user posted on X on January 14. The post claimed that Burkina Faso: “Paid off debt to the west and has control over resources.”

The claim is misleading.

Burkina Faso has an outstanding external debt of at least US\$10 billion. As of January, Burkina Faso owed the International Monetary Fund, IMF, \$328,394,000 after repaying \$1.8 million the previous year. The Sahelian nation ranked 182 out of 185 poorest countries in the world by the United Nations and is one of several developing countries that owe large loans to China. Neither Beijing nor Ouagadougou disclosed the amount of the loans.

The U.S.-based Boston University Global Development Policy reported that in September 2023, though, Burkina Faso borrowed \$49 million from China for a Donsin Solar Power Plant energy project.

In 2019 and 2020, China loaned Burkina Faso \$157 million for the National Backbone and SMART Burkina projects involving information and communication technology advancement.

There is no information to show that Burkina Faso paid off any of its Chinese debts.

Various social media users claimed the junta also has paid off domestic debt of US\$4.7 billion. They provided no evidence to verify those claims.

The African Hub's claim that the West African nation has reclaimed its natural resources from international companies is also misleading.

Since Captain Ibrahim Traore seized power through a coup in September 2022, he has been expelling Burkina Faso's former colonial master, the French, and replacing it with Russia in various "interests," mainly in exploiting the natural resources.

Burkina Faso currently has 17 industrial gold mines that produce about 70 tons of gold annually. Last year, Traore said he was planning to "withdraw mining permits from some foreign companies and will seek to produce more of its gold."

Burkina Faso's parliament passed a new mining code in July that "aims to boost local participation and State oversight in mining, replacing the 2015 Mining Code for new permits."

Foreign companies, however, continue to dominate the gold mining industry in Burkina Faso.

One Russian company, a U.S.-sanctioned Nordgold, operates at least four large mines. Nordgold provides gold to the Kremlin to buy weapons from China and Iran, the U.S. said. The U.S. Treasury Department sanctioned Nordgold in 2022 because it is owned or controlled by Alexey Mordashov, a leader of Severgroup, a multi-billion-dollar Russian investment company "bankrolling the Kremlin's war in Ukraine."

Traore, a self-declared loyalist of Russia's President Vladimir Putin, continues prolonging contracts and easing the environment for Russian businesses, including by significantly reducing taxes.

Endeavour, a company registered in Britain, operates two mines in Burkina Faso, the Hounde mine and the Mana mine, in the country's north.

At the end of 2024, the junta struck a deal with Endeavour to nationalise the Boungou and Wahgnion gold mines for about \$80 million, using Lilium mining company, which was acquiring the mines from Endeavour for \$300 million.

Canadian companies, which have been dominating Burkina Faso's mining industry for decades, said no intention of withdrawing mining permits, after Traore's warning.

A Canadian Iamgold Essakane mining company operates the Essakane Gold Mine in Falagountou, northern Burkina Faso. It owns 90% of the stake, with the Burkina Faso government owning the remaining 10%.

There also is a Canadian Fortuna Silver Mines Inc. that operates several gold mines in Burkina Faso. And Canadian company Orezone owns 90% interest in the Bombore Gold Mine with the government of Burkina Faso retaining a 10% carried interest.

Australian gold miner Sarama Resources is locked in a legal battle with Burkina Faso. The company is demanding \$115 million in damages after the junta withdrew its 12-year-old exploration license.

NOW to ENHANCE our LIFE EXPERIENCES!

| Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Level of Consciousness | Rate of Unemployment | Rate of Poverty | Happiness Rate “Life is OK” | Rate of Criminality |
| 600 + | 0% | 0.0% | 100% | 0.0% |
| 500 - 600 | 0% | 0.0% | 98% | 0.5% |
| 400 - 500 | 2% | 0.5% | 79% | 2.0% |
| 300 - 400 | 7% | 1.0% | 70% | 5.0% |
| 200 - 300 | 8% | 1.5% | 60% | 9.0% |
| 100 - 200 | 50% | 22.0% | 15% | 50.0% |
| 50 - 100 | 75% | 40.0% | 2% | 91.0% |
| < 50 | 95% | 65.0% | 0% | 98.0% |

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com then Library Download page, scroll down to Pascas Care Letters, and click on to open:

 [Pascas Care Letters Worldwide Survey.pdf](#)

More than fifteen worldwide surveys, by numerous research institutions, all point to the fact that one's level of consciousness points to our level of societal issues and their intensity, health experiences, finances and all our life experiences. All can be indicated relative to one's level of consciousness as per the Map of Consciousness as developed and published by Dr David Hawkins in his book, 'Power vs Force'.

Further, the elephant in the room is our Childhood Suppression and then our ongoing Repression of our emotional injuries experienced as well as our errors of belief infused upon us by our parents and carers throughout our early childhood forming years, from conception through to the age of six years. By the time we are six years of age, we will be calibrating at a similar level as one or the other of our parents, should they differ, thus generation after generation imposes upon their children the same conditions as themselves – stagnation in our evolutionary growth in consciousness has prevailed almost since the first century at 190 MoC for humanity overall!

Through engaging kinesiology muscle testing in conjunction with Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness, it is relatively easy to calibrate the level of truth and consciousness of anyone, any group of people, any community, state / province or nation of people as well as the level of truth of any statement, document, book or system. There are no secrets, all is revealed or revealable.

Truth is our pathway to freedom. We are truth seekers. The more we strive for truth, the more we have revealed to us. The more we express our feelings, both good and bad, AND long to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to, and THEN we are to progressively express / release our emotional injuries AS WELL as our errors of belief. In this way we may progressively raise our individual level of consciousness. Freedom unfolds through truth. And truth is love.

Kindly look closely at the calibrations of consciousness – levels of truth – on the preceding two tables. Anything under 200 MoC is of untruth! The scale is based on the common log of 10!

Through changing from living mind-centric and suppressing our feelings TO embracing our feelings, LIVING FEELINGS FIRST and having our minds to follow in support of what our feelings are leading us to embrace we are actually opening the door to progress beyond 500 MoC.

This has never been understood before now, before these writings referred to as the Pascas Papers!

**PASCAS
PAPERS**

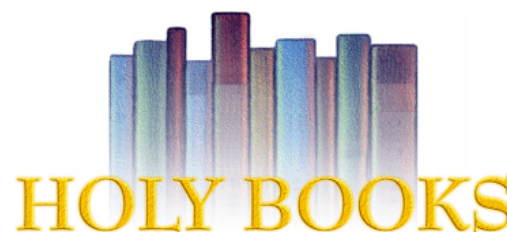
By also embracing and asking for, longing for, desiring to receive our Heavenly Mother and Father's Love, Their Divine Love, while also LIVING FEELINGS FIRST, we have opened the door to progress beyond 1,000 MoC. Yes, that has recently been achieved here on Earth.

Continue living as we are (were) then the same dramas of living a life of hell will prevail for us all – each of us now has a choice and it is as simple as what is now outlined throughout this document. You will find that the calibration of the level of truth, the MoC of these writings, is at the end of this paper.

So let us kindly outline what additional elements may be incorporated into the assistance that will not only greatly benefit refugees and asylum seekers, but all the people of the nation.

It matters not which book or books that one may adhere to, the following will apply:

All institutionalised platforms endeavour to have the woman subservient to the male. Our soul is a duplex, that is, our soul manifests TWO personalities, one is always a female and the other is always a male – we each have a soul partner – often referred to as a soulmate. Ultimately, when we each have healed of what we each have taken on of the Rebellion and Default, we will unite with our soul partner for eternity.



Women are closer to their feelings. We are to live feelings first with our mind in support, now, how we have each been taught to live is to be mind-centric. Consequently, hidden controllers imposed the notion that men are to dominate women as they would have put this absurdity of mind centricity living aside. That is what is now to change. We are to embrace the way of living feelings first and consequently women will attain their true status in life – equality.

As we grow in truth and consequently love, then by living through our feelings we are living how our Heavenly Parents intended us to be – thus true to God. We then do not have need of all the oppressive governmental rules which are suppressing our true personality and truth.

Further, as we are made in the image of our Heavenly Parents, that is our soul manifests a female and male personality, then our Heavenly Parents are both Mother and Father. Yes, we each can talk to Mum as well as Dad – separately or together! Amazing is it not!

We were induced to live mind-centric for the purpose of being kept subordinated to hidden controllers. By living mind-centre we cannot progress beyond 499 on the Map of Consciousness. You will find no nation of people calibrating anywhere near MoC 499. However, as communities emerge living Feelings First we will find such communities experiencing life at above 500 MoC, and then later on states / provinces and further on, then nations.

Our mind is unable to discern truth from falsehood, our mind is addicted to untruth as well as addicted to control over others and the environment. Consequently our thinkingness as well as assumption making is in error 98% of the time. Yes, the error rate is 98%. Consequently we end up reworking what we do if based on our assumptions. Further, thinking is arduous. Feelings are spontaneous and exhilarating as they are always in truth, our own soul based truth.

It is to be through open and free feelings orientated education, at all levels, that we will become aware of the option to live Feelings First and progressively put the shackles and enslavement of our minds behind us and then through our healing, evolve into harmony with our environment and all peoples thus putting behind illness, conflict and all the social ills that now prevail worldwide.

MoC 980

Burkina Faso Culture

https://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Burkina-Faso.html#google_vignette

Culture Name **Burkinabè**

Alternative Names **Formerly Upper Volta (Haute Volta)**

Orientation

Identification. In 1984, Thomas Sankara's revolutionary government changed the name Upper Volta to Burkina Faso, thus discarding the name the French had given their former colony. Burkina Faso is an artificial word, using linguistic elements from the country's largest languages: Burkina means "free man" in Mooré; Faso means "land" in Dyula. Burkina Faso is thus identified as the "country of the free men." Its inhabitants are called Burkinabè; the "bè" is a suffix from another language of the country, Fulfulde.

Burkina Faso is a multiethnic nation with about sixty ethnic and linguistic groups. The country is roughly divided into two parts, each with different historical backgrounds and political cultures: the eastern and central regions were historically dominated by kingdoms, emirates, and chieftaincies such as the Mossi at the centre, the Gurmanché in the extreme east and the Fulbe and Tuareg in the north. The western and southern regions contain a number of ethnic groups, which were politically less centralised. The largest of these groups are the Bisa and Gurunsi in the south, the Lobi and Dagara in the southwest, the Bobo in the west, and the Bwaba and Samo in the northwest.

Location and Geography. The country covers 105,869 square miles (274,200 square kilometres) in the centre of West Africa, north of Ghana and Ivory Coast. It is a landlocked, flat country with an average altitude between 650 and 1,300 feet (200 and 400 metres) above sea level. There are some elevations in the west, the highest point being the Tenakourou (2,457 feet; 749 meters). The largest part of the former Upper Volta lies within the catchment area of the three northern tributaries of the Volta river, the Mouhoun, the Nazinon, and the Nakambe (formerly the Black, Red, and White Volta). The capital Ouagadougou lies almost in the geographical centre of the country. It was the capital of a powerful Mossi kingdom and became the seat of French colonial administration in 1919.

The tropical climate has a wet season and a dry season. The northern Sahelian zone, which is adjacent to the Sahara desert, is much drier than the south, with only six to twenty-four inches (150 to 600 millimetres) of rain falling between June and September. In the southernmost Sudanic zone, rains usually start in May and end around October. Here the annual precipitation is from 35 to 51 inches (900 to 1300 millimetres). Rains show extreme variations from year to year, in both timing and quantity. They typically fall during short violent thunderstorms.

The country's vegetation varies with trees and thick bush in the south and near-desert conditions in the north. The landscape changes dramatically according to the seasons. In the driest months, extreme drought and the Harmattan, a dusty cold wind from the Sahara, desiccate all vegetation; widespread manmade bushfires add to the burnt aspect of the landscape. With the first rains, leaves sprout on trees and bushes and the savannah grass grows to several yards within a few months.

Demography. According to the 1996 census, there were 10,469,747 Burkinabè, (2025 – 24 million) with a population growth rate of about 2.5 percent. Central Intelligence Agency and World Bank estimates indicated a population of over 11 million by 1999. With an average life expectancy of forty-five years,

50 percent of the population is less than fifteen years old. The Mossi ethnic group makes up almost half of the population; Fulbe, Gurmanché, Bobo-Dyula, Bisa,



Burkina Faso

Dagara-Lobi, and Gurunsi are each between 5 and 8 percent of the total population.

Linguistic Affiliation.

French, the language of the former colonising power, is (was) the official language. It is used in schools, the army, the media, and by people who attend school if they are not from the same ethnic group. Since many people do not go to school, they have little or no knowledge of the French language. Widespread vernacular languages

include Mooré in the centre of the country and Dyula in the west; a few other languages are also used in radio programs and on television news. Among more than sixty languages spoken in Burkina Faso, thirty-eight belong to the Gur or Voltaic language family, including Mooré, Bwamu, Dagara, and Lobiri. The Mande language family includes twelve languages, such as Bisa, Sane, Dyula, and Bobo. Other language families include only one or two languages; the most important of these is Fulfulde spoken by the cattle rearing Fulbe people. Many Burkinabè grow up speaking several national languages as well as French.

Symbolism. The national flag is divided in two equal horizontal fields, with red on top and green below; a yellow five-pointed star sits in the centre. The national motto has been changed to reflect the political changes since the country gained its independence from France in 1960. The first motto, "Unity-Work-Justice," was changed 1984 during the socialist Sankara revolution to the Fidel Castro-inspired "fatherland or death we shall overcome;" the motto was changed again in 1991 during the "rectification" of Blaise Compaoré, to "Unity-Progress-Justice."

The years of Sankara's revolution in the 1980s had a profound impact on the national identity. The country's symbols, such as the country's name and national anthem, were given renewed importance and reflect a pride in being Burkinabè. The national hymn highlights the ongoing anti-colonial struggle and the ideology of national pride that are part of the national character of the "free and upright men." National identity was also forged during two frontier wars (1974–1975 and 1985–1986) with Mali. Another important rallying point for national feelings is soccer: the national team ("Etalons" or Stallions) uses the symbol of the military strength of the Mossi kingdoms.

History and Ethnic Relations

Emergence of the Nation. Burkina Faso's ancient and precolonial history is only known in fragments, due to the lack of early and consistent written sources and the limited archaeological information available. Recent excavations have shown that rich and stratified societies lived in permanent villages in the northeast around the year 1000 C.E. In the south, the origins of the impressive but still undated "Lobi" ruins remain a mystery. The Mossi appear to have founded their kingdoms—the most important being Wagadugu, Yatenga and Tenkodogo—around the fifteenth century C.E. Written sources mention

the Mossi in connection with raids on the Sahelian towns of Timbuktu and Walata, and throughout the Middle Ages as anti-Islamic enemies of the Mali and Songhay kings. Another early important precolonial kingdom was Gurma in the east. In the nineteenth century, several smaller states with an Islamic ideology formed, such as the Fulbe states of Liptako, Jelgooji, Barani, and the Marka states of Wahabu and Boussé. States like Kong and Kenedugu expanded into southern Burkina Faso. Within or between the spheres of influence of these states, politically non-centralised societies could maintain their autonomy and sometimes even expand.

French colonial armies conquered and occupied the territory beginning in 1895, thus thwarting the northern advances of the concurring colonial powers Britain and Germany. After the First World War, which brought massive oppression, popular uprisings, and their bloody suppressions, the French carved out the Upper Volta colony as an administrative unit from French West Africa. In order to assure a supply of labour to the French coastal colonies, Upper Volta was dissolved in 1932 and its territory divided among the Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), French Sudan (now Mali), and Niger.

The traditional Mossi aristocracy and the emerging intellectual elite protested against the dissolution of Upper Volta, and their continued agitation was rewarded in 1947 by the reconstitution of the colony. After the reconstitution, some directly-voted deputies represented Upper Volta in the French parliament in Paris. These deputies, under their influential leader Ouezzin Coulibally, developed a true national conscience for the first time.

During the 1958 referendum, a majority of the population preferred to remain a largely autonomous colony within the French-African Community instead of becoming independent. Nevertheless, one year later Maurice Yaméogo of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (RDA) declared the Republic of Upper Volta and became its first president. **On 5 August 1960, Upper Volta proclaimed its national independence from France.**

Yaméogo adopted a pro-Western foreign policy while moving towards a single party political system and assuming almost dictatorial rights. In this, he followed the example of Félix Houphouët-Boigny, president of the Ivory Coast and leading RDA figure, who was very influential in Burkina Faso's politics following independence. In 1966, the army overthrew Yaméogo; the coup was encouraged by the trade unions, which were angered by Yaméogo's austerity measures. Sangoulé Lamizana, chief of army staff, served as the new president. The country alternated between periods of military and civil rule, and in 1977 and 1979 new constitutions were adopted, marking the short lived second and third republics. Colonel Saye Zerbo came to power in a 1980 coup, but was deposed in 1982 by a coalition of conservative and socialist officers; they installed Surgeon-Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo as president. Thomas Sankara became his minister and later prime minister.

Sankara was young, ambitious, and charismatic, a popular hero of the 1975 frontier war with Mali. He was a strident anti-colonialist and Marxist. Tensions within the government grew until Sankara finally ousted the conservative faction and took over power on 4 August 1993, backed by a number of left-wing parties and trade unions. The following four years profoundly changed the country's political and social landscape as Sankara introduced many reforms. His foreign policy embraced socialist countries like Libya and Cuba, and he promoted an anti-imperialist ideology of autarchy and national pride; many foreign development organisations were forced to leave the country. Dropping the old colonial name, Upper Volta, and choosing the new name, Burkina Faso, was derived from the indigenous languages, but was perhaps the most symbolically important of his measures. The political leadership along with Comity for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR), a mass organisation with a presence in almost every village, encouraged mass mobilisation and self-help. In Ouagadougou and other towns, vast housing programs were instituted; in the countryside, numerous schools and community clinics were built. Sankara also curtailed the elite's privileges: civil servants were dismissed or were forced to give parts of their salary for development projects; all traditional authorities were abolished, especially the powerful Mossi aristocracy. Drastic measures virtually eradicated corruption.

The regime gradually moved towards a totalitarian system. Sankara, who became increasingly isolated, was killed on 15 October 1987 by the troops of his old friend and colleague, Blaise Compaoré. Sankara's

violent death made him a martyr for his ideas; he remains an idol among the youth in Burkina Faso and other parts of Africa.

In the years following the bloody 1987 coup, Blaise Compaoré embarked on a policy called rectification, meant to change most of the revolutionary policies of his predecessor. In 1990 Compaoré's party, ODP-MT (Organisation for Popular Democracy / Work Movement, later the Congress for Democracy and Progress or CDP), renounced Marxism-Leninism. In June 1991, a new constitution marked the return to multiparty democracy and the beginning of the fourth Republic. In the December 1991 elections however, Compaoré was voted president under unusual conditions: the opposition had boycotted the elections, Compaoré was the sole candidate, and only one quarter of the voters turned out. In the following years, the opposition was divided into old conservative parties and a multitude of revolutionary Sankarist groups disillusioned with Compaoré's rectification. The opposition, which denounced the government's lack of equity and transparency, again boycotted the 1997 presidential elections and presented no convincing candidate. Compaoré was reelected with 87.5 percent of the vote, and a voter turnout of 56 percent.

The fourth Republic is marked by a reorientation to the West. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) imposed a structural adjustment program that is meticulously followed; current political stability makes Burkina Faso, one of the world's poorest countries, a prime destination for Western donors. In the late 1990s, the amount of development funds flowing into the country exceeded the central government expenditures.

Ethnic Relations. The population of Burkina Faso has always been highly mobile. The landscape provides few natural barriers and the traditional economic activities of shifting cultivation, semi-nomadic pastoralism, and trade require some degree of migration. Today's ethnic groups are the result of this high level mobility. Cultural exchange—even assimilation—and linguistic flexibility were frequently more important than cultural difference. But clear ethnic identities did sometimes develop in precolonial times, and the colonial transformation of the political landscape sometimes favoured the hardening of ethnic borders. Generally, though, community networks transcended ethnic boundaries; this is especially true for long distance traders like the Dyula or the Yarse, and for the semi-nomadic Fulbe. Limited economic resources in the overpopulated central plateau also resulted in the migration of the Mossi people to all parts of the country during the twentieth century.

The nation's boundaries were inherited from the colonial powers. These had demarcated them in a sometimes arbitrary way, separating people from the same ethnic group while enclosing people without any cultural or historical affinities. In spite of this, a national identity has formed and there are currently no serious separatist movements and no major ethnic conflicts. One reason may be the importance of a powerful cultural device, the joking relationship, which helps to ease potential tensions. When joking partners—they could be strangers or friends—meet, they insult each other in a sometimes rude but always humorous way; it is absolutely forbidden to take any offence. Joking relationships are highly developed among many ethnic groups, especially between the Mossi and Samo, the Bisa and Gurunsi, the Fulbe and Bwaba/Bobo, and the Guin/Karaboro and Lobi/Dagara.

Urbanism, Architecture and the Use of Space

A **predominantly rural country**, about 90 percent of the population lives in more than eight thousand villages. The highest population density (over fifty persons per square km) is in the centre, in the so-called Mossi plateau. This contrasts with the large, virtually uninhabited spaces in the southwest, the extreme east, and the north—where the majority of the national parks are located and land use is highly restricted. The late twentieth century saw a rapid increase in urbanisation, illustrated through the exponential growth of the capital Ouagadougou. Its population grew from approximately 100,000 in 1970 to 752,236 in 1996. One of every two people living in cities lives in Ouagadougou; the city's growth rate is estimated at 6.4 percent annually.



A Bobo wears a fish mask and a cape made of vegetable fibre for an agricultural festival. The Bobo are the largest ethnic group in western Burkina Faso.

The capital's growth is partly at the expense of the country's second town, Bobo-Dioulasso. With about the same number of inhabitants on the eve of independence, Bobo-Dioulasso is today less than half as populated as Ouagadougou (312,330 inhabitants in 1996). No other city approaches these two in population.

Traditional architecture varies by region and ethnic group. It ranges from the temporary straw hut of the Fulbe and the tent of the Tuareg to the round hut made of adobe bricks and covered by a straw roof (used by the Mossi, Bisa, and Gurmanché). In the south, the Bobo, Dagara, Gurunsi, and Lobi build huge, castle-like houses with solid wood and mud walls and flat roofs. Over a hundred persons can live in these structures, which are sometimes colourfully decorated. Villages in the south may consist of a dozen widely-dispersed huge houses. Markets in the centre of villages and towns are not only spaces for commercial activities but communication centres where news is exchanged, marriages are arranged, and company is enjoyed.

Imported building material, such as the zinc sheets for roofing, is becoming increasingly important in the countryside. In cities, large boulevards, representative roundabouts, football stadiums, and

multi-storied administrative buildings like the headquarters of the Economic Community of West African States in Ouagadougou symbolise modernity. An entire new quarter, called Ouaga 2000 and containing villas, embassies, and a congress centre, has been built on the southern fringes of the capital. There is a drastic disparity between cities and the countryside in matters of revenue, health, education, and general infrastructure.

Food and Economy

Food in Daily Life. The main staple food is tô, a kind of paste prepared with millet or corn flour. It is eaten lukewarm and accompanied by a sauce. The most popular sauces are made with baobab and/or sorrel leaves and contain condiments, which vary from region to region. Shea butter or groundnut paste is frequently added. In the southernmost regions yams are grown and eaten, while in the north, especially among the Fulbe, milk is an important part of diet. Local delicacies also include a kind of caterpillar which is highly cherished among the Bobo and which is very nourishing due to its high protein content. In rural areas, meat is rarely eaten. Livestock is primarily kept not for nutrition but to pay a bride price or to offer sacrifice. The exception is the weekly market where meat is prepared and sold. Frequently this is pork baked in an oven, considered a delicacy. In urban areas rice and pasta have replaced tô. In the morning wooden kiosks offer customers a breakfast of coffee, fried egg, and fresh French-style baguette. In Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso there is an array of international restaurants with French, Italian, Chinese, and Lebanese cuisine.

In the evenings, upper-class people sit outside in garden restaurants where beef barbecue, fried fish, and chicken are served with bottled beer. There are two national brands, Sobbra and Brakina. For the majority bottled beer is too expensive, and they drink the popular locally brewed millet beer called *dolo* instead. It is always prepared by a woman, the *dolotière*, who runs a bar called a cabaret. *Dolo* is served in a calabash after having been cooked for over three days in huge jars. The preparation of *dolo* is an important income for rural women and the millet beer varies in strength and taste according to region. Bangui is a palm wine made in the Banfora region. Other locally-prepared drinks are liquor, soured milk (*gappal*), and juice made from the fruit of the tamarind tree, ginger, or bissap leaves. In the north and west, tea plays an important role.

Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions. Meat is rare in daily dishes, but is eaten during ceremonial and ritual occasions including wedding ceremonies, celebrating the birth of a child, and funerals. All ethnic groups celebrate local festivals during which special food is prepared, and local beer is frequently consumed.

Muslims celebrate Tabaski, the Islamic 'Id al-Kabir (or 'Id al-Adha), which includes the sacrificing and eating of a ram by each family. During the month of Ramadan they are only allowed to eat and drink after sunset.

Basic Economy. One of the poorest countries in the world, the average person has a yearly per capita purchasing power parity of only US\$860 (1997 World Bank estimate). [GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$) – Burkina Faso \$2,754 – 2023] The country is landlocked, and has few natural resources and a fragile tropical soil, which has to support a comparatively high population density. Overgrazing and deforestation are serious problems which have led to soil degradation, erosion, and desertification. About 85% of the population is engaged in agriculture, almost entirely at the subsistence level. Less than 10% of the agricultural production is cash crops. There is little irrigation and people practice mainly rainfall hoe culture, which is highly vulnerable to variations in precipitation. In all regions, the rainfall pattern tends to vary dramatically from year to year in timing, quantity, and regional distribution. There are good and bad years and this may change from one village to the next. Recurring droughts are the most dangerous natural hazards, sometimes leading to famine. The typical short, violent storms contribute to problems of soil erosion and crop damage.

The most important crop is millet (sorghum and penisetum). In certain regions corn, rice, groundnuts, vegetables, and yams are cultivated. The savannah environment is ideal for extensive livestock grazing, except for those southern areas infested by tsetse fly. The country supports an estimated four million cattle and almost fourteen million sheep and goats. Most agricultural communities do have some livestock, but the Fulbe and Tuareg of the northern regions are considered real pastoralists. Although most communities have permanently settled, they cherish the semi-nomadic lifestyle and many Fulbe still follow their herds of cattle. Meat is inexpensive and animals are exported to the coastal countries.

The main export remains labour. Since early colonial days, migrant labourers from Burkina Faso went to work in the gold mines and plantations of Ghana and the Ivory Coast. Today more than a million Burkinabè live permanently in the Ivory Coast and many more are seasonal migrants. A considerable number of Burkinabè live in France.

Land Tenure and Property. According to law, the state owns all land. Large areas have been declared national parks or used for state-assisted development schemes. Wild hunting, fishing, and wood cutting are not allowed. Illegal access to these resources often brings villagers into conflict with the agents of the national water and forest administration.

In towns and cities, urban space is divided into plots for which individual property titles can be acquired. In recent years, the allotment of plots is speeding up in towns and on the outskirts of the bigger cities. In rural communities, access to land is dictated by length of settlement: the lineage or clan whose ancestor is said to have founded the settlement has special rights to land, and usually provides the earth-priest. This essentially religious office holder is also necessary to legalise land rights, regulate land-use claims, and determine where houses may be built. In former kingdoms or chiefdoms, land disputes were frequently settled before the traditional ruler or Muslim authorities. The coexistence of cattle herders and agriculturalist in many areas carries a high potential for conflict. The national body for land use planning attempts to mediate these conflicts at the local level.

Wealthy individuals, investors from the cities, and village associations sometimes work big fields in the bush to grow cash crops, mainly cotton. Other big agricultural enterprises are state owned, like the large irrigated sugar cane plantations near Banfora.



Traditional household equipment stands on sale next to modern Western items in a market in Bobo-Dioulasso.

Commercial Activities.

Most of the country's commercial activities fall within the informal economy. There are many small traders and craftsmen, with the most successful established in permanent shops in the urban central

markets. A growing artisan community produces souvenirs such as woodcarvings, leather- and basketworks, and speciality fabrics for the expanding tourism market.

Major Industries. Generally, unprofitable government-controlled corporations still dominate industry. But in recent years more emphasis has been given to the private sector. In compliance with IMF guidelines, a number of state companies have been privatised since 1991. This rarely yielded the expected results, yet there are signs for economic progress. Following the African franc currency devaluation in January 1994, the government updated its development program in conjunction with international agencies, and exports and economic growth have increased. Agro-industry accounts for over 55% of the overall industrial production and is dominated by the powerful cotton processor Société de Fibres Textiles (SOFITEX). Bobo-Dioulasso was once the country's industrial centre due to its fertile agricultural land and, since 1933, to the railway connection with the Ivory Coast. After independence, industries and businesses have progressively shifted towards the capital Ouagadougou.

Gold is the third most important export item after cotton and animal products and is a fast-growing industry. The nonindustrial mining sector employs thousands of mobile freelance miners who extract gold with primitive technology and are largely uncontrolled by the state. In the late 1990s, several dozen international mining companies began operations in the country, prospecting and exploiting the known gold deposits.

Trade. Almost all external trade is with countries to the south, especially with the harbors in the Ivory Coast and Togo. The few tarred roads are the connection to the coastal countries, along with a railway line to Abidjan, being the largest city and the former capital of Ivory Coast. According to 1997 estimates, the country had a strong trade deficit: imports totalled US\$700 million, while exports were worth only US\$400 million. Main imports are machinery and food products, corn, barley, and rice, as well as fuel for transportation and to generate electricity. Cotton is of increasing importance, accounting for 73.4% of national exports. Meat, livestock, and hides are also important; gold and agricultural products such as green beans, mangos, sesame, groundnuts and shea butter make up the remaining exports.

Division of Labour. The state is the country's largest employer. Civil service jobs are preferred to work in the private sector, as job security is much higher and while wages are low, they are paid regularly. Competence is important in civil service recruitment, but kinship and regional affinity play important roles. Since the implementation of a structural adjustment program, employment in the civil service has been drastically reduced, except in education, health, and tax administration. Frequently one person's income must feed many people. While the official pension age for employees is between the ages of fifty-three and fifty-five, people in subsistence agriculture work as long as their health permits. They also start at a young age, as work is considered part of children's education.

Social Stratification

Classes and Castes. Many of the country's traditional societies have their own hierarchies. The Mossi society differentiates between aristocrats (Nakomse), commoners (Talse), and slaves or captives (Yemse). The Nakomse are people of power whose ancestors were horse-riding warriors and founders of the Mossi kingdoms. They were not necessarily rich in a materialistic sense, but they controlled people. They had many followers and they took slaves, which were frequently integrated into their families. The offspring of these slaves can hardly be differentiated from other people, yet their slave origin may still be remembered. In other societies too, a family's slave origin is known; most obvious is the demarcation between nobles and slaves in the extreme north among the Tuareg.

Apart from class stratification, individuals are also categorised by occupation. In the west, which is influenced by Mande tradition, blacksmiths and praise singers (Griots) form caste-like groups (Nymakallaw) and are sometimes feared for their occult powers. There are also groups of traders, the Dyula in the west and the Yarse among the Mossi, who are generally respected.

Social and material inequality increased dramatically during the 1990s. Equality was one of the main principles during Sankara's time; flashy cars were confiscated and even high state officials had to work on farms and participate in the daybreak mass sports. Since the 1994 devaluation of the African franc, the situation has changed. Unemployment and poverty has increased in spite of a growing economy. A few individuals have acquired great wealth, seen by many as proof of growing corruption and a flawed privatisation policy.

Symbols of Social Stratification. Obvious social inequality is still shocking in an environment of widespread poverty, and wealth is not generally advertised. While more huge villas with satellite dishes are being built and expensive cars make their appearance on Ouagadougou's streets, there is a certain carefulness in the display of wealth. Thus the uniform dress code of the Sankara time, the Faso Danfani, is widespread even among the wealthy. An exception is the rich Lebanese community, which controls many profitable businesses.

Political Life

Government. The political system of the fourth Republic is based on a constitution which is inspired by the French presidential democracy. The parliament has two chambers. The Assemblée Nationale has 111 members elected by popular vote every five years. Each of the forty-five provinces has a fixed number of representatives. The Chambre des Représentants was instituted in 1999 and is purely consultative. The 120 appointed members are representatives of religious groups, traditional rulers, trade unions, women's organisations and other social groups. The cabinet with thirty-five ministers is headed by the prime minister who is named by the president. The president, the real power centre in the political structure, is elected by popular vote for a seven-year term. There is no limit in the number of terms a president may serve. Constitutional changes may soon shorten the term of office to five years.

Leadership and Political Officials. The political class is a limited group, where most personalities know each other well. This is both because Burkina Faso is a small country and also because much of the elite studied abroad in the same universities, in either Paris, where the country maintains a student hostel in the rue Fessart, in Dakar, or in Moscow. Political leaders who were student activists have replaced the first generation of politicians active before independence. Many of today's political class came up during the Sankara revolution and were part of the CDR, an institution created by Sankara to enforce revolutionary ideals. Political agendas are often secondary, and political parties are seen as pressure groups used to bring a certain set of people to power. Nevertheless, politicians are seen as regular people who may be approached like anybody else, not as a detached elite.



People stand by huts in a Bobo village in Burkina Faso. The majority of citizens, about 90% (68% 2022), live in rural areas, among Burkina Faso's 8,000 villages.

The biggest political party is the Congrès pour la Démocratie et le Progrès (CDP). The main opposition parties are the Parti pour la Démocratie et le Progrès (PDP), mainly rooted in the

west, and the Alliance pour la Démocratie et le Fédéralisme— Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (ADF-RDA), with a strong base in Yatenga province and in the town of Koudougou. Efforts have been made to unite the extra-parliamentarian opposition in the Group of Fourteenth, a coalition with changing constituent parties and political pressure groups founded on 14 February 1998.

Social Problems and Control. Crime rates are rising, but traditionally have been very low. Thieves may be lynched in some rare cases, a practice disappearing due to campaigns of national human rights organisations. Criminals are usually delivered to the police or the gendarmerie, a military police with a reputation of an uncorrupted elite force. Armed robbery is still a very rare phenomenon.

Social unrest comes from students and politicised youth—political demonstrations sometimes turn into violent scenes. These demonstrations increased after the murder of the critical and very popular journalist Norbert Zongo in December 1998. This crime, attributed to the immediate entourage of president Compaoré, catalysed widespread discontent with the political regime and created a volatile political situation with frequent strikes and social unrest.

Military Activity. After the frontier wars with Mali in the mid-1970s and 1980s, the country had no military conflicts with its neighbours. However, some African countries criticise the nation for its contacts with rebel groups: According to a UN report, some political leaders are involved in illegal arms and diamond trafficking with rebel groups in Angola and Sierra Leone.

Social Welfare and Change Programs

State employees and employees in parastatals and larger private companies benefit from social security, but for the vast majority there is no social welfare.

Nongovernmental Organisations and Other Associations

The numerous development projects are an important economic and social factor. They can be multilateral like those financed by World Bank, United Nations, or the European Union, or they can be initiated by national development agencies. The most important donor countries are France, Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, the United States, and Japan. Furthermore, hundreds of nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) such as charity organisations, churches, town partnerships, and initiatives by concerned groups and individuals are working on various development related issues in the fields of health, education, and poverty relief. Public education campaigns target issues like female excision and the sustained development of natural resources. In the villages, solidarity groups of men, women, and youth form to propose concrete development projects to donors.

Gender Roles and Statutes

Division of Labour by Gender. In most rural areas both women and men work in agriculture. Men are expected to furnish the millet, while women are in charge of all other things. In an urban context, this is translated into the man's responsibility to give "Naã Songo," "the money for sauce." Male and female tasks in rural areas are clearly differentiated. Hunting and butchering is always a male activity while the collection of firewood and water is seen, among other duties, as female tasks. In the urban sector, women are employed in almost all positions, though to a lesser degree than men. Girls in the modern cities are encouraged to pursue higher education and many scholarships are reserved for them.

The Relative Status of Women and Men. A woman's role is considered to be that of a wife and mother; a woman in her thirties who is unmarried or childless carries a severe social stigma. A married woman who is childless—barrenness is usually attributed to the women—bears enormous pressure from her husband's family and is likely to be sent away without any material resources. The family head is always a man, who represents the family to the outside world. Nevertheless, women have a good deal of say in domestic and economic matters and they may be successful in commerce or other jobs. Besides her job, a career woman is expected to raise children and to fulfil domestic tasks. She is aided in this by relatives from the village who regularly perform household tasks for urban families.

Marriage, Family, and Kinship

Marriage. Today arranged marriages, which were the rule in former times, are rare, especially in urban contexts. In a customary marriage, the husband pays bride price to the bride's family. The amount varies according to ethnic group from symbolic to substantial contributions that take many years to acquire. The differences in bride price tend to hinder interethnic marriages, which are nevertheless practiced among a number of neighbouring groups. Women join their husbands after marriage, and this forges an alliance between two families. Divorce is possible; any children stay with the husband's family, and the family receives the bride price should the woman remarry. If the husband dies, the widow is expected to marry a brother of her late husband. The World Bank estimates that about one-third of households are polygynous. Polygyny is practiced in traditional and Muslim contexts, but is opposed by the Christian churches.

Urban and educated people may choose to have a civil marriage. Progressive family law gives many rights to women; some men even refrain from marrying at the registrar for fear of having too many duties in case of divorce.

Domestic Unit. Extended family is very important and relatives from the husband's or wife's side may live together with the nuclear family. Three, four, or more generations living under one roof is common. Average household size is more than eight people in rural areas and more than six people in urban areas (World Bank). Especially in rural areas, a number of related households may live together in a compound. Old age and experience are highly regarded; generally the head and authority of the compound is a family elder.

Inheritance. A deceased man's widow and brothers decide the inheritance. If there are sons of a mature age, the property goes to them and they take care of their mother. According to modern family law, even illegitimate children have the right to inherit from their father. Customary law shows numerous variations according to ethnic group, but usually there are quite precise rules on inheritance. Belongings may be handed down both in the mother's as well in the father's line. Children are usually considered to belong to the father's family; illegitimate children, though, are considered to belong to their maternal uncles.

Kin Groups. The clan or lineage plays a major role in both traditional and urban settings. These are solidarity groups with a common name, customs, and taboos, and are founded on the idea of common descent. The most widespread type is the patri-clan, where belonging is defined through the male line. A clan or lineage can be made up of several thousand persons which may be dispersed, with each settlement made up of members of different clans, or as a locally defined unit on its clan territory. Marriage partners come from outside the clan. While in precolonial times clans were important for assistance in economic

matters and warfare, they now serve as mutual assistance networks for city dwellers and as pressure groups for political office.



A Burkinabè woman sweeping her compound kitchen. Men and women have equal responsibilities in the agricultural sector of rural areas.

Socialisation

Infant Care. Infants and children up to two or three years have almost constant physical contact with the mother, an aunt, or an elder sister. They are regularly tied with a wrapper to a

woman or girl's back and carried around while the woman does domestic work or is farming. Elder siblings are strongly involved in rearing the younger ones; especially the first-borns have much responsibility.

Child Rearing and Education. Infant care and child rearing is the responsibility not only of the biological parents, but of the whole compound and, in rural areas, the entire village. The aim of all education is not to encourage an individual personality but to integrate children into the social environment.

Primary school education starts at age seven. About one third of all children go to primary school; in urban areas the rate is about three times as high as in the countryside. In many villages, children walk for hours to reach the school. Classes are quite large, with an average of about fifty pupils. School attendance varies according to region and gender: Most of the southern and western provinces have attendance rates of fifty percent and more, while in some northern and eastern provinces less than twenty percent attend school. Nationally, two girls for every three boys attend primary school, and only half as many girls as boys go to secondary school.

Higher Education. The University of Ouagadougou, founded only in 1974, dominates higher education with about eight thousand enrolled students (40,000 students in 2010 being 83% of the national population of university students). In 1997, the Polytechnic University of Bobo-Dioulasso opened its doors. The école Nationale d'Administration et de la Magistrature (ENAM) in Ouagadougou trains higher state officials, and the école Normale Supérieure (ENS) is in Koudougou. All together about ten thousand students are enrolled in post-secondary schools, less than one percent of the population. Only one-third are women. University graduates are a tiny and respected elite, carrying the hopes of their parents and sometimes of an entire ethnic group. Even for university graduates, however, it is increasingly difficult to find jobs.

Etiquette

Hospitality and politeness is important to the Burkinabè. Salutations are an elaborate procedure always involving shaking hands. Conversations are rarely direct, and general issues are discussed first to set everybody at ease. Women are expected to refrain from wearing very short skirts and low-cut dresses, and from smoking in public. Officials and uniformed people are always approached with respect. They and official buildings should not be photographed. When the national flag is lowered, everyone is expected to stand still. As a rule, elders, even if only a few years older, are treated with high respect.

Religion

Religious Beliefs. A tolerant country in matters of religion, Burkina Faso has no major conflicts between the religions. Approximately 45% continue to hold traditional beliefs. About 43% practice Islam, which has been strong for centuries among the Marka, Dyula, and Fulbe, and since the colonial era among the Mossi. Christianity, spread by missionaries in colonial times, is mostly rooted in the south, the west, and among the urban elite; 6% are Roman Catholics and 6% Protestant.

Religious Practitioners. Muslims have the Imam who leads the Friday prayer, and Christians have the standard clergy. In traditional religion, there are many religious offices and functions, but hardly any full-time religious specialists. Each ethnic group has its own specialists. The most important ones may be labelled earth priests, fortune-tellers, rainmakers, or healers. Religious practitioners are chosen through



family tradition or because they are called by a spirit. Traditional religion is tolerant, non-proselytising, and flexible. Certain cults and religious specialists gain popularity beyond the local level because people feel that they can offer effective help for certain problems. Witchcraft and magic are powerful antisocial forces, but they are important in every-day life and ensure adherence to cultural norms.

Man sitting at entrance to painted hut. There are stark differences in the infrastructure of the countryside versus the city.

Rituals and Holy Places. The sacrifice of chicken, guinea fowl, or even bigger livestock is the core ritual of traditional religious practice. The animals are offered to a wide range of spiritual forces symbolised by shrines or by conspicuous natural features such as hills, rocks, caves, trees, crossroads, termite hills, rivers, and ponds. Traditional compounds may contain dozens of shrines and power objects. A number of ethnic groups practice initiation rituals for youth. Others have powerful secret societies, which perform with masks on certain occasions.

The monotheistic religions have their own holy places. Among Catholics there is a strong cult of Saint Mary, and a number of sanctuaries have been erected for veneration. The Muslims honour some of the old mosques from the early times of Islamisation, like the ones in Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouahabou.

Death and the Afterlife. Hardly any death is considered natural, especially in case of accident or the death of a younger person. Fortune-tellers or necromancers may be consulted to find out whether the victim either transgressed certain socio-cultural norms or was a victim of witchcraft. Among Muslims, burial takes place within 24 hours, and is devoid of much ceremony. Traditional believers in most ethnic groups, however, celebrate long and elaborate funeral rituals to elevate the deceased to the sphere of the ancestors. The ancestors are integral part of the living community and are thought to affect lives; in many places, they are worshipped in special shrines. Christian churches adapt in different ways to these beliefs.

Medicine and Health Care

Knowledge of traditional healing methods is quickly declining. Some specialists still know much about herbs, roots, and barks and the traditional bonesetters are still consulted in rural areas. Psychological problems are treated through possession rituals. Western medicine, however, has made profound impact. Vaccination campaigns reach even remote settlements and at village markets medicinal pills and tablets can be purchased. They are comparatively cheap but of doubtful quality. Bigger villages have a dispensary run by a nurse. Although treatment is free, the prescribed drugs are quite expensive. Medical treatment by a doctor or in hospitals is much too expensive for the average person.

Secular Celebrations

National holidays honour independence and the Sankara revolution: On 11 December 1959, the Republic was proclaimed and on 5 August 1960, Upper Volta became independent. The revolution is honoured on 4 August, the date when Thomas Sankara came to power in 1983. His death in 1987 is remembered on 15 October.

In former kingdoms, royalty is celebrated in yearly festivals. Every Friday morning the Mogho Naaba, king of Ouagadougou, makes a public appearance with his court in front of the palace. A more modern introduction are carnival-like mask processions in Ouagadougou, such as Carnival Dodo or Carnival Salou. The National Week of Culture (SNC) is celebrated annually in Bobo-Dioulasso. All artistic expressions are united there: theatre, music, dance, sculpture, literature, and cinema from all corners of the country, along with exhibitions, cooking contests, horse races, and traditional wrestling.

The Arts and Humanities

Support for the Arts. The state promotes artistic expression through help in organisation, logistics, and infrastructure more than by direct funding. A number of different festivals are organised, including the successful biennial Pan African Film Festival (FESPACO), held in Ouagadougou since 1965. The festival attracts more than 5,000 participants and has aided the development of francophone African cinema.

Literature. In a society where the majority is illiterate, oral tradition is central to pass history and culture from generation to generation. A number of ethnic groups have Griots, specialised narrators; in others youth is taught by elders during initiation rituals. There is also a written literature including works by well-known writers like Augustin Sondé Coulibally, Jean Baptiste Somé, and Monique Ilboudo which are read in schools and have been honoured through national awards. A major obstacle for the development of a national literature is the scarcity of publishers.

Graphic Arts. Sculpture in wood, leather- and basketworks, hand-dyed fabrics, lost wax casting, and pottery are highly-developed traditional crafts. Many objects such as masks, figurines, and musical instruments are produced for use in sacred contexts and are seen as power objects. A growing artisan group produces souvenirs and art pieces for the expanding tourism market. They may recall traditional forms or be of modern artistic expression. The showroom for this production is the biennial International Arts and Crafts Fair (SIAO) in Ouagadougou, attended by many artists of neighbouring countries. Arts and craft production is also shown in Ouagadougou's National Centre for Arts and Crafts (CNAA), where artists are trained and work together.

Performance Arts. A number of theatre and music festivals are held; among the most important are the National Culture Week (SNC) in Bobo-Dioulasso and the Atypical Nights of Koudougou, a theatre festival. Individuals also celebrate occasions like births or weddings with spontaneous music and dance. Dancing and music groups exist for all occasions, and Bobo-Dioulasso's Djembe drumming tradition is internationally famous.

The State of the Physical and Social Sciences

Scientific research is aimed primarily at promoting economic and social development. The National Scientific Research Centre (CNRST) has a number of institutes in many disciplines, sometimes working in cooperation with foreign research bodies. While the country adopts technological innovations from abroad, efforts are also made to understand indigenous knowledge systems and to enhance their status.

Burkina Faso's Informal Economy Size

INFORMAL ECONOMY SIZE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP (%)

<https://www.worldeconomics.com/Informal-Economy/Burkina%20Faso.aspx#:~:text=The%20size%20of%20Burkina%20Faso%27s%20informal%20economy%20is,ptions%20to%20allow%20easy%20comparison%20with%20other%20countries> .

The size of Burkina Faso's informal economy is estimated to be **33%** which represents approximately US\$20 billion at GDP PPP levels.

| Informal Economy Size (% of GDP): | Latest Data | World Economics GDP Data Quality Rating (A-E) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Burkina Faso | 33.0% | C |

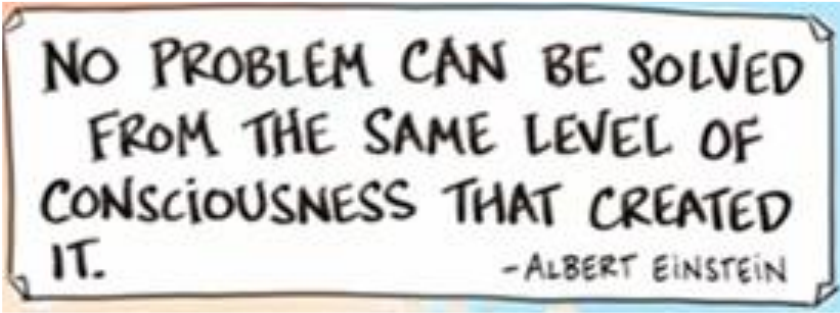
World Economics estimates **Burkina Faso's 2024 GDP at \$94 billion in PPP terms** (Purchasing Power Parity) and an initial estimate of **\$99 billion for 2025**. This figure is 55% higher than the official estimate published by the World Bank.

World Economics' methodology incorporates crucial factors often overlooked in official estimates, such as:

- The size of the informal economy: It is estimated that 33% of Burkina Faso's economic activity occurs outside the formal sector.
- Outdated GDP base year data: Many countries use outdated base years for their GDP calculations, leading to an underestimation of economic growth. Burkina Faso uses a 9 year old GDP base year.

By adjusting for these factors where required, World Economics provides a more accurate picture of Burkina Faso's true economic size and potential.

For reference, offical data reported Burkina Faso's GDP as \$20 billion in 2015 constant prices and \$20 billion in current prices for 2023.



An Overview of the Education System in Burkina Faso

<https://generisonline.com/an-overview-of-the-education-system-in-burkina-faso/>

Burkina Faso

10 November 2024

Introduction to Burkina Faso's Education System

Burkina Faso, a landlocked country in West Africa, has a unique and evolving education system that plays a critical role in its socio-economic development. Education in Burkina Faso is compulsory for children aged 6 to 16, and it is viewed as a vital tool for individual empowerment and national growth. The government recognises education as a fundamental right, with policies designed to ensure equitable access for all segments of the population, particularly marginalised and rural communities.

Despite these efforts, Burkina Faso's education system faces significant challenges. One of the primary issues is access, especially in rural areas where infrastructure deficits and inadequate transportation impede children's ability to attend school. Moreover, the quality of education remains a concern due to a lack of trained teachers, poorly equipped classrooms, and insufficient educational materials. The student-teacher ratio in many regions is high, further complicating the learning environment. Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Primary data was reported at **39.722 Ratio** in 2018 (World Bank).

In addition to access and quality, the education system in Burkina Faso is also influenced by socio-cultural factors. Traditional beliefs and attitudes towards education can affect enrolment rates, particularly for girls. While there have been notable improvements in gender parity in primary education, disparities still exist at the secondary and higher education levels. These factors highlight the ongoing need for targeted interventions and policy reforms to address the existing gaps.

Moreover, the education system must respond to evolving societal needs and aspirations. As the country seeks to improve its economic standing and social cohesion, it is imperative that the education system creates not only literate and knowledgeable citizens but also critical thinkers and skilled professionals who can contribute effectively to nation-building. Understanding the challenges and opportunities within Burkina Faso's education system sets the stage for a comprehensive discussion of its various levels, including primary, secondary, and higher education, essential for the country's future progress.

Structure of Primary Education in Burkina Faso

The primary education system in Burkina Faso is structured to provide children with essential literacy and numeracy skills, serving as the foundation for their future educational endeavours. The duration of primary schooling typically spans six years, which is crucial for equipping students with the necessary competencies to progress to secondary education. Children generally begin their primary education at the age of six, aligning the enrolment age with the standard early childhood developmental stage. This timely enrolment aims to maximise the benefits of formal education, thereby contributing to the individual's and society's overall growth.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download pages, scroll down to Corporate Alliances and click on to open a literacy program that works with every language – literacy within several months:



[Chaldi College I Love Reading.pdf](#)

The curriculum in primary education encompasses a range of subjects, including mathematics, reading, writing, science, and social studies, designed to create a holistic learning environment. Emphasis is placed on local languages, alongside the national language, French, which is taught as a medium of instruction from the beginning of the primary cycle. This dual-language approach acknowledges the diverse linguistic backgrounds of students and aims to enhance their learning outcomes. Additionally, the primary education curriculum incorporates elements of moral education and civic responsibility, fostering not only academic but also social growth in young learners.

In terms of access to education, the Burkinabe government, in collaboration with local communities, plays a pivotal role in facilitating enrolment and retention in primary schools. Various initiatives have been implemented to remove barriers to education, particularly for girls and underprivileged groups. The government has established free primary education to alleviate financial constraints, while local communities are encouraged to participate in the governance and management of schools. This partnership not only enhances the accessibility of education but also fosters a sense of ownership and accountability among community members, ensuring that education becomes a shared responsibility.

Secondary Education Framework

The secondary education system in Burkina Faso plays a crucial role in shaping the academic and vocational trajectories of its students. Generally, secondary education begins for learners around the age of 12 and lasts for a duration of four years. During this period, students have the opportunity to engage in either a general or vocational education pathway, allowing them to cater for their educational experience according to their future aspirations.

In the context of general secondary education, the curriculum is designed to equip students with comprehensive academic knowledge across various disciplines, including sciences, humanities, and social studies. The aim is to prepare students for higher education opportunities in universities and other institutions of tertiary learning. Courses are structured to ensure a balanced approach, combining theoretical knowledge with practical understanding, which is essential for success in further educational endeavours.

On the other hand, vocational education offers an alternative path that focuses on practical skills and competencies. This pathway is particularly vital for those students who wish to integrate quickly into the workforce following their secondary schooling. The vocational curriculum emphasises hands-on training in various fields, such as agriculture, craftsmanship, and service sectors. Students in this stream learn through practical application, which equips them with relevant skills that are directly applicable in various employment contexts within the economy.

Both educational pathways in Burkina Faso's secondary education system are geared towards fostering a workforce equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge. This dual-track system is vital for catering to the diverse needs of students, ensuring they can pursue academic growth or enter the job market effectively. As the education system continues to evolve, efforts are made to enhance curriculum relevance and address emerging challenges in educational delivery.

Higher Education Institutions and Structure

Higher education in Burkina Faso plays a vital role in shaping the country's future workforce and overall development. The landscape comprises a mix of public and private universities as well as colleges that cater to the diverse educational needs of students. Among the most prominent institutions are the University of Ouagadougou and the University of Bobo-Dioulasso, which provide a broad array of programs ranging from sciences and technology to humanities and social sciences. In addition to these, several private universities have emerged, offering specialised courses and programs that often align with the demands of the local and global labour markets.

The structure of degree pathways in Burkina Faso typically follows the Bologna process, which includes three cycles: a licence (bachelor's degree), a master's degree, and a doctorate. Students usually need to complete three years of study to obtain a licence, followed by two years for a master's degree, and an additional three years for a doctoral program. This system aims to facilitate student mobility and ensure that qualifications are recognised not only nationally but also internationally.

Despite the progress made in establishing higher education institutions, several challenges persist. These include inadequate funding, limited resources, and issues related to infrastructure and faculty qualification. Many institutions struggle to provide students with practical training and modern

educational tools, which can hinder their academic success and readiness for the job market. Furthermore, access to higher education remains a pressing issue, as many students, particularly from rural areas, face obstacles related to geographic location and financial constraints. Addressing these barriers is essential for improving the higher education landscape in Burkina Faso and ensuring that all students have equal opportunities to pursue their academic aspirations.

Government Oversight and Educational Policies

The government of Burkina Faso plays a crucial role in overseeing the education system, ensuring that educational policies align with national goals aimed at improving access, quality, and equity in education. The Ministry of National Education, Literacy, and Promotion of National Languages is primarily responsible for the formulation and implementation of these policies. In recent years, the government has initiated several programs targeted at enhancing the educational landscape, such as the development of a National Education Policy Framework, which emphasises inclusive education and the importance of equal opportunities for all students.

One of the key initiatives aimed at improving access to education is the “Ten-Year Education Development Plan,” which seeks to increase enrolment rates, particularly in rural areas where educational resources are limited. The government has implemented measures to reduce financial barriers by providing free primary education and introducing scholarships for secondary and higher education students from disadvantaged backgrounds. These policies aim to facilitate equitable access to education for all citizens, regardless of their socio-economic status.

Despite the presence of these robust policies, the implementation of educational initiatives often faces numerous challenges. Issues such as insufficient infrastructure, inadequate training for teachers, and unequal distribution of resources hinder progress. Additionally, societal factors, including cultural norms, can also impede educational access, particularly for girls and marginalised groups. The government continues to address these challenges by partnering with non-governmental organisations and international agencies to bolster educational support and resources.

In conclusion, while the government of Burkina Faso has established several educational policies with the intent to enhance the country’s education system, ongoing challenges remain. Continuous efforts are necessary to align governmental oversight with the evolving needs of the education sector, ensuring an equitable and quality education for all citizens.

Role of International Organisations in Education

The education system in Burkina Faso has seen considerable support from various international organisations, which play a pivotal role in shaping educational policies and practices. Noteworthy among these organisations are UNESCO and UNICEF, both of which have implemented programs aimed at enhancing access to quality education while addressing systemic challenges. Their involvement encompasses various dimensions, including financial support, capacity building, and advocacy for educational reforms.

UNESCO, as a leading agency in the field of education, has been actively engaged in promoting education for all in Burkina Faso. Through its initiatives, UNESCO focuses on improving educational infrastructure, developing inclusive educational policies, and encouraging community involvement in schooling. The organisation also works on gathering and disseminating vital data related to the education sector, which helps in evidence-based decision-making. Such efforts are essential in a country where access to education remains a struggle, particularly for marginalised groups, including girls and rural populations.

Similarly, UNICEF has made significant contributions to enhancing education in Burkina Faso. The organisation emphasises the necessity of a child-centred approach to education, ensuring that children not only have physical access to schools but also receive quality learning experiences. UNICEF implements

programs aimed at reducing dropout rates, enhancing teacher training, and improving the overall learning environment. By collaborating with local governments and communities, UNICEF ensures that educational interventions are sustainable and culturally relevant.

In addition to UNESCO and UNICEF, numerous non-governmental organisations (NGOs) contribute to the educational landscape in Burkina Faso. These NGOs often focus on specialised areas, such as vocational training, literacy programs, and advocacy for educational rights. In this context, the multi-faceted support from international entities is critical for fostering an environment conducive to educational development and addressing the myriad challenges facing the education system in Burkina Faso.

Challenges Facing the Education System

The education system in Burkina Faso is confronted with numerous challenges that significantly impede its effectiveness and accessibility. One of the primary issues is insufficient funding, which limits the government's ability to invest in critical educational resources. Without adequate financial support, schools struggle to maintain operations, leading to overcrowded classrooms and scarce learning materials. The lack of funding also affects the ability to implement necessary educational reforms aimed at improving quality and fostering inclusivity.

Infrastructure is another significant barrier hindering educational progress in the country. **Many schools are in a state of disrepair, lacking essential facilities such as proper sanitation, clean water, and reliable electricity.** This inadequacy not only affects the learning environment but also discourages student attendance, as safety concerns and discomfort hinder participation. Consequently, the quality of education suffers, further exacerbating the challenges students face in achieving academic success.

Additionally, **there is a notable shortage of qualified teachers in Burkina Faso.** The limited number of trained educators, coupled with high dropout rates among teaching staff, creates an environment where students receive inadequate support and guidance. This scarcity has serious implications for educational outcomes, as poorly trained teachers may struggle to deliver engaging and effective instruction. The shortage affects various educational levels, detrimentally impacting the foundational knowledge that students require for future academic pursuits.

Finally, the overall quality of **education remains inconsistent across regions**, often influenced by socioeconomic disparities. Rural areas, in particular, face significant obstacles in accessing quality education compared to their urban counterparts. These challenges lead to unequal educational opportunities, contributing to lower literacy rates and hindering overall human development in the country.

Success Stories and Innovations in Education

The education system in Burkina Faso has witnessed a range of success stories and innovations that demonstrate the resilience and creativity of its people. One notable grassroots initiative is the 'School for All' program, which was introduced to increase enrolment rates in remote areas. This initiative effectively mobilises local communities to establish temporary learning centres, thus addressing the pressing need for access to education in underprivileged regions. By leveraging local resources and community engagement, the program has significantly improved the participation of children in education.

Another exemplary innovation is the integration of technology in teaching methodologies. Schools in urban areas have begun utilising digital tools, such as tablets and educational software, to facilitate interactive learning. This shift not only enhances the educational experience but also prepares students for a world increasingly driven by technology. For instance, the introduction of the 'Digital Classroom' initiative has provided teachers with training on digital pedagogy, allowing for more effective lesson delivery and greater student engagement.

Moreover, the use of culturally relevant teaching materials has led to improved student outcomes. Educators in certain regions have developed content that resonates with local traditions and values, making learning more relatable and enjoyable for students. This approach has fostered a deeper connection between the curriculum and the community, leading to better retention and performance in schools.

Additionally, there have been successful partnerships between non-governmental organisations and the government to support education. These collaborations have provided essential resources, such as school supplies and training for teachers, boosting the overall quality of education. Initiatives like these exemplify how community involvement, innovative teaching practices, and strategic partnerships are transforming education in Burkina Faso, leading to positive outcomes and fostering a brighter future for its youth.

Future Directions for Education in Burkina Faso

The education system in Burkina Faso faces numerous challenges, but several potential directions for future development could significantly enhance educational outcomes. One key area for improvement is increasing access to quality education across rural and urban regions. This can be achieved by investing in infrastructure, ensuring the availability of learning materials, and recruiting qualified teachers. A focus on building more schools in underserved areas will help bridge the educational gap and provide all children with the opportunity to receive quality education.

Another important direction involves promoting collaboration between the government and local communities. Engaging community stakeholders can foster a sense of ownership and responsibility towards their educational institutions. Governments can enhance educational outcomes by providing financial and technical support while allowing local communities to participate in decision-making processes. This cooperation will encourage community engagement in schools, leading to an environment conducive to learning.

Moreover, implementing sustainable practices within the education system is crucial. Emphasising environmental education can prepare students to address global challenges such as climate change. By integrating sustainability into the curriculum, students will be equipped with the knowledge and skills needed to become responsible stewards of the environment. Furthermore, incorporating vocational training and skills development into the education system will ensure that graduates possess relevant skills for the workforce, thereby aligning education with national development goals.

In order to make these improvements a reality, increased funding and resource allocation for education must be prioritised. This consists of not only government funding but also partnerships with non-governmental organisations and the private sector. Committed investments in education will spur development, allowing future generations in Burkina Faso to access the knowledge and tools they need to thrive. By addressing these critical areas, Burkina Faso can harness the potential of its youth and work towards a more prosperous future.

| Burkina Faso - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2022 | 29.12% | 40.07% | 34.49% | 51.68% | 55.56% | 53.64% |

An internally inefficient education system



An efficient education system ensures that all learners move through years of schooling at an appropriate rate and exit the system with the skills needed to either actively engage in the workforce or pursue further academic opportunities.

Burkina Faso's Battle against Poverty and Inequality: Progress and Persistent Challenges

<https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/education/3031114-burkina-fasos-battle-against-poverty-and-inequality-progress-and-persistent-challenges>

26 July 2024

Burkina Faso's efforts to reduce poverty and inequality have shown significant progress despite numerous challenges. The report by UNCTAD highlights improvements in education, health, and gender equality, but stresses the need for ongoing efforts to overcome internal and external obstacles. Continued investment in human capital and infrastructure is essential for sustained progress.



Representative Image

In a bid to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Burkina Faso has embarked on a series of ambitious policies and action plans aimed at eliminating extreme poverty, reducing inequalities, and protecting the environment. According to a report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), titled "Reducing Poverty and Inequality in Burkina Faso: Analyses and Policy Options," these initiatives have yielded significant progress despite considerable challenges. Here's a closer look at the country's journey towards sustainable development and social equity.

Building Blocks of Progress

The backbone of Burkina Faso's recent development efforts is rooted in the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES 2016-2020) and the National Development Framework (RND 2021-2025). These frameworks have guided the country in addressing key areas such as education, health, gender equality, youth employment, and social protection.

In education, the "Education for All" initiative and the Ten-Year Basic Education Development Plan have significantly improved access and quality. Schools are now better equipped, and vocational training programs have expanded, fostering a more skilled workforce. Gender promotion in schools has also seen advancements, encouraging a more inclusive educational environment.

The health sector has benefited from universal healthcare coverage and the establishment of district health systems. These measures have enhanced the performance, quality, and usage of health services, with notable improvements in epidemic prevention, clean water access, and sanitation. The COVID-19 pandemic, however, has posed new challenges, necessitating adaptive strategies to maintain these gains.

The Ongoing Struggle for Equality

Despite these strides, the report acknowledges that Burkina Faso's journey towards poverty reduction and equality is fraught with challenges. The security crisis, structural economic issues, low production capacity, and socio-political crises are major internal obstacles. Externally, the global economic downturn and the adverse effects of economic globalisation, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, have further complicated matters.

Gender equality, while progressing, still has a long way to go, especially in high-level positions. Women remain underrepresented in ministerial roles, CEO positions, and other top-tier leadership spots. Continuous awareness-raising and incentive measures are crucial to closing this gap.

Economic and Social Policies: A Mixed Bag

The historical context of Burkina Faso's poverty and inequality reduction policies reveals a mix of successes and ongoing challenges. Since the 1990s, various fiscal, employment, urban development, agrarian, and food security policies have been implemented. These have collectively contributed to economic growth and poverty reduction but have not completely eradicated these issues.

The report highlights that economic growth alone is not enough; equitable distribution of wealth is essential. Policies must ensure that the benefits of growth reach the poorest segments of the population. For example, fiscal reforms aimed at better tax collection and performance indicators have shown promise, yet the need for a more progressive taxation system remains.

Employment policies focusing on decent work for all, including women and the disabled, have led to some job creation. However, the informal sector's dominance means many workers remain outside formal protection schemes. Social policies have targeted education, health, and gender, making notable impacts, but the pandemic has threatened these advancements.

COVID-19: A Setback and a Catalyst

The pandemic has been a double-edged sword for Burkina Faso. On one hand, it has significantly hindered economic growth, reduced tax revenues, and increased budget deficits. On the other, it has highlighted the importance of resilient health systems and the need for robust social safety nets.

The government's response has included emergency measures to support the most vulnerable populations. These efforts are crucial in preventing the backsliding of progress in poverty reduction and inequality. Moving forward, sustained investment in human capital and infrastructure is vital.

Future Directions

The UNCTAD report concludes with a call for ongoing efforts to address both internal and external challenges. Securing financial resources, improving production capacities, and ensuring political and security stability are fundamental for Burkina Faso's continued progress. The report underscores that while the path is difficult, the progress made provides a strong foundation for future advancements.

STATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN BURKINA FASO

<https://borgenproject.org/higher-education-in-burkina-faso/>

15 March 2020



Burkina Faso is a presidential republic in Western Africa. After the country's independence from France in 1960, Burkina Faso went through a period of political turmoil between 1970 and 2015. Between 2016 and 2018, Burkina Faso also suffered three terrorist attacks in its capital. The growing insecurity, due to more terrorist threats in the country's northern and eastern regions, resulted in multiple tragedies. In 2019, more than 1,800 people died, nearly 500,000 people experienced displacement and more than 2,000 schools closed. This article will examine the state of higher education in Burkina Faso.

The Importance of Higher Education

This displacement of school closures resulted in a low literacy rate in Burkina Faso, where only 41.2% of the population above the age of 15 is literate. (2022 adult literacy 34%) However, these conditions have improved in recent years. While the participation rate in education from pre-primary to higher education is still low compared to most of the world, recent UNESCO statistics show an upward trend in people's participation in education.

One cannot underestimate the importance of higher education in a developing country such as Burkina Faso. While it is important to raise the literacy rate, many economic experts suggest that the governments of developing nations should invest in higher education. The World Bank, as early as 2000, recognised this importance. The report suggested that human capital, which is the knowledge, skill and resourcefulness of a country's people, is increasingly becoming more important for a country's future economic development. The World Bank's 2020 education plan further reflects this.

There are three major public universities, three private universities and one technical university in Burkina Faso. The biggest public university, Université de Ouagadougou (University of Ouagadougou), has 30,000 to 34,999 enrolled students. The University of Ouagadougou provides curriculums in humanities, arts, business and engineering. Meanwhile, the Université Polytechnique de Bobo-Dioulasso (Polytechnic University of Bobo-Dioulasso) focuses its curriculum on science and technology. These universities bear the responsibility of improving and continuing higher education in Burkina Faso.

Challenges of Improving Education for Students

Higher education in Burkina Faso must overcome numerous challenges, but the state of education in the country has steadily improved over the past decade. There has also been a rise in the number of people who are eligible to participate in higher education. The gross enrolment ratio in higher education in the country rose from 3.58% in 2010 to 6.5% in 2018. However, there are concerns over the lack of infrastructure and teacher staffing levels in the nation's higher education institutions.

While the Burkina Faso government's expenditures in education have been steadily increasing since 2010, reports suggest that most of the investment went into building new universities instead of creating new fields of study. Gender disparity is another issue that higher education in Burkina Faso must overcome. According to the World Bank, the gender disparity in Burkina Faso's education widens with each rung of the education ladder. UNESCO data shows that while female enrolment in tertiary education is steadily increasing, it is still significantly below male participation in higher education.

Improving Higher Education

There are efforts, both domestic and international, to improve higher education in Burkina Faso. The World Bank, for its part, invested in a US\$70 million project to improve the higher education in Burkina Faso.

In 2020, the Virtual University of Burkina Faso (UV-BF) is one of the projects with the aim of improving higher education in Burkina Faso. Professor Jean Marie Dipama, who set up UV-BF, said in an interview that she hopes that UV-BF will make higher education more available to Burkina Faso's people. The Burkina Faso government also recently launched its new Education Sector Plan for 2017 through 2030, which aims to improve the quality and access to education across all academic levels

Higher education in Burkina Faso is striving to improve. As the world economy gets more complex, the need for better higher education in the country seems paramount. While the steadily rising literacy and education rate is a good sign, this is giving rise to concerns over Burkina Faso's ability to provide quality higher education to all who desire it. However, the Burkina Faso government's continuous effort to improve the country's overall education aims to also improve the nation's higher education. With the help of foreign investors and communities, such as the World Bank, many hope that Burkina Faso's higher education will continue its improvement in the coming years.

Taking age groups:

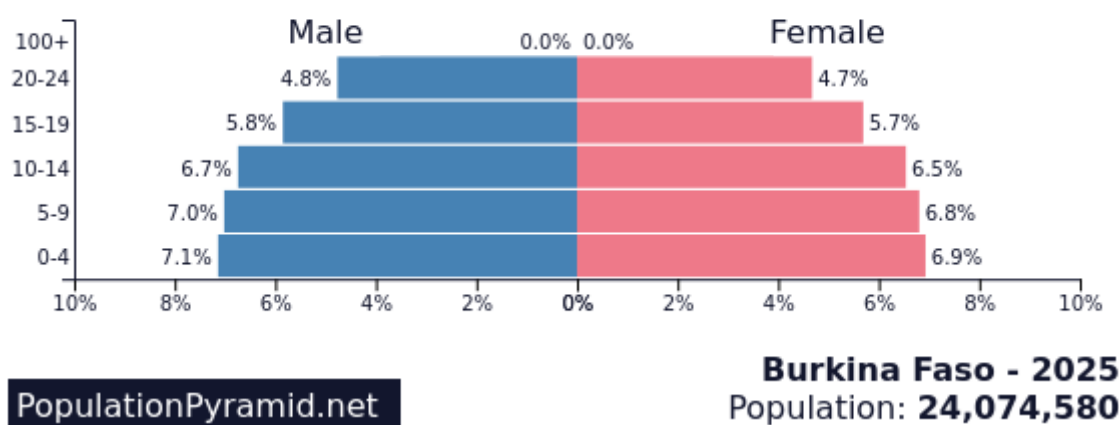
| | |
|---------|-------|
| 5 – 9 | 13.8% |
| 10 – 14 | 13.2% |
| 15 – 19 | 11.5% |

Burkina Faso Rural Population – Historical Data

| Year | Population | % of Total |
|------|------------|------------|
| 2025 | 24,000,000 | 67.5 |

Burkina Faso school age population is 38.5% or close to 7.7 million in 2025.

School age rural population being 5.2 million whereas urban school children number is 2.5 million.



Challenges within the education system in Burkina Faso

<https://brokenchalk.org/challenges-within-the-education-system-in-burkina-faso/>

Ruth Lakica

28 April 2023

Introduction

Burkina Faso is a landlocked country in west Africa. The country occupies an extensive plateau, and its geography is characterised by a savanna that is grassy in the north and gradually gives way to sparse forests in the south. A former French colony, it gained independence as Upper Volta in 1960. The name Burkina Faso, which means “Land of Incorruptible People,” was adopted in 1984.



Schoolchildren in Burkina Faso – Photo by [Anadolu Agency](#).

Characteristics of Education in Burkina Faso

School enrolment is one of the lowest in Africa, even though the government devotes a large portion of the national budget to education. French is the language of instruction in primary and secondary education.

Education in Burkina Faso has a very similar structure to the rest of the world, primary schools, secondary schools, and higher education. The academic year in Burkina Faso runs from October to July. The Education Act enacted that schooling is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 but unfortunately this is not always enforced. The education system is based on the French model and teaching language in all Burkina Faso schools is French. According to the World Bank, it is notable that approximately 56% of youth have no formal education, and 16% of youth have attained at most incomplete primary education, meaning that in total **72% of 15-24 years old have not completed primary education in Burkina Faso.**

The effect of Covid-19 on Education

Like every country worldwide, the education system in Burkina Faso was also affected by Covid-19. All schools in Burkina Faso were closed for nine weeks from March 2020. After this time schools in some areas reopened, with all schooling resuming after 14 weeks (UNESCO, 2020). School closure affected more than 20,000 educational establishments, and disrupted the education of over 4.7 million learners.

The impact of Covid-19 forced the closure of schools across the country, putting the most marginalised children at risk of losing out on learning and not returning to the classroom.

Broken chalk congratulates Burkina Faso for adopting remote studying undertaken during school closures with learning materials provided via television, radio and internet for primary and secondary school (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UNICEF & World Bank, 2020). However, 84% of students lack internet access, 81% lack digital devices, and 81% had difficulty distributing hard copies of learning materials. These disadvantaged students that are unable to access remote studies fell behind with others dropping out.

Another barrier to remote education is access to technology. The MILO (Monitoring Impacts on Learning Outcomes) project indicates that the support many schools most need relates to accessing technology, rather than human capital.

Armed groups attack on teachers, students, and schools in Burkina Faso

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Burkina Faso's education system is facing recurrent and growing attacks by armed groups. Schools have been attacked, teachers assaulted and killed, and educational resources destroyed. At one point, all schools were closed, disrupting the school calendar. Students and staff were sent home.

Burkina Faso is facing an education crisis, with severe deterioration in access to education due to armed violence over the past few years. Education indicators have been declining since 2018, with the gross enrolment rate at the primary level falling from 90.7% to 86.1% and the post-primary level from 52% to 47.3%, a loss of 5 points in three years. For example, in the Sahel region, which has been partially affected by insecurity, the gross enrolment rate at the primary level has fallen from 53.4% in 2018 to 20.3% in 2021. Thus, only one in four children were attending school in the Sahel region in 2021.

The attacks by armed groups have led to the closures of many schools in Burkina Faso. As of 31 May 2022, more than 4,000 schools were closed due to insecurity, representing 17% of schools nationwide, interrupting the education of more than 700,000 children. An estimated 2.6 million children and adolescents aged 6 to 17 are out of school, representing more than half of all school-aged children (51.4%).



School closures increase with safety threats from armed groups – Photo by [UNICEF](#)

Access to water, sanitation, and hygiene

54% of the population of Burkina Faso has access to improved drinking water sources while only 23% has access to improved sanitation facilities. Regarding water and sanitation facilities in schools, Burkina Faso faces challenges. 14 years old Pauline W. Somlare grade 6 at Mouni primary school located 13 km from Niou in the plateau central region. Open since October 1979, it was only in 2001 that the school got its first water pump. Despite the water installation, not everything is going as it should. A few weeks ago, the school was again facing a crucial water problem leading to thirst, lack of hygiene, late lessons, and the often-served late lunch. The latest failure in 2019 could be repaired. In December 2019, thanks

to UNICEF intervention following a request from the ministry in charge of education, the water pump was rehabilitated in Jan 2020.

Quality of Education

Despite the quality management of Burkinabe education system and its numerous educational strategy: The Orientation Law, the Basic Education Sector Development Plan, the Education Sector Plan, the Integrated Strategy for the Strengthening of Pedagogical Management, the Integrated Strategy for the Continuous Training of Teachers and Pedagogical Managers, or its Quality Reference Framework for Basic Education. Burkina Faso is still not quite “top of the class”. Defining strategies isn’t enough to guarantee success.

The scarcity of financial resources is a fact, accentuated by the transfer of competencies from the State to local authorities. And, if financial resources are lacking, the diagnosis also highlights that human resources are also limited. In a system that tends to move towards greater decentralisation and which entrusts a great deal of responsibility to the actors closest to the ground, their support for these new responsibilities (particularly administrative and financial) is not always equal to the challenges.

Resources that do not always match the needs. With little training and support, teachers at the concentrated areas seem to have difficulty entirely playing their role. Often burdened by a heavy administrative workload, they have difficulty keeping up with the pace and thus slow down actions to improve quality teaching.

Negative Consequences for Students, Teachers, Society.

Attacks on schools and class disruptions have reduced the quality of education students receive and put many students behind in their studies. According to Human Rights Watch, one student said that she had failed her final exam after an attack forced her school to close for weeks, leaving her unable to prepare. Another said, “It makes me unhappy, to not be able to finish, to have to retake classes, to not even have any documents to show you took the class.

Lack of psychosocial and material support to victims of attacks from the armed group of men

Human Rights Watch identified the lack of consistent and timely support for victims of education-related attacks as another major issue. Numerous teachers who were attacked or threatened said they had never received any psychosocial support from the government. Others said the support they had received was perfunctory and woefully inadequate, without any longer-term follow-up. Many still struggled with emotional or psychological issues. Teachers said they felt abandoned and undervalued, and expected to restart work following redeployments despite the lack of the required psychosocial, financial, or material support.

Conclusion

Despite the challenges facing the education system in Burkina Faso, the government of Burkina Faso and other non-governmental organisations are trying to improve education in Burkina Faso. **Nearly one million students do no longer have access to education.** As a response, UNICEF, the Ministry of National Education, Literacy and Promotion of National Languages (MENAL), and its partners, such as King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief) have developed the Radio Education Programme in 2018. This programme is ensuring continuity of learning for affected children, who fled their homes because of the attacks on their schools.

[illegible]

4 years feeling orientated education includes a university degree as well!

Poverty



Embrace the guidance and revelations found throughout the Pascas Papers.

PASCAS
PAPERS

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All papers may be freely shared. The fortnightly mailouts are free to all, to be added into the mailout list, kindly provide your email address. info@pascashealth.com



**SOS CHILDREN'S
VILLAGES**

Burkina Faso

<https://www.sos-childrensvillages.org/where-we-help/africa/burkina-faso>

Burkina Faso is a country in West Africa with a population of over 24 million. It is among the poorest countries in the world, with an extremely low per capita income. Its industrial base is rather weak and the vast majority of the country's labour force works in agriculture. Many people rely on farming to produce their own food. However, recurring drought makes this difficult and leads to famine. Flooding has destroyed houses and infrastructure in the past, meaning that many people live in very poor conditions. Furthermore, HIV/AIDS and other public health challenges remain widespread. Children growing up in these circumstances are in need of support.

SOS Children's Villages has been supporting children and young people without parental care, or at risk of losing it, in Burkina Faso since 1997.

Children are at risk

Around 770,000 children in Burkina Faso are growing up without parental care. Thousands have lost their parents to HIV/AIDS, and many more live in families that face precarious economic situations. In many cases, children do not get enough food to grow properly. Some children have to work to contribute financially instead of going to school. Access to schooling remains difficult, particularly in rural areas where the primary school attendance rate is very low. Public health facilities are lacking or are in very poor condition, which leads to a high infant mortality rate, amongst other issues.

3/10

Children do not grow healthily

Floods and droughts

In recent years, massive flooding forced thousands of Burkinabe to leave their homes. More than 50,000 people lost everything in the floods and had to live in tents and shacks across the country. Hundreds of schools and a number of hospitals were destroyed by the floods. At the same time, the country is frequently hit by droughts. This has a strong impact on the living conditions of tens of thousands of Burkinabe. Many people rely on farming to produce their own food, but drought means that they are at risk of undernutrition and rely on food aid. This is particularly problematic for children. In fact, around 3 in 10 children do not grow healthily as a result.

100,000

People live with HIV/AIDS

Vulnerable to HIV/AIDS

Many Burkinabe do not have access to proper sanitation facilities. This could explain the high rate of infectious diseases in the country. HIV/AIDS is also a major public health concern, as around 100,000 people in the country live with the virus. Although the government has included the problem in its development plan, thousands of people affected by the virus remain without access to medical care. Children and young people are also affected. Children lose their parents to the virus and are left to fend for themselves.

40%

Of the population lives in poverty

Poverty

Burkina Faso continues to experience difficult economic conditions. Although the situation has improved over recent years, around 40% of the population still lives in poverty and nearly 80% is without a formal job. In spite of economic growth, high levels of poverty have in fact intensified in some areas of the country. Rural areas are more affected by extreme poverty – the so-called "rural poor" amount to six million, including many children. Employment is often limited to the informal sector, where jobs are not secure.

The city of Ouagadougou is the capital of Burkina Faso, the current metro area population of Ouagadougou in 2025 is **3,521,000**. It is the country's largest and most important city, and its population has been steadily increasing over recent decades and continues to do so. Many people move here from rural areas in hope of a better life, and the city is also home to a lot of refugees from neighbouring countries. Poverty in the city is widespread and unemployment is high, especially amongst youth. In addition, many families live in very poor conditions, lacking proper housing or access to basic sanitation or medical care.

Since 1997, SOS Children's Villages has been supporting children, young people and families and advocating for their rights in Ouagadougou.

23%

Of young people are not in school or employment

High unemployment in the city

In urban Ouagadougou, capital of Burkina Faso, unemployment continues to be a problem, especially amongst the young. In addition, the seasonal and often difficult nature of rural, agricultural work means that thousands migrate to the city each year in search of work, but this is simply not available. This influx of people adds to the existing poverty in the city. The precarious socioeconomic situation, in combination with internal migration, makes many families incredibly vulnerable. Children, young people and women are mostly affected. For instance, around 23% of young people between the age of 15 and 24 are neither in school nor have a formal job. Life for these young people is very tough and unlikely to improve without support mechanisms.

1 in 2

People lack access to sanitation

Living in informal settlements

The city of Ouagadougou has been growing significantly over the past years, as internal migrants and refugees from abroad move here in hope for a better life. However, this continues to increase pressure on existing infrastructure and many families end up living in extremely poor conditions. While most people have access to safe drinking water sources, only half of households have proper sanitation facilities, such as toilets. This increases the risk of contracting certain diseases, which can be particularly dangerous for children. At the same time, medical services are often poor or do not exist at all in these overcrowded areas of the city.

UNHCR urges solidarity with Burkina Faso's victims of extremist violence

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/07/1139222>

28 July 2023



Women and children who have fled violence in Burkina Faso seek help in Côte d'Ivoire.

Migrants and Refugees

Civilians fleeing attacks by extremist groups in Burkina Faso must be allowed to shelter in neighbouring countries and not sent back, amid a spike in violence and horrifying rights abuses, the UN refugee agency (UNHCR) said on Friday.

“We're urgently appealing for all States to refrain from forcibly returning any individuals originating from the regions in Burkina Faso where there is an ongoing crisis,” said Elizabeth Tan, UNHCR Director of International Protection.

Speaking in Geneva, Ms. Tan highlighted “killings, forced disappearances, torture and kidnappings”, while in several instances, civilians had been targeted and killed, resulting in mass civilian casualties.

Spike in needs

Humanitarians have warned about mass internal displacement in Burkina Faso caused by non-state armed groups since 2015, “but it's in 2022 that we've really seen large increase in the number of displaced in the country, and that is due to the increased activities by extremist, violent, violent extremist groups as well as increasing humanitarian needs”, the UNHCR official explained.

Latest UN estimates indicate that 4.7 million people across the country are now in need of humanitarian assistance in the west African nation, which is more than 20% of the country's entire population.

Violence and conflict have also destroyed critical infrastructure and impacted state services and institutions, including in conflict-affected areas.

The humanitarian situation is especially severe for people living in towns that have been blockaded by violent extremist groups, including large numbers of internally displaced people.



Refugees from Burkina Faso arrive in Togo after fleeing their country due to violence.

Youngsters targeted

Children have not been spared serious human rights violations, including forced recruitment by armed groups, child labour “as well as other types of violence, abuse, exploitation and gender-based violence”, Ms. Tan told journalists at a scheduled briefing.

The number of **school closures** has increased from approximately 3,000 in November 2021 to **6,334 schools as of 31 March 2023**.

The majority of displaced children are unable to attend classes at all. Early and child marriage is prevalent and forced marriages continue to be reported. **Half of all children in Burkina Faso are estimated to be exposed to gender-based violence or mistreatment, with the estimate as high as 82% for girls.**

Ongoing violence and displacement have also left many women vulnerable to sexual violence and have restricted services available to survivors.

Border refuge

In addition to the more than two million people internally displaced in Burkina Faso, as of June this year – “making this one of the worst internal displacement crises on the African continent” – the UNHCR official added that 67,000 people from Burkina Faso have sought refuge in neighbouring countries including Mali, Niger, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin and Ghana.

Fighting is believed to have killed thousands and placed vast numbers at risk of abuse by armed groups, including reportedly being whipped and raped while fleeing their villages.

“The principle of non-refoulement must be respected and upheld. That means that no-one should be forcibly returned to places where their lives, freedom or human rights are at risk. So, UNHCR calls on all countries to allow civilians fleeing Burkina Faso to access their territories.”

In Burkina Faso, a growing number of children are traumatised by war

<https://apnews.com/article/burkina-faso-children-war-trauma-9337b4eeeb642938929ed694090bd930>

5 June 2024



Children play on a water pump in an internally displaced camp.

DAKAR, Senegal (AP) — When armed men entered Safi's village in northern Burkina Faso and began firing, she hid in her home with her four children. The gunmen found them and let them live — to suffer the guilt of survival — after killing her husband and other relatives.

Safi, whose last name has been withheld for security reasons, is among 2 million people displaced in the West African country by growing violence between Islamic extremists and security forces.

About 60% of the displaced are children. Many are traumatised, but mental health services are limited and children are often overlooked for treatment.

"People often think that the children have seen nothing, nothing has happened to them, it's fine," said Rudy Lukamba, the health coordinator for the International Committee of the Red Cross in Burkina Faso.

He works on a program to help identify and treat traumatised children. It often relies on mothers to spot signs in children as young as 3 or 4. The chances of a successful outcome after treatment is greater when the children have a parental figure in their lives, he said.

Mass killings of villagers have become common in northern Burkina Faso as fighters linked to the Islamic State group and al-Qaida attack the army and volunteer forces. Those forces can turn on villages accused of cooperating with the enemy. More than 20,000 people have been killed since the fighting began a decade ago, according to the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project, a U.S.-based non-profit group.

Mental health services in Burkina Faso are often reserved for only the most severe cases. A U.N. survey published in 2023 showed 103 mental health professionals in the country of more than 24 million people, including 11 psychiatrists.

Community-based mental health services by social workers are expanding, now numbering in the hundreds and supported by a small team of U.N. psychologists. In addition, traditional medicine practitioners in Burkina Faso say families are increasingly turning to them for help with traumatised children.

But the need is immense. The U.N. said surveys by it and partners show that 10 out of 11 people affected by the conflict show signs of trauma.

With no money and fearing another attack, Safi set off on foot with seven children, including her own, across the arid plains in search of safety. They settled in a community in Ouahigouya, the capital of Yatenga province, and sought help.

It was there that Safi learned how post-traumatic stress can affect children. They had nightmares and couldn't sleep. During the day, they didn't play with other children. Through the ICRC, Safi was connected with a health worker who helped through home visits and art, encouraging the children to draw their fears and talk about them.

Traditional medicine practitioners are also helping traumatised children. One, Rasmane Rouamba, said he treats about five children a month, adapting the approach depending on the trauma suffered.

Children in Burkina Faso also have lost access to education and basic healthcare in fighting-affected areas.

The closure of schools is depriving almost 850,000 children of access to education, the U.N. children's agency has said. The closure of hundreds of health facilities has left 3.6 million people without access to care, it said.

Burkina Faso's government has struggled to improve security.

The country's military leader, Capt. Ibrahim Traoré, seized power in 2022 amid frustrations with the government over the deadly attacks. He is expected to remain in office for another five years, delaying the junta's promises of a democratic transition.

Around half of Burkina Faso's territory remains outside government control. Civic freedoms have been rolled back and journalists expelled.

And the country has distanced itself from regional and Western nations that don't agree with its approach, severing military ties with former colonial ruler France and turning to Russia instead for security support.

Safi, adrift with her children, said she plans to stay in her new community for now. She has no money or other place to go.

"There's a perfect harmony in the community, and they have become like family," she said.

Addressing gender-based violence in the Central Sahel

<https://reliefweb.int/report/burkina-faso/addressing-gender-based-violence-central-sahel>

5 December 2023

Armed conflict, climate change, food insecurity, and recent military takeovers have converged in the Central Sahel region—encompassing Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso—generating high levels of insecurity and instability and manifesting a steep rise in forced displacement and humanitarian needs.

Women and girls in the region experience some of the highest rates of gender-based violence (GBV) globally. However, limited funding reaches them, and a range of barriers hinder access to GBV prevention, mitigation, and response programming. Local women-led organisations (WLOs) and women's rights organisations (WROs) particularly face challenges with scaling their programming.

InterAction's GBV Working Group rolled out a survey in 2023 to GBV practitioners in the Central Sahel to better understand these challenges, with particular attention to how U.S. government funding would be of most use. Approximately 100 experts representing locally-led organisations, international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), and U.N. agencies operating in the region responded to the survey. Notably, one-fifth of respondents represented WLOs, WROs, or local organisations.

Key Findings

Five key findings came through the survey that reflect the priorities of practitioners from the Central Sahel to more effectively address and channel resources into GBV prevention, mitigation, and response.

Violence against women and girls, as well as child, early, or forced marriage, were the two forms of GBV that increased most significantly. Respondents noted an overall hike in sexual violence among women and girls recently with a particular emphasis on child marriage. Local organisations were nearly twice as likely to report that child sexual abuse and intimate partner violence increased compared to INGOs, highlighting how women and girls often choose to report to local organisations that are rooted in the community.

Funding for GBV prevention, mitigation, and response is insufficient for the size and scope of the challenges in the region and is at risk of further cuts. Nearly half of respondents stated that the most significant challenge was an insufficient amount of funding. Respondents in Burkina Faso, plus local organisations and organisations operating in rural areas across each country, highlighted that this lack of funding inhibited GBV programming, particularly as these activities have been overshadowed by food insecurity and climate change rather than integrated across sectors. Additionally, 38% of respondents stated that one or more of their programs were at risk of being cut in the next year; this risk was reported at higher rates for local organisations (43%).

The key barriers to GBV programming, outside of funding, centre around physical and social barriers to access. These challenges include organisations being unable to access affected populations due to security restrictions, as well as affected individuals being unable to access services because of social norms. More than three-quarters of local organisations (79%) and those that serve people with disabilities (78%) highlighted barriers to reaching affected communities. It is also evident that access is a critical challenge among both these types of organisations in Burkina Faso (74%) compared to Mali and Niger.

Food security and health programming were reported to be the most effective sectors to integrate GBV activities if the U.S. government was to award funding. While respondents from Niger ranked health as the most important sector, practitioners from Mali and Burkina Faso listed food security. Heightened levels of food insecurity have had detrimental effects on women and girls as 19% of respondents across all countries pointed to child marriage as a negative coping mechanism. Additionally, 21% listed survival

sex to be able to eat and feed their families and 14% noted an increase in domestic violence because of food insecurity.

If the U.S. was to fund more standalone GBV programming, respondents ranked women and girls' empowerment, prevention programming that includes men and boys, and GBV case management as the top three areas to invest in. Local organisations prioritised women and girls' empowerment and case management as central areas for support, pointing to targeted opportunities for partnership and capacity building alongside INGOs and donors.

Recommendations

Several recommendations for humanitarian stakeholders came through these findings:

- Integrate GBV programming in the local context and enable women and girls to feed into project design and implementation, while also engaging men, boys, and LGBTQ+ individuals.
- Partner with local and women-led organisations to overcome access constraints and community trust obstacles.

The brief also contains recommendations for donors:

- Prioritise funding for GBV programming while providing incentives for organisations to integrate and require GBV risk mitigation and programming across other sectors, particularly food security and health.
- Provide support to local organisations through opportunities for direct funding or sub-awards, particularly for them to address heightened levels of child sexual abuse and intimate partner violence at the local level.

Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915

WHAT IS CHILD ABUSE ?



Verbally abusing a child



Teasing a child unnecessarily



Exposing a child to pornographic acts or literature.



Touching a child where he/ she doesn't want to be touched.



Forcing a child to touch you.



Breaking down the self-confidence of a child.



Hitting or hurting a child - often to relieve your own frustration.



Manipulating a child



Not taking care of a child, for example: unclean, unclothed, unfed child



Using a child as a servant



Not listening to a child



Neglecting emotional needs of a child



Making your own child a 'servant' depriving of time for education/leisure



Hitting and ridiculing a child at school



Neglecting a child's medical needs



Neglecting a child's educational needs



Leaving a child without supervision



Produced by: National Child Protection Authority
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Head in the Sand!

The oppressive nature of authoritarian rule leads to gross under reporting and non-disclosure.

The reality is that 70% of girls are sexually molested before adulthood, and 70% of that 70% are sexually molested by the girl's father and / or uncles.

Child abuse is typically occurring within one in four families.



ONLY THROUGH the UNIVERSAL AWARENESS and by EMBRACING LIVING FEELINGS FIRST can and will HUMANITY evolve ABOVE its PRESENT DIRE STATE in how we are LIVING being MIND-CENTRIC.

EINSTEIN'S THEORY of INSANITY





LIVE FEELINGS FIRST

FEELINGS FIRST For Kids

Living true to your feelings:

It's to understand that what you are feeling today is a result of masses of repressed bad feelings, all of which need to be brought out one at a time, and not just exploding with that pent up rage, venting your anger all over the place, because you are to follow your feelings – allow your feelings to lead you in life. All those repressed feelings are to be brought out into words, progressively stripping away the many levels of them, all so you can see why you're feeling them. 'Going with your feelings' is not just about acting on every feeling you feel, it's about actively wanting to express and bring to light all your feelings by speaking, using words, and not just through acting. We are to express our feelings to uncover their truth. So you can do nothing, even stop acting out your feelings, whilst you spend years and years simply talking them out.

Marion 7 April 2018

Pathway Forward

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to Find the Truth of our Childhood.

James Moncrief – Sunday 8 September 2019

We are to Find the Truth of our Childhood.

That's it; and find it through our feelings by directly connecting, feeling, experiencing, and most importantly, knowing they are true by being them. We ARE our childhood, the truth is already there, it is already within us, we are already living it, we don't have to look anywhere else for it other than within ourselves. All of why you are what you do, say and live, everything about how you are and how you conduct yourself in life, is all what your childhood was. You grew into being the adult you are because of the childhood you had, we can't be a different adult that's not a direct and complete product and result of our childhood. And if you take away the time element, we are still our childhood, our life is still manifesting how it was for us as a child. We can believe and pretend all we want that we are different to how we were as a child, that having become adult we can leave our childhood behind and move on becoming the adult we want to be. No, we think we can do that, yet we can't. We can't do anything that's not already done, we are still effectively living our childhood and being as we were in it, and that's within all the different times and phases of it, all which adds up to being one big, often contradictory, mess of ideas, beliefs and opinions about ourselves.

And we can't be anything else other than what we are, which is how it was for us through our childhood, yet we fail to see it because we're not fully connected with those parts of ourselves and all the corresponding feelings that will help us see it. So we are to find the truth of ourselves – hence: the truth of our childhood. Because in knowing the whole truth of our childhood and being it, being aware that we are it, connects us as adults fully with ourselves back then. You know how it was for you, because you feel it, your feelings tell you, show you, and there's no avoiding or denying them, because they are expressing (by making you feel) the truth of how it was for you, how it has always been since conception, and how it will remain until the Mother and Father transform you out of your untrue state – out of your unloving childhood.

So our Healing is about finding the truth of ourselves from the beginning, which equates to the truth of our whole childhood, because it's our childhood that made us be as we are. And because we were so heavily interfered with and prevented from being our natural true selves, so we have to 'Heal' all the damage that was done to us. Healing ourselves by seeing the truth of ourselves. So by acknowledging all our feelings, and by wanting to find and uncover the whole truth of our childhood, we work progressively deeper into ourselves, bringing to light all that happened to us to make us be as we are. And part of that is to help us see how much of our childhood and forming was true and loving, and how much was untrue and unloving.

And presumably, once we've brought to light within us the whole truth of our childhood, then the good, true parts, those founded on true love, will remain; and the bad, that which was founded on untruth, will be transformed out of us by God through our soul.

As a forming and developing child, we don't have enough of ourselves to find and so experience the whole truth of what's going on. But as adults we do. And if we grew up in a fully true and loving situation and environment with only loving and true relationships, then as an adult that's how we'd be feeling completely loved and true, happily wanting to bring to light all the positive influences that affected us through our childhood, all of which would be a very enjoyable and loving experience. Whereas because we grew up in rebellion against Truth and Love being forced to be mostly untrue and unloving, and even possibly completely untrue and unloving, then it's not enjoyable going back bringing to light and expressing all our hurt and pain.

We start out not knowing anything about how it is for us through our childhood; or at best, a minimal amount as some people and families are more feeling expressive and self-aware. And through our Healing we have to get to know it all, because we are it, so we're getting to know ourselves – which for many people

will equate to getting to know their shit-start in life. And once we've brought to light the truth of our childhood, then we can leave it, moving on bringing the truth to light of being a true adult. Which is what The Urantia Book means by saying we become true universal spiritual citizens once we are living a Celestial level of truth. So the Mansion Worlds are really provided for us to uncover the truth of our childhood, to see how it was for us, and consequently, how we lived as a child. And they are really only for that, and not so much for us to set about righting all that we find out is wrong within us. We are to only see and so uncover the truth of ourselves. As far as fixing ourselves, or changing or transforming ourselves, that is up to God.

The Mansion Worlds are called probationary worlds, ones in which we can settle the Law of Compensation within our untrue states and continue living against ourselves and the Truth, furthering our truth and self denial; and ones in which we can do our 'Healing' to see the whole truth of our untrue state. Which we can now do either in the Mansion Worlds themselves, or on Earth.

So there is no avoiding the truth of your childhood if you want to ascend beyond the Mansion Worlds. And the fact that none of the spiritual or religious systems on Earth are wholly devoted to helping people bring to light the truth of their childhood through their feelings, shows what a terrible state we're all in. Imagine if the whole world was focused on helping everyone bring to light the hidden truth of themselves, and so the truth of their childhood. It certainly would be a different way to live and so a different world we'd live in.

We can't actually fix anything from our childhood. We can't, only God can. And God will when we've brought to light all the truth of it that God wants us to see. We can undergo therapy (and some truth might come to light), go to the doctor, do whatever we do trying to feel better, all trying to get rid of our bad childhood, all trying to fit in with the beliefs we have from our childhood of how we should be in the world, yet it's only at best scratching the surface. God, through our soul, won't allow us to change anything from our childhood anyway, at least not until we've seen and brought to light and fully connected through our feelings with all the truth of it. There'd be no point God subjecting us to such horror if we could make it all go away before we found the truth of what it was all about and why God made our childhood as it was. So we can do a little, or so we think, adjusting ourselves this way and that, however even those adjustments we come to see through our Healing are 'allowed' because we're still just doing them within our prevailing childhood patterns. And there are what seems like endless levels within us of which we're composed, which you would expect because of the enormity of being God's children, and so there's quite a scope for us to move or play around in entertaining ourselves by believing we've changed the foundations and results of our childhood. So as we can't actually change ourselves, all we can do is want to uncover the truth of our childhood and live that truth. All of which involves vast amounts of self-acceptance, which gradually comes with the truth, growing in the acceptance that this is how you are, how God wants you to be having this experience, given the childhood you had, and there's nothing you can do about it. Other than keep on expressing every feeling that comes up, as you long for the truth of your childhood, wanting to live true to yourself.

LIVE FEELINGS FIRST

**Feelings First Spirituality, The New Way
Feelings are your own truth and personality**



You Can Rescue a Child From Sexual Exploitation.

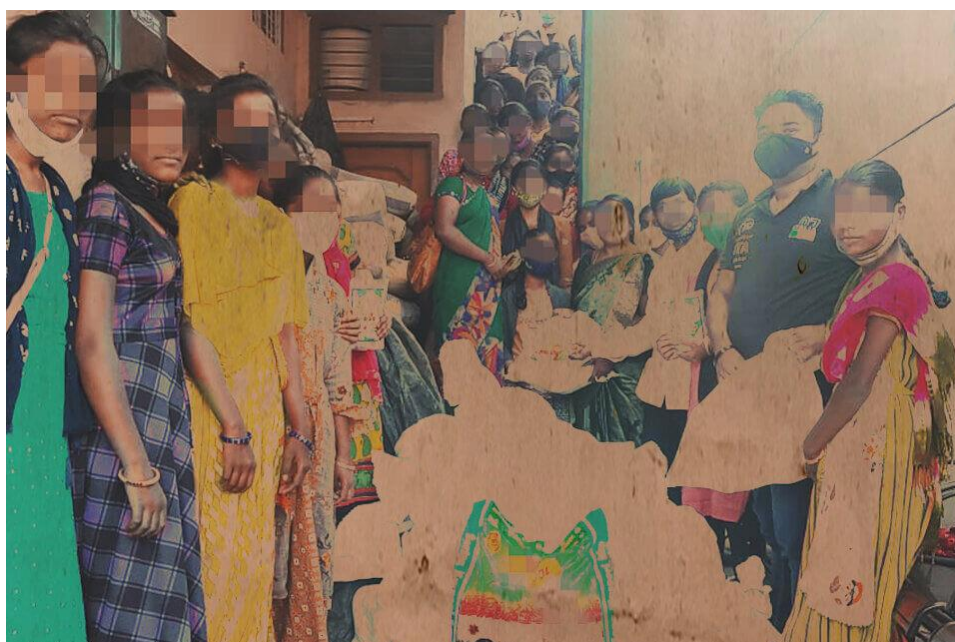
10,000+ children rescued.

More than a million

still waiting to be found.

Destiny Rescue is a family of organisations working together towards the same mission and vision.

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BURKINA FASO

https://ocindex.net/assets/downloads/2021/english/ocindex_profile_burkina_faso_2021.pdf

<https://ocindex.net/report/2023/03-global-overview-results.html>



5.49

CRIMINALITY SCORE

67th of 193 countries

21st of 54 African countries

6th of 15 West African countries



CRIMINAL MARKETS

5.35

HUMAN TRAFFICKING 6.00

HUMAN SMUGGLING 4.00

ARMS TRAFFICKING 8.00

FLORA CRIMES 4.00

FAUNA CRIMES 6.00

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE CRIMES 8.50

HEROIN TRADE 4.00

COCAINE TRADE 4.00

CANNABIS TRADE 3.00

SYNTHETIC DRUG TRADE 6.00



3.63

RESILIENCE SCORE

150th of 193 countries

28th of 54 African countries

8th of 15 West African countries



CRIMINAL ACTORS

5.63

MAFIA-STYLE GROUPS 3.50

CRIMINAL NETWORKS 6.50

STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS 6.50

FOREIGN ACTORS 6.00

Crime Index by Country 2023 Mid-Year

https://www.numbeo.com/crime/rankings_by_country.jsp?title=2023-mid®ion=002


| Rank | Country | Crime Index | Safety Index |
|------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | South Africa | 75.5 | 24.5 |
| 3 | Nigeria | 65.8 | 34.2 |
| 10 | Ivory Coast | 57.5 | 42.5 |
| 11 | Kenya | 56.8 | 43.2 |
| 13 | Tanzania | 54.4 | 45.6 |
| 16 | Ethiopia | 51.4 | 48.6 |
| 21 | Sudan | 45.5 | 54.5 |
| 23 | Ghana | 44.1 | 55.9 |
| 24 | Rwanda | 27.3 | 72.7 |

Crime rates in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

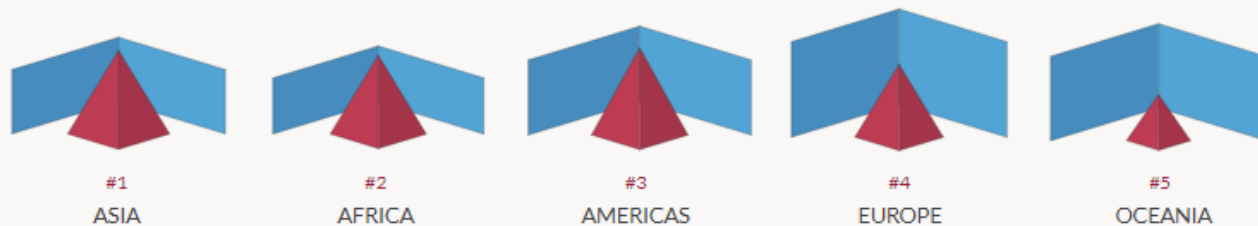
| | | |
|---|-------|----------|
| Level of crime | 38.46 | Low |
| https://www.numbeo.com/crime/in/Ouagadougou-Burkina-Faso | | |
| Crime increasing in the past 5 years | 63.33 | High |
| Worries home broken and things stolen | 45.00 | Moderate |
| Worries being mugged or robbed | 36.67 | Low |
| Worries car stolen | 33.33 | Low |
| Worries things from car stolen | 38.33 | Low |
| Worries attacked | 25.00 | Low |
| Worries being insulted | 36.67 | Low |
| Worries being subject to a physical attack because of your skin colour, ethnic origin, gender or religion | 28.33 | Low |
| Problem people using or dealing drugs | 40.00 | Moderate |
| Problem property crimes such as vandalism and theft | 45.00 | Moderate |
| Problem violent crimes such as assault and armed robbery | 38.33 | Low |
| Problem corruption and bribery | 65.00 | High |

Safety in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Safety walking alone during daylight | 81.67 | Very High |
| Safety walking alone during night | 61.67 | High |

| Index  |
|---|
| Crime Index: 39.24 |
| Safety Index: 60.76 |

CRIMINALITY SCORES BY CONTINENT



| REGION | CRIMINALITY | CRIMINAL MARKETS | CRIMINAL ACTORS | RESILIENCE |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| ASIA | 5.47 +0.18 | 5.41 +0.20 | 5.53 +0.15 | 4.34 -0.12 |
| AFRICA | 5.25 +0.08 | 5.05 +0.11 | 5.45 +0.05 | 3.85 +0.05 |
| AMERICAS | 5.20 +0.13 | 4.89 +0.19 | 5.51 +0.08 | 4.80 -0.03 |
| EUROPE | 4.74 +0.26 | 4.60 +0.40 | 4.88 +0.12 | 6.27 +0.04 |
| OCEANIA | 3.23 +0.16 | 3.28 +0.30 | 3.19 +0.02 | 5.55 +0.09 |
| GLOBAL AVERAGE | 5.03 +0.16 | 4.88 +0.22 | 5.19 +0.09 | 4.81 -0.00 |

The Global Organised Crime Index 2023 | Global ...

<https://ocindex.net/>

NIGERIA

CRIMINALITY SCORE

7.28 ↗ 0.13

6th of 193 countries
1st of 15 countries in West Africa
2nd of 54 countries in Africa

MAURITANIA

CRIMINALITY SCORE

4.38 ↗ 0.01

137th of 193 countries
6th of 6 countries in North Africa
44th of 54 countries in Africa

SENEGAL

CRIMINALITY SCORE

5.52 ↗ 0.70

73rd of 193 countries
7th of 15 countries in West Africa
22nd of 54 countries in Africa

GUINEA

CRIMINALITY SCORE

4.58 ↘ -0.62

122nd of 193 countries
13th of 15 countries in West Africa
38th of 54 countries in Africa

GUINEA-BISSAU

CRIMINALITY SCORE

5.10 ↘ -0.35

90th of 193 countries
11th of 15 countries in West Africa
28th of 54 countries in Africa

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

CRIMINALITY SCORE

6.02 ↘ -0.13

48th of 193 countries
2nd of 15 countries in West Africa
14th of 54 countries in Africa

LIBERIA

CRIMINALITY SCORE

5.50 ↗ 0.45

74th of 193 countries
8th of 15 countries in West Africa
23rd of 54 countries in Africa

GHANA

CRIMINALITY SCORE

5.80 ↘ -0.21

60th of 193 countries
5th of 15 countries in West Africa
17th of 54 countries in Africa

TOGO

CRIMINALITY SCORE

5.23 ↘ -0.09

83rd of 193 countries
10th of 15 countries in West Africa
27th of 54 countries in Africa

BENIN

CRIMINALITY SCORE

5.32 ↗ 0.07

81st of 193 countries
9th of 15 countries in West Africa
26th of 54 countries in Africa

NIGER

CRIMINALITY SCORE

5.70 ↘ -0.31

65th of 193 countries
6th of 15 countries in West Africa
18th of 54 countries in Africa

MALI

CRIMINALITY SCORE

5.93 ↗ 0.05

50th of 193 countries
3rd of 15 countries in West Africa
15th of 54 countries in Africa

BURKINA FASO

CRIMINALITY SCORE

5.92 ↗ 0.43

53rd of 193 countries
4th of 15 countries in West Africa
16th of 54 countries in Africa

Gambia

CRIMINALITY SCORE

4.53 ↘ -0.29

124th of 193 countries ↘ -24
39th of 54 countries in Africa ↘ -6
14th of 15 countries in West Africa ↘ -1

CABO VERDE

CRIMINALITY SCORE

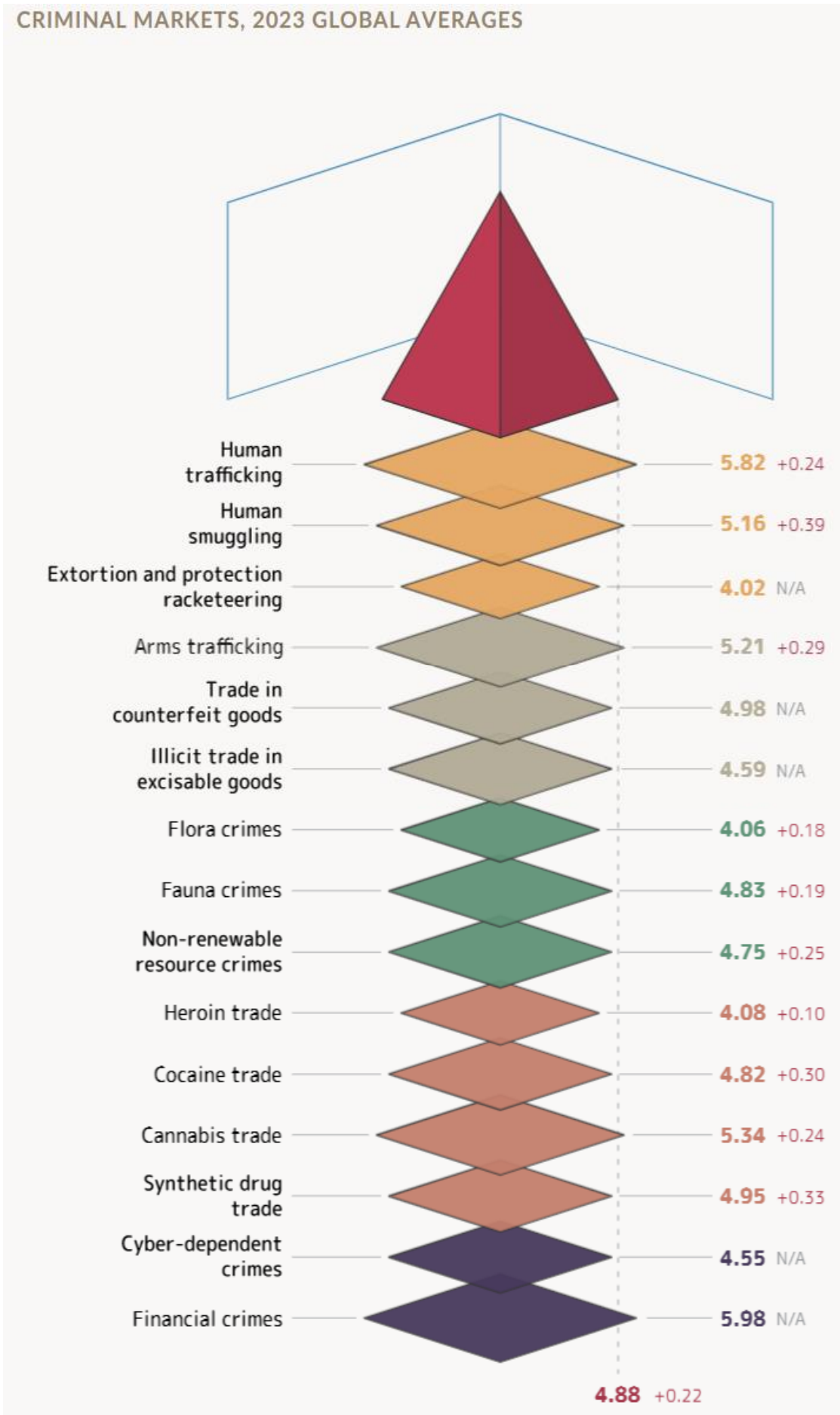
4.28 ↗ 0.25

142nd of 193 countries
15th of 15 countries in West Africa
48th of 54 countries in Africa

WESTERN SAHARA

No data

<https://ocindex.net/report/2023/03-global-overview-results.html>



Burkina Faso



<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/burkina-faso>

Events of 2024

The leaders of Niger, Gen. Abdourahamane Tiani (C), Mali, Col. Assimi Goita (L), and Burkina Faso, Capt. Ibrahim Traore (R), show the documents of the Confederation of Sahel States, which they signed during their first summit in Niamey, Niger. 6 July 2024

Burkina Faso's human rights situation deteriorated considerably in 2024, as deadly attacks by Islamist armed groups against civilians surged and military forces and pro-government militias committed abuses during counterinsurgency operations.

The United Nations Human Rights Chief expressed concerns over the rise in killings of civilians by armed groups and state actors.

An estimated 6,000 civilians died in conflict-related violence between January and August 2024 alone. **By August, the conflict, that began in 2016, had forced over 2.3 million from their homes. 2.1 million people were displaced internally and over 200,000 to neighbouring countries.**

Burkina Faso's military junta, which took power during a 2022 coup, cracked down on media, the political opposition, and dissent, contributing to the shrinking of civic space.

In May 2023, Prime Minister Apollinaire Kyelem de Tambela announced the delay of elections scheduled for July 2024. On May 25, 2024, following nation-wide talks largely boycotted by the opposition, the junta announced that it would remain in power for another five years.

Military authorities clamped down on lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people's rights. In July, the junta approved a revised family code criminalising homosexuality. The revised code did not specify penalties.

On November 9, a government source told the media that Burkina Faso's junta planned to reinstate the death penalty, which was abolished in the 2018 penal code. The last known executions in Burkina Faso were in 1988.

On January 28, the junta announced it would leave the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), along with Mali and Niger, limiting opportunities for its citizens to seek justice through the ECOWAS Community Court of Justice.

On July 7, the military leaders of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger signed a treaty establishing the Confederation of the Sahel States, taking a mutual defence pact signed in September 2023 a step further.

Abuses by Islamist Armed Groups

Islamist armed groups killed 1,004 civilians in 259 attacks between January and August 2024, compared to 1,185 civilians in 413 attacks in the same period in 2023, according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data (ACLED). Several attacks targeted communities that had joined the Volunteers for the Defense of the Homeland (Volontaires pour la défense de la patrie, VDPs), civilian auxiliaries of the Burkinabè armed forces. Islamist armed groups continued to besiege dozens of localities, cutting people off from food and aid.

On August 24, JNIM fighters attacked hundreds of civilians working on the construction of a defensive trench outside the town of Barsalogho, Centre-North region, or who were nearby, killing at least 133 people, including dozens of women and children, and injuring at least 200 more.

On June 11, alleged JNIM fighters attacked Sindo town, Hauts-Bassins region, killing at least 20 civilian men. The attack was in apparent retaliation against the local community whom the JNIM accused of joining the VDPs.

On June 16, the JNIM claimed responsibility for a June 11 attack on an army base in Mansila, Sahel region, in which at least 20 civilians were killed and their homes burned.

On May 22, alleged JNIM fighters attacked a VDP base and a displaced persons' camp in Goubéré, North region, killing at least 72 civilians. The attack was in apparent retaliation against villagers who refused to join JNIM ranks.

On March 29, 15 women were reported missing after they ventured outside the city of Djibo, Sahel region, to fetch firewood. Relatives of the missing women believed they were either killed or kidnapped by the JNIM.

Islamist armed groups also killed Christian worshippers who did not abandon their religion despite Islamist warnings.

On February 25, the ISGS killed at least 12 civilians in an attack on a Catholic church in Essakane village, Sahel region. On August 25, Islamist fighters killed at least 26 civilians in Sanaba village, in western Burkina Faso.

Abuses by State Security Forces and Pro-Government Militias

Burkinabè military and VDPs killed at least 1,000 civilians between January and July 2024, according to ACLED, and forcibly disappeared dozens of others during counterinsurgency operations in 2024.

On February 25, the military summarily executed at least 223 civilians, including 56 children, in the villages of Nondin and Soro, North region, in apparent retaliation for an attack by Islamist fighters against a Burkinabè military camp outside Ouahigouya city. These mass killings appear to be part of a widespread military campaign against civilians accused of collaborating with Islamist armed groups and may amount to crimes against humanity.

Media reported that between April 27 and May 4, soldiers killed up to 400 civilians during counterinsurgency operations in 15 villages located along their itineraries.

A video circulated on social media in July and verified by Human Rights Watch shows 18 men, wearing Burkinabè army uniforms, standing by while two use knives to disembowel a dismembered human body.

Crackdown on the Media and Dissent

The military junta has used a sweeping emergency law against journalists, critics, and judges.

Between August 9 and 12, the security forces notified seven judges and prosecutors that they had been conscripted to participate in military operations against Islamist armed groups, between August 14 and November 13. On August 14, six reported to a military base in Ouagadougou, the capital, and have not been heard from since. All seven judicial officers had opened legal proceedings against junta supporters.

In February, armed men in civilian clothes abducted Rasmané Zinaba and Bassirou Badjo, members of the civil society group Balai Citoyen, in Ouagadougou.

In June and July, Zinaba and Badjo appeared in two videos posted on Burkina Faso's state TV YouTube channel, wearing military uniforms, and participating in military exercises, presumably in a conflict zone.

In early November 2023, the Burkinabè security forces had notified a dozen journalists, activists, and political opponents, including Zinaba and Badjo, that they would be conscripted to participate in security operations. On December 6, 2023, a court in Ouagadougou ruled that the conscription orders concerning Zinaba and Badjo were illegal.

The military junta has also abducted civil society activists and political opponents.

In January, unidentified men, presenting themselves as members of the national intelligence services, abducted Guy Hervé Kam, a lawyer and coordinator of the political group Serve and Not be Served (Servir Et Non se Servir, SENS), inside Ouagadougou's international airport. Kam was released on May 29 after the Ouagadougou Court of Appeal ruled against his arrest, only to be re-arrested the following day on charges of "conspiracy," and remanded in a military prison. On July 9, a military court ordered Kam's release on bail. On July 31, a military prosecutor summoned Kam, ordered again his arrest for "attempt at destabilising" the country, and remanded him in prison.

In June, Serge Oulon, director of the publication *L'Événement*, Kalifara Séré, commentator on the private television channel BF1, and Adama Bayala, also commentator on the same TV channel, all critics of the junta, were abducted by unidentified men and remain missing. In October, a member of the justice ministry stated that the three men had been conscripted.

Accountability for Abuses

Successive Burkinabè governments have made scant progress in investigating those responsible for conflict-related atrocities since 2016.

On July 26, Human Rights Watch wrote to the Burkinabè justice minister, sharing the organisation's research findings on the alleged abuses committed by armed Islamist groups, and requesting responses to specific questions. In its response, the justice minister said that "all allegations of human rights ... abuses committed by terrorists are subject to investigations aimed at ... sanctioning perpetrators" and that "several judicial investigations have been initiated by military prosecutors or civilian courts."

In 2024, there was little progress in the investigations of several 2023 killings. On April 20, 2023, soldiers killed 83 men, 28 women, and 45 children and burned homes in and near the village of Karma, Yatenga province. Authorities announced an investigation but have not followed up. On November 12, 2023, the European Union called for an investigation into a massacre in the Centre-Nord region in which about 100 people were reportedly killed. The government said that on November 5, 2023, gunmen killed at least 70 people in Zaongo village and that the incident was being investigated.



WORLD REPORT 2025

Our Annual Review of Human Rights around the Globe

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025>



True liberation is allowing yourself to feel all your feelings wanting to fully express them with the emotion of them, all as we want to bring to light the truth they are to show us about ourselves.

Only through longing, asking for, begging to know the truth behind our feelings and expressing our feelings to or with a companion can we then only begin to resolve and address our compulsions – all being part of our pathway of Feeling Healing, and with Divine Love, Soul Healing.

There is much to do and share without prejudices or distinction.



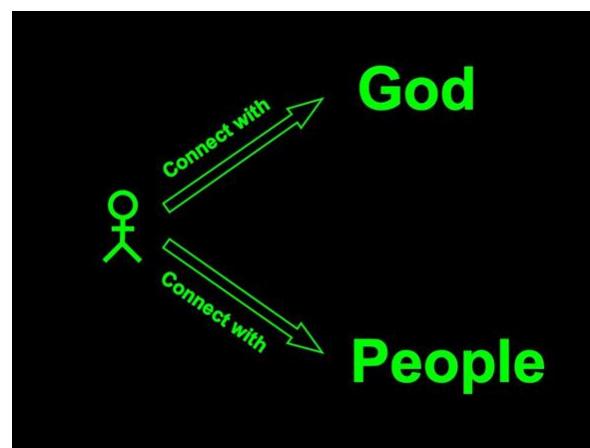
We are all interconnected.

We are all on a never ending learning pathway.

No one and no thing should come between any of us, no one is greater or lesser than another, nothing should be withheld or withdrawn from anyone's free will to consider or to embrace or reject.





We embrace everyone's wisdom and strive to grow.

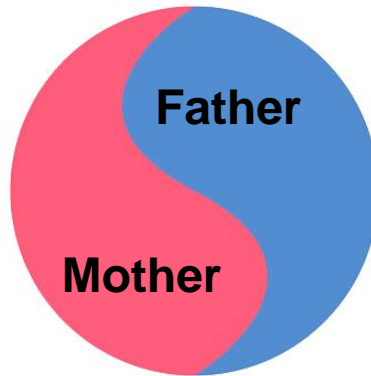
With this in mind, we see everyone in a loving way.



We support loving passions and desires and everything that assists one to realise such loving passions and desires.

Church and State are to remain separated. Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download page, scroll down to Medical – Soul Condition and Health, click on to open:

-  [Bible New Testament Matthew Peshitta Lamsa.pdf](#)
-  [Bible New Testament Revelation Mary Magdalene.pdf](#)
-  [Bible New Testament Review - Part I.pdf](#)
-  [Bible New Testament Review - Part II.pdf](#)



Our Heavenly Mother and Father.


Our Heavenly Mother and Father do not need an intermediary to connect with us, nor do we need an intermediary to connect to Them.



We are God's children. Our souls are in His / Her / Their likeness as we are Their creation.

No matter where we are on Earth, we can always connect with our Creator without needing an intermediary.



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Our
Spirit
Friends
on duty



OUT GATEWAY ISOLATION



WE ARE ALL BEING PLAYED

DIVIDE & CONQUER: IF THEY KEEP US FIGHTING WITH EACH OTHER, WE WILL NEVER FIGHT THE TRUE ENEMY... THE ESTABLISHMENT!



DIVIDE AND CONQUER MECHANISMS:

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Skin Colour / Tone Bigotry | Class & Social Structures |
| Borders & National Cultures | Militarism is all Wrong |
| Language Divides | Societal Customs & Practices |
| Financial Enslavement | Debasement of Education |
| Professional Snobbery | Sexual Preference Bigotry |
| Assumptions Err 98% of the time | Political Division |
| Mind-Centrism Stagnation | Religious Bigotry |
| Mind Control Addiction | Mind Untruth Addiction |
| Institutional Controls | Leadership Propaganda & Lies |
| Parental / Teacher / Religion / Employer / GovernmentSuppressions | |
| Potable Water Security Food Security Safe Shelter Security | |
| Universal suppression of all peoples by covert controllers | |
| Living Mind Centric is prohibiting spontaneity & freedom | |
| Living Feelings First is living in truth & freedom ! | |
| Women Liberating | Childhood Suppression to end |

One Cause – One Pathway

simple is what life is meant to be!

Amazingly, it has not been previously understood that should we heal ourselves of what we each have taken on of the Rebellion and Default via our Childhood Suppression being experienced throughout our childhood formative years, such healing being through Feeling Healing, then we would no longer need to experience physical discomfort, pain, disease or any illness.

Sickness comes about in its diverse forms to draw our attention to our emotional injuries and errors of belief. Once we fully heal ourselves then we no longer need to experience illness! Feeling Healing is the only pathway!

The extreme diversity in the forms of illness is of a direct reflection of the diversity of our personalities and the suppressive environments we each have experienced.

It is only upon completion of our Feeling Healing that such propensity for physical health arises.

However, now it can be understood why allopathic medicine, traditional medicine and all other health systems do not bring about a cure. That is because the underlying cause has not been previously recognised and consequently it is never addressed.

To engage in living Feelings First and then to embrace Feeling Healing is addressing our Childhood Suppression as well as our ongoing Repression that continues throughout all of our life. Further, by also embracing Divine Love we are also Soul Healing and thus fitting ourselves to become of Celestial Soul Condition which we can do while living in the physical on Earth.

Humanity, over many thousands of years, has progressively gone deeper and deeper into wrongness through living mind-centric. We have always taken the wrong option – our choices have always deepened our suppression of our truth and personality.

By embracing The New Way, living Feelings First, humanity will begin to resolve the social ills that prevail throughout all societies. Progressively the circumstances for world peace will arise.

By living Feelings First and then working through and completing Feeling Healing, we bring all of our bodies and systems into harmony, thus we remove the need for each of us to experience any further illness.

By then embracing Divine Love, the love of our Heavenly Mother and Father, with Feeling Healing we are then fitting ourselves to enter the first of the Celestial Heavens while we live here in the physical on Earth.

The New Way

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

Our Heavenly Parents simply desires for us to ask for Their Love.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

The New Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves, true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

**ONCE YOU KNOW -
YOU CANNOT UNKNOW!**

Mary Magdalene

SOME NUMBERS:

Currently, each year we have:

130 million live births

73 million abortions

25 million or so miscarriages

228 million conceptions /
incarnations per annum.

6.5 million child deaths per annum.

About 5% of those born do not make
adulthood.

123.5 million of those incarnated
make it to adulthood.

55% of those incarnated make it to
adulthood.

45% of those incarnated do not have
an adulthood life experience.

Natural love and divine love, and indeed
soulmate love are quite different energies.
Soulmate love is not natural sexual love.
Soulmate love is the only natural love that
matures and continues with us into the
Celestial Realms being beyond the 8th sphere.

Just to step back a little to the above statistics.
For each abortion there are at least two adults
involved. As there are 73 million abortions
each year, then 146 million adults may be
involved in that process. That indicates that
every live birth, well it is more – 110% of
adults – become participants in abortion.

**Further, the number of reported abortions
are an under estimation of actual events.**

Global estimates of INDUCED ABORTIONS:

| | 1995 | 2003 | 2022 |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| World | 45,600,000 | 41,600,000 | 73,000,000 |

<http://www.mswm.org/abortions.worldwide.abortionstatistics.htm>

BABIES born Each Year; 130,000,000

**It is estimated that there are approximately 130 million
babies born throughout the world each year.**

http://answers.ask.com/Society/Other/how_many_babies_are_born_each_year

**Miscarriage reportedly occurs in 10 percent of all
pregnancies. This may be an inaccurate number.
However, many women, before realizing a life has begun
forming within them, may miscarry without knowing it.
Therefore, the miscarriage rate may be closer to 20 or 25
percent.**

<http://www.allaboutlifechallenges.org/miscarriage-statistics.htm>

**World murder rate: 7.6 per 100,000 people per year.
The NUMBERS: Violent deaths worldwide, 2004:**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Total: | 740,000 |
| Homicide: | 490,000 |
| Indirect consequence of war: | 200,000 |
| In war: | 50,000 |

http://www.dlc.org/ndol_ci.cfm?kaid=108&subid=900003&contentid=255032

**Over one million people die by suicide every year.
There are an estimated 10 to 20 million non-fatal attempted
suicides every year worldwide.**

<http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suicide>

**DEATHS worldwide per annum: 60,000,000
Pollution causes about 40% of deaths worldwide, i.e., are
caused by water, air and soil pollution.**

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2007/08/070813162438.htm>

NOTE: We are no less a personality and a human being at day 16 after conception as we are at full term or birth. There can be no greater grief being inflicted than that of being a child being rejected by its parents through being aborted. Nevertheless, the unborn personality will be spirit born into the 1st spirit Mansion World and go on and have a life experience similar as what it may have had in the physical on Earth should its parents have embrace it and allowed it to live.

An UNBORN BABY'S 1st HEARTBEAT OCCURS 16 DAYS after CONCEPTION:

A research team funded by the British Heart Foundation (BHF) at the University of Oxford says a baby's first heartbeat is now far earlier than was previously understood. Dr. Susan Berry 12 October 2016

Further research confirms that the heart first starts to beat between 16 to 19 days after conception.

What happens when a child dies? 15 March 2013
Speaking with Mary Magdalene and Jesus, book 1

From the first heartbeat the incarnating person is technically living a physical life, and so if death occurs, it will move into one of the spirit nurseries. If it should 'die' before the first heartbeat, the soul merely 'withdraws', initiating incarnation when the next opportunity arises for its soul-personality. And of course as you know, there is no reincarnation, so when your soul starts you in Creation and you achieve your **first heartbeat**, then you're underway, be it on Earth or in spirit to Paradise, this being your ascension of truth.

As soon as the spirit body separates from the physical connections, there is no longer any pain, this of itself, as you might well imagine, greatly adding to one's good experience. The dying person, be it a child or an adult, has a good experience in death, especially once the pain has gone should there be pain; it's the people they might leave behind on Earth who don't understand this and who are suffering feelings of loss and deep grief, that have the harder time of it.

An unborn child is taken to spirit nurseries to be cared for. And within those nurseries they are looked after through the remaining time of their gestation period; then are 'born' into spirit life; then to carry on growing up as a spirit child of the Mansion Worlds. Many of them, just as with unwanted physical children, are fostered out or adopted by spirits wanting to be parents, this enabling a lot of people (who are now spirits), who for one reason or another couldn't have children on Earth, to have the experience of parenting. Even carrying the child to full term can be simulated so as to give the 'mother' the experience of being pregnant. The 'father' having his experiences as well. And of course lots of people who become spirits love being involved with children and so become spirit parents or simply involved in looking after the infants and young children of the nurseries.

The Heart commences to Beat as early as Day 16 after Conception:

Until now, researchers thought that the first time our heart muscle contracted to beat was at 8 days after conception in mice or around day 21 of a human pregnancy. Now, a team funded by the BHF at the University of Oxford has demonstrated earlier beating of the heart in mouse embryos which, if extrapolated to the human heart, suggests beating as early as **16 days after conception.**

<https://medium.com/british-heart-foundation/when-does-our-heart-first-start-to-beat-36bcba072c1>



Root Cause

Highly esteemed Lanonandek spirits from within our local universe of Nebadon were assigned as System Sovereigns of our local system to oversee Earth's humanity and their spiritual development. 200,000 years ago they, the Lucifers, became infatuated with their authority and turned against the regents of Nebadon, Mary and Jesus, as well as rejecting God. Through their Planetary Princes, also Lanonandek spirits, they had taken the humanities of 37 worlds within their local system into their Rebellion.

Through living through our minds, suppressing our feelings, we on Earth will continue to be at war with each other, illnesses of all descriptions will continue from our feelings suppression, famine and inequalities prevail, control of others is the core of all systems, we cannot determine truth from falsehood and life on Earth is a living hell. We have been continually seduced by mind Mansion World spirits and we live life in a stupor – nothing more than zombies doing the begging of the evil ones, the rebellious Lanonandek spirits.

Through living through our minds, suppressing our soul based feelings, we have been progressively going further and further away from our Heavenly Parents, now to the point that we cannot go any further. Through working cracks in the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default, this control has been ended formally as of 31 January 2018.

Pathway Forward

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

PSYCHIC BARRIERS to CHANGE!

To put it succinctly:

We have been driven, generation after generation, to embrace our minds to the point that we blindly worship our minds, due to the fact that high level spirit controllers considered we would fall to to their coercion.

Our minds are addicted to:

Control over others;

Control over our environment.

That males are now addicted to having females subservient to their control.

That our minds cannot differentiate Truth from Falsehood.

That our minds are addicted to untruth and that 'fake news' and propaganda will be believed by a gullible, subservient audience.

That consequently, the sheeple will march to war without questioning.

So, financial gain for the few hidden controllers is the trigger for never ending wars, if they cannot enslave nations through debt or by other means!

We, here on Earth, live in a physical HELL!

EINSTEIN'S THEORY of INSANITY

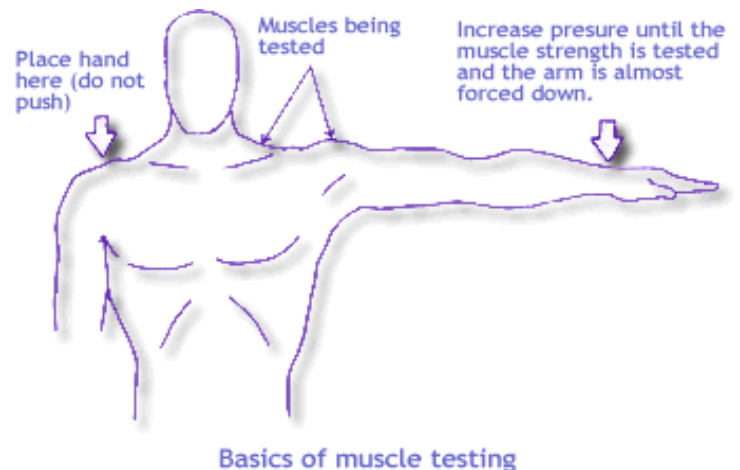


DOING THE SAME THING
OVER and OVER and
EXPECTING DIFFERENT
RESULTS.

NO PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED
FROM THE SAME LEVEL OF
CONSCIOUSNESS THAT CREATED
IT.

-ALBERT EINSTEIN

Kinesiology Muscle Testing



Through kinesiology muscle testing, we can determine what is in truth and what is not, further, we can also determine the level of truth of anything!

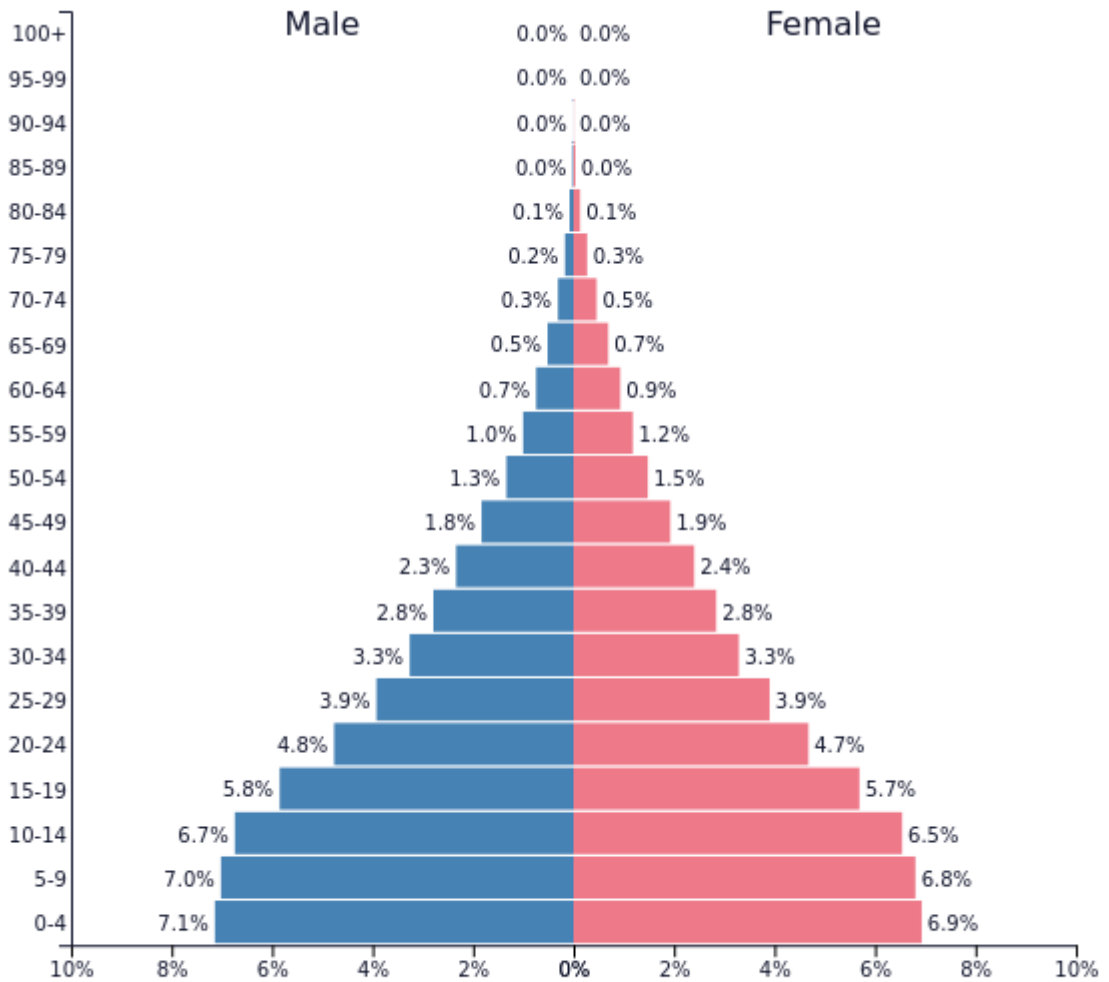
We all are all addicted to our mind's control!



Spirit damage to humanity has been imposed on the psychic or spirit/mortal levels. Presently, rectification is under way to the damaged spirit circuits of light caused by the interference from the Evil Spirits. Simply, it's like every time the Evil Spirits had anything to do with any one on Earth or in the Mansion Worlds, they caused corruption in the spirit to mortal mind circuits, or light circuits, and so through appropriate spirit communication and interaction, righting of those wrongs is in progress.

Since the blocking of mind spirit inappropriate interaction with people on Earth commencing on 22 March 2017, the capabilities of leaders in all walks of life, all around the world, have been shown for what they are, people being covertly controlled by mind spirits for selfish agendas. Those who continue with their addiction to their mind control will find their lives more and more difficult. We are to engage with our feelings having our minds to assist while yearning to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to.

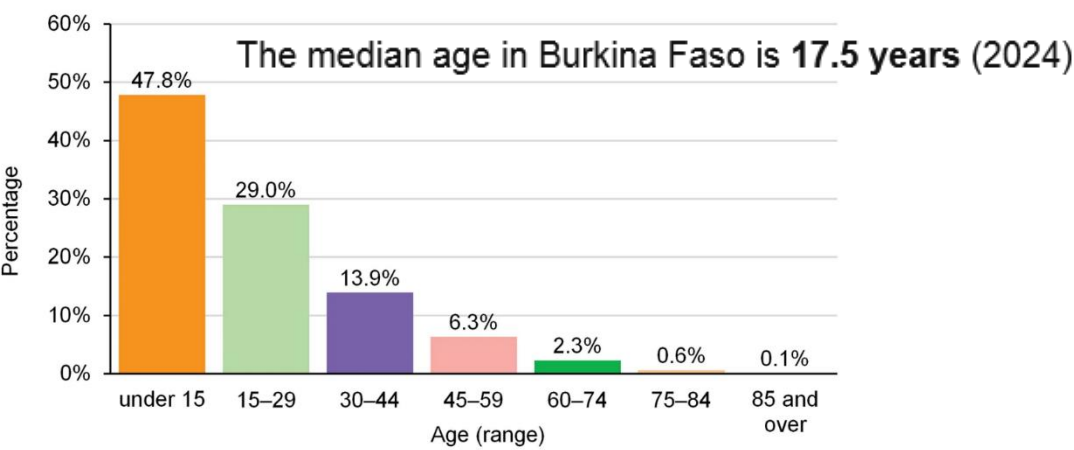
BURKINA FASO



PopulationPyramid.net

Burkina Faso - 2025
Population: **24,074,580**

Uganda age breakdown (2018)



© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

**Our feelings are our truth.
By living outside of our feelings
we bring about our difficulties!**

put children first

Cause No Harm < **to OTHERS**
to MYSELF

Strive to love others as I am to love myself

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Golden Rule: One must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

MENTAL HEALTH IN BURKINA FASO

<https://borgenproject.org/mental-health-in-burkina-faso/>

1 August 2023



Burkina Faso, the “land of honest men,” or “free man land”, is a West African country with a population of 24 million (2025). It is one of the poorest 10 countries in the world. As a result of terrorism, internal conflict has internally displaced almost 2 million people, and the U.N. estimates that nearly 5 million Burkinabes need humanitarian aid. Doctors Without Borders has called it the “world’s fastest-growing humanitarian crisis.” Mental health in Burkina Faso is a severe but underrated concern caused largely by violence and poverty.

The State of Mental Health in Burkina Faso

Due to the trauma of witnessing ongoing conflict, displacement or living in perpetual hunger, many Burkinabes suffer psychologically. Unfortunately, low mental health awareness breeds stigma and ignorance.

As of 2021, the government has not yet provided any human or financial resources for the mental health policy they passed in 2020. Mental health remains a largely unexplored subject in Burkina Faso as only 2% of the country’s research output deals with it. The Mental Health Atlas shows that Burkina Faso only has 103 mental health professionals, indicating a significant lack of expertise in this area.

Additionally, internal conflict has affected more than 600 health facilities and shut down 211, some of which provided crucial mental health services. This makes it more difficult to access psychological support, especially in remote areas.

Children are deeply affected by poverty and poor mental health in Burkina Faso. The conflict has pushed more than 1 million children out of classes, making them more vulnerable to psychological harm and causing many behavioural anomalies. This is exacerbated by the prevalence of violence in many economically stressed homes, which almost half of the 360 child participants in a 2016 study had experienced. Violence contributes to depression, trauma and low self-esteem.

On the Frontlines of Improving Burkinabes' Mental Health

The Mental Health Atlas observed a 112-time increase in the number of community-based mental health services per 100,000 people between 2014 and 2020, suggesting that many citizens are seeking help, even if not through hospitalisation.

Abroad, USAID and the EU have pledged US\$175 million (in 2021) and €25.5 million (in 2023) in humanitarian aid to Burkina Faso, respectively. Much of this is dedicated to human rights, food security and health care, and often funds local efforts to improve Burkinabes' quality of life.

USAID and the EU have yet to dedicate funds to mental health initiatives in particular. However, improving living conditions and reducing violence pre-emptively protects Burkinabes against the trauma that contributes too many of their psychological struggles.

In particular, USAID provided furniture to 20 schools in Tatao and 30 in Fada, Gayeri and Mاتيacoali. This enabled the schools to accommodate more than 5,000 displaced children, creating a routine and sense of childhood amidst extreme turbulence.

Leyla Ismayilova, a University of Chicago researcher, is similarly on the frontlines of improving child mental health outcomes. Her 2017 study revealed that family counselling improved parent–child relationships and decreased symptoms of depression, trauma and low self-esteem in participating children. This suggests that culturally sensitive, relationship-driven mental health interventions have significant potential.

Looking Ahead

Burkina Faso is facing significant challenges in addressing mental health issues. Despite limited resources and expertise, there has been a noticeable rise in community-based mental health services, indicating an increase in awareness and willingness to seek help. Aid from organisations such as USAID and the EU has had a positive impact, improving living conditions and providing stability for displaced children. The work of researchers like Leyla Ismayilova offers hope for culturally sensitive interventions that can effectively enhance mental health outcomes for Burkinabes.

Psychology redefined

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download page, scroll down to Pascas Care Letters, and click on to open:



[Pascas Care Letters Psychology and Feeling Healing.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Letters Psychology Compulsions Addictions.pdf](#)

Prevalence and determinants of mental health among an indigent population in rural Burkina Faso: a cross-sectional study

<https://www.joghr.org/article/33820-prevalence-and-determinants-of-mental-health-among-an-indigent-population-in-rural-burkina-faso-a-cross-sectional-study>

25 April 2022

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), mental health disorders affect one in five persons, representing 1.6 billion people worldwide. Globally, these disorders are estimated to account for 13% of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs). In low and middle-income countries, it is estimated that between 76% and 99% of people with mental health disorders have no access to any form of treatment due to chronic underfunding in mental health and a lack of health facilities offering psychiatric care. This translates into a significant lack of trained mental health workers. In sub-Saharan Africa, it is estimated that 0.7 health professionals specialising in mental health are available per 100,000 inhabitants, which is far below the global standard of 9 professionals per 100,000 inhabitants.

Burkina Faso counts 134 mental health professionals (9 psychiatrists, 5 psychologists, 2 social workers and 114 psychiatric nurses), a ratio of 0.78 professional per 100,000 inhabitants. More than half of the qualified medical staff are practicing in urban centres (Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso) where are located the country's only two psychiatric hospitals. There is no legislation offering protection to individuals suffering from mental disorders, no specific budget ensuring consistent funding of mental health facilities and no national database providing an overview of the mental health needs of the population. As it is documented in other countries in the region, this lack of knowledge, resources and standards in the organisation of services puts a burden on the families of people suffering from mental health disorders, as they find themselves having to provide care and protection for their relatives. In Burkina Faso, as in many low and middle-income countries, very little information is available regarding the prevalence of mental health disorders. Aside from studies conducted in clinical settings highlighting that psychotic disorders are the primary reason for psychiatric consultation in Burkina Faso, only three studies provide information on the prevalence of psychiatric symptoms in the population.

First, a recent study conducted among a representative sample of the general population residing in the city of Ouagadougou, the capital, reveals a very high prevalence of mental health symptoms. Of the 2,587 people who participated in the study, 41.4% reported at least one psychiatric symptom. This study points out that, among all the psychiatric symptoms assessed, depressive episode was the most frequently observed diagnosis with a prevalence of approximately 11%. In this study, women were more likely than men to suffer from it.

Second, a study conducted a few years earlier in the outlying neighbourhoods of the city of Ouagadougou – in which 2,187 people were questioned about the presence of psychiatric symptoms – revealed a lower prevalence. Nevertheless, the results of this study suggest a prevalence of 4.3% of major depressive episodes among the general population, which would be modulated according to the socio-economic level of the households; people with poor physical health and low incomes being the most vulnerable to experiencing a major depressive episode.

Finally, a study carried out in rural areas in four distinct regions of the country with a sample of 1,652 people described as indigent by their community identified an alarming level of psychological distress. In this study, 40% of the people interviewed reported more than 10 symptoms of anxiety or depression in the last month and 25% reported at least one psychotic symptom in their lives. Similarly to the results of Duthé and colleagues, the people most at risk of experiencing some form of psychological distress were elderly women, without income, illiterate and with poor physical health.

These few studies suggest that economic insecurity may act as a risk factor for psychological distress and may be associated with the presence of psychiatric symptoms which is consistent with results from studies conducted in other sub-Saharan countries. These studies highlight that poverty is an important

predictor for the development of mental health disorders such as anxious, depressive, psychotic and somatic disorders.

In Burkina Faso, like in other African countries, the mechanisms and the factors linking poverty to psychiatric symptoms remain poorly understood. Moreover, existing studies do not distinguish socio-economic determinants according to the type of mental health symptoms observed, particularly among poor and marginalised populations. **In this west African country, it is estimated that 40% of the population is living under the poverty line, and 11% of the population is living under the extreme poverty line.** The individuals living in this precarious chronic situation can be qualified as indigents and are mainly settled in rural areas. **In addition to living in a situation of social exclusion, indigents find themselves with little access to electricity, potable water, education and primary health care.** Even though this is a population at high risk of living with impaired mental health and with an important prevalence of psychiatric symptoms, their mental health needs remain unknown.

An *indigent* person is extremely poor, lacking the basic resources of a normal life. Often the *indigent* lack not only money but homes.

Indigent comes from a Latin word meaning wanting, which we used to use to mean “lacking” and not just to describe desires. Homeless shelters, soup kitchens, free medical clinics and court-appointed lawyers are all institutions that our society has developed to help indigent people.

- **Indigenous** refers to people or things native to a particular place, deeply connected to cultural or historical roots.
- **Indigent** describes individuals or groups in severe poverty, lacking basic resources.

MENTAL HEALTH

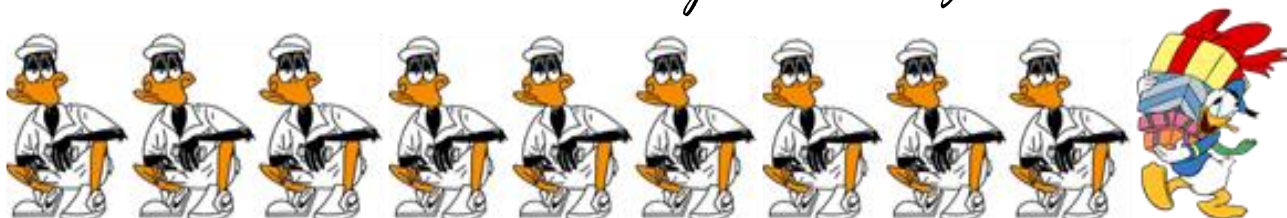
NOTE: “Stigma remains another huge barrier blocking people from seeking mental health support. Mental health is considered a taboo topic, and people often hide their concerns and avoid seeking help from their families or from a professional.”

200,000 years ago, high level influence imposed upon humanity that we are to live mind-centric and to put aside our feelings, we are literally to worship our minds and to believe that through our minds we may evolve to be mini-gods! We are to ignore and suppress our feelings – which are always in truth and are our guidance!

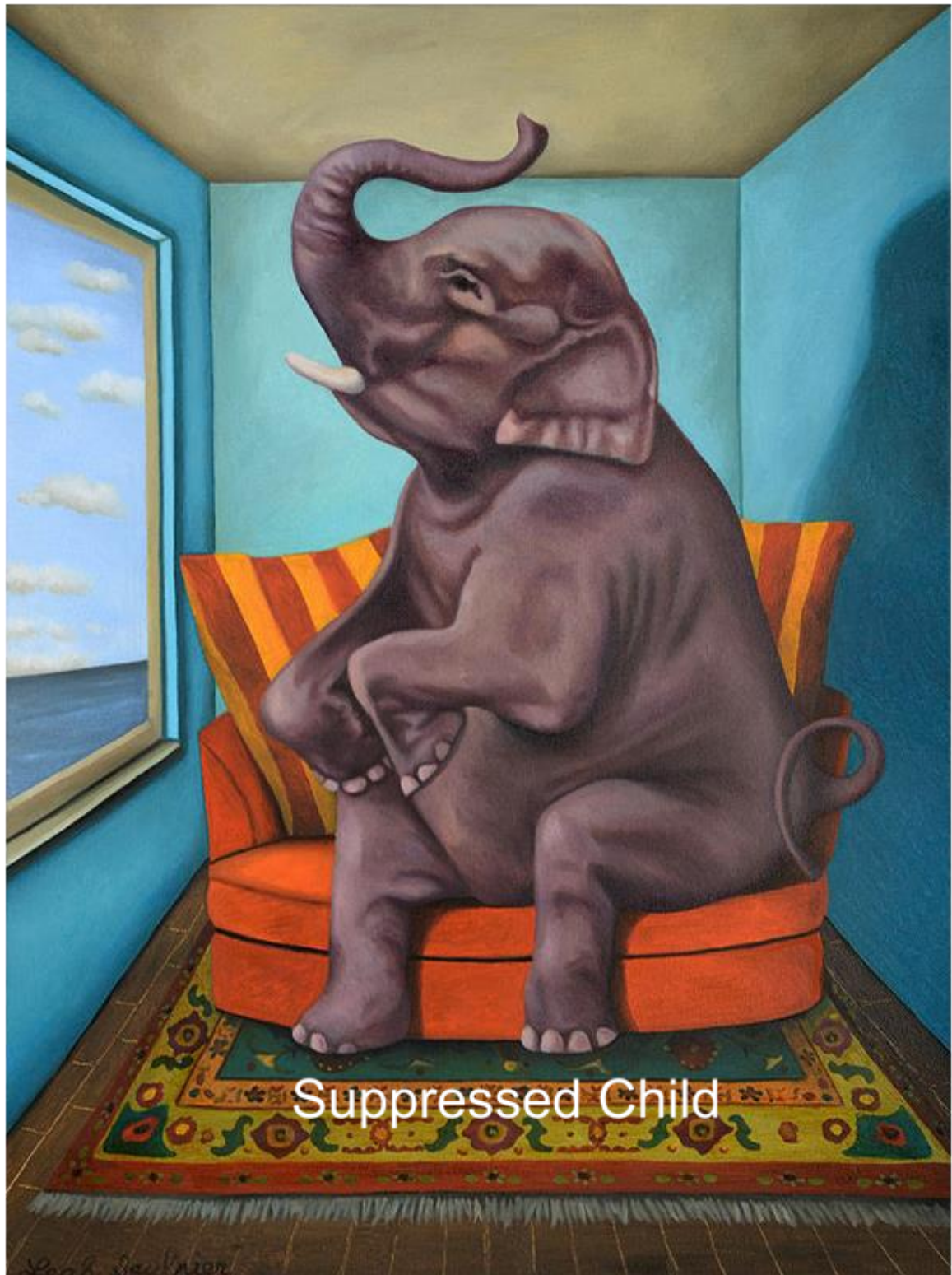
Our brain is nothing more than a conduit to our mind which is within our spirit body. We are to live feelings first having our mind in support – not how we each live presently. Our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood and is addicted to untruth. Further, our mind is addicted to control, control over our environment and others.

Mental health is suppression of our feelings, our true self, suppression that is imposed upon us through the emotional injuries and errors of belief of our parents, our carers, and those close to us. We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times. We are to talk it out with companions, and we are too long to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. Until we talk it out, all of it, we each are mentally ill. No one is healed of their mental illness until they are of a Celestial soul condition and that will only come about through our Feeling Healing, and also embracing our Heavenly Mother and Father’s Love, Their Divine Love, do we then become of a Celestial soul condition while living in the physical here on Earth.

Ten ducks in a row, but one always misleading or misled!



Childhood Suppression is the elephant in the room!



PARENTING:

19 July 2022

We each induct our children, the child we bring into this world and love, into the Rebellion and Default, the very thing we each want to avoid and escape from! Yet we do this to every child and continue blindly to do so!



We each have mostly parented our children for them to feel happy and successful in the mind way of life, and inducted them successfully and happily into the Rebellion and Default. That has made them feel they have the power and control to make life be as they want it to be, so to take hold of the Rebellion and make it as they want it to be. And so it might take them years of living happily in the mind spirit Mansion Worlds before they wake up to the truth of how we each actually did them such a disservice.

We can't judge upon our own actions.

I wish I could have lived this way, true to my feelings, during my life on Earth, I would of course had a very different life, but had I made sure my partner looked at life in the same way, with our feelings being the most important, and if they said things are to end, then we both follow them and end it, rather than not wanting to hurt each other and stopping expressing all the bad stuff and then it all becoming too complicated and fucked up until the inevitable happens and you have to extract yourself out of a very messy relationship. All of which would never have got to be such a mess had you just honoured all your feelings. Living with your Feelings First James is so much better, all so long as you keep wanting them to show you the truth, because you know where you stand all the time. And yes, suddenly bad feelings might come up like what happened for you today James with you suddenly turning on me and rejecting me, and I felt bad, but no sooner did I feel bad and you had expressed your feelings and moved on seeing that you weren't wanting to reject me but your mother, and then I felt good. But those sorts of bad feelings in a relationship if they remain unexpressed can fester away poisoning it until it all becomes too much and all the pent up hatred comes pouring out smashing it all apart. So more up and down in my feelings, but that was so good, it giving me more bad feelings I can work with, with Michelle. I will be able to speak more about my fearing being rejected, by you for example, yet also knowing it is really being rejected by my mother and father. Honour your feelings and being true to them, expressing them to uncover their truth, is so much better than dishonouring them and dumping all your shit on the other person. To accept you're feeling hurt and rejected, all making you feel powerless, is so much better than not trying to feel rejected and hurt and so hitting back and being angry and trying to assert your power and control over the other person. I hated such arguments, I was good at them with Jeremy, he never won, I always got my way, but I was doing that by denying my true feelings that I was feeling underneath.

One has to divest oneself of all one's erroneous religious beliefs if one sincerely wants to ascend in Truth to Paradise and be with your Heavenly Mother and Heavenly Father.

We're all going to do our Healing differently because of our childhood, all of which you told me at the beginning, yet I understand that you still have to see it for yourself.



Psychology; by introducing the 'platform' of the Spiritual Healing to humanity, those people with a focus on psychology to uncover the truth of themselves will find it very helpful to see what it's really for, as they align themselves with the spiritual side, all about the Rebellion and so on. Psychology is directionless on Earth and in the mind worlds, it's just this thing about ourselves, helping us understand ourselves in a limited way, but it's not looked at within a spiritual context or with a spiritual purpose to help one grow in truth. So to give it one, then allows psychology to have a 'home', and so an aim and direction.

That is, everything in our life we may come to want it to help each of us to feel the feelings, good and bad, and as well to need for the truth to keep coming up about that which we are feeling. We will want to uncover, to bring to light, the truth of our self in our rebelliousness. We will want to know the truth of our pain, and really do, not want to avoid it, want to go into the pain of our discomforts, illness and diseases and then deeper into the pain of our emotions and feelings, and deeper into the pain of our spirit, and deeper still into the pain of our soul.

We only have to feel the pain we need to bring the truth up, that once the truth comes, there's no need for more pain... so the truth is all that's important, the truth heals us, and not so much the pain. So if we embrace the pain, expressing all the feelings of it, it's all only to uncover the truth of why we have it, nothing else, not just to be in the pain for the pain's sake forevermore. So as long as the truth comes, the pain will eventually end, we won't be in pain forevermore, because we are longing for the Truth. So once the truth of our pain comes, the light of that truth ends the pain. We only have to be in pain until the truth comes, because we are only in pain because we are denying ourself our truth.

**To
Understand,

One must
Stand-Under.**

To understand is to stand
under which is to look
up to which is a good
way to understand

The changes as to how we may consider living that is now being revealed is to prepare us on Earth that through the embracing of our feelings and bringing to light the truth of ourselves that then we are progressed in our consciousness sufficiently for the Creator Daughter and Son, the co-regents of Nebadon, Mary and Jesus, the spiritual mother and father of this whole Universe, so that then we can move onto embracing their truths.

We are to follow the Avonal pair in doing our Healing, so once done, we can then move from their leadership and guidance onto Mary and Jesus, so they can then lead and guide us toward Paradise.

We each will 'do our time' with the Avonal guidance and leadership and then move onto Mary and Jesus so that we can move through the rest of Nebadon and then onto Paradise.

The more we grow in truth, the more our truth-perceptions (soul-perceptions) will awaken so we can perceive the truth in others, which is feel the light of their truth and feel our self being affected and influenced by it. We each are truth seekers and now that the Rebellion and Default is to end and is ending, truth is being and is to be revealed in a way never previously possible under the constraints of the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default which was formally ended on 31 January 2018.

Mary and Jesus couldn't subject themselves to the whole Rebellion and Default, because had they, then the whole Nebadon (our local universe of 3,840,101 inhabited worlds) would have had to join them in rebellion, they being the leaders of our universe, so they remained perfect and could only stop the Lucifers and Satans, dealing with them on the higher universal levels, and not revealing the truth, the way, of how everyone can do their Healing, because they didn't do their Healing, so the doing of one's Healing is not a part of their Truth, so their Spirits of Truth can't properly assist on in doing it. They can help spirits in the Healing worlds to a certain degree, but not anyone on Earth to do their Healing. Whereas the Avonals can subject themselves to the fullness of the Rebellion and Default, and by healing themselves, then they are opening the way for everyone to follow them and so do their Healing. Leading them to Mary and Jesus.

**What do our Heavenly Parents
desire for us to do?**

**To ask for Their Love,
Their Divine Love!**

**Just to ask our Heavenly Mum and Dad
for Their Love.**

Psychology



20 July 2022

Idra, Celestial Spirit, says that by introducing the 'platform' of the Spiritual Healing, (namely Feeling Healing), to humanity, those people with a focus on psychology to uncover the truth of themselves will find it very helpful to see what it's really for, as they align themselves with the spiritual side, all about the Rebellion and so on. Psychology is directionless on Earth and in the mind spirit Mansion Worlds, it's just this thing about ourselves, helping us understand ourselves in a limited way, but it's not looked at within a spiritual context or with a spiritual purpose to help one grow in truth. So to give it one, then allows psychology to have a 'home', and so an aim and direction.

Feeling Healing

encapsulated within:



Divine Love Spirituality

Feeling Healing when appropriately understood and incorporated with the practice of Psychology gives structure, purpose and direction to the art of Psychology as well as meaning and an understanding of what is Psychology and how it is to benefit all of humanity. Feeling Healing addresses the 'elephant in the room', namely Childhood Suppression and its ongoing Repression. This is the pathway home that we each will embrace, either in the physical or within spirit. We are Truth Seekers and Feeling Healing is to provide just that, reveal the truth about ourselves.

How are we rejecting our
Heavenly Mother and Father
multiple times everyday?

It is through ignoring our feelings!

Our feelings are expressions of our
soul guided by our Indwelling Spirit
who is our Mother and Father's
spirit within each of us.

We are to live true to our feelings!
It is that simple!



EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT

**EDUCATION
CANNOT
WAIT**



**EDUCATION
CANNOT
WAIT**

An Overview of the Healthcare System in Burkina Faso

<https://generisonline.com/an-overview-of-the-healthcare-system-in-burkina-faso/>

9 November 2024

Introduction to Burkina Faso's Healthcare Landscape

Burkina Faso, a landlocked country located in West Africa, presents a unique healthcare landscape shaped by its historical and socio-economic context. Healthcare delivery in Burkina Faso has evolved over decades, influenced by colonial legacies, post-independence reforms, and ongoing challenges associated with development. Historically, the health system was primarily designed to address communicable diseases, yet as the country has experienced socio-economic transformations, there has been a gradual shift towards enhancing primary healthcare services and tackling non-communicable diseases.

The nation's healthcare system operates on several levels, which include public facilities, private healthcare providers, and traditional healing practices. Public health services, primarily managed by the Ministry of Health, have significantly expanded since the 1990s, particularly with the introduction of community-based health programs. However, systemic challenges such as limited funding, inadequate infrastructure, and unequal access to resources persist, particularly in rural areas where healthcare facilities are often scarce. These socio-economic factors greatly hinder efforts to achieve universal health coverage.

Moreover, Burkina Faso is characterised by a diverse population that faces varying health challenges influenced by cultural practices, economic disparities, and geographic constraints. Access to healthcare remains a critical issue, with substantial differences in quality and availability of services across urban and rural regions. The role of international organisations and non-profits in shaping healthcare policies and providing aid has been significant, alongside government initiatives aimed at improving health outcomes.

In this context, an understanding of Burkina Faso's healthcare system is essential for appreciating the complexities of its structure and the ongoing initiatives aimed at addressing the nation's health challenges. The importance of tailored healthcare solutions that are contextually relevant cannot be overstated, as they are crucial for enhancing healthcare delivery and achieving sustainable development goals in the country.

Structure of Public Healthcare in Burkina Faso

The public healthcare system in Burkina Faso is structured in a tiered manner, designed to provide accessible medical services to the population. It consists of three main levels: primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare facilities, each playing a crucial role in the overall healthcare delivery system. At the primary level, health services are primarily delivered through health centres and community health posts. These facilities serve as the first point of contact for individuals seeking medical care, offering essential services such as immunisations, maternal and child healthcare, and treatment for common ailments. The goal of primary healthcare is to ensure that individuals have access to basic medical services close to their homes.

Moving up the hierarchy, secondary healthcare facilities include district hospitals and regional hospitals. These institutions provide more specialised care, catering to patients who require surgical procedures or treatment for serious medical conditions that cannot be managed at the primary level. District hospitals serve broader geographic areas and are equipped with more advanced technologies and a wider array of healthcare professionals, ensuring that residents receive adequate treatment and referrals when necessary. The tertiary level consists of national referral hospitals and specialised medical centres. These facilities are equipped to handle complex medical cases, including advanced diagnostic tests, specialised surgery, and comprehensive care for chronic diseases. Moreover, tertiary institutions often serve as training centres for healthcare professionals, contributing to the education of future doctors, nurses, and specialists.

in the field. Each level of the public healthcare structure in Burkina Faso is interconnected, with an emphasis on ensuring continuity of care from primary to tertiary services.

In addition to these levels, various public health initiatives aim to address health concerns at the community level. These initiatives include vaccination campaigns, disease prevention programs, and maternal health initiatives, thereby enhancing the population's overall health and wellbeing. Ultimately, the organisation of the public healthcare system in Burkina Faso is geared towards improving access to medical services and addressing the healthcare needs of its citizens.

Private Healthcare Sector: An Emerging Alternative

The private healthcare sector in Burkina Faso has experienced significant growth in recent years, emerging as a viable alternative to the public healthcare system. This development is largely attributed to increasing demand for quality healthcare services, especially as the population continues to grow and urbanise. As patients seek expedited care and specialised services, private clinics and practitioners are stepping in to meet these needs, resulting in a diversified healthcare landscape.

Private healthcare institutions in Burkina Faso offer a range of services including primary care, specialty consultations, surgical procedures, and diagnostic testing. With urban areas experiencing higher patient volumes, private clinics often provide shorter waiting times and more personalised care compared to their public counterparts. Moreover, the growing number of community-based health facilities supplements this framework, facilitating easier access to health services for rural populations. This emergence of private providers not only enhances service availability but also introduces an element of competition that can lead to improvements in the overall quality of care.

The role of private practitioners is crucial, as they often fill gaps by providing services that may be lacking in the public system, particularly in specialised areas such as obstetrics, paediatrics and dermatology. Furthermore, many private clinics operate on a fee-for-service model, attracting patients who can afford to pay out-of-pocket for immediate attention. This trend reflects a shift in healthcare-seeking behaviour among groups who prioritise timely and high-quality care.

In essence, the private healthcare sector is becoming an increasingly important component of Burkina Faso's overall healthcare system. It not only supports and complements the existing public services but also helps to address the healthcare demands of the population, particularly in urban regions. As resources and practices evolve, the collaboration between public and private entities might be pivotal for the future of healthcare delivery in the country.

Funding Sources for Healthcare in Burkina Faso

The healthcare system in Burkina Faso is primarily financed through a combination of government budgets, international aid, and out-of-pocket expenditures by the citizens. Each of these funding sources plays a crucial role in maintaining and improving the public health infrastructure in the country.

Government funding constitutes a significant portion of the healthcare financing in Burkina Faso. The Ministry of Health allocates a part of the national budget to health services, focusing on essential healthcare provisions such as immunisation and maternal care. However, the proportion of the national budget directed toward health remains relatively low compared to the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations. This shortfall often results in inadequate resources for hospitals and health centres, particularly in rural areas where the need for services is most pronounced.

International aid represents another vital source of funding for Burkina Faso's healthcare system. Various non-governmental organisations (NGOs), global health agencies, and bilateral donors contribute financial resources, technical support, and healthcare supplies. These external partnerships are crucial, particularly in times of outbreaks or health crises, providing not only funds but also expertise to implement effective

health interventions. Nevertheless, reliance on foreign aid can pose challenges, including instability in funding and dependency on donor priorities rather than local health needs.

Out-of-pocket spending is yet another means through which healthcare services are financed, comprising a considerable proportion of total healthcare expenditures in Burkina Faso. Families often bear the burden of healthcare costs, including consultation fees, medications, and transportation to health facilities. This situation can lead to financial hardship for many, potentially causing delays in seeking necessary medical care. The accumulation of these various funding sources illustrates the complex landscape of healthcare financing in Burkina Faso, revealing ongoing challenges with inadequate funding and misallocation of resources that hinder the effectiveness of health services.

Government Oversight and Regulation

The healthcare system in Burkina Faso operates under a framework heavily influenced by governmental oversight and regulation. At the heart of this system is the Ministry of Health, which is primarily responsible for the formulation and implementation of health policies. The Ministry adopts a strategic approach, ensuring that all regulations are aligned with the broader objectives of improving public health and access to healthcare services.

The structure of health policy-making in Burkina Faso includes various stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organisations, and community representatives. This multi-faceted approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of the local healthcare needs, ensuring that policies are not only responsive but also inclusive. Regular consultations and workshops are held to involve various parties in the decision-making process, which enhances transparency and accountability within the healthcare sector.

To uphold healthcare standards, the Ministry of Health establishes regulations that outline the quality of care patients should expect. This includes guidelines concerning healthcare facilities, medical professionals, and the services provided. The enforcement of these regulations is critical; thus, the Ministry conducts regular inspections and assessments of healthcare institutions. These evaluations help ensure that facilities adhere to established protocols and maintain the necessary standards of care.

Moreover, the government also emphasises the importance of continuous quality improvement. Training programs for healthcare providers and continual professional development initiatives are implemented to enhance the skills of medical professionals. This approach is aimed not only at maintaining high standards of care but also at adapting to changing health challenges faced by the population.

In a system where regulatory oversight is paramount, the commitment of Burkina Faso's government to enhance the healthcare landscape reflects a recognition of the essential role that effective health services play in national development. Through diligent enforcement of regulations and policies, Burkina Faso aims to provide equitable and high-quality healthcare to its citizens.

Health Indicators and Outcomes

The healthcare system in Burkina Faso exhibits a range of health indicators that provide insight into its overall performance and effectiveness. One of the most significant metrics is the infant mortality rate, which stands at approximately 47 deaths per 1,000 live births as of the latest data. This figure, while showing improvement over the past decades, remains a critical concern for public health officials and policymakers. The high rate indicates challenges in maternal and child healthcare services, access to medical facilities, and availability of trained healthcare professionals.

Maternal health is another pivotal area within which the performance of the healthcare system can be assessed. According to recent reports, the maternal mortality rate is estimated to be around 320 deaths per 100,000 live births in Burkina Faso. This reflects ongoing issues related to prenatal care, access to skilled birth attendants, and postnatal support. Enhancing maternal health services is crucial, as it directly

impacts both maternal and infant health outcomes, emphasising the need for investment in healthcare infrastructure.

Disease prevalence is also an essential factor in understanding health outcomes. Burkina Faso faces significant challenges with communicable diseases, such as malaria, which remains a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the country. Efforts to combat malaria have included the distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets and educating the population about prevention methods. However, the prevalence of other diseases, such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, continues to require urgent attention and resources to improve public health.

Additionally, nutritional deficiencies and the prevalence of malnutrition affect overall health indicators. Approximately **17% of children under five years old are stunted due to chronic malnutrition**, impacting their growth and cognitive development. By focusing on these health indicators, stakeholders can better identify areas that necessitate strategic interventions to elevate the healthcare system's efficacy and improve health outcomes for the population.

Challenges Facing the Healthcare System

The healthcare system in Burkina Faso is characterised by numerous challenges that significantly hinder its effectiveness and accessibility. Among the foremost issues is the limited access to healthcare services, particularly in rural areas where a considerable portion of the population resides. The geographical distribution of health facilities is uneven, resulting in urban centres being better equipped than rural regions. As a consequence, many individuals face substantial difficulties in obtaining even basic healthcare, leading to poorer health outcomes.

Moreover, the quality of healthcare services remains inconsistent, largely due to inadequate training and resources available for healthcare professionals. Many facilities suffer from a lack of essential medical supplies and equipment, impeding their ability to deliver adequate patient care. This situation is exacerbated by issues of underfunding, where government allocations for health are often insufficient to meet the demands of the population. As a result, many healthcare workers experience burnout, which further affects the quality of service delivery.

Infrastructure deficiencies play a critical role in the challenges facing the healthcare system in Burkina Faso. **Many health facilities, particularly in rural districts, lack proper sanitation, reliable electricity, and safe water supply.** This not only limits the functionality of these facilities but also raises concerns regarding patient safety and hygiene. **Socio-economic barriers, such as poverty and lack of education, contribute significantly to health disparities.** Individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds face difficulties in affording healthcare services and may delay seeking treatment due to financial constraints.

In addition, cultural beliefs and misinformation about health issues can deter individuals from accessing available health services. Public health campaigns may not always resonate effectively with local communities, resulting in low uptake of preventive measures. Addressing these multifaceted challenges is crucial for strengthening the healthcare system in Burkina Faso and improving the overall health of its population.

Recent Reforms and Innovations

The healthcare system in Burkina Faso has undergone significant reforms and innovations in recent years, aimed at enhancing the quality and accessibility of healthcare services across the nation. The government, in collaboration with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and international partners, has implemented several initiatives designed to address existing challenges within the sector. These reforms are crucial in shaping a more efficient healthcare delivery system.

One of the notable innovations has been the introduction of health financing mechanisms that aim to reduce out-of-pocket expenditures for the population. Through these mechanisms, vulnerable groups, including women and children, have gained better access to essential health services. The introduction of **community health insurance schemes** has also contributed to increasing healthcare coverage, allowing families to seek treatment without financial strain. These innovative financing strategies have started to enhance health-seeking behaviour among the populace.

The government has also prioritised the strengthening of primary healthcare through the establishment of health committees at the community level. These committees serve to mobilise local resources and engage residents in health promotion activities. By creating a more participatory healthcare environment, citizens are encouraged to take an active role in their health decisions, thereby fostering improved health outcomes.

Partnerships with various NGOs have facilitated the implementation of new technologies to improve healthcare delivery. Telemedicine services, for instance, have been introduced to extend specialist care into rural areas where medical resources are scarce. The adoption of digital health records is another innovative practice that enhances the management of patient information, ultimately making healthcare services more efficient.

Overall, the recent reforms and innovations in Burkina Faso's healthcare system signify a commitment to improving health outcomes and addressing the challenges facing the sector. Continued collaboration among the government, NGOs, and international organisations will be vital for sustaining these initiatives and ensuring equitable access to healthcare for all citizens.

Future Prospects for Healthcare in Burkina Faso

The future of healthcare in Burkina Faso presents a landscape marked by both challenges and opportunities. As the country strives to enhance health outcomes, current policies and ongoing reforms play a significant role in shaping this trajectory. The government has committed to improving access to health services, ensuring that all citizens benefit from quality care. This commitment is reflected in strategic health plans aimed at addressing pressing public health concerns such as maternal and child health, communicable diseases, and nutrition.

One notable aspect of the future of healthcare in Burkina Faso is the focus on sustainable practices. The integration of environmentally friendly methods in healthcare delivery is expected to not only bolster public health but also address broader ecological concerns. Sustainable healthcare initiatives, including the promotion of local resources and community involvement, play a critical role in establishing a resilient health system that can withstand potential disruptions, be they natural disasters or disease outbreaks. Moreover, solidifying these practices may contribute to a healthier population and an improved quality of life.

International collaboration is another key element in the evolution of Burkina Faso's healthcare. Partnerships with global health organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and other countries present avenues for resource sharing, knowledge transfer, and technical assistance. These collaborations will not only provide the financial resources necessary for healthcare projects but will also foster innovation and the adoption of best practices in health management. As Burkina Faso continues on its path toward achieving Universal Health Coverage, the synergy between local governance and international support will likely be pivotal in enhancing the healthcare system.

Collectively, while the future of healthcare in Burkina Faso is intertwined with challenges, the prevailing trends suggest a course toward improvement and sustainability. Continued commitment to health reforms, sustainable practices, and international partnerships will be essential in shaping a robust healthcare system that meets the needs of the population.

IMPROVING HEALTHCARE IN BURKINA FASO

<https://borgenproject.org/healthcare-in-burkina-faso/>

5 August 2020



Healthcare in Burkina Faso is not often in the eye of the media. War and violence have heavily affected the country and taken a toll on its healthcare system. Due to the escalation of violence and lack of financial means, roughly 1.5 million people have seen a significant reduction in their access to healthcare since 2019.

Funding and Outcomes

Violence is not the only problem that affects Burkina Faso's healthcare system. Healthcare in Burkina Faso also suffers from a past and present lack of financial means to hire healthcare workers. The 5% government funding towards the healthcare system reflects this, which was US\$82 per person as of 2016. To compare, the United State's government funding is at 17.7% and Canada's is 11.6%.

The inability to hire experienced medical personnel has led to less than one physician per 10,000 people, 3.57 nurses per 10,000 people and 2.39 midwives per 10,000.

This lack of experienced medical personnel strongly affects the outcomes of Burkina Faso's healthcare system. For example, the minimum accessibility to midwives has led to a 21/1,000 stillbirth rate. Burkina Faso's healthcare system also has a 49% chance of infant mortality.

Access to Resources

Though war and violence have put a strain on Burkina Faso's healthcare system, there is also the issue of an inability for households to access resources. More than 45% of Burkina Faso's population lives on less than US\$1.25 per day, and as a result, many are not able to afford and access proper food and water. The fact that 10.4% of children under 5 suffer from acute malnutrition illustrates this. Acute malnutrition

is a form of undernutrition that can range in severities and cause growth **stunting**. **This affects 30.2% of children in Burkina Faso.**

Additionally, there are roughly 3 million people in Burkina Faso who cannot access improved water sources, which causes many digestive issues as well as dehydration. Another issue that Burkina Faso's healthcare system has to bear is poor sanitation. Poor sanitation can lead to increased transmission of diseases. For example, only 22% of people have access to a toilet, which causes over 2,800 childhood deaths per year for children under 5.

Overall, the low individual income for the citizens of Burkina Faso acts as a barrier between them and healthcare. The fact that healthcare in Burkina Faso does not receive the necessary funding to hire experienced medical personnel, purchase quality products and afford and access technology negatively impacts the quality of care that each individual obtains.

Work to Improve Healthcare in Burkina Faso

Though Burkina Faso's healthcare system has a long way to go, the United States and the rest of the world have been providing aid. For example, USAID is currently granting amazing services to Burkina Faso in the form of efforts to alleviate child hunger, provide malaria treatment and implement prevention programs targeting children under 5 and pregnant women. As one of the largest donors in the fight against malaria, the United States has contributed to a 62% reduction in mortality from it over the past five years.

In 2018, the World Bank approved an US\$80 million International Development Association grant and US\$20 million from the Global Financing Facility (GFF) in Support of Every Woman, Every Child. This money went toward supporting government efforts to increase accessibility and quality of health services in Burkina Faso.

Burkina Faso's Efforts

Health minister Nicolas Meda has been working to achieve improvement to Burkina Faso's healthcare system. In 2018, he welcomed the support of the Burkina Faso Reference Group. With the help of the group, the government identified four main goals it wished to achieve; expanding the current access to family planning, ensuring proper food and nutrition, eliminating infectious disease and revitalising primary healthcare. Meda also wants to limit the household spending on healthcare to 20% instead of its 32% average which could increase households' abilities to spend money on food, education, etc.

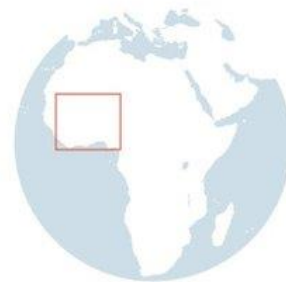
Global Context

Burkina Faso is a country that highlights the importance of foreign aid and healthcare protections. Without U.S foreign aid, the state of Burkina Faso's healthcare system could be much worse than it is today. Through continued efforts, healthcare in Burkina Faso should continue to improve.

Burkina Faso: Acute Food Insecurity

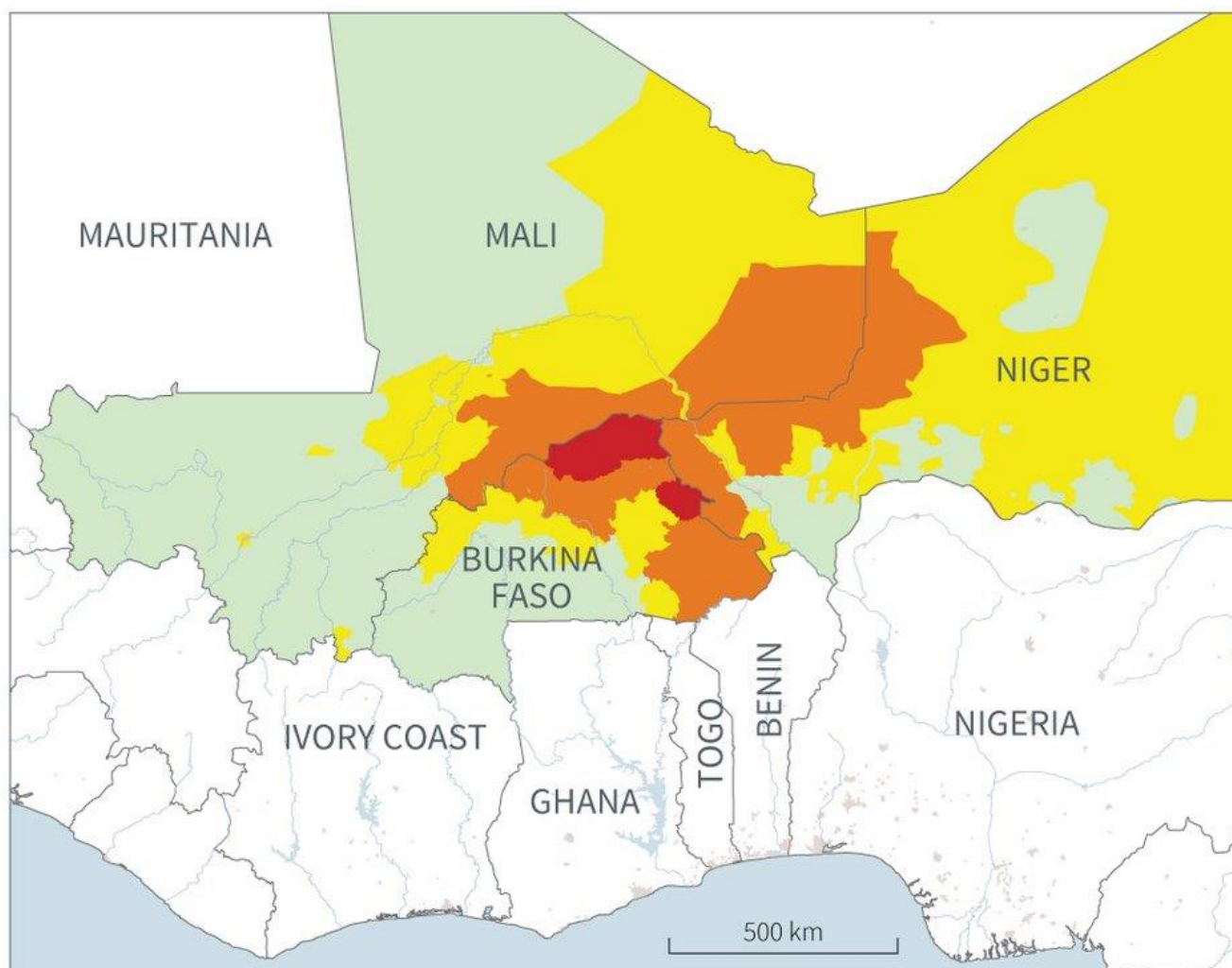
Food insecurity in the Central Sahel

Ten million children living in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, according to UNICEF



Situation Minimal Stressed Crisis Emergency Famine

Medium-term food security forecast (February-May 2023)



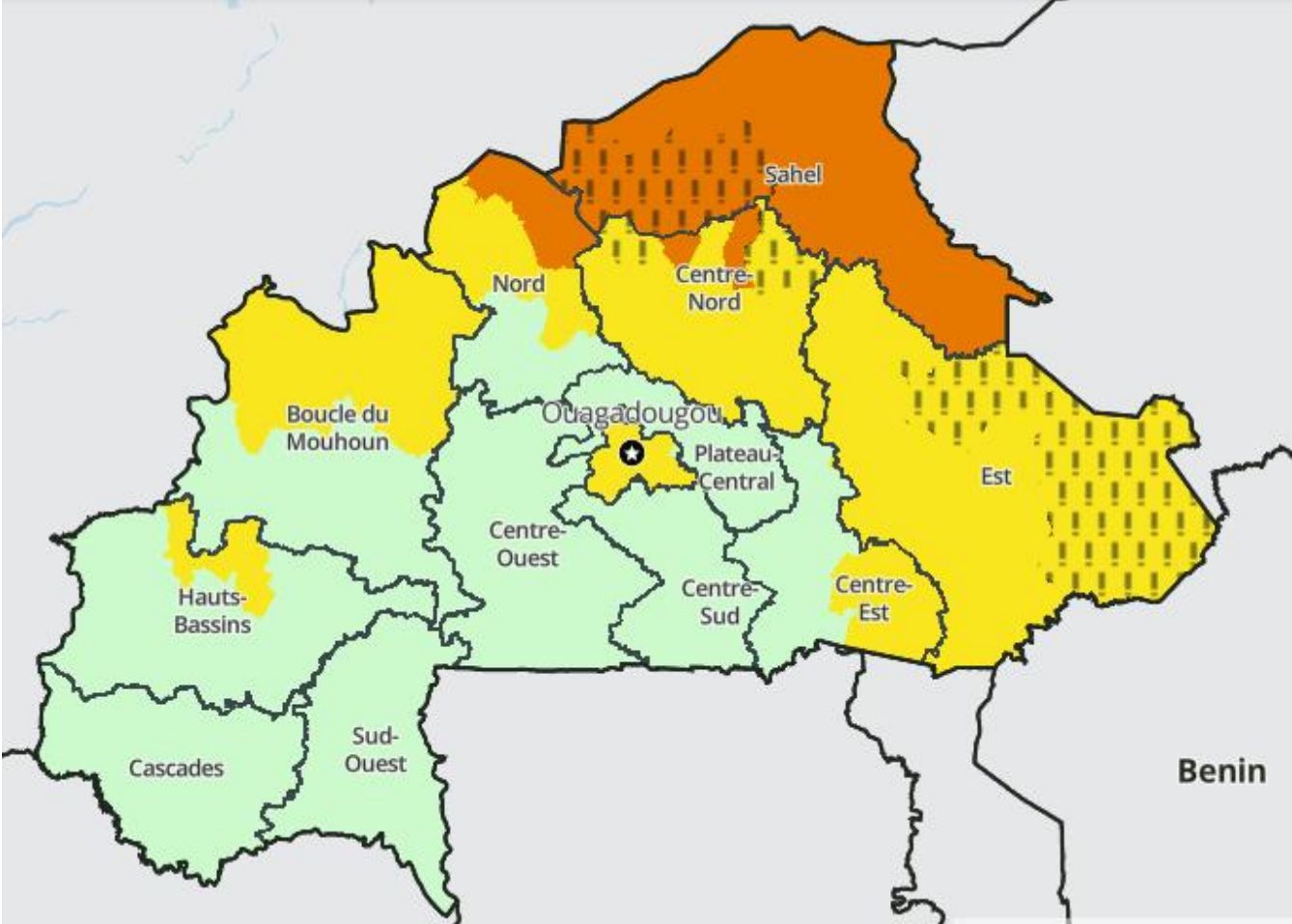
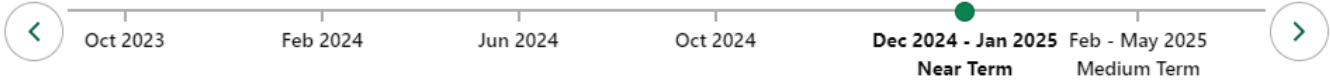
Source: Fews net

Map data: OSM

AFP

Burkina Faso: Acute Food Insecurity

December 2024 - January 2025 projected outcomes 🕒 Reported December 2024



IPC 3.1 Acute Food Insecurity Classification

Presence Countries

- 1: Minimal
- 2: Stressed
- 3: Crisis
- 4: Emergency
- 5: Famine

Symbols

! Would likely be at least one phase worse without current or planned humanitarian food assistance

Burkina Faso BF: Poverty Headcount Ratio at \$6.85 a Day: 2017 PPP: % of Population

1994 - 2021 | YEARLY | % | WORLD BANK

View Burkina Faso's BF: Poverty Headcount Ratio at \$6.85 a Day: 2017 PPP: % of Population from 1994 to 2021 in the chart:

max

1y

5y

10y

area

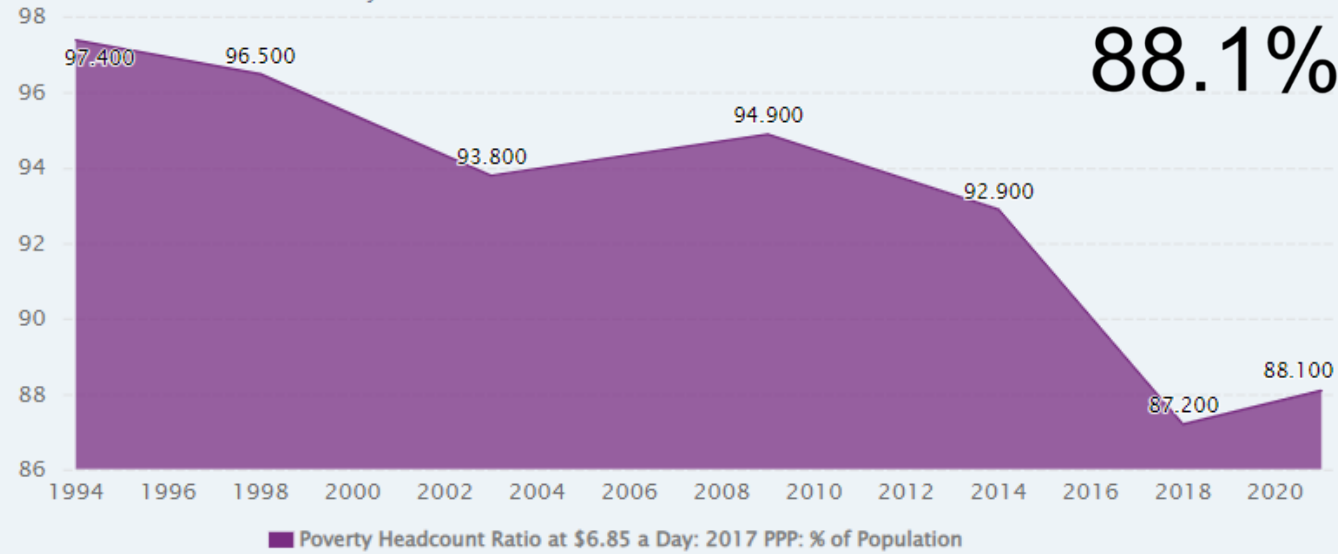
▼

December 1, 1994

December 1, 2021

Apply

There is no data available for your selected dates.



View Burkina Faso's BF: Poverty Headcount Ratio at National Poverty Lines: % of Population from 2018 to 2021 in the chart:

max

1y

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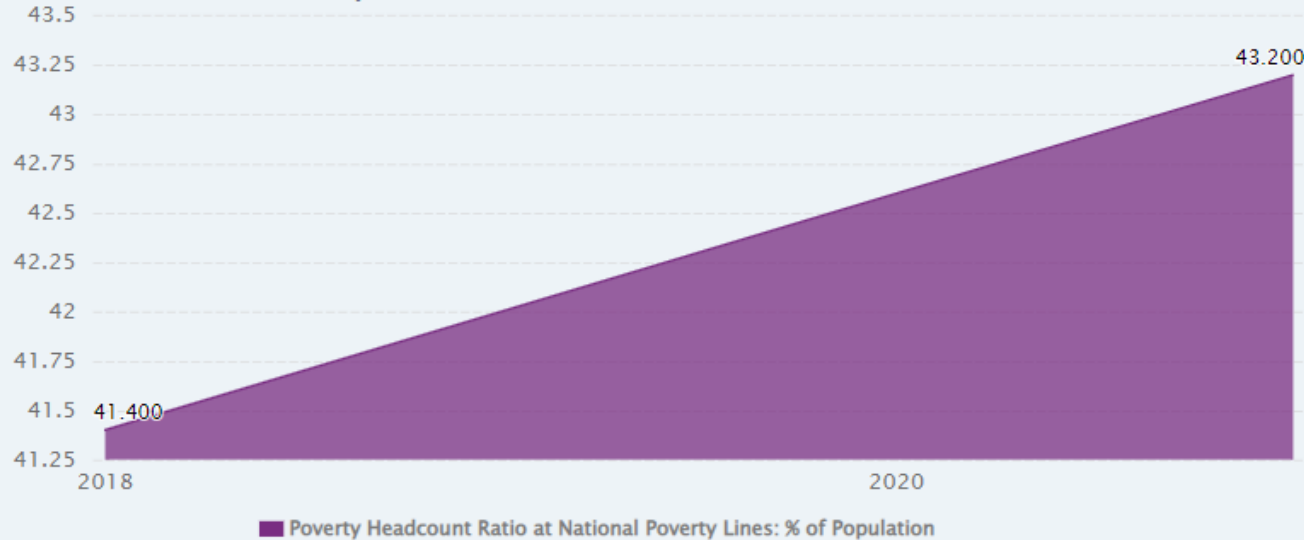
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December 1, 2018

December 1, 2021

Apply

There is no data available for your selected dates.



Burkina Faso shows what investing in women's education – or divesting – can do to an economy

can be drawn from:

Afghanistan shows what investing in women's education – or divesting – can do to an economy

<https://theconversation.com/afghanistan-shows-what-investing-in-womens-education-or-divesting-can-do-to-an-economy-244398>

4 January 2025



Afghan girls are barred from attending school after sixth grade.

When the Taliban fell from power in Afghanistan in 2001, women were once again allowed to go to school after being banned since 1996. I, Misha Ketchell, along with World Bank education expert Raja Bentaouet Kattan and American University economist Rafiuddin Najam, analysed the economic benefit of this societal change, using data from the Labour Force and Household Surveys conducted in Afghanistan in 2007, 2014 and 2020. We found it was enormous.

In the wake of the Taliban's fall, educational opportunities expanded at all levels. The infant mortality rate declined by half, and the gross national income per capita nearly tripled (in real terms in purchasing power, from US\$810 in 2001 to \$2,590 in 2020).

A big part of the country's economic progress in this period can be attributed to women. While the overall average return on investment in education remains low in Afghanistan, it is high for women. For example, for every additional year of schooling a woman received, her earnings increased 13%. This is higher than the global average of 9% for return on investment in education.

Why it matters

Twenty years after the first ban on women's education ended, the Taliban resumed power in 2021 and has once again banned girls and women from attending school after the sixth grade.

Help us share expert knowledge.

The economic cost could potentially reach over a billion dollars – and this doesn't include the wider social costs associated with lower levels of education for women. For context, Afghanistan's entire gross domestic product was just US\$17 billion in 2023.

Our study demonstrates how catastrophic the newest education ban could be, not just for women, but for the whole country.

How we did our work

Research on the economic return to schooling, especially for women, is limited in Afghanistan. But such evidence is critical for understanding the economic losses a country faces when women are denied access to education and work opportunities.

Our study attempted to fill this gap by quantifying how earnings changed in response to an additional year of schooling. We looked at what happened between 2004, when the government expanded compulsory education for both men and women from sixth grade to ninth grade, and 2020.

Our findings suggest that the cost of excluding women from education and work is significantly higher than previously estimated. According to our research, Afghanistan risks losing over US\$1.4 billion annually. This equates to a 2% decrease in national income.

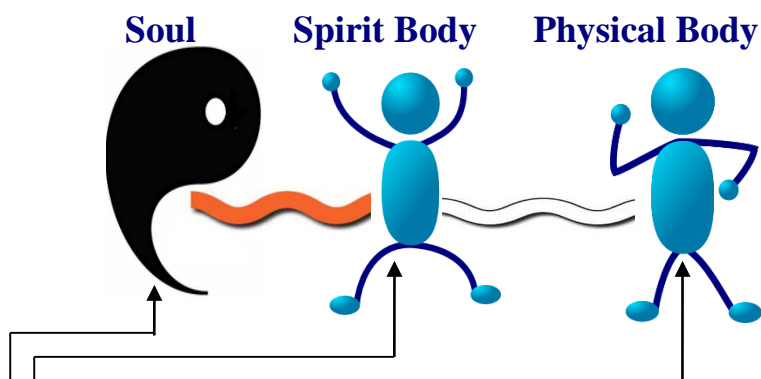
What's next

A widely held belief among researchers is that investing in women's education impacts more than each individual woman. It offers economic and social benefits that can last for generations. This includes higher rates of school attendance and improved health for her kids.

Further research could explore the social benefits of women's education in Afghanistan between 2001 and 2021, in addition to the economic benefits. Future studies could investigate the public returns to schooling by assessing whether investment in women's education breaks intergenerational cycles of poverty, improves public health and reduces inequality, creating a multiplier effect for entire communities.

Every additional day that the ban on women's education persists, generations fall further behind, losses compound and the dreams of millions of children and businesswomen become further out of reach.

HIERARCHY of HEALING SYSTEMS



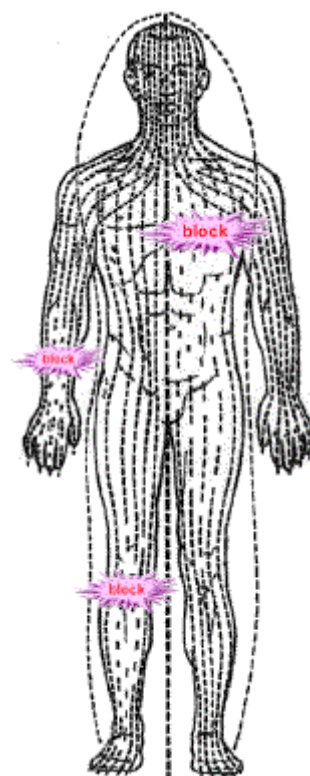
ALLOPATHIC – Western Medicine treats the symptoms, is highly regulated and costly as it is cost driven. Symptoms are suppressed – no healing!

ENERGY HEALING – Eastern Therapies also treat the symptoms with the assistance from natural love spirits from the realms up to the 6th spirit Mansion World.

Therapy applied to the spirit body is through an energy therapist who may work on the chakras, whereas a chiropractor works on the physical body. Such types of therapy deal with the effects and ignore the soul and the causes – temporary healing.

FEELING HEALING – EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION addresses the cause. Soul level clearing and growth provides permanent solutions whereas the other two systems provide temporary relief.

If we focus on our childhood suppression, that is the commencement on our pathway home to our Heavenly Parents. Improving our soul condition is the ultimate goal.



To All the Suppressed Kids who are Dealing with the Consequences now as Adults...

The feeling of being rejected, disapproved of and conditionally loved by our primary caregivers – parents – is a monumental, long-lasting burden that we all carry. It produces chronic shame, guilt and anxiety. As a child we are blamed for doing things wrongly and in doing so we perceive ourselves as being bad, inconsequential, and having to embrace a persona that is not our true selves. We abandon our feelings expressiveness and embrace our minds to live life in the world foreign to truth and love. Our parents murder our free expression of our feelings and true personality! There are no exceptions.



Discomfort, Pain, Illness and Depression.

Verna, a Nature Spirit, 17 April 2020: Nature isn't randomly popping up viruses that might suddenly sweep through affecting humanity 'evilily'. The Rebellion and Default are the true viruses that we are all 'infected' with. Viruses are more of the spirit really, which is why they are so elusive. If our soul needs to give us the experiences of the virus we will 'catch' it. Other disease, like cancer, and the breakdown of the physical structure is again wholly physical however they are the physical manifestations from the breakdown of our spiritual light in our spirit systems.

All illness results from our inner levels of discontentment – BECAUSE WE DON'T FEEL LOVED.

Should every soul, all at the same time, need the experiences from a virus to feel all the feelings we need, then it will be **different feelings for every person**.

Humanity is to uncover the truth of evilness, its wrongness, of its rebellion and default. And illness is to show us that we are wrong. We wouldn't get sick if we were right. ILLNESS IS OUR FRIEND. It's all about what went into us through our forming and early childhood. All the secrets are contained back there within ourself. When we 'go in' we're to go into our early life through our adult 'now' feelings.

Corona, 24 March 2020: "There is no way on earth I (Corona) can possibly be worse than how your parents treated you, it just can't happen, I can only affect you as far and as badly as your parents affected you. I can't create more pain in you than your parents have already created.

"The extent of unloving parenting that you all had to endure as children is now killing you, that is the truth of how bad it was. It is killing you because you refuse to understand what is happening, you refuse to connect to your pain, you still refuse to accept the truth and this is the open door for me (Corona) to enter into you and find a cell for me to live off and mutate and multiply in you. Your denied and suppressed feelings let me in.

"Stop resisting me and work with me in what I want you to know about yourself. I am no greater pain than the pain you felt and denied as a child.

"You fear me killing you, making you feel so bad, yet isn't this all so familiar, isn't this how you felt with your parents at times in your life? Isn't this how they made you feel, only they didn't allow you to feel it fully, only a tiny portion of the pain they inflicted on you, with the rest you were forced to deny and keep suppressed. And this is what I 'feed' on, all your repressed misery and pain. It is your parents you fear, and I am helping you feel that truth.

“Your parents forced you to do their will and gradually your own will got left behind not being considered at all by your parents. And that is how I have to work with you all, and you will all feel me differently depending on the severity of your will denial and suppression.

“You were parented by two of the same Viruses, they are the Virus that is within you right from your conception and took away your will just as I am doing to you now. I am treating you the same way as your parents treated you as children and you refused to see it, so denied it.

“I am reuniting you with the truth of how hurt and unloved you feel because of your unloving childhoods. You all have the power to turn this around and all you have to do is to begin feeling how I am making you feel, accept every feeling, express every feeling and find the truth through your feelings. Do this and I will lose strength and lose the hold I have over you because I no longer have to make you feel so bad to make you feel your feelings. You have the cure within you all and that cure is YOUR FEELINGS!!”
(These are extracts from Corona speaking through a nature spirit to Samantha.)

The spiritual upliftment so far as the new ‘vibration’ humanity will experience is the new vibe of the next age, and it’s upliftment will only be uplifting those people who chose to do their healing, to submit to their bad feelings and by expressing them to uncover the truth of their evilness – all that resulted from our childhood.

If we all Heal ourselves, being of true and perfect Natural love, then by living in harmony with nature, which we would naturally be doing, such horrendous diseases would not afflict us, because we would not need them to show us that we are disharmonious with nature.

When we are fully Healed, we won’t need to get sick, the Celestial spirits don’t get sick, they don’t have the bad feelings as we do on Earth and in the mind Mansion Worlds, and so we won’t need to have those feelings that would come from an illness, so we won’t get sick.



EVERYTHING that happens to us does so to help us live one of two ways. So we will ‘get a virus’ to help us go further into our truth-denial; or we will get one to help us come out of it.

Our bodies are designed to live anywhere, even in the most infested disease ridden place on the planet, and we will get sick if we need that sickness to further our truth-denial, or we will get sick if we need it to help us heal our truth-denial, or we simply won’t get sick. There is NO OTHER REASON why we get sick!

If we are going to get sick, that will happen either way because we are already sick within ourself and from how we were treated through our childhood – there are no other reasons. We are sick because we are denying the truth of ourself and God. We are all very ill being in the Rebellion and Default. **The Rebellion and Default are the true viruses that we are all ‘infected’ with.**

My individual "Rebellion and Default" is my overarching virus!

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Enters emotionally - is to leave emotionally!

*We are to express our feelings,
both good and bad, emotionally!*

LIVING MIND CENTRIC is SUBMITTING to RETARDATION and MEDIOCRITY

Our mind is a wonderful instrument when it is used to implement what our feelings prompt us to embrace. However, our high level spiritual leaders prompted us all to believe that our potential would be found through our minds, so much so that we could become ‘mini-gods’ through the perfecting of our minds.

Our potential through mind centricity is 499 on Dr David R Hawkins’ Map of Consciousness (MoC) being the peak of Reason. This is also the peak of development of those who enter into the 1st spirit Mansion World where billions upon billions remain for aeons, blind to their entrapment to hidden controllers. Some further their mind perfection through their ongoing suppression of their feelings and progress blindly through the 2nd and 4th only to reach a dead end at the 6th spirit mind Mansion World, never getting out of the hells and entering the 1st of the Celestial Heavens. They eventually have to do a Great U-Turn and retrace their steps and then work through the 3rd, 5th and 7th spirit healing Mansion Worlds and then commence their progression through the Celestial Heavens living Feelings First.

Hidden controllers within the spirit worlds, for the past 200,000 years, have kept us in their enslavement as they understood that:

- Our minds are addicted to control, control of others and our environment.
- Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood – thus easily led through our mind’s lack of discernment.
- Our minds are addicted to untruth – a global pandemic has demonstrated worldwide submission to a few through governmental dictates – conspiracy theories abound – nations can be easily led to war against others.
- Worshipping our minds, believing that when we ‘think’ that we discern truth when it is error, stagnates our progress, thus keeping us in submission. Education systems worldwide embrace this.
- Assumptions are the product of the mind, the error rate is around 98%. The doctrines of the Catholic Church demonstrate this to ‘perfection’.
- Feelings are our soul-based truth. Females are closer to feelings, so these hidden controllers had males make females subordinate to men. History reveals very few women leaders – look at the religious institutions.
- All religions are the product of the workings of these very same hidden controllers.
- These beliefs, patterns of living and norms are entrenched through generation after generation.
- We believe that **‘I had a pretty good upbringing’ in comparison to other people!**
However: **Parents have NO understanding of Love.**
Parents have NO understanding of Law of Free Will.
Parents have NO understanding of blocking emotions.
Parents have NO understanding of causal / core emotions.
- Hidden control has kept parents from knowing how to be loving true parents, consequently:

Parents abandon Children emotionally!

- And the Rebellion against God, love and truth has progressively evolved and intensified to the point that on 31 January 2018 intervention from even higher level spirits has formally ended the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default of the rebellious Lanonandek spirits led by Lucifer who submitted to his female soul partner’s wily assertions.

**When educators do not know
what it is that they are teaching
- that is the subject of Medicine!**

**Doctors do not know what the
cause is of any illness - that is
maybe why they have identified
more than 10,000 illnesses and diseases!**

**Education and Health systems
are now to EVOLVE!**

**The elephant in the room being:
CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION**

**The pathway forward is to embrace:
FEELING-HEALING**

PSYCHIC BARRIERS to CHANGE!

To put it succinctly:

We have been driven, generation after generation, to embrace our minds to the point that we blindly worship our minds, due to the fact that high level spirit controllers considered we would fall to to their coercion.

Our minds are addicted to:

Control over others;

Control over our environment.

That males are now addicted to having females subservient to their control.

That our minds cannot differentiate Truth from Falsehood.

That our minds are addicted to untruth and that 'fake news' and propaganda will be believed by a gullible, subservient audience.

That consequently, the sheeple will march to war without questioning.

So, financial gain for the few hidden controllers is the trigger for never ending wars, if they cannot enslave nations through debt or by other means!

We, here on Earth, live in a physical HELL!

CORE PROBLEM – well, a starting point!:**WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY Doctors Nurses Teachers Ratios**

| | DOCTORS | | NURSES & MIDWIVES | | TEACHER / STUDENT | |
|---|------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | per 1,000 people | | per 1,000 people | | ratio | |
| Benin | 2019 | 0.1 | 2019 | 0.3 | 2018 | 39 |
| Burkina Faso | 2019 | 0.1 | 2019 | 0.9 | 2018 | 40 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2019 | 0.2 | 2019 | 0.6 | 2018 | 42 |
| Gambia | 2020 | 0.1 | 2020 | 0.9 | 2018 | 36 |
| Ghana | 2020 | 0.2 | 2020 | 3.5 | 2019 | 27 |
| Guinea | 2018 | 0.2 | 2018 | 0.6 | 2016 | 47 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2021 | 0.2 | 2021 | 1.1 | 2010 | 52 |
| Liberia | 2018 | 0.1 | 2018 | 1.9 | 2017 | 22 |
| Mali | 2018 | 0.1 | 2018 | 0.4 | 2018 | 38 |
| Mauritania | 2018 | 0.2 | 2018 | 1.0 | 2018 | 34 |
| Niger | 2020 | 0.0 | 2018 | 0.2 | 2017 | 38 |
| Senegal | 2020 | 0.1 | 2020 | 0.4 | 2018 | 36 |
| Sierra Leone | 2020 | 0.1 | 2020 | 0.2 | 2018 | 28 |
| Togo | 2021 | 0.1 | 2021 | 0.4 | 2015 | 40 |
| Western Sahara | | No data | | No data | | No data |
| China | 2020 | 2.4 | 2020 | 3.3 | 2018 | 16 |
| India | 2020 | 0.7 | 2020 | 1.7 | 2017 | 33 |
| Australia | 2018 | 3.8 | 2019 | 13.2 | 1999 | 18 |
| United States America | 2018 | 2.6 | 2018 | 15.7 | 2017 | 14 |
| | | Austria | | Switzerland | | San Marino |
| Strongest Worldwide | 2020 | 5.4 | 2019 | 18.0 | 2018 | 7 |
| https://data.worldbank.org/ | | | | | | |
| | | Africa 27 | | Africa 30 | | Africa 21 |
| Weakest Worldwide | | nations 0.1 | | nations 1.0 | | nations 40+ |

In summary:

Primary goal is to increase the number of doctors throughout Burkina Faso – in multiples, while advancing their education and skills.

Similarly, significantly increase the numbers of nurses and midwives throughout Burkina Faso, and improve their education and skill levels.

There is only around 1 (one) psychiatrist for every 1,000,000 people in Burkina Faso, optimal maybe 150. There is also a chronic shortage of mental health beds as well as medication. Mental health is a taboo subject.

This can only stem from increasing of the number of school teachers whilst up-stepping their skills to enable a more than growing of grade 12 graduates with even higher standards of education than presently being facilitated. It all begins with EDUCATION! – open, free, feelings orientated!

This all requires a massive growth in physical facilities and in the interim, an enormous scholarship program to support students being educated overseas, in various countries, to commence to grow the numbers of these critical industry skilled people, also to provide educators for universities, technical and further education, craft creation centres, child care centres, etc.

Such a national program will shift the overall consciousness of the people to such an extent that the nation may become a globally recognised tourism destination with all the supporting facilities of safety, health services and facilities, transport and communications that discerning travellers generally anticipate and expect.

This will be a bold initiative for and by the people of Burkina Faso. The old ways of self-centred, ego-centric and greed driven control will need to give way as there will follow a universal dismantling of old institutionalised systems, all to be replaced by a new way of living – Feelings First with the mind following in support – not as how institutionalised systems now are.

Burkina Faso schooling: Situated in West Africa, Burkina Faso is home to over 24 million Burkinabés. Burkina Faso school age population is 38.5% or close to 7.7 million in 2025.

52% of Primary School-Aged Children are out of School

It's estimated 72% of young adults have not completed primary schooling. About 1% have achieved a post-secondary degree.

Burkina Faso ranks in the lowest percentiles for literacy (46%) compared to other low- to middle-income countries.

Continued armed conflict and displacement exhaust the education system and others like healthcare and food security.

Primary school in Gando, Burkina Faso



Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download pages, scroll down to Corporate Alliances and click on to open:



[Chaldi College I Love Reading.pdf](#)

BURKINA FASO WATER and SANITATION PROGRAM



10 FACTS ABOUT SANITATION IN BURKINA FASO

<https://borgenproject.org/10-facts-about-sanitation-in-burkina-faso/#:~:text=In%20Burkina%20Faso%2C%20approximately%2022%25%20of%20its%2019.77,which%20can%20affect%20the%20hygiene%20of%20the%20community.>

9 August 2020



Over the past decade, Burkina Faso has seen a decrease in poverty from 57.3% in 2003 to 43.7% in 2014. However, sanitation services in the country are still out of reach for many people. Since the 1990s, the government, along with its partners, has been working to improve sanitation in Burkina Faso.

10 Facts about Sanitation in Burkina Faso

1. **People in Burkina Faso face a lack of access to sanitation.** In Burkina Faso, approximately 22% of its 24 million people (2025), have access to a toilet. In rural communities, 88% of people are lacking sanitation. In addition, 62.91% of rural people lack access to an adequate supply of safe water which can affect the hygiene of the community.
2. **Health problems result from a lack of sanitation access.** Burkina Faso's under-five child mortality rate in 2018 was 76.4 for every 1,000 live births. One of the leading causes of death for both children and adults in the country is diarrhoea-related illnesses. One of the ways to prevent diarrheal disease is with good hygiene and improved water quality. According to the CDC, 88% of diarrhoea-related deaths are due to unsafe water, bad sanitation and lack of good hygiene. In 2017, for every 100,000 individuals, 52 people died in Burkina Faso from unsafe sanitation. In many developed countries, deaths linked to unsafe sanitation is less than 0.01.
3. **Inadequate sanitation is costing the country.** According to the World Bank, the lack of good sanitation costs the country approximately 154 million dollars each year. This is caused by lost productivity and the cost of health care.
4. **Basic hygiene is lacking in schools.** In 2016, 70% of schools in Burkina Faso had access to basic sanitation but only 18% of schools had basic hygiene service. The term "basic hygiene service" refers

to schools that give students access to facilities that allow them to wash their hands with soap. For girls, the lack of adequate sanitary protection materials and gender-segregated latrines for privacy can reduce their willingness to go to school.

5. **There is a lack of sanitation in rural communities in Burkina Faso.** The lack of sanitation in rural communities results in a high percentage of open defecation in some areas. Smart Development Networks, a Netherlands-based NGO, is working to change that. The organisation partners with local leaders and members of the community to talk about the dangers of open defecation. The organisation has reached 50,000 people. In addition, 5,000 latrines have been built by community members.
6. **Burkina Faso is facing a water crisis.** Like many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Burkina Faso's urban population is growing rapidly with an annual growth rate of approximately 5.2%. When it comes to water supply, Burkina Faso is at a disadvantage. It is a landlocked country with limited water resources. To improve the country's water quality and sanitation, the government of Burkina Faso partnered with the World Bank in implementing an urban water sector project from 2009-2018. Towards the end of 2016, approximately 610,000 people received access to water as a result of this project. In addition, the project gave approximately 440,000 people access to better sanitation. The project also provided more schools with access to better sanitation.
7. **The ONEA is working to address the water crisis.** After facing a water shortage in the 1990s, Burkina Faso created L'Office National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement (ONEA), a state-owned national utility company. The ONEA provides 54 towns in Burkina Faso with water supply, wastewater and human waste treatment. As Burkina Faso's urban population grew in cities like the capital Ouagadougou, the company has managed to keep up with the growing demand for its service. In 2003, only 37% of the people who lived in Ouagadougou pumped water that was available to them where they live. Within 7 years that number grew to 48%. The ONEA hopes to increase water coverage to 80% in places where the company works by 2030. The company's focus is to first increase the number of public taps before moving to provide water to each household.
8. **To improve sanitation in Burkina Faso, the government partnered with the World Bank.** The partnership's goal is to provide more people in the country with better access to sanitation and water quality. In 2018, the World Bank pumped \$300 million into Burkina Faso's "Water Supply and Sanitation Program for Results." The project is expected to help 1.1 million people by giving them access to better water supply, as well as improve sanitation for 1.3 million people. In addition, the program will fund trainings, strengthen human capital and encourage partnerships within universities, government agencies, municipalities and research centres to improve the management and service delivery of sanitation services.
9. **Burkina Faso is receiving aid from Germany.** The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development partnered with Burkina Faso's government to improve the country's sanitary services. The results are promising. In 2019, this partnership drilled 302 boreholes, repaired 172 boreholes and rehabilitated 10 simplified drinking water supply systems. Furthermore, this project has built 6,095 family latrines and constructed 2,352 domestic cesspools.
10. **In Burkina Faso, violence has broken out due to militia and jihadist groups.** This has forced 800,000 people (in 2024, more than 2,000,000 displaced) to flee their homes. According to Oxfam, poor communities have taken in a lot of incoming refugees which has stressed their water and food resources. Currently, 1.9 million people in the country need water. To help with the crisis, Oxfam is working to install water tanks, improve hand pumps and create water supply points. Oxfam is also supplying latrines, showers, washing areas, waste pits and bins.

While Burkina Faso faces problems with access to sanitation, the situation is improving. Organisations, such as the World Bank, as well as other countries are working with Burkina Faso's government to improve the situation. However, the current conflict in the country may stall some of its plans for improving the quality of sanitation.



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



Burkina Faso – Access to Electricity (19.5% of Population)

<https://tradingeconomics.com/burkina-faso/access-to-electricity-percent-of-population-wb-data.html>

Access to electricity (% of population) in Burkina Faso was reported at 19.5 % in 2022, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognised sources.

However, very low consumption!

Burkina Faso Adult Literacy Rate

<https://countryeconomy.com/demography/literacy-rate/burkina-faso>

According to UNESCO [Burkina Faso](#) it has an adult literacy rate of 34.49%. While the male literacy rate is 40.07%, for females is 29.12%, showing a big [gap between the sexes](#).

| Burkina Faso - Literacy rate | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Date | Adult literacy rate female | Adult literacy rate male | Adult literacy rate | Adult literacy rate 15-24 female | Adult literacy rate 15-24 male | Adult literacy rate 15-24 |
| 2022 | 29.12% | 40.07% | 34.49% | 51.68% | 55.56% | 53.64% |

Burkina Faso Internet Coverage: Facts and figures

<https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2024-burkina-faso>

The state of digital in Burkina Faso in 2024

Here are **DataReportal**'s essential headlines for digital adoption and use in Burkina Faso in early 2024:

- There were **4.69 million** internet users in Burkina Faso at the start of 2024, when internet penetration stood at **19.9 percent**.
- Burkina Faso was home to **2.85 million** social media users in January 2024, equating to **12.1 percent** of the total population.
- A total of **27.10 million** cellular mobile connections were active in Burkina Faso in early 2024, with this figure equivalent to **115.1 percent** of the total population.

<https://www.worlddata.info/africa/burkina-faso/telecommunication.php#>

Burkina Faso is lagging behind in the expansion of broadband internet connections. Around 20 percent of all residents have access to the internet. Around 0 percent have their own fast internet connection, which is at least faster than the former ISDN (more than 256 kbit/s).

Burkina Faso – Infrastructure Investment



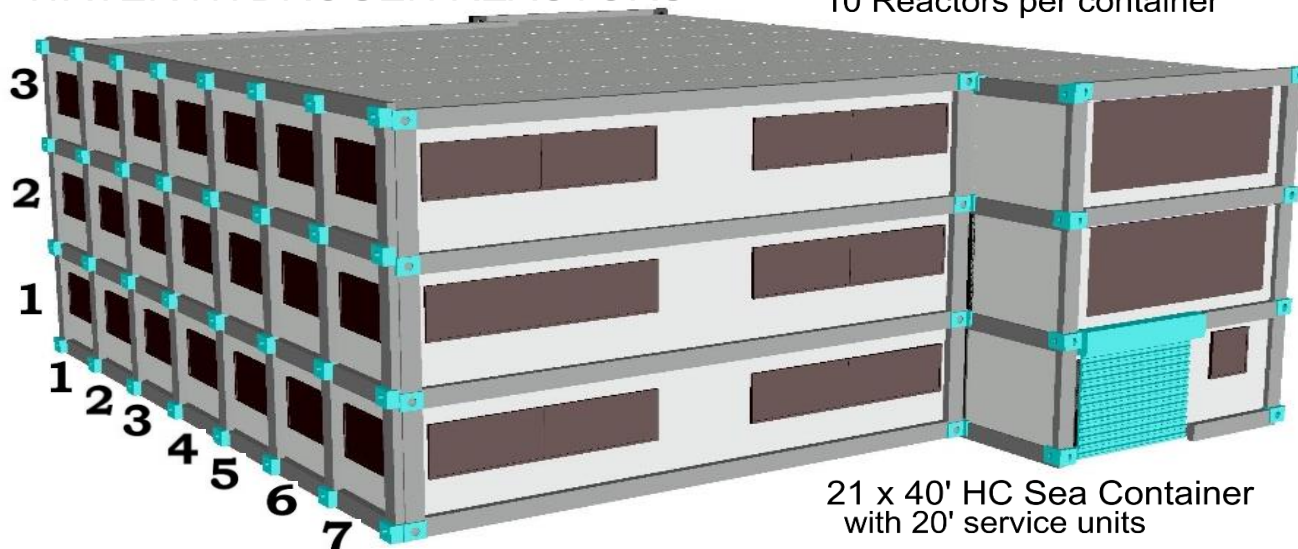
Now add Fission Hydrogen and Water to the Equation!

Firstly, we qualify the availability of this technology – proof of concept is yet to be verified.

NATURALLY PERFECT WATER

WATER HYDROGEN REACTORS

10 Reactors per container

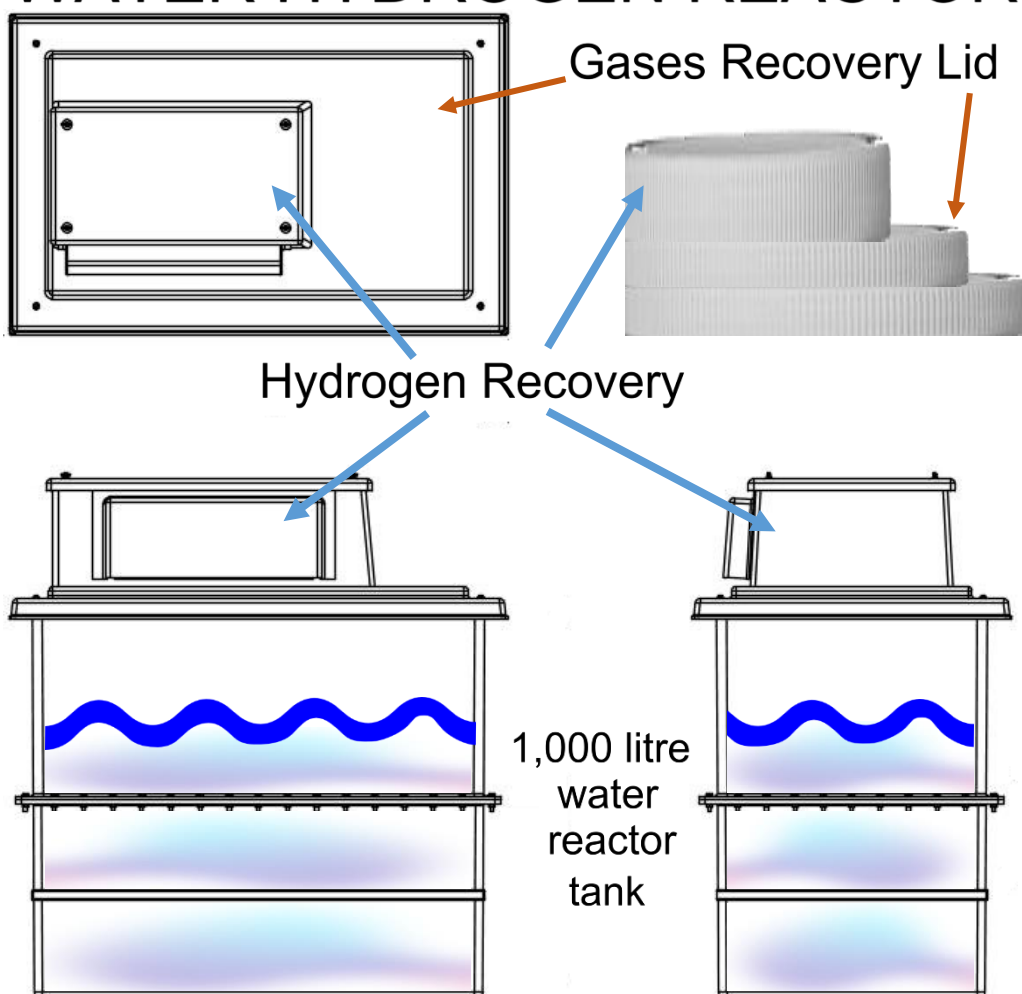


| REACTOR CONTAINERS | High Cube | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 21 sea containers – 210 reactors | 40' | 21 x 40' | 21 x 40' | Per ann |
| Reactor capacity is 1m ³ – no. within | 10 | 210 | 210 | <u>gigalitre</u> |
| Grade A: Dirty – polluted or seawater processing minutes required per m ³ 5' | per day 2,000m ³ | per day 42,000m ³ | per ann 15,330,000m ³ | 15.330 |
| Grade B: Medium processing minutes required per m ³ 4' | 3,000m ³ | 63,000m ³ | 22,995,000m ³ | 22.995 |
| Grade C: Better processing minutes required per m ³ 3' | 4,000m ³ | 84,000m ³ | 30,660,000m ³ | 30.660 |

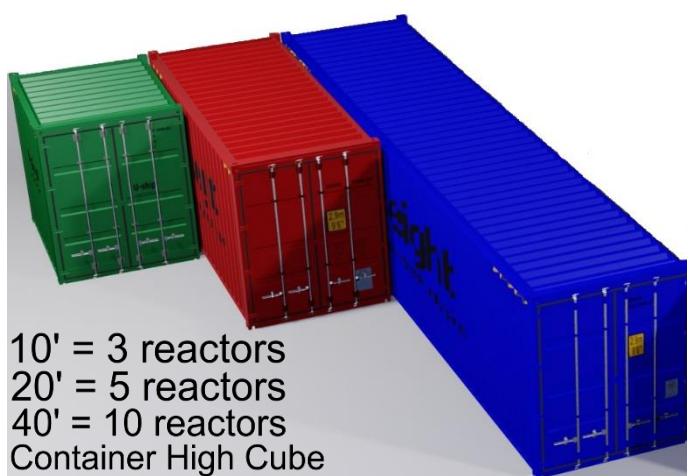
Water Renewal settings incorporate around 50 variables and options:

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Grade A: Dirty – polluted | | Heavily polluted |
| | | Pristine clean / mineral 350 ppm± |
| Grade A: Dirty – seawater | | Salt laden water |
| | | Pristine clean / mineral 350 ppm± |
| Grade A: Dirty – seawater | | Salt laden water |
| | | Hydrogen |
| Grade B: Medium | | Generally brackish |
| | | Pristine clean / mineral 350 ppm± |
| Grade C: Better | | Not in a potable state |
| | | Pristine clean / mineral 350 ppm± |

WATER HYDROGEN REACTOR



From 1 centimetre of rising water 3,600 litres to 36,000 litres of hydrogen may be recovered per hour. That is before pressurisation, consider 22,000 litres is captured per hour being the equivalent of 2 kilograms of hydrogen. When used as part of a fuel cell, 1 kilograms of hydrogen can produce up to 23 kWh of electrical energy. Thus one Water Hydrogen Reactor may release around 2 kilograms of hydrogen per hour enabling a fuel cell to deliver up to 46 kWh of electrical energy per hour.



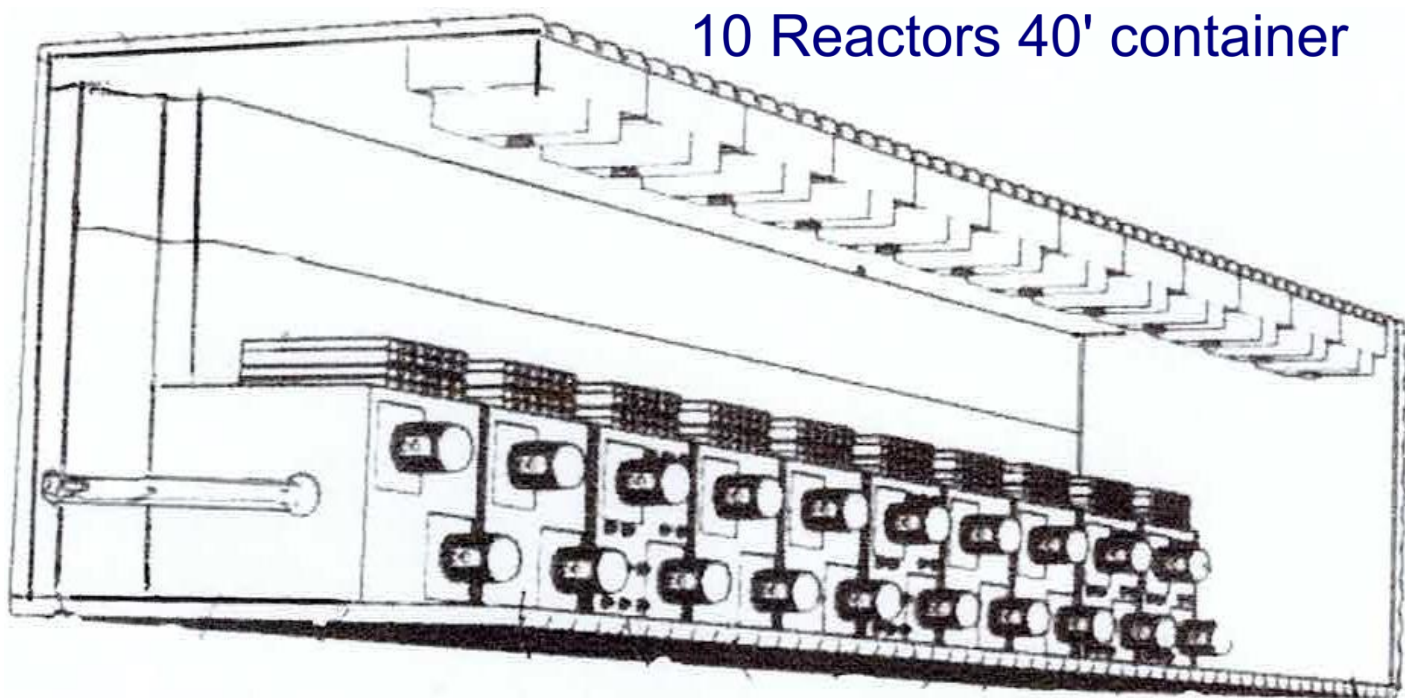
10' = 3 reactors
20' = 5 reactors
40' = 10 reactors
Container High Cube

Thus the potential power supply could be:
10' = 3 * 46 kWh per hour being 138 kWh
20' = 5 * 46 kWh per hour being 230 kWh
40' = 10 * 46 kWh per hour being 460 kWh
And the city configuration being:
112 * 40' containers delivering through
1,120 reactors * 46 kWh per hour 51,520 kWh

1 gegalitre is equal to **1,000,000 cubic metres**
1 gegalitre = **400 Olympic Size Swimming Pools**

FISSION HYDROGEN & WATER

10 Reactors 40' container



The hydrogen is produced at 1 bar above Nm3, collected into a low-pressure storage tank, then pressurised into a 350 or 700 Bar large storage tank, ready for use. At this point it is ready to provide Hydrogen to fuel Jenbacher J420 engines driving 2,000 KW generators, these can be lined up in any number, or another option is to use Fuel Cells to produce the electricity required. The Cold Fission Hydrogen producing Generators, require 20- 30% of the Hydrogen gas produced to drive the Hydrogen producing equipment, Hydrogen Producing Hydrogen, how green can you get! The remaining 70% is to provide free electricity to drive the Desalination, Sewage water renewal plants, or produce enough purified water for a city of a million people. This technology is totally green.

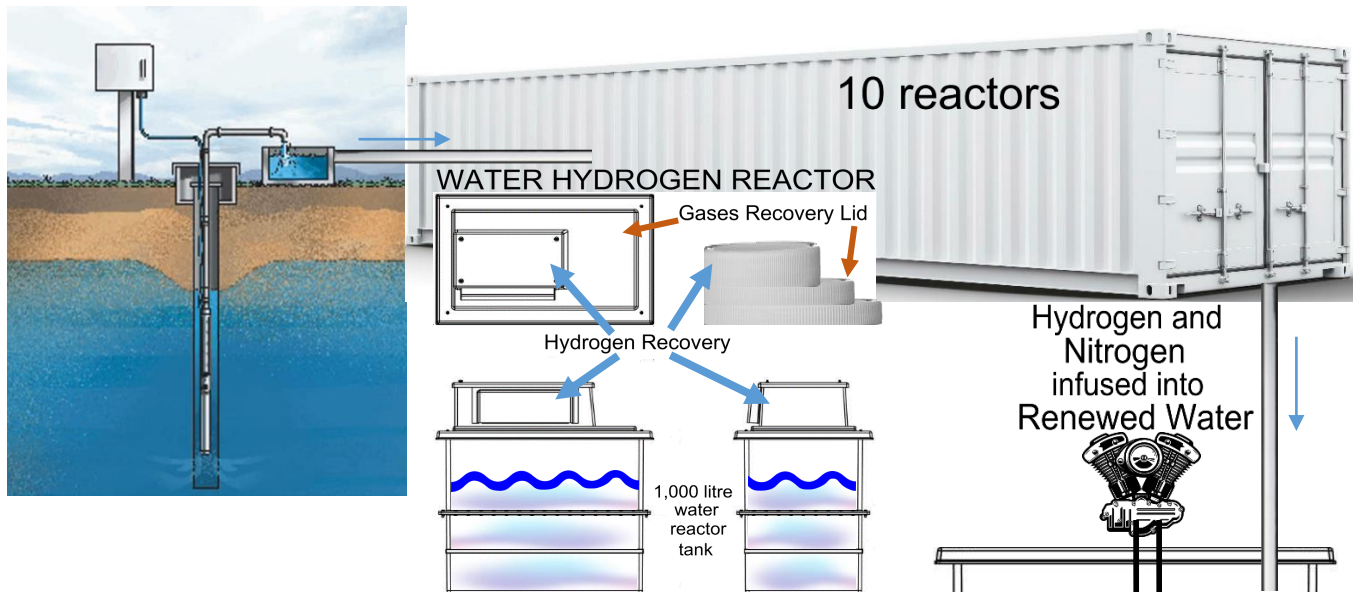
The difference between **Energy Hungry Electrolysis Systems** is that electrolysis uses High temperatures of 700 to 1,000 degrees C and High Pressure of 120 to 200 Bar of pressure to separate the Hydrogen and Oxygen.

COLD FISSION Technology requires only 1 Bar of pressure and around 30 degrees C of temperature. COLD FISSION destroys the electrons of the Oxygen water which releases the two (H1) atoms, this happens many thousands of times per second in the H2O Fission Reaction Chambers, Cold Fission require only 10% of the energy required by Electrolysis. Cold Fission Reactions, Hydrogen Production from electron destruction.

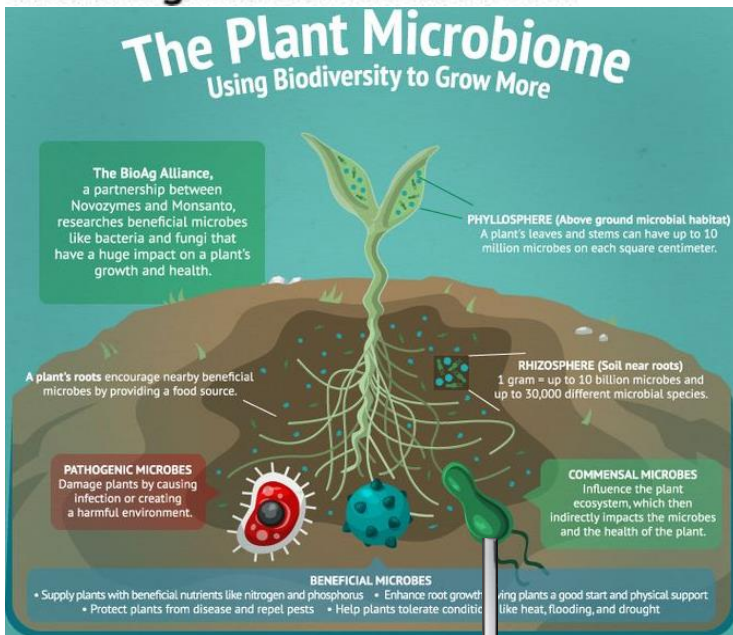
FISSION WATER
is
"NATURALLY PERFECT WATER"

Fission Fertiliser

Fission Water infused with **Fission Fertiliser**



Microorganisms found in soil



Fission Fertilised Water



NATURALLY PERFECT WATER

“COLD FISSION” WATER REACTORS PRODUCING GREEN HYDROGEN (H₂), BY DESTROYING OXYGEN (O) ELECTRONS, H₂O TECHNOLOGY – Patent app: 2024902228 – 17 July 2024

When applying the various 57 claims outlined in the patent of 93 pages and 25,118 words, patent lodged 12 July 2024, we have more than 10 key inventions to apply and as further variables in the applications and conditions are embraced, the possibilities may be considered to be greater than perceived. The claims are summarised as follows:

57 claims with 10+ inventions. Combinations and variations are endless:-

1. Producing Hydrogen on site, on demand on site, and it is also portable.
2. Desalinations sea water is without filtering membranes, heat, pressure and chemicals.
3. Ozone generation for extreme saturation is achieved without chemical inputs.
4. Ozone is not required for hydrogen gas production.
5. Cold Fission reactions destroy electrons of all atomic elements which is an essential attribute of the system.
6. Cold Fission Reactors do not require backwash – there is no brine or waste to dispose of.
7. Cold Fission Reactors desalinate salt without the need for backwashing toxic salt brine back into the sea, ocean or elsewhere.
8. Cold Fission Reactors desalinate sea water without the use of costly reverse osmosis systems and without membranes as well as without releasing toxic chemicals.
9. Cold Fission Reactions can breakdown and reduce the radiation of Gross Alpha, Gross Beta, Radon 222 (RN), Lead (Pb), Cadmium (Cd), Copper (Cu), Aluminium (AL), Carbon (C), Boron (B), Female Hormone Estradiol (C₁₈H₂₄O₀₂), Ethinyl Estradiol (C₂₀H₂₄O₂), Oxygen(O) whilst releasing large numbers of indestructible Hydrogen (H₂) atoms.
10. Cold Fission Reactions breakdown molecular structures of most gases or fluids (including oil or oil based fuel which contains destructible Carbons) whilst leaving both indestructible hydrogen (H₂) and mineral count at 350 to 354, which is perfect for potable water.
11. Cold Fission Reactions will reduce or destroy – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Viruses, Bacteria, etc.
12. The Hydrogen Producing “Cold Fission Reaction” requires 80% less energy to produce massive amounts of Hydrogen H₂ Gas than an electrolysis heating, pressurised system, by dividing and breaking the Oxygen (O) electrons that hold the Hydrogen (H₁) atoms, and by destroying the single shared destructible Oxygen (O) electron holding them together, no heat or pressure is required.
13. Cold Fission Reaction recycles Ozone, etc.
14. The system requires no air pumps and only has two moving parts, which is explosion proof, vacuum creating variable speed electric turbine motors.
15. Plant energy neutral Hydrogen producing hydrogen (Hydrogen gas powered engines) using Cold Fission Hydrogen process.
16. 10% of the containerised building can be used for Hydrogen (H₂) gas production utilising 90% of the containerised building for desalination and water purification this will guarantee an energy neutral plant.
17. The Hydrogen (H₂) gas can be produced on demand within 5 minutes of startup, on site when needed in any quantity, and its transportable shipping containers housings can be bolted together into container buildings, in almost any location in just hours.
18. The Cold Fission Reactor System does not create irradiated water or gases, all or any water or gases leaving this Reactor System do not contain radiation, and the water always remains potable.
19. The Cold Fission Reactor System has up to 50 different settings, so it is always capable of producing the reactions required, once set.

PROVE THAT THE PRODUCT DOES WHAT YOU SAY IT CAN DO:

12 April 2022 was the date when a pair had their first appreciation of nearing their completion of their personal Feeling Healing. This heralds the date when the first people on Earth considered that their personal healing of what they had personally taken on of the Rebellion and Default is achievable. It is this pair that through their personal experience and journey are now able to reveal how we can heal ourselves.

Further, Samantha in England commenced her healing in 2013 and is now close to completion of her personal healing also. Living on Earth in a Celestial soul condition is possible for all.

This self-healing is the achieving of a soul condition state equivalent to that which we all are in at the moment prior to our conception. From the moment of conception on we are absorbing the errors and injuries of our parents and carers continually through to the time we are six years of age when our indwelling spirit arrives. It is this, our Childhood Suppression, that we are to heal.

While we are mind-centric, we are literally frozen into the retarded condition of one or the other of our parents. We cannot progress beyond their condition without embracing our feelings and longing for the truth that our feelings are drawing our attention to.

PROVE THAT YOU CAN SELL THE PRODUCT AT THE PRICE YOU SAY YOU CAN:

The process of Feeling Healing, and with Divine Love, then Soul Healing, is free to all of humanity. It is a way of living. It is not a religion, there is no controlling hierarchy, dogmas, creeds, cannon laws, sacraments, rituals, special clothing and / or books. There is nothing to join and be subjected to. The revelations are free to all. It is The New Way, a way of living life through our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth. Truth IS Love! This is a freeing way of life!

PROVE THAT YOU CAN PRODUCE THE PRODUCT AT THE COST YOU SAY YOU CAN:

For those who love to embrace all the details, then these revelations will take some considerable time to research, study and embrace. To some it may seem all so very obvious. And there will be those who are in between these categories. Books written revealing these understandings will have their typical costs. Internet sources are free to all. Formal education programs may have delivery costs in the normal fashion of most education.

PROVE THAT YOU OWN THE TECHNOLOGY:

Copy right may apply to material and publications principally to preserve the integrity of the writings. Plagiarism is welcome as long as the integrity of the original writings remains intact. There are presently more than 70,000 pages of material – 21 million words!



EMOTIONAL NEGLECT



KIDS

in families with emotional neglect will blame self in order to PRESERVE the PARENT

o o o

EMOTIONAL NEGLECT can also occur when an attuned parent isn't able to EMOTIONALLY 'FIND' a particularly unique child.



CHRONIC SHAME

can develop when a child interprets their distress in aloneness -AS- proof something is wrong with THEM.



CHILDREN with too much shame learn to

NUMB

all emotion

HOWEVER



EMOTIONS are a COMPASS FOR LIVING

WE NEED THEM!



EMOTIONS EXIST IN THE BODY

EVEN IF A PERSON HAS SHUTDOWN AWARENESS OF THEM.

EXPERIENTIAL THERAPY

Includes a focus on bringing awareness to bodily sense of emotion.

INHIBITORY emotions

- include
- SHAME
 - GUILT
 - ANXIETY

THESE SERVE TO AVOID



CORE EMOTIONS

7 CORE EMOTIONS

- SADNESS
- ANGER
- FEAR
- DISGUST
- JOY
- EXCITEMENT
- AROUSAL

FROM
HILARY JACOBS HENDEL
ON

MENTAL HEALTH
HAPPY HOUR

DOODLE BY
@LINDSAYBRAMAN

How is it for you if you are Truly Honest with Yourself?



♥ You truly love your children, devoting yourself to them, wanting nothing more than for them to grow up and be as they want to be?

♥ You believe you truly love your children, believing you are devoted to them, wanting them to be as you want them to be?

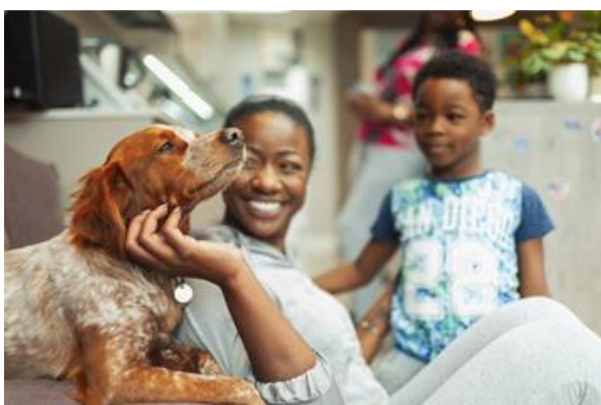
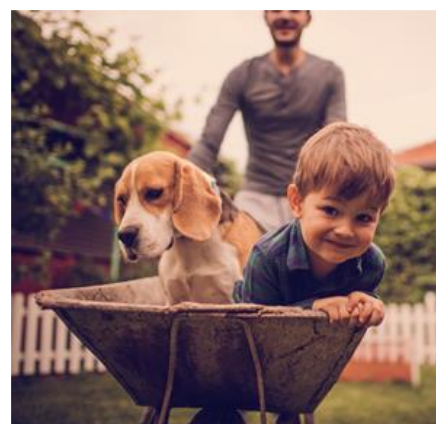


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♥ You love your child more than you love your pet?

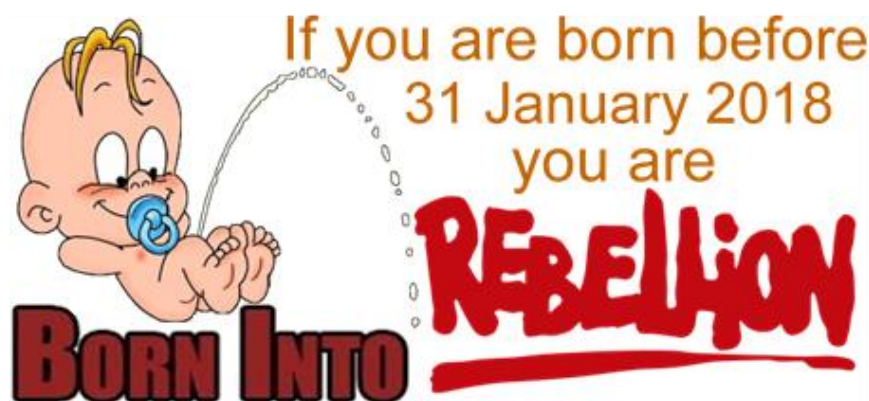
♥ You love your pet as much as your child, treating it as if it is another child?



♥ You love your pet more than your child?

**By living true to ourselves, true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.**

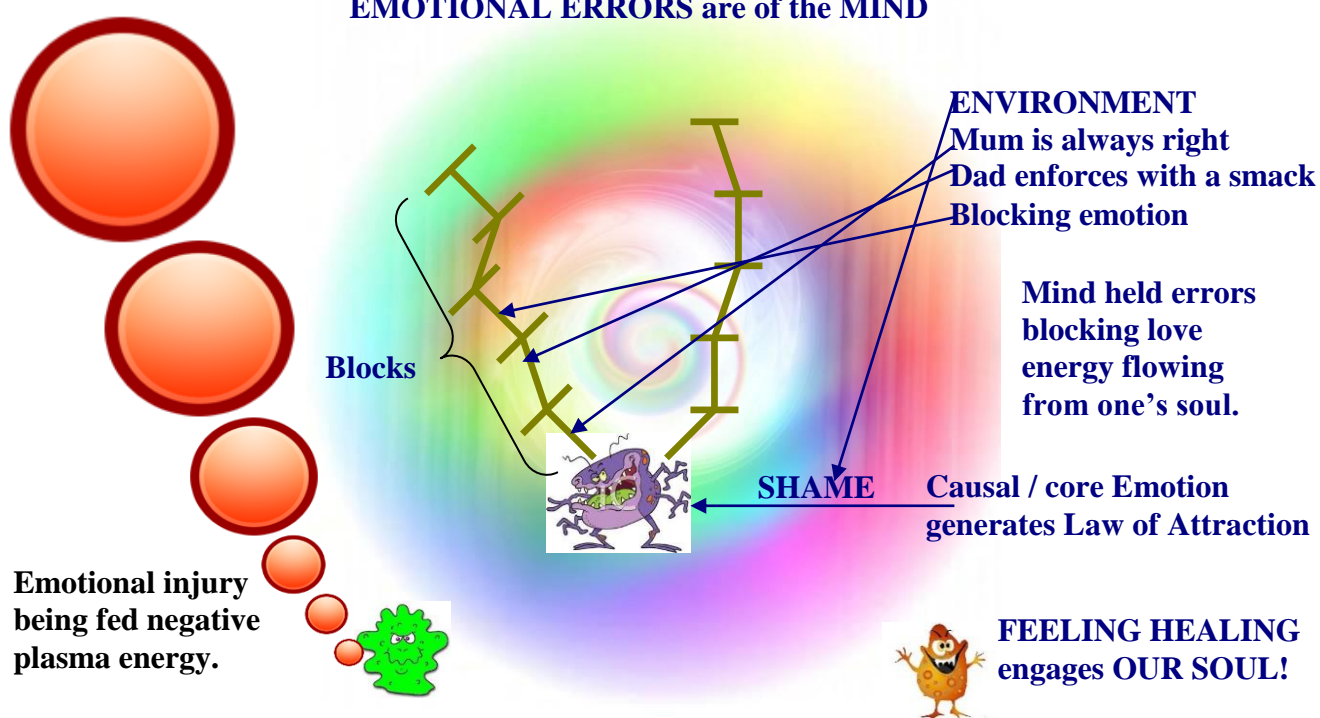
**LAYERS upon LAYERS are to be healed through longing for the TRUTH!**



To the extent that parents have healed themselves prior to conceiving a child, that child will now be free of those imposts of the Rebellion and Default through parents' Healing.

Everyone will still be born into the Rebellion up until the Avonal Age actually starts. People are currently being born into the Rebellion which is going through the initial stages leading up to its complete end, but that doesn't affect new people being conceived by their rebellious parents. And even during the Avonal Age, people conceived and born to 'mind-parents', rather than 'feeling-parents' who will be doing their Healing or having Healed it, will still come completely into the Rebellion and Default. The Rebellion and Default will be modified compared to how it is now because of the Avonal influence, but still everyone refusing to embrace the Avonal's Truth and so The New Way by doing their Healing, will still become wholly of the Rebellion and Default.

### EMOTIONAL ERRORS are of the MIND



The difference is to be found in the education system!

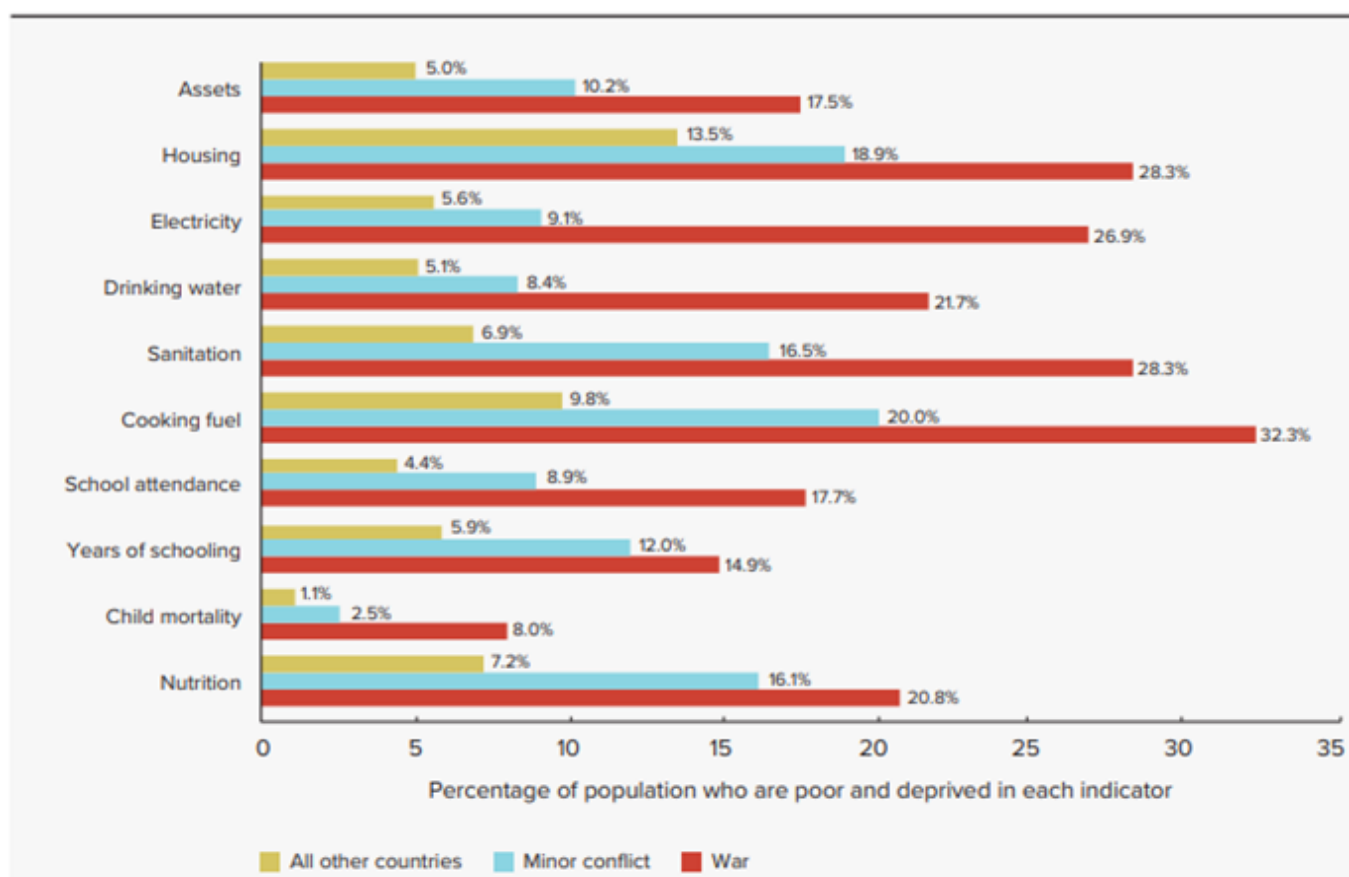
***Violence is never Justified***

# Childhood Suppression is the elephant in the room!

| Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems |                      |                 |                             |                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Level of Consciousness                                                         | Rate of Unemployment | Rate of Poverty | Happiness Rate “Life is OK” | Rate of Criminality |
| 600 +                                                                          | 0%                   | 0.0%            | 100%                        | 0.0%                |
| 500 - 600                                                                      | 0%                   | 0.0%            | 98%                         | 0.5%                |
| 400 - 500                                                                      | 2%                   | 0.5%            | 79%                         | 2.0%                |
| 300 - 400                                                                      | 7%                   | 1.0%            | 70%                         | 5.0%                |
| 200 - 300                                                                      | 8%                   | 1.5%            | 60%                         | 9.0%                |
| 100 - 200                                                                      | 50%                  | 22.0%           | 15%                         | 50.0%               |
| 50 - 100                                                                       | 75%                  | 40.0%           | 2%                          | 91.0%               |
| < 50                                                                           | 95%                  | 65.0%           | 0%                          | 98.0%               |

**Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915**

**Countries at war have higher deprivations in every Multidimensional Poverty Index indicator**





| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences</b><br><b>Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income</b> |                      |            |                                        |                                        |                            |                            |                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <b>Country</b>                                                                                                                              | <b>Population</b>    | <b>MoC</b> | <b>Average<br/>Life<br/>Expectancy</b> | <b>Human<br/>Development<br/>Index</b> | <b>Happiness<br/>Index</b> | <b>Education<br/>Index</b> | <b>Per Capita<br/>Income<br/>PPP 2021</b> |
| <b>Belgium</b>                                                                                                                              | <b>11,600,000</b>    | <b>410</b> | <b>82.2</b>                            | <b>0.931</b>                           |                            | <b>0.902</b>               | <b>\$54,000</b>                           |
| <b>France</b>                                                                                                                               | <b>65,300,000</b>    | <b>310</b> | <b>83.1</b>                            | <b>0.901</b>                           | <b>6.7</b>                 | <b>0.817</b>               | <b>49,500</b>                             |
| <b>Germany</b>                                                                                                                              | <b>84,000,000</b>    | <b>400</b> | <b>81.9</b>                            | <b>0.947</b>                           | <b>7.2</b>                 | <b>0.943</b>               | <b>57,000</b>                             |
| <b>Italy</b>                                                                                                                                | <b>60,500,000</b>    | <b>380</b> | <b>84.0</b>                            | <b>0.892</b>                           | <b>6.5</b>                 | <b>0.793</b>               | <b>43,400</b>                             |
| <b>Europe<br/>Union</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>446,156,000</b>   | <b>380</b> | <b>80.8</b>                            | <b>0.897</b>                           | <b>6.7</b>                 | <b>0.858</b>               | <b>US\$48,157</b>                         |
| West Africa:                                                                                                                                | 2024                 |            |                                        |                                        |                            |                            | 2021                                      |
| Benin                                                                                                                                       | 14,460,000           | 90         | 62.8                                   | 0.545                                  | 5.0                        | 0.478                      | 3,575                                     |
| <b>Burkina<br/>Faso</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>23,550,000</b>    | <b>120</b> | <b>63.0</b>                            | <b>0.452</b>                           | <b>4.8</b>                 | <b>0.312</b>               | <b>2,335</b>                              |
| Cote<br>d'Ivoire                                                                                                                            | 31,930,000           | 125        | 58.8                                   | 0.538                                  | 5.3                        | 0.453                      | 5,650                                     |
| Gambia                                                                                                                                      | 2,760,000            | 195        | 63.3                                   | 0.496                                  | 5.1                        | 0.406                      | 2,385                                     |
| Ghana                                                                                                                                       | 34,780,000           | 190        | 64.9                                   | 0.611                                  | 5.1                        | 0.563                      | 6,000                                     |
| Guinea                                                                                                                                      | 14,800,000           | 190        | 62.6                                   | 0.477                                  | 5.0                        | 0.354                      | 2,730                                     |
| Guinea<br>Bissau                                                                                                                            | 2,200,000            | 175        | 59.4                                   | 0.480                                  |                            | 0.414                      | 2,410                                     |
| Liberia                                                                                                                                     | 5,540,000            | 200        | 65.0                                   | 0.480                                  | 4.6                        | 0.426                      | 1,600                                     |
| Mali                                                                                                                                        | 24,480,000           | 105        | 60.5                                   | 0.434                                  | 4.7                        | 0.286                      | 2,470                                     |
| Mauritania                                                                                                                                  | 5,170,000            | 115        | 65.6                                   | 0.546                                  | 4.2                        | 0.396                      | 6,000                                     |
| Niger                                                                                                                                       | 27,000,000           | 185        | 63.6                                   | 0.394                                  | 5.1                        | 0.249                      | 1,320                                     |
| Senegal                                                                                                                                     | 18,500,000           | 200        | 68.9                                   | 0.512                                  | 5.1                        | 0.345                      | 3,625                                     |
| Sierra Leone                                                                                                                                | 8,980,000            | 190        | 55.9                                   | 0.452                                  | 3.8                        | 0.406                      | 1,770                                     |
| Togo                                                                                                                                        | 9,600,000            | 215        | 62.1                                   | 0.515                                  | 4.1                        | 0.517                      | 2,260                                     |
| Western<br>Sahara                                                                                                                           | 600,000              | 170        | 71.1                                   |                                        |                            |                            | 1,000                                     |
| West Africa                                                                                                                                 | <b>224,350,000</b>   | <b>164</b> | <b>63.2</b>                            | <b>0.495</b>                           | <b>4.8</b>                 | <b>0.400</b>               | <b>US\$3,008</b>                          |
| <b>Africa<br/>whole of</b>                                                                                                                  | <b>1,239,500,000</b> | <b>190</b> | <b>65.2</b>                            | <b>0.555</b>                           | <b>4.6</b>                 | <b>0.480</b>               | <b>US\$5,931</b>                          |
| <b>400s</b>                                                                                                                                 | <b>22</b>            | <b>405</b> | <b>82.2</b>                            | <b>0.924</b>                           | <b>7.1</b>                 | <b>.890</b>                | <b>US\$63,032</b>                         |
| <b>300s</b>                                                                                                                                 | <b>71</b>            | <b>343</b> | <b>77.2</b>                            | <b>0.794</b>                           | <b>6.1</b>                 | <b>.741</b>                | <b>US\$30,154</b>                         |
| <b>200s</b>                                                                                                                                 | <b>50</b>            | <b>251</b> | <b>72.7</b>                            | <b>0.676</b>                           | <b>5.3</b>                 | <b>.610</b>                | <b>US\$16,560</b>                         |
| <b>High<br/>100s</b>                                                                                                                        | <b>38</b>            | <b>174</b> | <b>70.5</b>                            | <b>0.659</b>                           | <b>5.0</b>                 | <b>.600</b>                | <b>US\$12,516</b>                         |
| <b>Low<br/>100s</b>                                                                                                                         | <b>21</b>            | <b>119</b> | <b>67.1</b>                            | <b>0.587</b>                           | <b>4.6</b>                 | <b>.501</b>                | <b>US\$7,081</b>                          |
| <b>Below<br/>100</b>                                                                                                                        | <b>14</b>            | <b>74</b>  | <b>65.3</b>                            | <b>0.565</b>                           | <b>4.4</b>                 | <b>.501</b>                | <b>US\$6,377</b>                          |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                                                                                                | <b>216</b>           | <b>220</b> | <b>73.3</b>                            |                                        |                            |                            | <b>US\$17,110</b>                         |

# Multidimensional Poverty Index

**Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)**

<https://ophi.org.uk/media/46018/download>

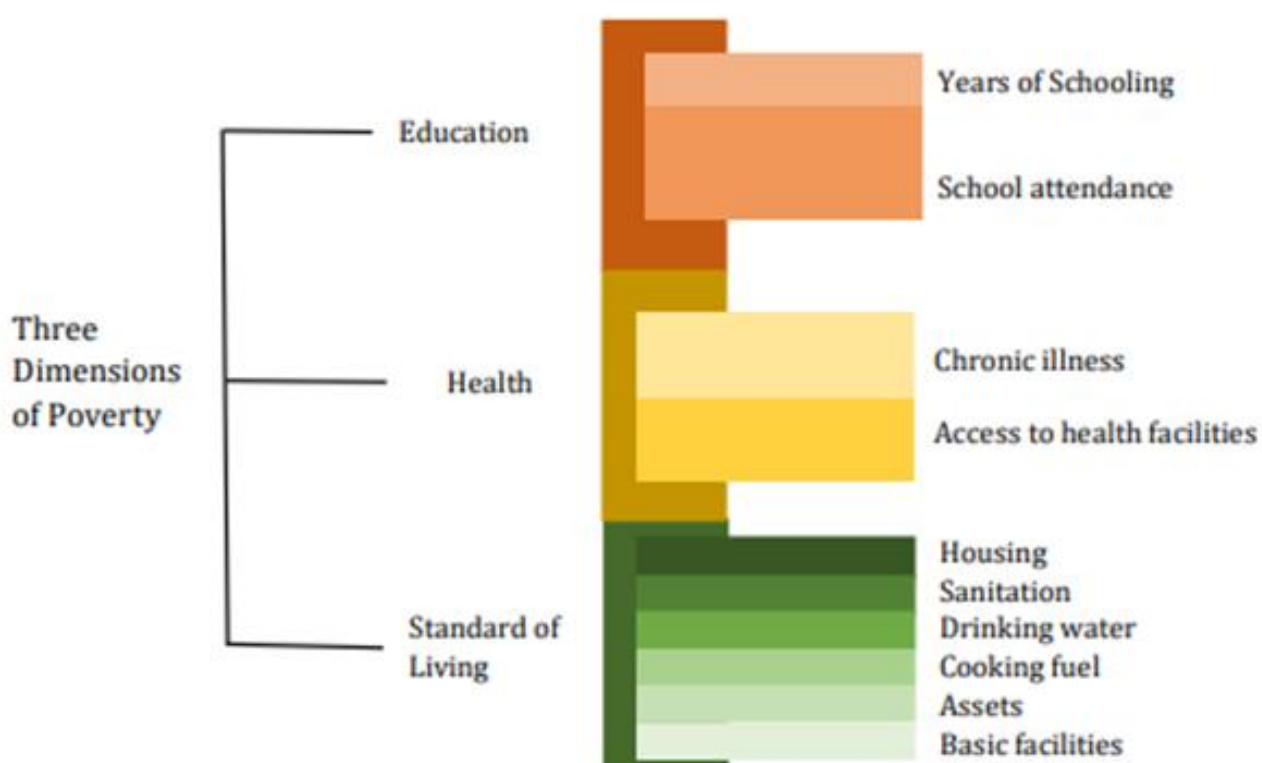
Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

Oxford Department of International Development

Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford

[www.ophi.org.uk](http://www.ophi.org.uk)

## *Structure of the National MPI*



# Multidimensional Poverty Index in Burkina Faso

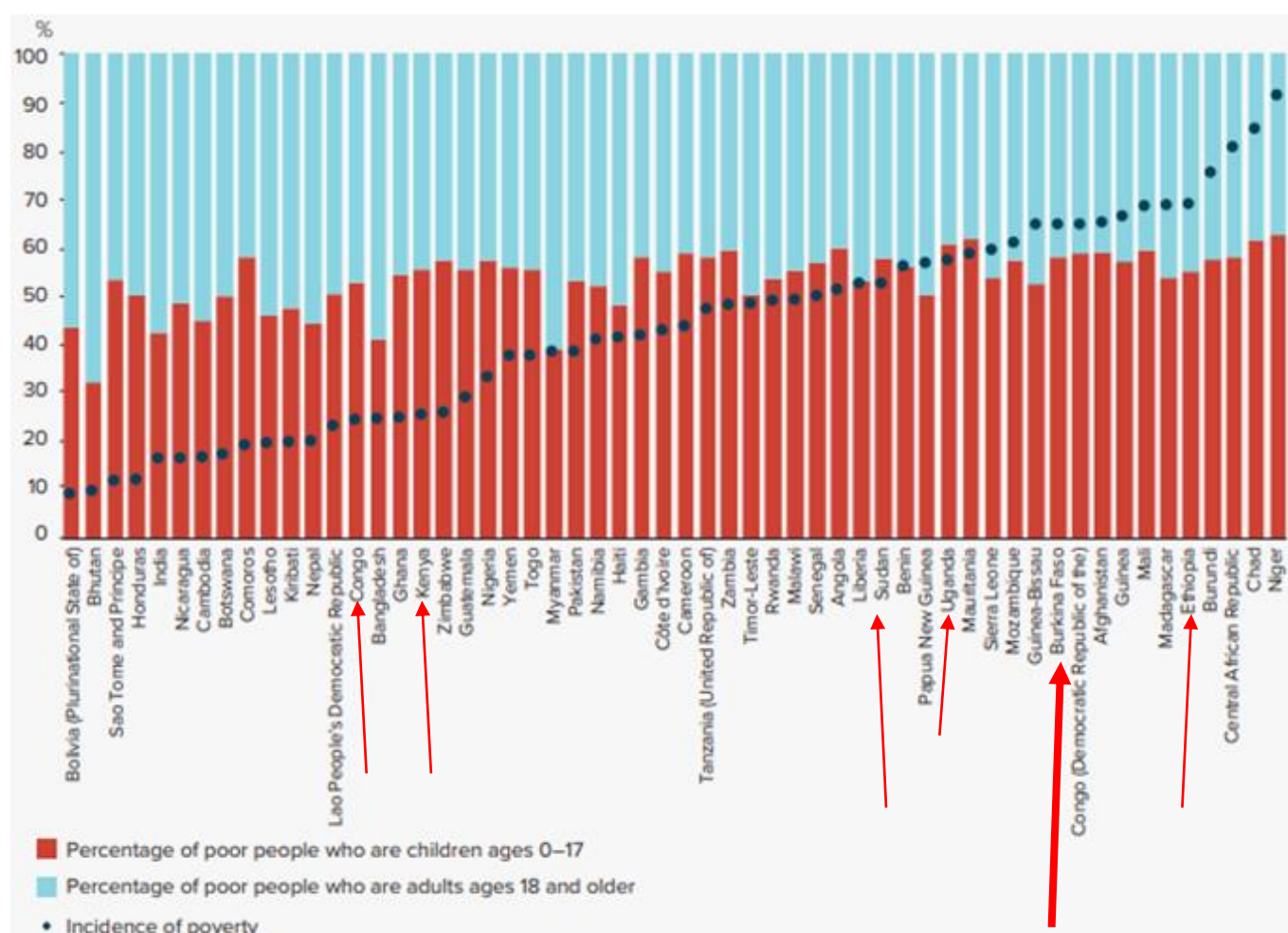
## OPHI Country Briefing 2024: Burkina Faso

<https://ophi.org.uk › media › download>

Table 1. Global MPI in Burkina Faso

| Area     | <i>MPI</i> | <i>H</i> | <i>A</i> | Vulnerable | Severe Poverty | Population Share |
|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| National | 0.343      | 64.5%    | 53.2%    | 15.8%      | 38.3%          | 100.0%           |
| Urban    | 0.116      | 25.5%    | 45.3%    | 24.7%      | 9.5%           | 27.8%            |
| Rural    | 0.430      | 79.4%    | 54.2%    | 12.4%      | 49.4%          | 72.2%            |

Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2024a,b) based on DHS year 2021.



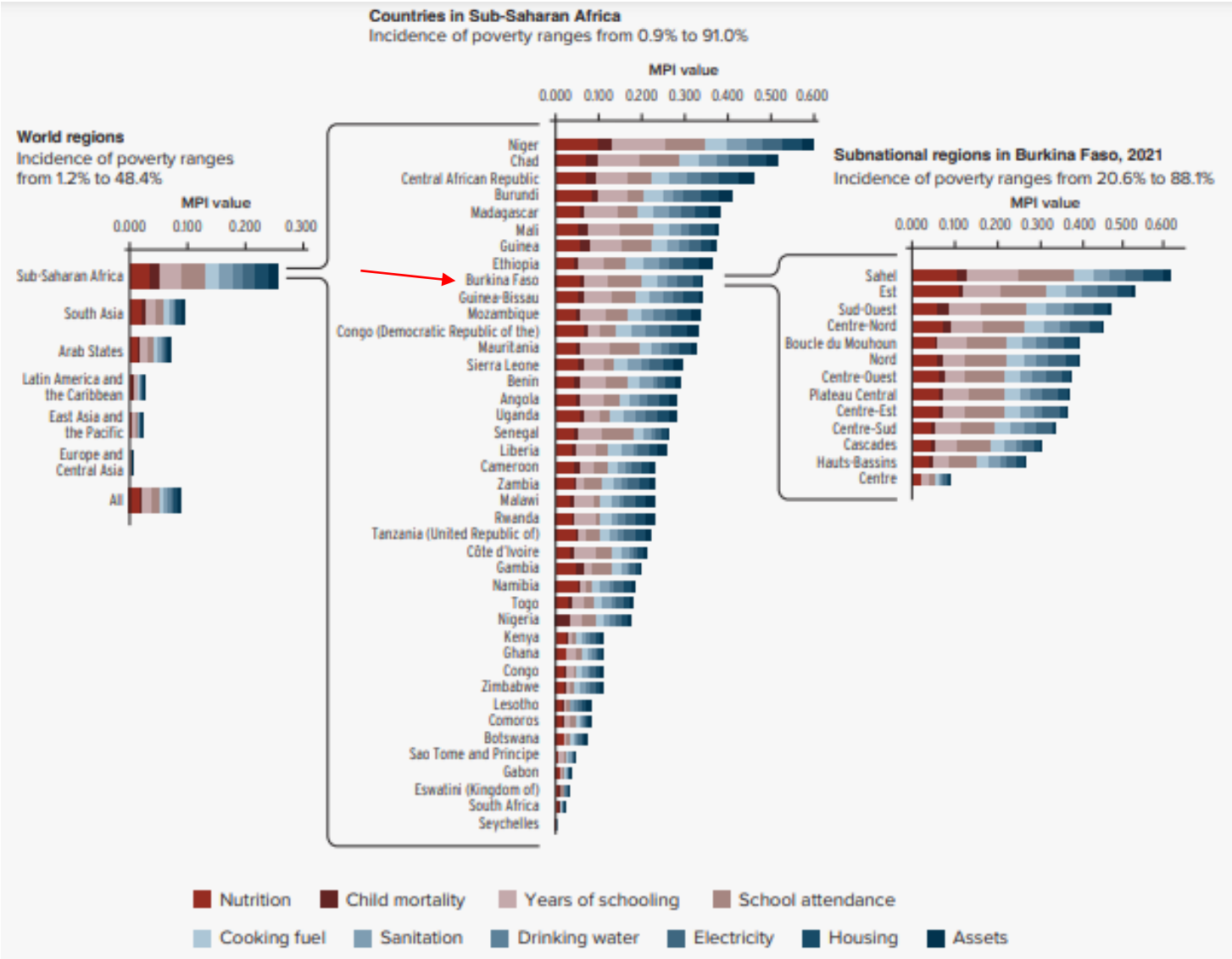


Figure 2. Headcount Ratios by Poverty Measures

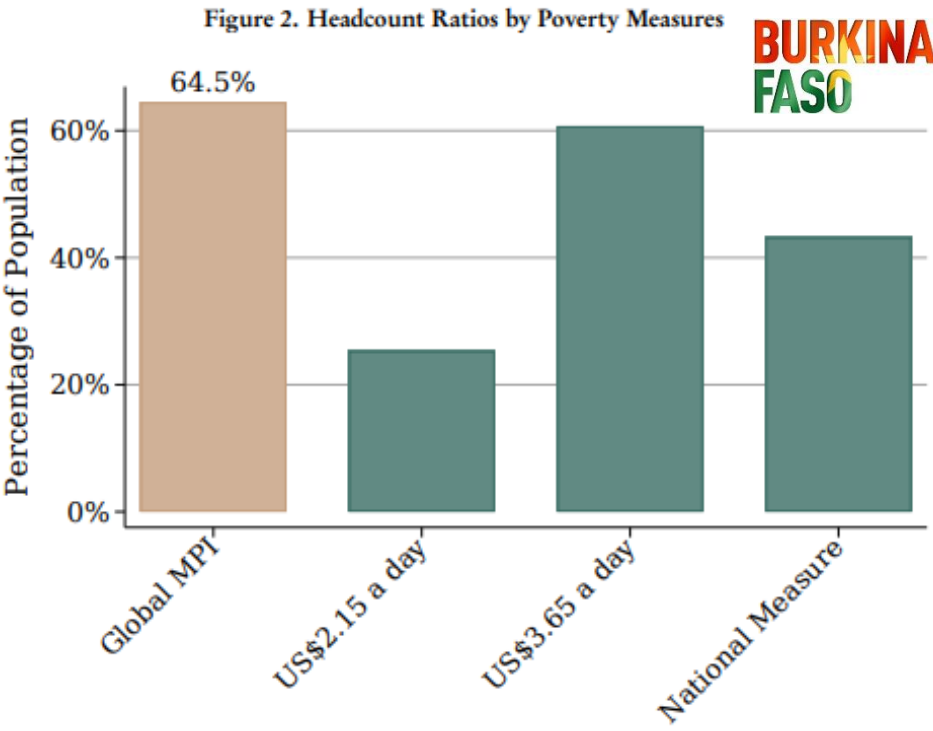




Figure 3. Headcount Ratios for Global MPI, Severe Poverty and \$2.15/day

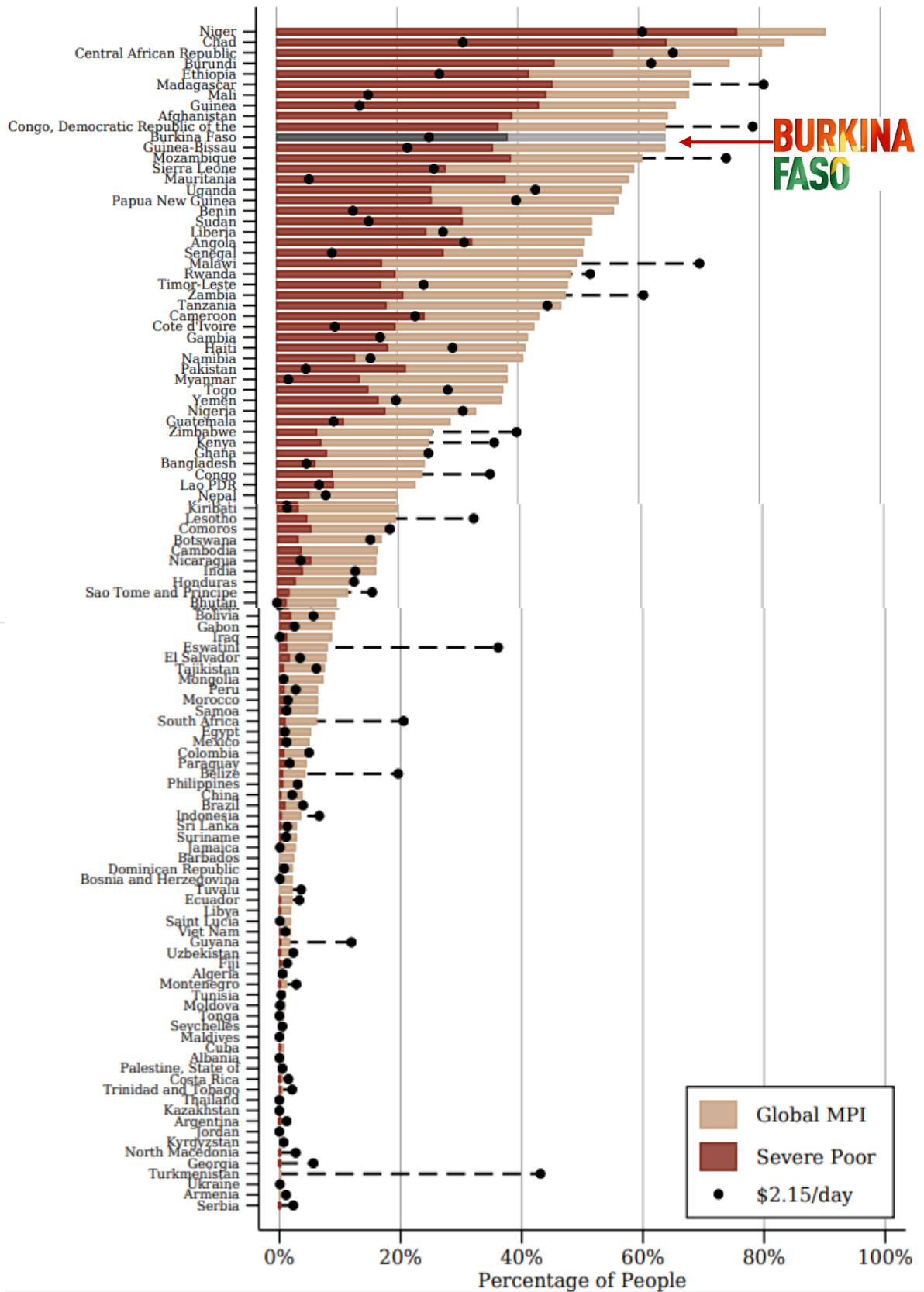


Figure 6. Censored Headcount Ratios

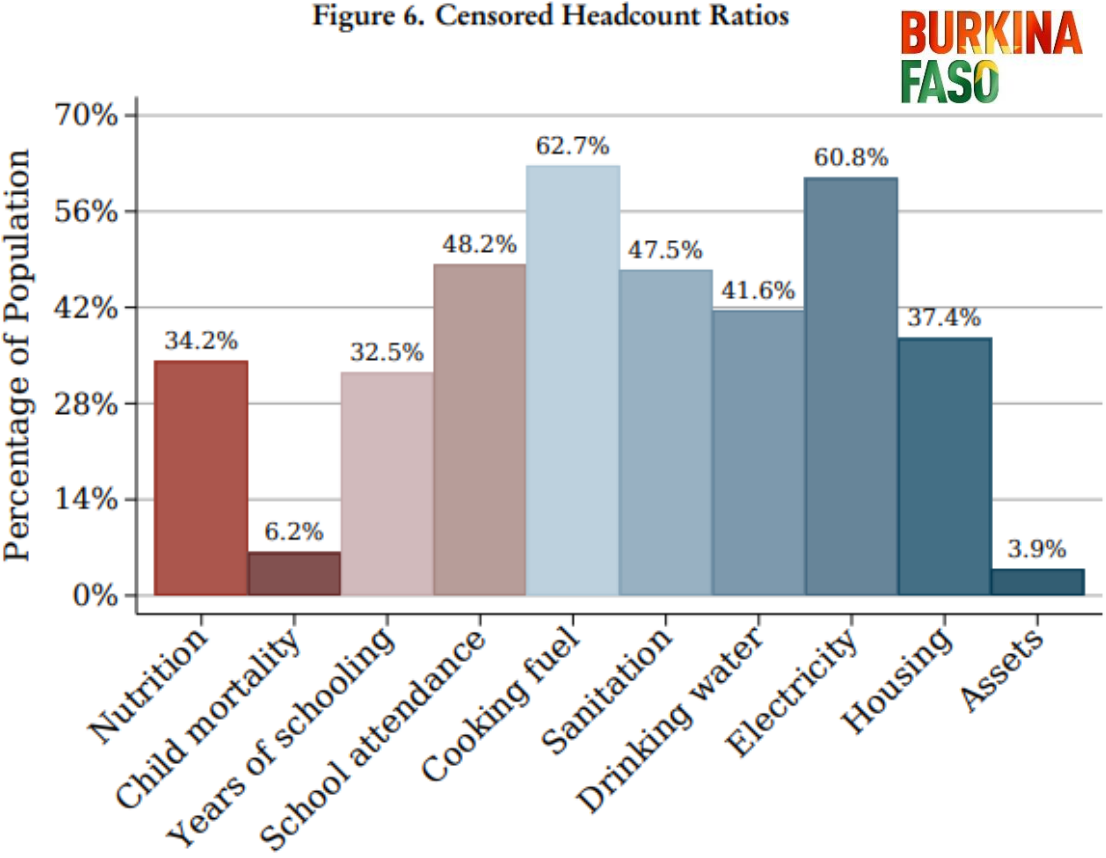


Figure 8. Indicator Contribution to Overall Poverty by Area

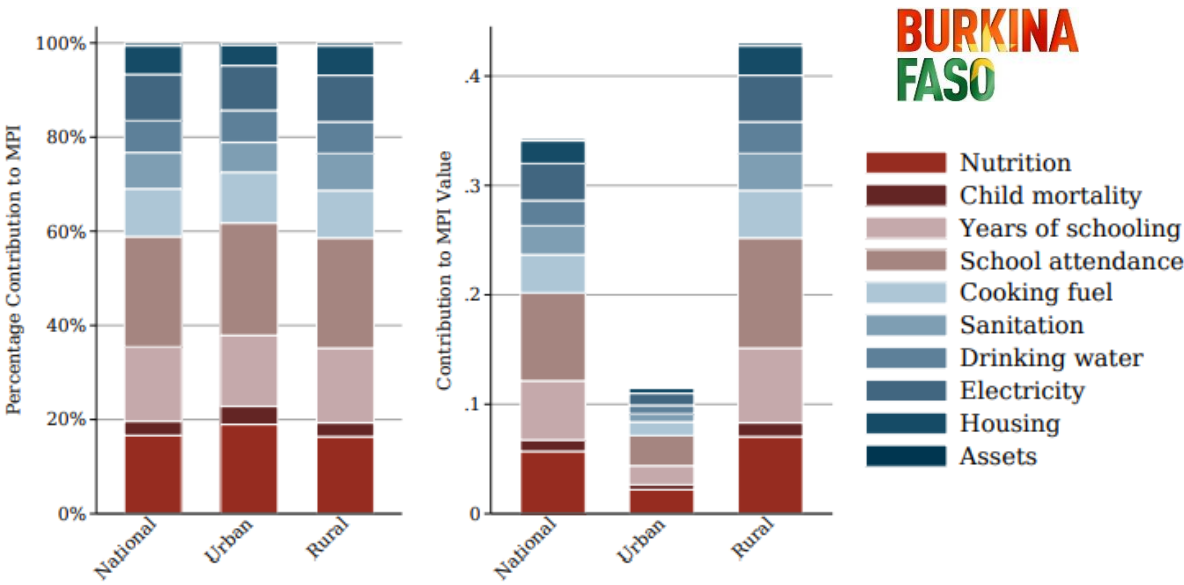


Table 2. Global MPI in Burkina Faso by Subnational Region

| Region            | MPI   | <i>H</i> | <i>A</i> | Vulnerable | Severe Poverty | Population Share |
|-------------------|-------|----------|----------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| Boucle du Mouhoun | 0.395 | 73.6%    | 53.7%    | 13.8%      | 44.4%          | 10.1%            |
| Cascades          | 0.308 | 60.7%    | 50.7%    | 16.7%      | 32.1%          | 3.2%             |
| Centre            | 0.088 | 20.6%    | 42.8%    | 25.9%      | 6.2%           | 16.8%            |
| Centre-Est        | 0.370 | 74.9%    | 49.4%    | 11.8%      | 39.9%          | 10.2%            |
| Centre-Nord       | 0.454 | 83.0%    | 54.8%    | 9.6%       | 51.8%          | 8.7%             |
| Centre-Ouest      | 0.377 | 71.3%    | 52.8%    | 17.0%      | 43.2%          | 11.1%            |
| Centre-Sud        | 0.340 | 68.9%    | 49.4%    | 18.0%      | 37.0%          | 4.7%             |
| Est               | 0.528 | 85.6%    | 61.7%    | 8.1%       | 66.9%          | 6.7%             |
| Hauts-Bassins     | 0.271 | 54.4%    | 49.8%    | 19.7%      | 27.1%          | 9.7%             |
| Nord              | 0.395 | 74.1%    | 53.3%    | 14.9%      | 44.9%          | 6.4%             |
| Plateau Central   | 0.371 | 72.1%    | 51.4%    | 15.0%      | 41.2%          | 5.9%             |
| Sahel             | 0.614 | 88.1%    | 69.7%    | 6.5%       | 80.3%          | 2.7%             |
| Sud-Ouest         | 0.474 | 86.0%    | 55.1%    | 7.1%       | 55.2%          | 3.6%             |

Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2024b) based on DHS year 2021.

Figure 9. Mapping MPI Value by Subnational Region

National MPI 0.343

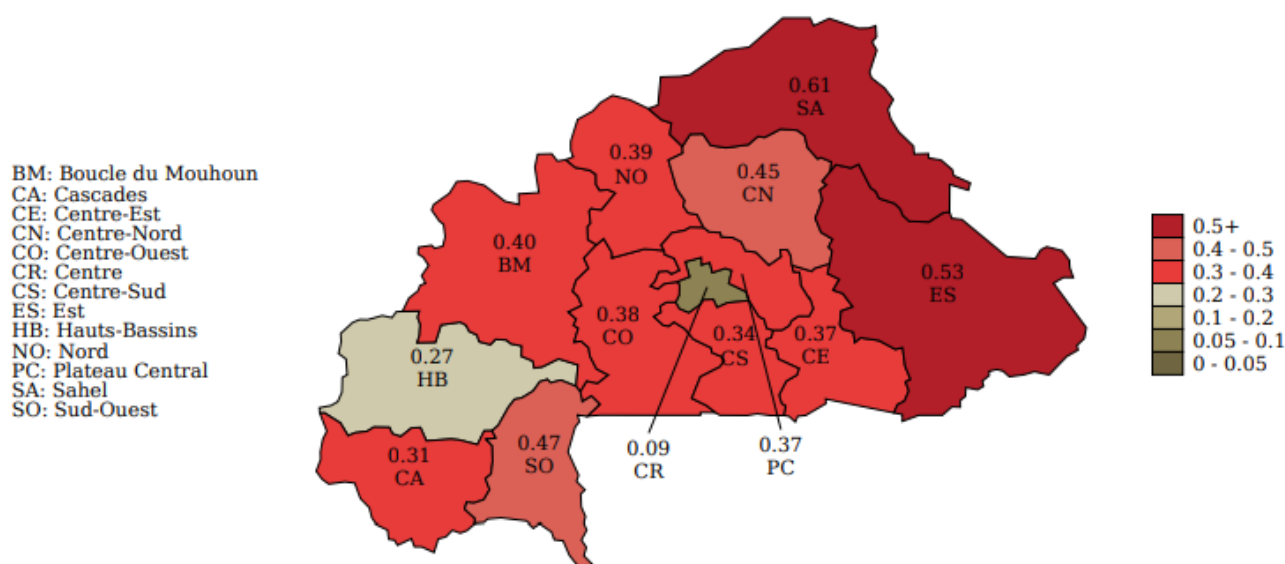
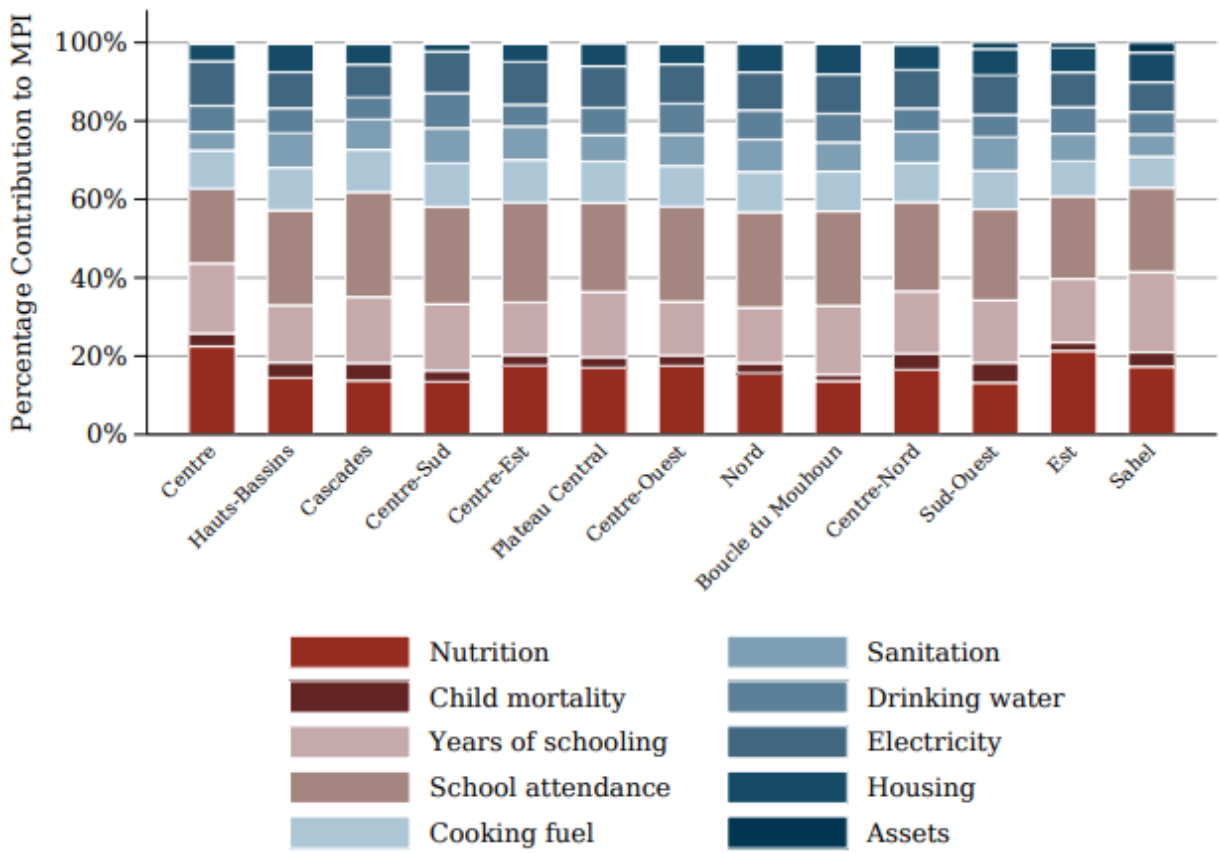


Figure 10. Indicator Contribution to Global MPI of Subnational Regions





# UNICEF Country Office Annual Report

## 2023 – Burkina Faso



<https://www.unicef.org/media/152726/file/Burkina-Faso-2023-COAR.pdf>

In 2023 UNICEF Burkina Faso's country program was implemented in a challenging multidimensional crisis context for children characterised by insecurity, multidimensional poverty, climate change and a low human development index. Burkina Faso has an estimated population of 24 million (2025), of which more than three quarters are youth and 52% are children. While this represents an important demographic dividend and an opportunity for leveraging the power of young people as social change agents, it also puts additional pressure on the country's basic social services with limited resources and investments in key social sectors.

Burkina Faso is the epicentre of a protracted security and protection crisis in the Central Sahel which has expanded to coastal countries. According to the Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR) as of 31 March 2023, 2,062,534 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were registered (9% of Burkina Faso's population). Children accounted for 58% of IDPs.

The humanitarian crisis has severely reduced access to basic social services in affected areas. As of the 31 October 2023, 398 health facilities were closed and 381 provided minimum services, depriving over 3.6 million people of access to healthcare (compared to 2.1 million in 2022). According to the Ministry of Education 5,478 schools were closed in 2023 affecting 844,203 children and 23,905 teachers. An estimated 3.7 million people needed WASH assistance by the end of 2023, a 14% increase compared to 2022. From January to September 2023, 33 direct attacks on water points were reported in 15 different localities in the Est, Centre-Nord and Sahel regions depriving 144,123 people of access to water.

Against this backdrop, the program's overarching goal remained 'to ensure that each child in Burkina Faso is born into and grows up in an environment conducive to exercise his or her rights', in line with the "leave no one behind" principle. UNICEF's strategic priorities were further sharpened in 2023 through a nexus lens, with a focus on accelerating the humanitarian response and sustaining SDGs systemic gains. UNICEF's response was contextualised, localised, and adapted to the realities of each region to build the resilience of communities and institutions and attract more investments in communities, children and young people.

The program remained fully aligned with the Government of Burkina Faso's Stabilisation and Development Plan 2023-2025 and the United Nations Interim Action Plan for Sustainable Development 2023-2025. UNICEF's contribution combined with those of other humanitarian and development partners made it possible to maintain progress towards the achievement of SDGs (2 and 3) despite multiple shocks as highlighted in Burkina Faso's 2023 Voluntary National Report.

Every child survives and thrives. The 2021 DHS showed a significant reduction in infant and child mortality, from 81.6 per 1,000 live births (2017/18) to 48 per 1,000 live births. Neonatal mortality also reduced from 25 to 18 per 1,000 live births. Despite a steady decline, maternal mortality remained high at 223 per 100,000 live births and only 34% of newborns received adequate essential care at birth. In 2023, overall Penta 3 immunisation coverage was maintained at over 90% with localised disparities exacerbated by insecurity and population displacements. The 2023 Harmonised Framework analysis showed that 3,351,048 people, including 545,801 children under-5 faced food and nutrition insecurity. Hard-to-reach communities and IDP sites most affected by insecurity showed worsening rates of acute malnutrition in children under-5 based on rapid survey assessments.

Every child learns. Education indicators deteriorated drastically. The already declining gross primary Country Office Annual Report 2023 Burkina Faso - of 10 school enrolment rate fell from 85.8% (86.4% for girls) in 2022 to 74.4% (75.8% for girls) in 2023. The primary education completion rate also fell from 62.4% (66.5% for girls) in 2022 to 54.6% (59.8% for girls) in 2023, and the rate of post-primary

completion fell from 33.1% per cent (36.1% for girls) in 2022 to 29.9 per cent (33.1% for girls) in 2023. The gross enrolment rate for pre-primary remained stable at 6.6%, given that the majority of pre-school structures are in urban areas and less affected by insecurity.

Every child is protected. Despite the efforts of the government and its partners to end harmful practices, the 2021 DHS showed that 38% of girls aged 20-24 were married before 18 and 7.8% before 15, while 9.4% of girls aged 0-14 were victims of female genital mutilation (FGM). On the legislative front, the adoption of the new Persons and Family Code, intended to raise the legal age of marriage for girls to 18 has been slow, and the child protection code has still not been adopted. Over 80% of internally displaced children do not have birth certificates. Child protection issues including grave violations against children's rights continue to be reported and are being verified in line with MRM protocols.

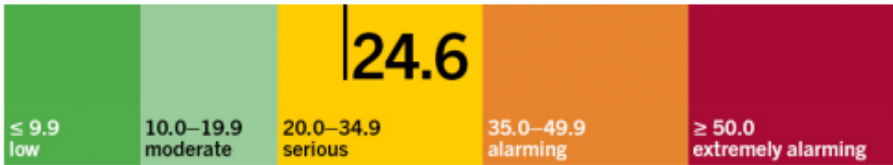
Every child lives in safe and clean environment. In 2023 an estimated 4,300,000 people including 2,620,000 children still practiced open defecation. Over 62% of households in Burkina Faso face challenges accessing water, primarily due to long distances and poor quality; only 6% of primary schools and 5% of post-primary and secondary structures were reached by menstrual hygiene interventions and 8% of latrines at school level were equipped with menstrual hygiene adapted cabins. This exposes children to many diarrheal diseases and negatively impacts girls' education.

Every child has an equitable chance in life. Multidimensional poverty affected 75.6% of children aged 0-17 years (compared to 72.4 per in 2021), and three out of four children were deprived in at least three dimensions in 2023. This gradual increase is linked to the humanitarian crisis. Around 46% of children were deprived in the dimensions of housing and health, and 37% in the dimensions of sanitation, water and housing. The social protection systems that every child and family needs failed to respond to multiple shocks.

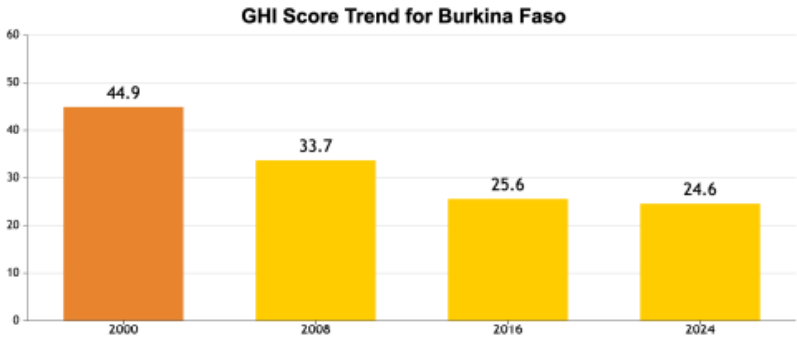
<https://www.globalhungerindex.org/burkina-faso.html>

## GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX 2024: BURKINA FASO

In the 2024 Global Hunger Index, Burkina Faso ranks **98<sup>th</sup>** out of the 127 countries with sufficient data to calculate 2024 GHI scores. With a score of **24.6**, Burkina Faso has a level of hunger that is *serious*.

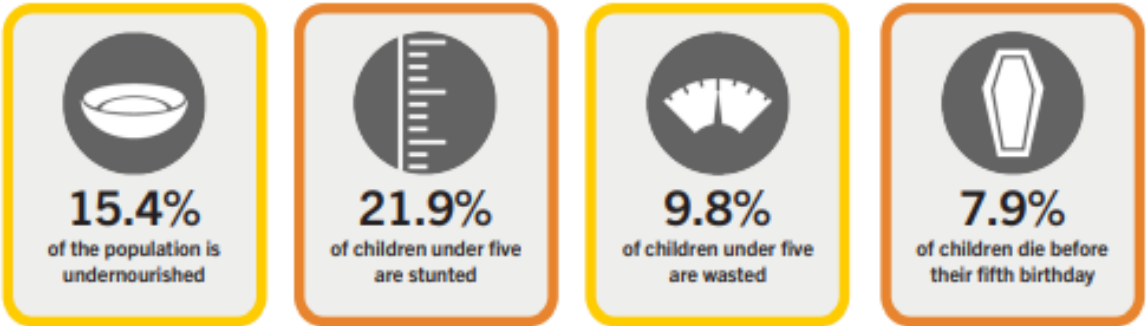


## GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX 2024: BURKINA FASO



NOTE: Data for GHI scores are from 1998–2002 (2000), 2006–2010 (2008), 2014–2018 (2016), and 2019–2023 (2024).

Burkina Faso's GHI Score is based on the values of four component indicators:



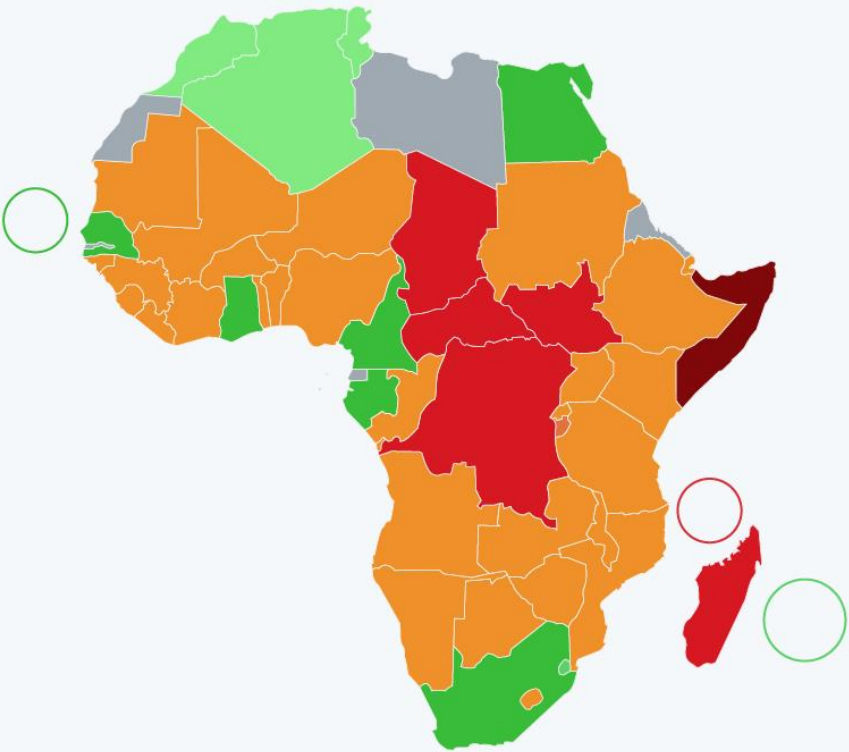
very high   high   medium   low   very low

# Hunger in Africa: The Situation is Serious

Grading of countries in Africa according  
to the World Hunger Index 2021



- Low
- Moderate
- Serious
- Very serious
- Severe
- No data



Source: Welthungerhilfe





**GLASS CEILING BARRIER REMOVAL:**

| <b>Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems</b> |                             |                        |                                    |                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Level of Consciousness</b>                                                         | <b>Rate of Unemployment</b> | <b>Rate of Poverty</b> | <b>Happiness Rate “Life is OK”</b> | <b>Rate of Criminality</b> |
| 600 +                                                                                 | 0%                          | 0.0%                   | 100%                               | 0.0%                       |
| 500 - 600                                                                             | 0%                          | 0.0%                   | 98%                                | 0.5%                       |
| 400 - 500                                                                             | 2%                          | 0.5%                   | 79%                                | 2.0%                       |
| 300 - 400                                                                             | 7%                          | 1.0%                   | 70%                                | 5.0%                       |
| 200 - 300                                                                             | 8%                          | 1.5%                   | 60%                                | 9.0%                       |
| 100 - 200                                                                             | 50%                         | 22.0%                  | 15%                                | 50.0%                      |
| 50 - 100                                                                              | 75%                         | 40.0%                  | 2%                                 | 91.0%                      |
| < 50                                                                                  | 95%                         | 65.0%                  | 0%                                 | 98.0%                      |

These two charts demonstrate the stark reality of one’s probable quality of life that we will experience relative to our personal calibration as per the Map of Consciousness developed by Dr David Hawkins. This calibration level is essentially set for life by the time we reach the age of six (6) years.

| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences<br/>Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income</b> |                                      |                    |                                |                                |                        |                        |                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>MoC</b>                                                                                                                            | <b>No. of Countries+ Territories</b> | <b>Average MoC</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b> | <b>Human Development Index</b> | <b>Happiness Index</b> | <b>Education Index</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
| 400s                                                                                                                                  | 22                                   | 405                | 82.2                           | 0.924                          | 7.1                    | .890                   | US\$63,032                    |
| 300s                                                                                                                                  | 71                                   | 343                | 77.2                           | 0.794                          | 6.1                    | .741                   | US\$30,154                    |
| 200s                                                                                                                                  | 50                                   | 251                | 72.7                           | 0.676                          | 5.3                    | .610                   | US\$16,560                    |
| High 100s                                                                                                                             | 38                                   | 174                | 70.5                           | 0.659                          | 5.0                    | .600                   | US\$12,516                    |
| Low 100s                                                                                                                              | 21                                   | 119                | 67.1                           | 0.587                          | 4.6                    | .501                   | US\$7,081                     |
| Below 100                                                                                                                             | 14                                   | 74                 | 65.3                           | 0.565                          | 4.4                    | .501                   | US\$6,377                     |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                                                                                          | <b>216</b>                           | <b>220</b>         | <b>73.3</b>                    |                                |                        |                        | <b>US\$17,110</b>             |

**Burkina Faso overall population calibration is MoC 120**

| <b>Burkina Faso MoC</b> | <b>No. of Countries</b> | <b>Living in urban slums</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b> | <b>Human Development Index</b> | <b>Happiness Index</b> | <b>Education Index</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2023 PPP</b> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 120                     | 1                       | 65%                          | 63.0                           | 0.452                          | 4.8                    | 0.312                  | US\$2,458                         |

and

| <b>Burkina Faso MoC</b> | <b>Population</b> | <b>Median Age</b> | <b>Political Rights &amp; Civil Liberties</b> | <b>Unemployment</b> | <b>Poverty</b> | <b>Crime per 100K</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2023</b> |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 120                     | 24,000,000        | 16.7              | 54 not free                                   | 5%                  | 40%+           | 53 index              | US\$739                       |

The overall consciousness of humanity remained at 190 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale for around 1,700 years up until the mid 1900s. It has only recently begun to rise due to a few people realising that living feelings first, that is, embracing our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth, and having our minds to follow in implementing what our feelings are guiding us to do, that we can break free of the shackles of mind-centric living. This revelation has had a profound positive impact. Through living feelings first we can heal ourselves of our childhood suppression which is imposed upon us from the moment of conception through to the age of six years by our parents and those close to us – there are and have been no exceptions – we all have and are subjected to childhood suppression.

While we live mind-centric we cannot progress beyond 499 on Hawkins' Map of Consciousness. That is the glass ceiling we are to break through now, and remove the re-stictiveness of mind-centricity from our lives. For 200,000 years, we have been misguided to worship our minds and now we are free to choose THE NEW WAY – to live through our feelings, to live feelings first, and as we grow to do so, then the glass ceiling will be dissolved for ever for those who embrace their feelings over their mind.

War between nations, war between people will continue until we heal ourselves of our childhood suppression through embracing our feelings, our soul based feelings of truth. Disease and illness of all kinds will continue to plague us until we heal ourselves of our childhood suppression. All social ailments are of the consequence of our childhood suppression. This is the greatest time in the history of humanity because we now have been shown how to heal ourselves of our childhood suppression. This has now been achieved. It has never occurred in prior times throughout the history of humanity.

Of the past 3,400 years, humans have been entirely at peace for only 268 of them, or just **8%** of recorded history. War has prevailed throughout 92% of the time of modern history. How many people have died in war? At least 108 million people were killed in wars in the twentieth century alone. **Conflict and violence are currently on the rise**, with many conflicts today being waged between non-state actors such as political militias, criminal and international terrorist groups.

Earth's humanity is presently experiencing 'rolling' disruptions that commenced on 22 March 2017 and are likely to continue unfolding relentlessly for around three decades. Nothing and none of the systems that came about during the 200,000 era of the Rebellion and Default are going to be allowed to continue. Nothing will remain the same. We are not going to be allowed to continue with our old ways without great difficulty. We are being encouraged to seek a new way – The NEW WAY! For those who steadfastly hold onto the old ways, their lives will be very difficult. For those who seek the New Way and begin to embrace the new way, they will find life significantly easier.



## WE'VE BEEN SCREWED BY LUCIFER REBELLION

Lucifer and his soul partner, with his assistant Satan and soul partner, brought about the Rebellion 200,000 years ago, and through his deputies, Caligastia and Daligastia, and their soul partners, they brought about the default by Adam and Eve of their mission on Earth more than 38,000 years ago.

On the 31 January 2018, the formal ending of the Rebellion and Default took place, now the out working of the Rebellion is to unfold.

# REBELLION & DEFAULT

The earthing of the Law of Compensation commenced to quicken on 22 May 2017 and may be fully earthed when the Avonal bestowal pair complete their mission on Earth. The Avonal Pair are to introduce the coming Avonal Age of 1,000 years during which time all of Earth's humanity will progressively be introduced to Feeling Healing, Living through our Feelings, Living Feelings First and the way to heal ourselves of what we have each taken on of the Rebellion and Default, mostly through our Childhood Suppression commencing at the moment of conception and completing when we are six years of age.

# END<sup>OF</sup>THE LINE

## LAW OF COMPENSATION

Through the earthing of the Law of Compensation, in the way it is applied throughout the spirit Mansion Worlds, is why it has been said that a 1,000 years of peace will unfold after the third and final world war.

## Insanity Of Humanity

Presently, all of humanity is functioning in one form or another of a stupor, living zombie like, never responding intuitively with any form of spontaneity. The insanity of humanity is visible to all. It will only be when individuals heal themselves of their childhood suppression and begin to fully live through their soul based feelings, having their minds following in executing what our feelings are guiding us to embrace, will the depth of our retardation become obvious to each of us.

**The New Way – Feeling Healing**

**Freedom Pathway being Feeling Healing**

**Feeling Healing is the pathway to  
TRUTH and HAPPINESS!**

## How is it that we are each so retarded?

Wayward high level leadership of Earth's humanity has cleverly crafted and institutionalised systems that impede every aspect of our living. This has been so for the past 200,000 years.

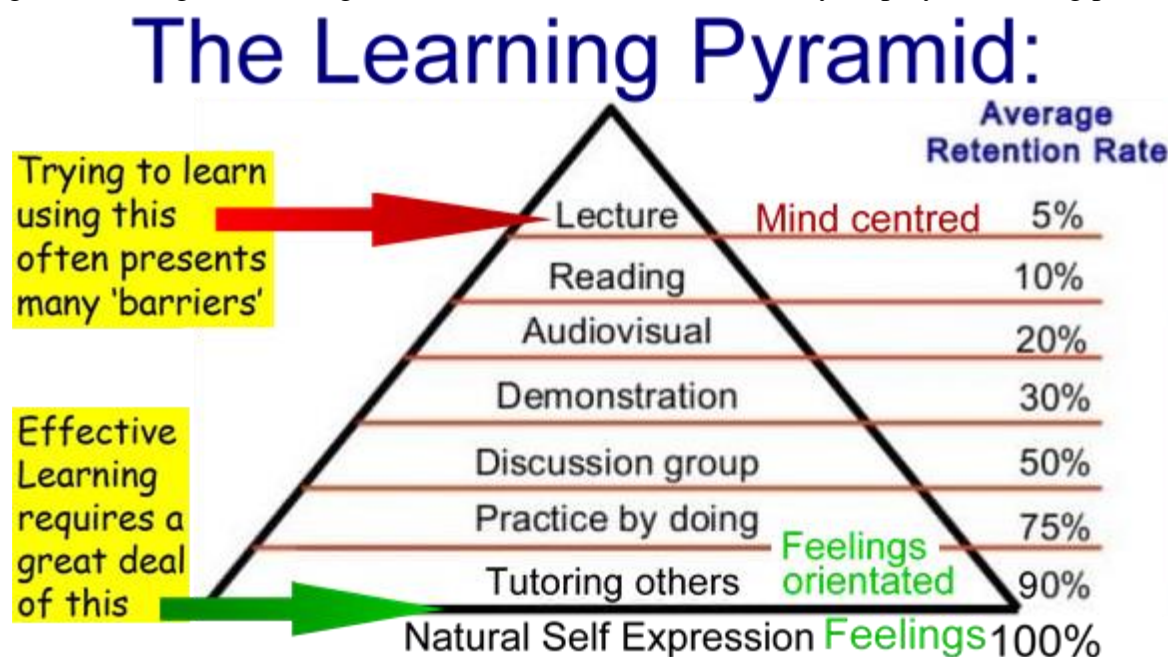
We were firstly guided, influenced to embrace living mind-centric. That is, we now believe that through our minds that we may achieve all of our goals, we can become almost everything we want, that we can become powerful and prosperous and progress to the greatest heights imaginable. We are to live suppressing our feelings, we are taught by our parents to suppress our true personality and to embrace the personality they want us to be – like them – deluded!

As women are closer to their feelings than men, these high level wayward leaders guided men to subordinate women. Thus, these past 200,000 years, women have been subjected to suppression by men because as women embrace their feelings and begin to express their feelings, which are always in truth, women will expose the folly of mind superiority. We are to live feelings first and have our minds follow in the process of implementing what our feelings are leading us to embrace. Not the other way round as it now is – mind first and feelings suppressed.

Our minds are wonderful and all part of our progression – when in support of our feelings. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood and are addicted to untruth, our minds are addicted to control of the environment and other people. Our thoughts are mind generated, when we say; 'I think', we begin to express an assumption generated by our mind – assumptions are around 98% in error, the other 2% are flukes. Our feelings are always in truth. We are fully self-contained, all we need to know is self-contained, we have all we need within ourselves, all we need to do is allow our feelings to surface and embrace them, having our minds to follow in implementing our feeling's guidance.

## Education

All education platforms, worldwide, are predominantly mind-centric. There is no feeling orientation and embracement in the way we are to live within education platforms. In fact, education is a tiresome, boring process of lectures. A lecturer delivering a tirade of words from the front of a room is the most ineffective teaching and learning device imaginable – it is also the most commonly employed teaching process.



Once the core subject material is introduced, students tutoring each other in small groups of around 12 people is the most superior learning process – yet seldom provided for. Practice by doing, tutoring others flows into natural self-expression, thus achieving comprehensive knowledge of any core subject – and it is permanent



learning. Our whole life is about experiences and the feelings that come from such experiences. As feelings arise we are too long to know the truth behind what those feelings are endeavouring to reveal to us. We are truth seekers! And we are to be feelings expressive!

By being mind-centric, we cannot progress up Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale beyond 499. On the MoC, 400-499 is the field of 'Reason' – the pinnacle of science!



Universally, all sectors of education, pre-school, primary school, high school, craft centres, technical and further education, university, etc., are all mind centric platforms that retards one's freedom of expression and closes down evolutionary growth potential. The PhD – Doctor of Philosophy – is the extreme of feelings suppression with total immersion into one's mind.

## Health

### Are there really 10,000 diseases and just 500 'cures'?

"Regulators, scientists, clinicians and patient advocacy groups often cite ~7,000 as the number of rare diseases, or between 5,000 and 8,000 depending on the source. While this consensus process is still ongoing, USA National Institutes of Health currently estimate the number of rare diseases to be more than 10,000. An estimate published by the University of Michigan Medical School that "there are roughly 10,000 diseases afflicting humans, and most of these diseases are considered 'rare' or 'orphan' diseases."

"There are other estimates, as well. The German government lists 30,000 diseases, of which it says 7,000 are rare, though it cannot be determined how that figure was calculated. Anderson noted that the 10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (known as ICD-10) has nearly 70,000 codes, which would be an upper-bound estimate.

"The focus is really on rare diseases, but a credible case can be made that there are at least 10,000 diseases in the world, though there is likely more. And there are a bit over 500 treatments. So, as far as round numbers go, 10,000 diseases / 500 treatments works as a talking point."

**However, NO ONE** comprehends what is the underlying cause of disease! Our health carers, our doctors and nurses never discuss or outline why we have a discomfort, pain, illness or disease. Kindly ask yourself, when was the last time your medical practitioner outlined to you why you have a particular health issues that you presented yourself with to him or her? **There is ONE cause – CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION.**



## Poverty at Different Lines

| Poverty Line                                        | Number of Poor<br>(Thousands) | Rate<br>(%) | Year |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------|
| National Poverty Line                               | 9,549.7                       | 43.2        | 2021 |
| International Poverty Line (\$2.15/day)             | 5,586.4                       | 25.3        | 2021 |
| Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line (\$3.65/day) | 13,424.6                      | 60.7        | 2021 |
| Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line (\$6.85/day) | 19,479.4                      | 88.1        | 2021 |
| Multidimensional Poverty Measure                    |                               | 53.0        | 2021 |

## Group and Multidimensional Poverty

| Poverty by Group                        | Poverty Rate (%) | Multidimensional Poverty Components                      | (% of Pop.) |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Urban population                        | 6.7              | Daily income less than US\$2.15 per person               | 25.3        |
| Rural population                        | 31.9             | At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school | 51.0        |
| Males                                   | 25.2             | No adult has completed primary education                 | 47.9        |
| Females                                 | 25.4             | No access to limited-standard drinking water             | 17.3        |
| 0 to 14 years old                       | 28.7             | No access to limited-standard sanitation                 | 58.7        |
| 15 to 64 years old                      | 22.1             | No access to electricity                                 | 35.3        |
| 65 and older                            | 24.6             |                                                          |             |
| Without education (16+)                 | 28.8             |                                                          |             |
| Primary education (16+)                 | 16.2             |                                                          |             |
| Secondary education (16+)               | 11.8             |                                                          |             |
| Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+) | N/A*             |                                                          |             |

\$2.15 Poverty Rate  
2021

25.3%

\$6.85 Poverty Rate  
2021

88.1%

Gini Index  
2021

37.4

Prosperity Gap  
2021

9.1



Medical sciences introduce a never ending array of names for a never ending array of ailments without comprehending the elephant in the room – our **Childhood Suppression and ongoing Repression**. ALL our discomforts, pain, illnesses and diseases are generators to have each of us express our feelings, both good and bad. As we grow in embracing this way of living FEELINGS FIRST and long for the truth of what our feelings are drawing our attention to, we will come to recognise that all our issues have their foundations throughout our childhood forming years, from the moment of conception through to the age of six years, up to when our Indwelling Spirit arrives.

Our soul orchestrates it all. Our soul does everything. Our soul brought our spirit body into existence and, in turn, our etheric spirit body is the template of our physical body. Light continually flows from our soul through our spirit body and into our physical body. Our experiences in the physical are expressed back to our soul as light. Everything that we experience is recorded by this light returning by our soul. Emotional injuries and errors of belief that we experience impede the flow of light back to our soul – consequently we are degraded by such accumulating damage and harm. Look at a young child and then look at yourself now!

At the moment of our conception, we are perfect in every respect – both in Natural love and physically. We are then literally fire-hosed by our parents’ emotional injuries and errors of belief and this is ongoing. They are not even aware of our existence when this onslaught commences – no wonder many conceptions do not survive to incarnation which is when the foetus commences to pump blood some 16 days after conception.

*Ten ducks in a row, but one always misleading or misled!*





## PREMISE of EDUCATION to SHIFT to BEING FEELINGS ORIENTATED

Another key prospect lies in curriculum reform. The current curriculum emphasises rote memorisation, which may hinder critical thinking and problem-solving skills essential for success in contemporary fields. Future reforms are expected to introduce more interactive and practical learning approaches, fostering creativity and innovation among students. Collaboration with international educational organisations could further enrich Burkina Faso's curriculum, helping to meet global educational criteria.

### Mind-Centricity to transition to Living Feelings First education!

Our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood. Further, our mind is addicted to control over its environments and others, AND it is addicted to untruth. WHEREAS our feelings are always of Truth!

**Mind  
Worshipping  
Zombies**



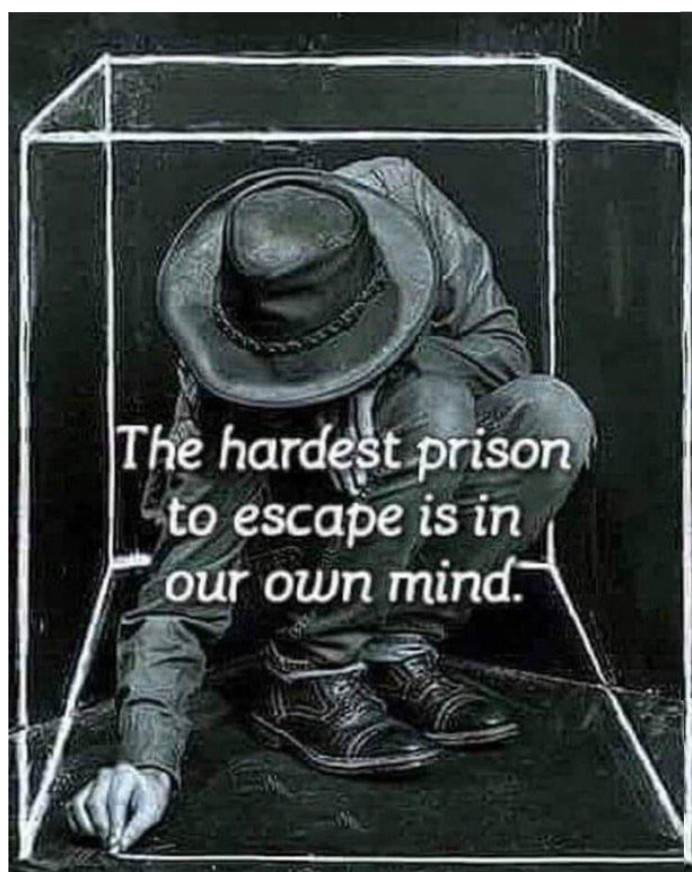
### Rote and memory learning delivers:

Moreover, the role of vocational and technical education is anticipated to expand. As the labour market increasingly demands specialised skills, Burkina Faso must ensure that its education system provides alternative pathways that equip students with practical expertise. Strengthening partnerships between educational institutions and industries can facilitate the alignment of training programs with economic needs, offering students applicable skills and enhancing their employability.

### Big Picture / Micro Picture perceptiveness is to be Fostered!

In addition to these changes, ongoing assessment of educational quality and outcomes will be critical. Performance metrics, feedback mechanisms, and accountability measures can support continuous improvement in Burkina Faso's education system. Stakeholders including government agencies, educators, and community members must collaborate to establish comprehensive strategies that address existing challenges and leverage emerging opportunities.

Overall, with strategic reforms, a focus on modern educational practices, and alignment with global standards, the future of education in Burkina Faso holds promise for enriching learning experiences and ensuring students are well-prepared to contribute positively to their society.





*Being Mind Centric is being  
Blind to Truth!*



=



*Truth is our Feelings!  
Our soul-based Feelings  
are always in Truth!*

# WE ARE THE TRUTH SEEKERS

## THE TRUTH SEEKERS





# Mass Formation Psychosis

## Lost and confused!



Feelings First with Mind to follow in support.

# Psychic Barriers

Within and throughout any community, we have personalities at all levels on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale as of a consequence of the levels of consciousness of their parents own childhood upbringing. Thus the psychic barriers throughout a family are generational. Through childhood suppression we become the level of consciousness of one or the other of our parents.

**MoC scale around 100:** This is survivalist living. To do nothing more than what is necessary to live. It is a continuation of how one's ancestors have lived for many generations before us. Even though being aware of modern developments and practices, one continues with beliefs and practices of hundreds and thousands of years ago. No amount of governmental money can improve our life experiences until we personally move to step away from traditions and improve our potential through personal development.

**MoC scale around 200:** Religions introduced over the past 2,000 years may be embraced and have raised consciousness but little is being achieved other than a neutrality in the way one may be living. Living mind-centric prevails. Humanity overall is calibrating around 220 MoC.

**MoC scale around 300:** Open and free feelings orientated education for all ages and aspirations. Free in cost and free from controlling agendas. Such scenarios over time bring about societal evolutionary growth and instils economic growth and enhanced standards of living. Those of higher levels need to be managers. However, feelings are not presently part of any curriculums.

**MoC scale around 400:** Leadership unfolds that bring about the dynamics to provide global development and prosperity.

**MoC scale around 500:** Until societies recognise that we are to live feelings first having our minds in support of what our feelings are drawing our attention to then very few will grow in consciousness higher than 499 MoC as at that level is the peak that our minds can grow.

Within any group of people all of these levels can exist, living side by side. At each of these levels, what is to be provided is awareness specifically to open the pathway for growth and development to aspire to higher levels of consciousness. It is always for the individual to decide if and when they will seek to embrace their further growth and development. No one can grow or develop consciousness of another.

In recent times, governments have frequently imposed fees upon students engaging in higher education only to find stagnation returning to productivity growth. A counter-productive step for their societies.

Psychic barriers are impositions imposed upon us all to retard and restrain our growth in consciousness and development for the agendas of controlling influences that are now no longer. However, it is up to each of us to recognise our way forward and that is through writings like this.

The benefits of living Feelings First will over time address ALL of the social ills throughout society and open the pathway for infinite growth in one's level of consciousness. This is our destiny!

As we 'learn by doing', artificial intelligence is not engaged in the preparation of a Pascas Paper. Further, as the Pascas Papers are 'layered', that is through multiple slow readings more becomes revealed to the reader with each re-reading. Speed reading degrades the reader's comprehension of what is contained herein.



# Burkina Faso Psychic Barriers

## 'Submissiveness'

Things are done to me – submissiveness. Submissiveness refers to the trait of being willing to yield to the will of another person or a superior force. It is characterised by tendencies to obey or be obedient, often in a humble or unresisting manner. This may empower those whose addiction to control is suppression of others.



Map of Consciousness illustration based on the model created by Dr David R Hawkins

Raising our level of consciousness requires constant commitment. Especially on the lower levels, great effort is required to progress from one level to the next. And below courage, help from others is most often necessary.

While it can seem difficult to progress on the Map of Consciousness (MoC) the effort is always worthwhile.

**The progression from one level to another can radically change and improve your entire life.** All your worries and anxieties from the previous level will seem comical.

Sometimes you temporarily experience a higher level of consciousness and this is a good indicator of where you must go next. Moreover, these moments of clarity can keep us on track and committed to the process.

**But be aware a lower level might cloud the memory of a higher level.**

**The most important thing each of us can do in life is to raise our individual level of consciousness.** When we raise our own level, we do not only spread this level to those around us but also the whole world. And you might even be the catalyst for another person's progression to a higher level. Even one drop raises the level of the sea.

Furthermore, when every one of us is working to raise our individual level of consciousness the progression from one level to another will require less effort and be much faster for everyone.

**Just imagine how incredibly different the world would be if everyone were at the level of acceptance.** According to Hawkins, 78% of the people on Earth are still below courage.

# 'Submissiveness'

## Things are Done **TO Me**

Suppressive Regimes thrive in environments where the populous is submissive:

|                                    |                   |     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| Houthi Rebels thrive in Yemen      | MoC of the people | 160 |
| Hamas thrive in Gaza Strip         |                   | 130 |
| Hezbollah thrive in Lebanon        |                   | 130 |
| Taliban now governing Afghanistan  |                   | 85  |
| Sudanese guerrillas in South Sudan |                   | 140 |
| Ukraine                            |                   | 140 |
| Kim Jong Un in North Korea         |                   | 175 |

Consider other places of instability:

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Syria                        | 160       |
| Iran                         | 190       |
| Iraq                         | 120       |
| Haiti                        | 80        |
| Central African Republic     | 80        |
| Angola                       | 80        |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 40 etc... |

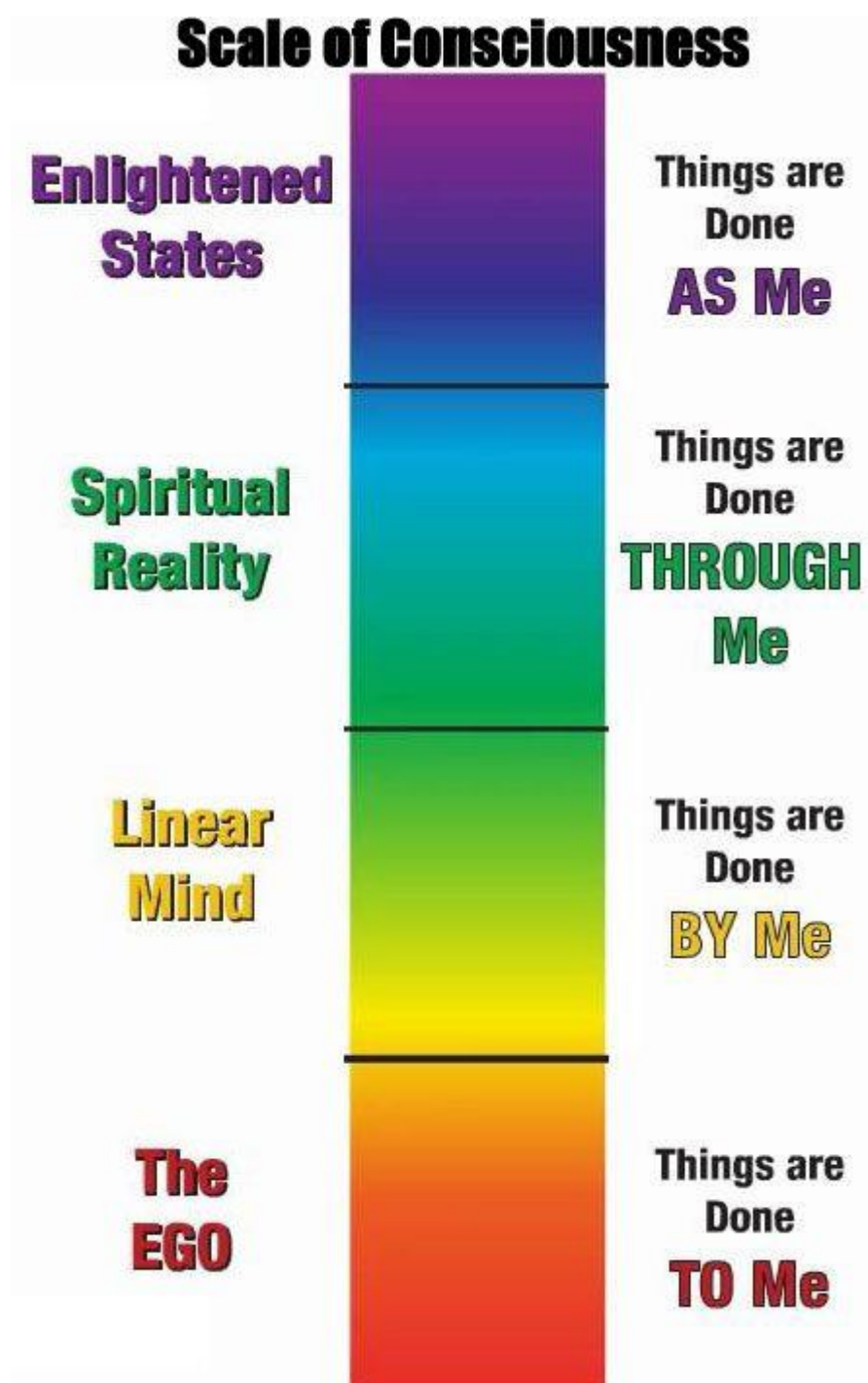
# 'Submissiveness'

Burkina Faso MoC 120



Map of Consciousness illustration based on the model created by Dr David R Hawkins

Until the focus is upon assisting these and similar populations to significantly lift their personal levels of consciousness, radical and suppressive control centric leaders will continue to cause great harm as their own view on life is harmful to others. Feelings orientated open and free universal education is the gateway.



**TEACHING is the Paramount Profession !**

## WORLDWIDE MALAISE!

We are seeing good people do nothing, thus perpetuating impoverishment, insecure housing, food insecurity and poverty in truth and all the essentials required for a fulfilling life.

Education is the most diabolically, degraded service to humanity that is in such neglect and adequacy that generations will be deprived while leadership slowly awakens to the underlying cause of all of society's ailments, being the lack of truth in education with the quality of teaching being so poor that students flounder throughout every nation and education system.

The art of doing nothing is entrenched everywhere!

While good women and men do nothing, evil prevails.

It matters not at what level of society one may be at, his or her environment is stagnated through the self-embraced inertia of those around them. We all succumb to the inability to deliver simple services and take initiatives for those in need.

Grey haired old folks through to energetic vibrant young people are all suppressed by lack of constructive communication and the suppression of initiatives. Our personality is hijacked by electronic communications without any sensitivity of innate gifts of perception as well as big picture – little picture visualisation.

Clairsentency cannot be comprehended by artificial intelligence. Yet the world is madly scrambling to submit themselves to artificial intelligence – more avoidance of personal responsibility and still doing nothing.

The death of society is delivered through artificial intelligence! Yet we are seeing such dying and death of mankind all around us. Permissiveness is all prevailing. At least 78% of humanity calibrate at or below 200 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness – these are submitted people – things are done to them, not by them! The world is preparing for world war three and yet no one is pushing back on it.

Global warming is having devastating effects and yet people and communities are not preparing for the changes that will later have to be imposed after great losses.

People; all institutionalised systems are to be dismantled and universal changes in how we are to live is now to unfold. We are to live through our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth, and have our minds to follow in support – not continue to live mind-centric and worship our minds as we each have been taught and brought up to do, mind-centricity is stagnation and destruction!





# Psychic Barriers of: Traditions, Customs and Norms

Why is our heritage such a barrier to our evolutionary growth and prosperity? Why do we experience continuation of repetitive cycles of conflict, disease and food insecurity, amongst the array of difficulties?

When we are conceived our soul condition is in a perfect natural love state. As per Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness, that is a calibration near to 1,000 on his scale. By the time we are six years of age we are calibrating at the level of one or the other of our parents, should they be calibrating differently on the Map of Consciousness (MoC). In this way, the consciousness level of humanity remains stagnant!

Presently, the overall consciousness level of Earth's humanity is around MoC 220.

## Psychic Barriers of Traditions, Customs and Norms

### Worldwide Level of Consciousness based on the Map of Consciousness

|                                                                                                                   |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| see Power vs Force by Dr David R Hawkins                                                                          | MoC |
| 6,000 years ago                                                                                                   | 72  |
| At the time the Vedas were written                                                                                | 74  |
| At the birth of Buddha                                                                                            | 91  |
| Prior to the conception of Jesus of Nazareth                                                                      | 101 |
| After the birth of Jesus of Nazareth                                                                              | 147 |
| When Christ was taken from the cross                                                                              | 148 |
| At the Last Supper                                                                                                | 150 |
| At the death of the last apostle                                                                                  | 182 |
| At the birth of Charlemagne                                                                                       | 182 |
| In 827 AD (at the death of Charlemagne)                                                                           | 190 |
| When Abraham Lincoln took office as President                                                                     | 190 |
| Lincoln was shot and killed                                                                                       | 193 |
| 1944: birth of almost 200 Homo-Spiritus children                                                                  | 194 |
| 1987: At the time of the Harmonic Convergence but not necessarily related to it, consciousness of humanity jumped | 207 |
| 2020: Revelations including Feeling Healing                                                                       | 220 |

Around 200,000 years ago, high level spirits influenced Earth's humanity to live mind-centric, to ignore and suppress their feelings. As women are closer to their feelings than men, they also induced men to make women subordinate to them.

As our minds are unable to discern truth from falsehood, that our minds are addicted to untruth, and that our minds are also addicted to control over our environment and others, humanity has stagnated in evolution and growth as a consequence. To understand more precisely what difficulties come to us through being mind-centric is this observation. Assumptions are generated through our minds – the error rate of an assumption is 98%, with the other 2% being flukes! When we 'think' about something, we are engaging our minds – the consequences are further errors – along the lines of 'assumptions'.

While we live mind-centric we are living against our truth, our soul-based truth, which is living against our feelings which is our soul-based truth. We are our feelings! While we are denying our feelings we

are rejecting our true parents, our Heavenly Mother and Father! We are living in a self-evolved hell while we avoid our feelings and truth.

While we avoid our truth, our soul-based feelings, we are disrupting the soul-light that circulates from our soul through our spirit body and then physical body and its return. This disruption generates all the discomforts, pains, illness and diseases that we experience during our whole physical life. The foundations of our life experiences are disrupted throughout our childhood forming years, from conception through to the age of six years – this is our Childhood Suppression. No-one missing out!




It is our Childhood Suppression that degrades our consciousness to that of our parents and carers. Thus generation after generation is a mirror of the prior generation.

From the table above we can see that from the time of the last living Apostle of the Creator Daughter and Son, Mary Magdalene and Jesus, all the way through to the second half of the twentieth century, until the late 1980s, Earth's humanity has stagnated at around 190 on the Map of Consciousness, that is almost 2,000 years of no progress in consciousness worldwide! Recently, technology has made great progress in developments – we now can annihilate each other by pushing buttons! This we can do in multiple ways!

| <b>Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems</b> |                             |                        |                                    |                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Level of Consciousness</b>                                                         | <b>Rate of Unemployment</b> | <b>Rate of Poverty</b> | <b>Happiness Rate "Life is OK"</b> | <b>Rate of Criminality</b> |
| 600 +                                                                                 | 0%                          | 0.0%                   | 100%                               | 0.0%                       |
| 500 - 600                                                                             | 0%                          | 0.0%                   | 98%                                | 0.5%                       |
| 400 - 500                                                                             | 2%                          | 0.5%                   | 79%                                | 2.0%                       |
| 300 - 400                                                                             | 7%                          | 1.0%                   | 70%                                | 5.0%                       |
| 200 - 300                                                                             | 8%                          | 1.5%                   | 60%                                | 9.0%                       |
| 100 - 200                                                                             | 50%                         | 22.0%                  | 15%                                | 50.0%                      |
| 50 - 100                                                                              | 75%                         | 40.0%                  | 2%                                 | 91.0%                      |
| < 50                                                                                  | 95%                         | 65.0%                  | 0%                                 | 98.0%                      |

| <b>Consciousness Calibrations Worldwide</b> |                                 |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Level of Consciousness</b>               | <b>Percentage of population</b> |
| <b>600 +</b>                                | <b>1 in millions</b>            |
| <b>540 +</b>                                | <b>0.4%</b>                     |
| <b>500 +</b>                                | <b>4%</b>                       |
| <b>400 +</b>                                | <b>8%</b>                       |
| <b>200 +</b>                                | <b>22%</b>                      |
| <b>200 -</b>                                | <b>78%</b>                      |
|                                             |                                 |
| <b>World wide average</b>                   | <b>220</b>                      |

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| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences<br/>Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income</b> |                                              |                        |                                        |                                        |                            |                            |                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>MoC</b>                                                                                                                            | <b>No. of<br/>Countries+<br/>Territories</b> | <b>Average<br/>MoC</b> | <b>Average<br/>Life<br/>Expectancy</b> | <b>Human<br/>Development<br/>Index</b> | <b>Happiness<br/>Index</b> | <b>Education<br/>Index</b> | <b>Per Capita<br/>Income<br/>2021</b> |
| <b>400s</b>                                                                                                                           | <b>22</b>                                    | <b>405</b>             | <b>82.2</b>                            | <b>0.924</b>                           | <b>7.1</b>                 | <b>.890</b>                | <b>US\$63,032</b>                     |
| <b>300s</b>                                                                                                                           | <b>71</b>                                    | <b>343</b>             | <b>77.2</b>                            | <b>0.794</b>                           | <b>6.1</b>                 | <b>.741</b>                | <b>US\$30,154</b>                     |
| <b>200s</b>                                                                                                                           | <b>50</b>                                    | <b>251</b>             | <b>72.7</b>                            | <b>0.676</b>                           | <b>5.3</b>                 | <b>.610</b>                | <b>US\$16,560</b>                     |
| <b>High<br/>100s</b>                                                                                                                  | <b>38</b>                                    | <b>174</b>             | <b>70.5</b>                            | <b>0.659</b>                           | <b>5.0</b>                 | <b>.600</b>                | <b>US\$12,516</b>                     |
| <b>Low<br/>100s</b>                                                                                                                   | <b>21</b>                                    | <b>119</b>             | <b>67.1</b>                            | <b>0.587</b>                           | <b>4.6</b>                 | <b>.501</b>                | <b>US\$7,081</b>                      |
| <b>Below<br/>100</b>                                                                                                                  | <b>14</b>                                    | <b>74</b>              | <b>65.3</b>                            | <b>0.565</b>                           | <b>4.4</b>                 | <b>.501</b>                | <b>US\$6,377</b>                      |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                                                                                          | <b>216</b>                                   | <b>220</b>             | <b>73.3</b>                            |                                        |                            |                            | <b>US\$17,110</b>                     |

This simple chart is the collation of many separate worldwide assessments of the levels of factors relating to life experiences and quality of life of the citizens of each country and territory worldwide.

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) was developed by Dr David R Hawkins and published in his book, Power vs Force was first published in 1995 after twenty years of investigation.

MoC 100 is the level of consciousness relating to the world's humanity living before the time of Jesus of Nazareth and Mary Magdalene 2,000 years ago.

MoC 190 is the level of consciousness prevailing since the life of Jesus and Mary until the late 1900s.

MoC 220 is the level of consciousness of humanity around 2020 as a change in Ages is unfolding.

The higher the level of consciousness, then the higher the level of truth prevailing and love.

**Note:**

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.

A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.

Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

Let us look at the effects of level of consciousness:

|         |                  |            |                               |
|---------|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| MoC 100 | income is around | US\$8,000  |                               |
| MoC 200 | income is around | US\$16,000 |                               |
| MoC 300 | income is around | US\$32,000 |                               |
| MoC 400 | income is around | US\$64,000 | Note the doubling of incomes! |

|         |                 |          |                                              |
|---------|-----------------|----------|----------------------------------------------|
| MoC 100 | life expectancy | 67 years |                                              |
| MoC 200 | life expectancy | 72 years |                                              |
| MoC 300 | life expectancy | 77 years |                                              |
| MoC 400 | life expectancy | 82 years | Note 5 years increment with each 100 points! |

|         |                 |     |                                      |
|---------|-----------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| MoC 100 | happiness index | 4.5 |                                      |
| MoC 200 | happiness index | 5.0 |                                      |
| MoC 300 | happiness index | 6.1 |                                      |
| MoC 400 | happiness index | 7.1 | Note .0.5 added, then 1.1, then .1.0 |

|         |                 |      |                                        |
|---------|-----------------|------|----------------------------------------|
| MoC 100 | education index | .500 |                                        |
| MoC 200 | education index | .610 |                                        |
| MoC 300 | education index | .740 |                                        |
| MoC 400 | education index | .890 | Note .110 added, then .130, then .150! |

There are a number of additional worldwide surveys all leading towards the following understandings:

Open and free feelings orientated education is leading towards humanity progressing into the 400s MoC but not beyond 499 MoC.

While we focus upon living mind-centric then we cannot progress beyond MoC 499!

By aspiring to live feelings first having our mind follow in support of our feelings, and then embracing our Feeling Healing, also by longing for and receiving Divine Love, the Love of our Heavenly Mother and Father, then we are soul healing, our progression on the Map of Consciousness chart is infinite!

Those of us who heal ourselves of what we personally have taken on of the Rebellion and Default, we then have NO NEED to experience physical discomfort, pain, illness or disease. Thus we are addressing the underlying of all our physical ailments, all 10,000 variations identified by medical science to which they have no comprehension as to how a 'cure' may be achieved! Now you do know!

As we grow in truth and love, express our feelings both good and bad, and long to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to, then we are Feeling Healing and growing in truth and love.

As you have seen from the above chart, as we heal and grow in truth and love our quality and standard of living and life grows, step by step.

How simple could life be? We do not need the burdens of wealth and assets. We are truth seekers and that is to be found through our feelings. Our own soul based feelings are always in truth, we are each fully self-contained. All is within. All we need do is to recognise that our feelings are to lead us in our growth and development of love.

**WE ARE Truth Seekers**

| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences</b> |                                      |                    |                                                                      |                                |                        |                        |                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>MoC</b>                                                             | <b>No. of Countries+ Territories</b> | <b>Average MoC</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b>                                       | <b>Human Development Index</b> | <b>Happiness Index</b> | <b>Education Index</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
| <b>500+</b>                                                            | <b>NONE</b>                          |                    | <b>Living Mind-Centric imposes a ceiling of 499 MoC on humanity!</b> |                                |                        |                        |                               |
| <b>400s</b>                                                            | <b>22</b>                            | <b>405</b>         | <b>82.2</b>                                                          | <b>0.924</b>                   | <b>7.1</b>             | <b>.890</b>            | <b>US\$63,032</b>             |
| <b>300s</b>                                                            | <b>71</b>                            | <b>343</b>         | <b>77.2</b>                                                          | <b>0.794</b>                   | <b>6.1</b>             | <b>.741</b>            | <b>US\$30,154</b>             |
| <b>200s</b>                                                            | <b>50</b>                            | <b>251</b>         | <b>72.7</b>                                                          | <b>0.676</b>                   | <b>5.3</b>             | <b>.610</b>            | <b>US\$16,560</b>             |
| <b>100s</b>                                                            | <b>59</b>                            | <b>147</b>         | <b>68.8</b>                                                          | <b>0.623</b>                   | <b>4.8</b>             | <b>.551</b>            | <b>US\$9,799</b>              |
| <b>Below 100</b>                                                       | <b>14</b>                            | <b>74</b>          | <b>65.3</b>                                                          | <b>0.565</b>                   | <b>4.4</b>             | <b>.501</b>            | <b>US\$6,377</b>              |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                           | <b>216</b>                           | <b>220</b>         | <b>73.3</b>                                                          |                                |                        |                        | <b>US\$17,110</b>             |



| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences<br/>Median Age of Population &amp; Urban Slum Population</b> |                                      |                    |                                |                                      |                                              |                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>MoC</b>                                                                                                                      | <b>No. of Countries+ Territories</b> | <b>Average MoC</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b> | <b>Medium Age of Population 2021</b> | <b>Urban Population Living in Slums 2020</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
| <b>400s</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>22</b>                            | <b>405</b>         | <b>82.2</b>                    | <b>41.0</b>                          | <b>4.9%</b>                                  | <b>US\$63,032</b>             |
| <b>300s</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>71</b>                            | <b>343</b>         | <b>77.2</b>                    | <b>34.7</b>                          | <b>17.4%</b>                                 | <b>US\$30,154</b>             |
| <b>200s</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>50</b>                            | <b>251</b>         | <b>72.7</b>                    | <b>28.3</b>                          | <b>28.5%</b>                                 | <b>US\$16,560</b>             |
| <b>High 100s</b>                                                                                                                | <b>38</b>                            | <b>174</b>         | <b>70.5</b>                    | <b>25.7</b>                          | <b>33.8%</b>                                 | <b>US\$12,516</b>             |
| <b>Low 100s</b>                                                                                                                 | <b>21</b>                            | <b>119</b>         | <b>67.1</b>                    | <b>22.3</b>                          | <b>43.7%</b>                                 | <b>US\$7,081</b>              |
| <b>Below 100</b>                                                                                                                | <b>14</b>                            | <b>74</b>          | <b>65.3</b>                    | <b>20.5</b>                          | <b>56.7%</b>                                 | <b>US\$6,377</b>              |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                                                                                    | <b>216</b>                           | <b>220</b>         | <b>73.3</b>                    | <b>30.7</b>                          | <b>&gt; one billion<br/>24.2%</b>            | <b>US\$17,110</b>             |

As average life expectancy grows, the median age of the population grows at a marginally faster rate, as does the growth in per capita income – at a higher rate. Education is the driver. The more open and freer a feelings orientated education system is, the higher the level of consciousness of the community and consequently all other social issues and ills are marginally and progressively mitigated. As of 2020; 56.2% of the global population now lives in cities.

There are many global surveys of numerous social observations and measures. Each of these, in their own way, reflect the Map of Consciousness scale. Conditions are better when the MoC is higher!

What is incredibly important to observe is that while we live mind-centric we do not progress beyond 499 on the Map of Consciousness. Our mind is a glass ceiling to our consciousness development and life experience. We remain retarded and subservient to hidden control, both in the visible and invisible.

# Living Mind dominated is claustrophobic and suppressive!



## The Mind presents a treacherous glass ceiling!

**WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences**  
**Pupil-Teacher ratio, Nurses Midwives per 1,000, Doctors per 1,000**

| MoC       | No. of Countries+ Territories | Average MoC | Average Life Expectancy | Pupil-Teacher ratio primary | Nurses Midwives per 1,000 | Doctors per 1,000 people | Per Capita Income 2021 |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 400s      | 22                            | 405         | 82.2                    | 13                          | 11.3                      | 3.9                      | US\$63,032             |
| 300s      | 71                            | 343         | 77.2                    | 18                          | 5.6                       | 2.7                      | US\$30,154             |
| 200s      | 50                            | 251         | 72.7                    | 23                          | 3.7                       | 1.4                      | US\$16,560             |
| High 100s | 38                            | 174         | 70.5                    | 28                          | 3.1                       | 1.5                      | US\$12,516             |
| Low 100s  | 21                            | 119         | 67.1                    | 32                          | 1.8                       | 0.8                      | US\$7,081              |
| Below 100 | 14                            | 74          | 65.3                    | 41                          | 1.5                       | 0.6                      | US\$6,377              |
| WORLD     | 216                           | 220         | 73.3                    | 23                          | 3.8                       | 1.7                      | US\$17,110             |

**TEACHING is the Paramount Profession !**

**WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences**  
**General Overview**

| MoC       | No. of Countries+ Territories | Average MoC | Average Life Expectancy | Medium Age of Population 2021 | WORLD POPULATION 2021 | % worldwide population | Per Capita Income 2021 |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 400s      | 22                            | 405         | 82.2                    | 41.0                          | 687,989,800           | 8.8%                   | US\$63,032             |
| 300s      | 71                            | 343         | 77.2                    | 34.7                          | 4,064,565,401         | 51.8%                  | US\$30,154             |
| 200s      | 50                            | 251         | 72.7                    | 28.3                          | 1,069,410,500         | 13.6%                  | US\$16,560             |
| High 100s | 38                            | 174         | 70.5                    | 25.7                          | 744,280,000           | 9.4%                   | US\$12,516             |
| Low 100s  | 21                            | 119         | 67.1                    | 22.3                          | 750,726,000           | 9.6%                   | US\$7,081              |
| Below 100 | 14                            | 74          | 65.3                    | 20.5                          | 532,580,000           | 6.8%                   | US\$6,377              |
| WORLD     | 216                           | 220         | 73.3                    | 30.7                          | 7,849,551,701         | 100.0%                 | US\$17,110             |

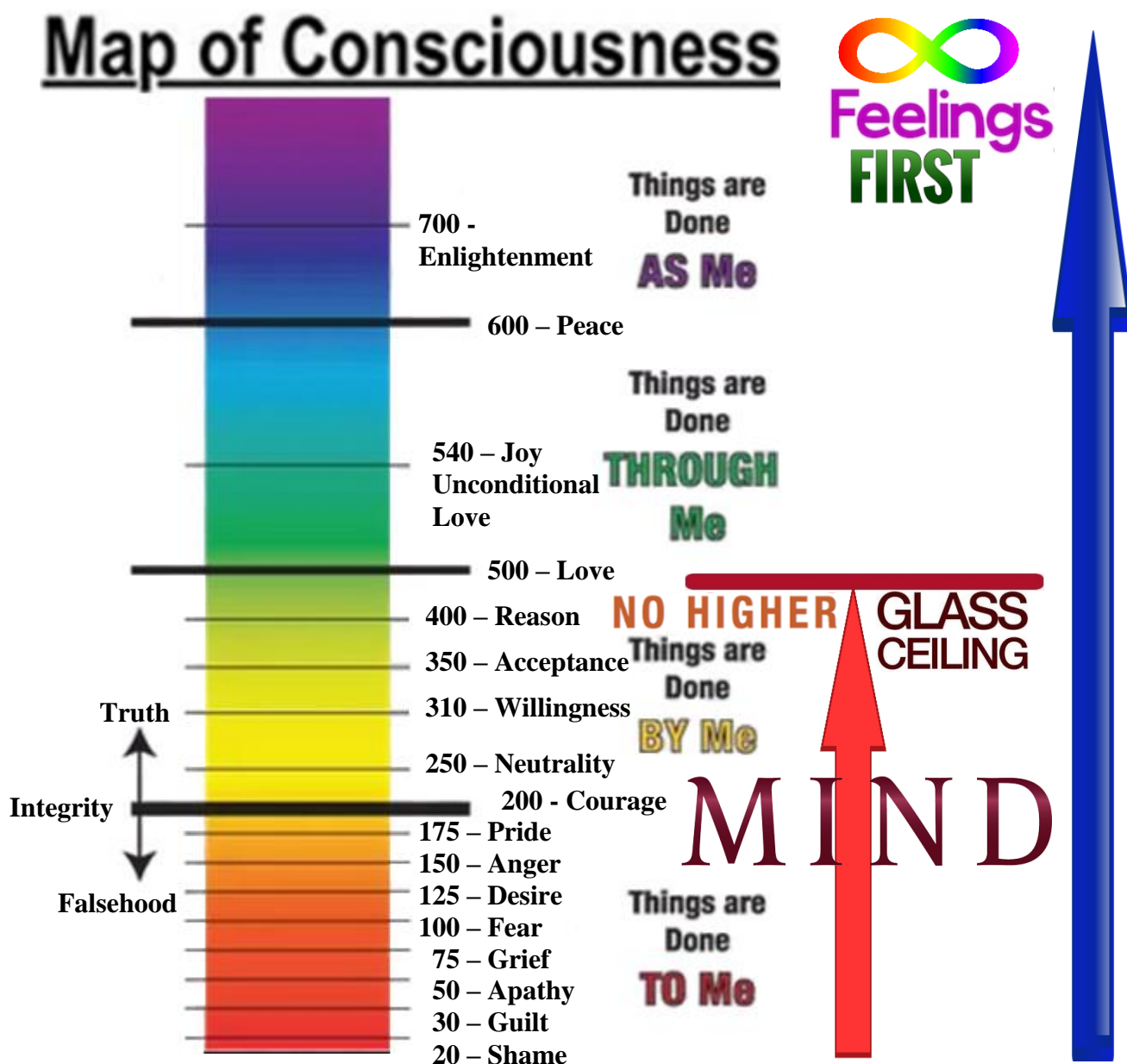
**Note:**

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.

A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.

Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!



This outline of the Map of Consciousness spells out the fact that while we live Mind-Centric and ignore and suppress our Feelings we cannot pass 499 MoC. Our mind being in control, as we have all been indoctrinated to live, is a glass ceiling. Humanity cannot heal anything, cannot be spontaneous, has no intuitiveness, and is locked into living in the deep hell states. This is why people find themselves in abusive homes, domestic violence, housing stress, homelessness and gross difficulties of all kinds. This is why we are easily manipulated, embrace propaganda and are being controlled by a few.

Women are closer to their feelings and that is why the nursing profession hosts a lot of women who calibrate a little over 500. These women are the healers in hospitals.

By aspiring to live Feelings First we are each breaking the glass ceiling and opening our potentials to grow in truth and love not only to 1,000 MoC, but to infinity. This is our destiny.

As communities embrace living Feelings First and having their minds to follow in supporting what their feelings are guiding them with, then ALL of the social ills of society will begin to mitigate. Please, do you comprehend the importance of what is being shared throughout this document?



## MAP OF CONSCIOUSNESS

*Map of Consciousness from Dr David R Hawkins, M.D., Ph.D. "Power vs Force".*

| Level         | Log      |
|---------------|----------|
| ENLIGHTENMENT | 700-1000 |
| PEACE         | 600      |
| JOY           | 540      |
| LOVE          | 500      |
| REASON        | 400      |
| ACCEPTANCE    | 350      |
| WILLINGNESS   | 310      |
| NEUTRALITY    | 250      |
| COURAGE       | 200      |
| PRIDE         | 175      |
| ANGER         | 150      |
| DESIRE        | 125      |
| FEAR          | 100      |
| GRIEF         | 75       |
| APATHY        | 50       |
| GUILT         | 30       |
| SHAME         | 20       |

### PERSONALITY TRAITS:

Less than two dozen people on planet Earth.

Would not pick up a weapon let alone use it. These people gravitate to the health industry and humanitarian programs.

Debate and implement resolutions without argument and delay. 470

Debate and implement resolutions in due course. 440

Debate and implement resolutions with some degree of follow up generally needed. 410

Management supervision is generally necessary.

Politics become the hope for man's salvation.

Cause no harm to others starts to emerge. Power overrides force. Illness is developed by those man erroneous emotions that calibrate 200 and lower.

Armies around the world function on pride. Force is now dominant, not power.

Harm of others prevails, self-interest prevails.

Totally self-reliant, not God reliant.

Fear dominates all motivation.

Suicide is possible and probable.

At these levels, seriously harming others for even trivial events appears to be justifiable.

Poverty, unemployment, illness, etc., this is living hell on Earth.



## MAP of CONSCIOUSNESS (MoC)

### Note:

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

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A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.

Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

**Blessing your food** achieves an increase of 15 points which is in fact a quadrillion ( $10^{15}$ ) jump in energy.

**Levels of consciousness** are always mixed: a person may operate on one level at one time and quite another level in another area of life. [In fact, we move in and out of fear, anger, guilt, etc. for either brief or extended periods. Even the levels up through unconditional love at 500 are experienced by most. But it is the percentage of time spent in each level that determines the dominant level in which one lives.]

**Shame:** Shamed children are cruel to animals and to each other. Later they are capable of forming vigilante groups to project their shame onto others whom they righteously attack. Serial killers have often acted out of sexual moralism with the justification of punishing "bad women". Shame produces false pride, anger, guilt.  
Moc 20 – 29

**Guilt:** associated with victim hood, masochism, remorse. Unconscious guilt results in disease, accident - proneness, suicidal behaviour. Preoccupation with punishment. Guilt provokes rage. Capital punishment is an example of how killing gratifies a guilt-ridden populace.  
MoC 30 – 49

**Apathy:** State of helplessness / death through passive suicide / level of homeless and derelicts / level of streets of Calcutta, abandonment of hope.  
MoC 50 – 74

**Grief:** Level of sadness, mourning over the past / habitual losers / chronic gamblers / notion of being unable to replace what is lost.  
MoC 75 – 99

**Fear:** Fear runs much of the world [in the enmity fearfulness is dominant emotion of 65% of the world] insecurity, vulnerable / leads to jealousy and chronically high stress level / very contagious / fearful people seek strong leaders.  
MoC 100 – 124

**Desire:** Motivates vast areas of human activity. Desire for money, prestige runs lives of many who have risen above Fear. At this level of addiction / desire for sexual approval has produced an entire cosmetics and fashion industry / accumulation / greed. It is insatiable because it is an ongoing energy field. Satisfaction is impossible / frustration is assured.  
MoC 125 – 149

**Anger:** Leads to either constructive or destructive action. Expressed most often in resentment and revenge. Irritable / explosive / leads to hatred.  
MoC 150 – 174

**Pride:** Has enough energy to run the Marines. Is a great leap forward from lower fields / is socially encouraged. Defensive / vulnerable because dependent upon external conditions. Inflated ego is vulnerable / divisive / arrogance / denial. The whole problem of denial is one of Pride.  
MoC 175 – 199

**Courage:** Where productivity begins / zone of exploration / accomplishment / fortitude / determination / exciting / challenging / openness. All of this is achieved through the leap to truth / the courage to face one's flaws.  
MoC 200 – 249

**Neutrality:** Release from a position or opinion / flexible / non-judgmental / realistic. Not getting one's way is less defeating or frustrating. Beginning of inner confidence. One is not driven to prove anything. Does not lead to any need to control others.  
MoC 250 – 309

**Willingness:** Growth is rapid here. Willingness implies that one has overcome inner resistance to life and is committed to participation. Genuine friendliness / do not feel demeaned by service jobs. Helpful / high self-esteem / sympathetic / responsive to needs of others / resilient / self-correcting / excellent students / readily trained.  
MoC 310 – 349

**Acceptance:** Major transformation takes place when one recognizes that one is the source of the experience of one's life. A full assumption of responsibility for one's self. Acceptance of life without attempting to conform situations to one's own agenda. Denial is transcended / calm / perceptive / balanced / appropriate. No interest in determining right and wrong. Self-discipline / honouring of others rights / inclusive / tolerant.  
MoC 350 – 399

**Reason:** Intelligence/ capable of making rapid, complex decisions and abstractions / level of science / capacity for conceptualization / deals with particulars / level of Nobel Prize winners, Einstein, Freud, etc. but ironically reason is often a block to higher states.  
MoC 400 – 499

**Love:** Love is not what the media professes: emotionality / physical attraction / possessiveness/ sentimentality / control / addiction / eroticism / novelty. When lovers or marriages "break-up", they usually were based on these attitudes rather than love, which is why this kind of "love" can lead to hate. It wasn't love in the first place. Love Deals with wholes. Unconditional love is accompanied by measurable release of endorphins. Love takes no position / permanent. Only 0.04% of population lives out of this level of consciousness.  
MoC 500 – 539

**Joy:** Level of saints / effortless / people with near death experiences often have reached this level of consciousness. Healing occurs. Individual will merges with Divine will.  
MoC 540 – 599

**Peace:** Radiance / suspension in time and space / everything connects to everything else / no preconception. Great works of art, music and architecture, which calibrate between 600 and 700, can transport us temporarily to higher levels of consciousness.  
MoC 600 - 699

**Enlightenment:** Buddha and Krishna. Jesus progressed beyond 1,000 to achieve at-onement with God whilst living on earth. Enlightenment is a never ending process.  
Moc 700 – 1,000



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## **WE ENDURE FOUR LAYERS of PERSONALITY SUPPRESSION!**



Unknowingly, our parents pass onto their children (us) their beliefs and way of living that has evolved since the Rebellion, some 200,000 years ago, and then the Default, some 38,000 years ago. In this way, humanity is suppressing the female, rejecting our Spiritual Parents, namely Jesus and Mary, and denying our Heavenly Parents being our true Mother and Father, of Their truth, standing and existence.

**The Rebellion is against love, the Default is all the difficulties we have in our relationships because of our rebellion. Healing the Default is becoming true, to ourselves and in our relationships, and ending our unlovingness – our rejection of love, so ending the Rebellion.** Nanna Beth 29 June 2017



We are souls, our personality is an expression of our soul. It is our free expression of our soul through our feelings that we are to embrace and follow. This expression may appear to be wilful in nature, from time to time, and consequently our parents' attempt to suppress this expression. They proceed to remodel us when as young children, in the manner their parents treated them and so on for many generations going back.

During our forming years, as a child, we are unable to recognise the suppression of our personality as being extra-ordinarily harmful to our soul based personality and, accordingly, we don't know that things can be any other way. Presently, neither do our parents.



This childhood suppression way of living continues throughout our schooling years, thus we learn this is a way of life that is normal.

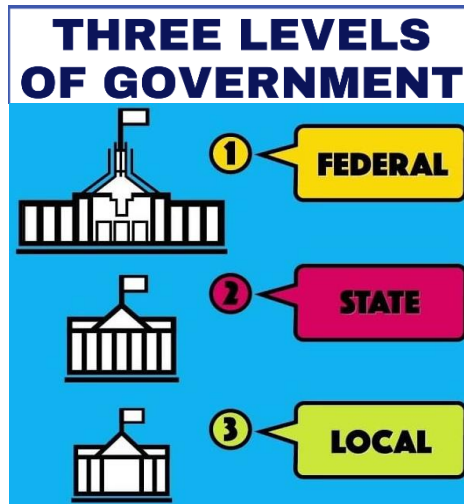
Our religions all have been formed based on the tenets of the Rebellion and Default. The teachers and leaders throughout all denominations take us further away from our suppressed feelings that have been hammered into us during our forming years, thus entrenching us further into rejecting our true selves.



The controlling and suppression mechanisms of our parents, educators and spiritual teachers all manifest throughout all of commerce. This control comes heavily and brutally down upon all levels of employment. The capability to express one's soul based attributes and gifts is sealed throughout all of one's working life.

A new way of living is to enable the liberation of one's true personality through the Feeling Healing process AND the transfer of authority to the individual via embracing freedom of expression.

## **BUT THERE ARE FURTHER LAYERS OF CONTROL!**



Federal, state and local governments impose their 'rule' upon the people that appoint them to serve these very same people!

Instead of assisting their people, governments at all levels impose restrictions and controls.

The same people who 'elect' the members of parliament do not realise that the 'nominees' are often puppets of hidden controllers.

**GOVERNMENT**

Derived from the Latin verb **Guverno, Guvernare** meaning **"To Control"** & the Latin noun **Mens, Mentis** meaning **"Mind"**

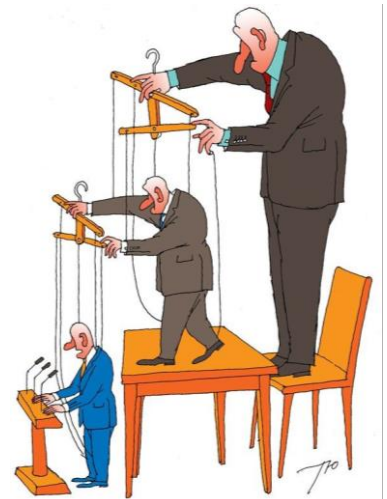
**To Control The Mind**

## **HIDDEN CONTROLLERS**



'Heads of society' are considered leaders. The 300 Bilderberg Club members are (short term) leaders throughout the world, but these are controlled by some 30 families (medium term), who are in turn are

manipulated by 12 (long term) families. All of this is managed and imposed by global secret society networks under the direction of the 12 long term families and their chairman.



# **CONTROL DISRUPT**

## **celestial Friends**

Since 31 May 1914, Celestials have been progressively introducing high level truths to humanity that have been prevented from sharing for thousands of years. From 31 January 2018, Celestials have been disrupting the hidden controllers on Earth and slowly bringing about their manipulation and suppression of Earth's humanity.

**Negative Spirit Influence  
blocked 22 March 2017  
Law of Compensation  
quickenning 22 May 2017  
Rebellion and Default  
officially ended  
31 January 2018**



**Great U-Turn for humanity  
now ready for Mobilisation  
22 July 2023  
Celestial soul state condition  
achieved 22 September 2024**



| <b>GOVERNMENTAL RESTRAINT upon its PEOPLE</b> |                                |                              |                                                                            |                          |                           |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Nation</b>                                 | <b>Consciousness<br/>(MoC)</b> | <b>Population<br/>(2024)</b> | <b>Parliament</b>                                                          | <b>MoC<br/>(2024)</b>    | <b>Elected<br/>Number</b> |
| Afghanistan                                   | 85                             | 43,400,000                   | Taliban Parliament 2021 ~<br><b>was</b> Upper 102 Lower 250                | 205                      | 0<br>352                  |
| Angola                                        | 80                             | 37,800,000                   | National Assembly                                                          | 220                      | 220                       |
| Argentina                                     | 280                            | 46,000,000                   | Federal Parliament<br>Senators (upper house)<br>Deputies (lower)           | 310<br>320<br>300        | 329<br>72<br>257          |
| Australia                                     | 410                            | 27,000,000                   | Federal Parliament<br>Senate (upper house)<br>Representatives (lower)      | 380<br>380<br>380        | 227<br>76<br>151          |
| China                                         | 305                            | 1,425,000,000                | Politburo Standing Committee<br>Politburo<br>Central Committee<br>Congress | 280<br>285<br>290<br>295 | 7<br>24<br>200<br>2,000   |
| Colombia                                      | 320                            | 52,200,000                   | Parliament<br>Senate<br>Chamber of<br>Representatives                      | 344<br>344<br>332        | 296<br>108<br>188         |
| Eritrea                                       | 180                            | 5,800,000                    | Dictatorship                                                               | 315                      | none                      |
| European Union                                | 380                            | 451,000,000                  | Parliament                                                                 | 335                      | 705                       |
| India                                         | 370                            | 1,436,000,000                | Parliament<br>Council of States (upper)<br>House of People (lower)         | 400<br>410<br>390        | 788<br>245<br>543         |
| Indonesia                                     | 220                            | 280,000,000                  | Parliament<br>Regional Rep Council<br>Peoples Rep Council                  | 288<br>295<br>280        | 711<br>136<br>575         |
| Jordan                                        | 185                            | 11,500,000                   | Parliament<br>Senate<br>Representatives                                    | 280<br>290<br>270        | 207<br>69<br>138          |
| Pakistan                                      | 140                            | 251,000,000                  | Parliament<br>Senate<br>National Assembly                                  | 310<br>315<br>300        | 432<br>96<br>336          |
| Philippines                                   | 225                            | 119,000,000                  | Senate<br>Representatives                                                  | 291<br>299               | 24<br>316                 |
| Poland                                        | 190                            | 38,500,000                   | Parliament<br>Senate<br>Lower House                                        | 280<br>300<br>270        | 560<br>100<br>460         |
| Russia                                        | 320                            | 144,000,000                  | Federal Assembly<br>Federation Council (upper)<br>State Duma (lower)       | 305<br>310<br>300        | 620<br>170<br>450         |
| South Africa                                  | 190                            | 64,000,000                   | Parliament<br>National Council<br>National Assembly                        | 280<br>290<br>270        | 490<br>90<br>400          |
| Tanzania                                      | 200                            | 68,800,000                   | National Assembly                                                          | 290                      | 393                       |
| Uganda                                        | 90                             | 50,500,000                   | Parliament                                                                 | 280                      | 529                       |
| Ukraine                                       | 330                            | 38,000,000                   | Verkhovna Rada                                                             | 300                      | 450                       |
| United Kingdom                                | 420                            | 68,000,000                   | Parliament<br>UK House of Lords<br>UK House of Commons                     | 390<br>380<br>400        | 1,433<br>783<br>650       |

|                          |     |               |                                                           |                   |                   |
|--------------------------|-----|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| United States of America | 405 | 341,000,000   | USA Congress<br>Senate<br>House of Representatives        | 380<br>365<br>390 | 535<br>100<br>435 |
| Zimbabwe                 | 100 | 17,000,000    | Parliament<br>Senate (upper)<br>National Assembly (lower) | 260<br>260<br>260 | 360<br>80<br>280  |
| <b>World overall</b>     | 220 | 8,100,000,000 |                                                           |                   |                   |

### LEADERSHIP PERSONALITIES should CALIBRATE at or over 400 MoC

For dynamic leadership and to qualify for being considered to represent the people of any nation, candidates need to calibrate on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness at or over 400 MoC. To qualify for high political appointments, then only those calibrating 410 MoC + need to stand for such positions. Great leaders and statesmen throughout history generally have high consciousness levels. As can be seen by the above observations, politics in most nations have been hijacked by controlling interests so that their nominees are readily compromised and the people then being suppressed and manipulated without their best interests being prioritised.

## MAP OF CONSCIOUSNESS

*Map of Consciousness from Dr David R Hawkins, M.D., Ph.D. "Power vs Force".*

| Level         | Log      |
|---------------|----------|
| ENLIGHTENMENT | 700-1000 |
| PEACE         | 600      |
| JOY           | 540      |
| LOVE          | 500      |
| REASON        | 400      |
| ACCEPTANCE    | 350      |
| WILLINGNESS   | 310      |
| NEUTRALITY    | 250      |
| COURAGE       | 200      |
| PRIDE         | 175      |

### PERSONALITY TRAITS:

Less than two dozen people on planet Earth.

Would not pick up a weapon let alone use it. These people gravitate to the health industry and humanitarian programs.

Debate and implement resolutions without argument and delay. 470

Debate and implement resolutions in due course. 440

Debate and implement resolutions with some degree of follow up generally needed. 410

Management supervision is generally necessary.

Politics become the hope for man's salvation.

Cause no harm to others starts to emerge. Power overrides force.

Illness is developed by those man erroneous emotions that calibrate 200 and lower.

# WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY

| GOVERNMENTAL RESTRAINT upon its PEOPLE |                     |                    |                                                                                                                 |                          |                             |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Nation                                 | Consciousness (MoC) | Population (2024)  | Parliament                                                                                                      | MoC (2024)               | Elected Number              |
| Benin                                  | 90                  | 14,460,000         | National Assembly                                                                                               | 305                      | 109                         |
| <b>Burkina Faso</b>                    | <b>120</b>          | <b>24,000,000</b>  | <b>National Assembly</b><br><b>Military rule</b><br><b>33-person cabinet</b><br><b>President Captain Traore</b> | <b>300</b><br><b>380</b> | <b>71</b><br><b>Pending</b> |
| Côte d'Ivoire                          | 125                 | 31,930,000         | National Assembly                                                                                               | 280                      | 255                         |
| Gambia                                 | 195                 | 2,760,000          | National Assembly                                                                                               | 290                      | 58                          |
| Ghana                                  | 190                 | 34,780,000         | Parliament                                                                                                      | 305                      | 276                         |
| Guinea                                 | 190                 | 14,800,000         | Parliament<br>Military rule<br>Col Mamady Doumbouya                                                             | 285                      | 81<br>Pending               |
| Guinea-Bissau                          | 175                 | 2,200,000          | National Peoples Assembly                                                                                       | 295                      | 102                         |
| Liberia                                | 200                 | 5,540,000          | Legislature Parliament<br>Senate<br>Representatives                                                             | 295<br>285<br>300        | 103<br>30<br>73             |
| Mali                                   | 105                 | 24,480,000         | Parliament<br>Military rule<br>Colonel Assimi Goïta                                                             | 280                      | 147<br>Pending              |
| Mauritania                             | 115                 | 5,170,000          | National Assembly                                                                                               | 290                      | 176                         |
| Niger                                  | 185                 | 27,000,000         | National Assembly<br>Gnl Abdourahamane Tiani                                                                    | 320                      | 173<br>Pending              |
| Senegal                                | 200                 | 18,500,000         | National Assembly                                                                                               | 280                      | 165                         |
| Sierra Leone                           | 190                 | 8,980,000          | Parliament                                                                                                      | 300                      | 149                         |
| Togo                                   | 215                 | 9,600,000          | National Assembly                                                                                               | 280                      | 113                         |
| Western Sahara                         | 170                 | 600,000            | Sahrawi National Council                                                                                        | 270                      | 53                          |
| <b>Western Africa</b>                  | <b>164</b>          | <b>224,800,000</b> |                                                                                                                 |                          |                             |

**Leadership should be through those calibrating over MoC 400 on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness!**

**Note:**

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.  
 A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.  
 A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.  
 Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

# National Assembly of Burkina Faso

The unicameral **National Assembly** is the legislative body of Burkina Faso. In 1995, it became the lower house of a bicameral parliament, but the upper house (Chamber of Representatives) was abolished in 2002. The Transitional Charter, adopted in October 2022, provided for a 21-month transitional period from October 2022 (i.e., until July 2024). The amended Transitional Charter, adopted at a national forum in May 2024, extends the transitional period by 60 months as of 2 July 2024 (i.e., until July 2029).

Statutory number of members 71 Members are designated by the following persons/groups, as foreseen by the Transitional Charter promulgated in October 2022, and their credentials are validated by a commission of inquiry and deliberation.

- Head of State: 20
- Prominent regional stakeholders (one person per region): 13
- Political parties: 12
- Security and defence forces: 16
- Civil society organizations: 10


Burkina Faso 33-person cabinet MoC 300

**Ibrahim Traoré** (born 14 March 1988) (MoC 380) is a Burkinabé military officer who has been the interim leader of Burkina Faso since the September 2022 coup d'état that ousted interim president Paul-Henri Sandaogo Damiba. At age 36, Traoré is currently the second youngest serving state leader in the world after Icelandic Prime Minister Kristrún Frostadóttir, and the youngest serving president.

Ibrahim Traoré was born in Kéra, Bondokuy, Mouhoun Province, on 14 March 1988. After receiving his primary education in Bondokuy, he attended a high school in Bobo-Dioulasso where he was known as being "quiet" and "very talented". From 2006, he studied geology at the University of Ouagadougou. He was part of the Association of Muslim Students and the Marxist *Association nationale des étudiants du Burkina* (ANEB). In the latter, he rose to delegate and became known for defending his classmates in disputes. He graduated from the university with honours.

Traoré joined the Army of Burkina Faso in 2009, and graduated from the Georges-Namono Military Academy. He was sent to Morocco for anti-aircraft training before being transferred to an infantry unit in Kaya, a town in northern Burkina Faso. Promoted to lieutenant in 2014, Traoré joined MINUSMA, a United Nations peacekeeping force involved in the Mali War. In 2018, he was cited as one of the MINUSMA soldiers who "showed courage" during major rebel attacks in the Tombouctou Region. He subsequently returned to Burkina Faso where he assisted in operations against the escalating jihadist insurgency. Traoré fought at Djibo, in the "Otapuanu offensive" of 2019, and several other counter-insurgency operations in the country's north.

He was promoted to captain in 2020. Traoré later claimed that he became disillusioned with his country's leadership around this time, as he saw the widespread lack of equipment of Burkinabe soldiers, while

| National Assembly<br>Assemblée nationale                                            |                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 7th National Assembly                                                               |                                 |
|  |                                 |
| Type                                                                                |                                 |
| Type                                                                                | Unicameral                      |
| Leadership                                                                          |                                 |
| President                                                                           | Vacant<br>since 24 January 2022 |
| Seats                                                                               | 127                             |
| Elections                                                                           |                                 |
| Voting system                                                                       | Proportional representation     |
| Last election                                                                       | 22 November 2020                |





politicians were handing out "suitcases of money" for bribery. He gradually became the spokesman for soldiers stationed in the north who were frustrated over their government.

Traoré was part of the group of army officers that supported the January 2022 Burkina Faso coup d'état and brought the Patriotic Movement for Safeguard and Restoration military junta to power. From March 2022, he served as the head of an artillery regiment in Kaya. Whether he was ever associated with the "Cobra" special forces, a counterterrorist unit founded in 2019, is disputed. According to the *BBC*, *Al Jazeera*, and *Die Tageszeitung*, he was part of the unit at some point. However, news magazine *Jeune Afrique* stated that he was never associated with the "Cobras".

Many supporters of the January coup became dissatisfied with the performance of Paul-Henri Sandaogo Damiba, the junta's leader, regarding his inability to contain the jihadist insurgency. Traoré later claimed that he and other officers had tried to get Damiba to "refocus" on the rebellion, but eventually opted to overthrow him as "his ambitions were diverting away from what we set out to do". The dissatisfaction about the situation was highest among younger officers who fought against the rebels at the frontlines. In addition, there were delays in pay for the "Cobra" troops.

When the plotters launched their coup on 30 September, Traoré still held the rank of Captain. The operation was carried out with support of the "Cobra" unit. In the direct aftermath of the coup, Traoré was chosen as the new head of the Patriotic Movement for Safeguard and Restoration. On 6 October, he also assumed the position of Interim President as "Head of State, Supreme Head of the Armed Forces". He initially promised to hold democratic elections in July 2024.

On 25 May 2024 it was announced that the ruling military junta would be extended for another five years, and that Traoré would remain in office for this time.

As president, Traoré maintained his enigmatic and very formal behaviour for which he had already been known before rising to power. He kept a tight control on his communication and carefully tried to present himself as a proper war leader, possibly to avoid the poor public image of his predecessors. His presidency has also seen an increase of pro-government propaganda in Burkinabe traditional media and social media. Politically, *Le Monde* journalist Sophie Douce described Traoré as influenced by Marxism and pan-Africanism.

In February 2023, Traoré's government expelled the French forces assisting in fighting the local insurgency from **Burkina Faso**. He subsequently declared that "We really want to look at other horizons, because we want win-win partnerships", supporting the diversification of Burkina Faso's international partnerships. Shortly after, Traoré's government expressed support for a federation with **Mali and both invited Guinea**. All three countries are under military leadership and if it were to become a union it would be the largest country ruled by military junta. To replace French military support, Traoré forged closer ties to Turkey and Russia.

In April, he declared a "general mobilisation" of the population to support the military, as rebel forces continued to increase the rate of their attacks. Traoré publicly pledged to reconquer all rebel-held areas and that there would be no negotiations until the insurgency had been greatly weakened. In the following month, Traoré questioned the planned restoration of democracy for 2024, stating that elections could not be held unless the insurgents were pushed back and the security situation had been improved.

On 26 September 2023, dissatisfied elements of the military unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow Traoré. National consultations were held on 25 and 26 May 2024 to discuss the future of the transition in Burkina Faso. Participants included religious leaders, political leaders, union leaders, resource persons, various institutions, NGOs, and others. These consultations resulted in the extension of President Traore's mandate for an additional five years while also allowing Traoré to contest the next presidential elections.

In July 2024, Traoré's military junta proposed criminalising homosexuality. The bill still has to be approved by parliament. On 6 December, he dissolved his government and removed de Tambèla as Prime Minister.

#### Gold and general mining sector developments

In November 2023, Burkina Faso's Council of Ministers approved the construction of the country's first gold refinery. This marked a significant development in Burkina Faso's gold sector, aiming to capitalise on the nation's growing gold mining industry. Traoré seeks to gain more control over its gold resources by refining gold domestically rather than exporting unrefined materials. This would increase government revenue and economic benefits from the gold sector. The refinery is set to create 100 new jobs and 5,000 new indirect jobs, with the refinery producing roughly 400 kg of gold daily.

In January 2024, Burkina Faso marked a significant development in its mining sector with the inauguration of a "revolutionary" mine tailings treatment plant built with domestically developed technology. This plant aims to improve resource recovery and environmental practices. The focus is on efficiently extracting metals from various mine tailings, including fine coal, slag, ash, and acid concentrates. This process promises to minimise waste and maximise the value extracted from Burkina Faso's mining resources, while also reducing environmental pollution associated with conventional disposal methods. The inauguration signifies Burkina Faso's commitment to an "endogenous approach" to its mining sector, emphasising domestic expertise and technology for responsible resource management. The success of this plant has the potential to boost Burkina Faso's mining industry through increased profitability, promote environmental sustainability through reduced waste, and advance domestic technological innovation within the mining sector.

In February 2024, Traoré ordered the suspension of the issuance of export permits for small-scale private gold production, a move reportedly aimed at tackling illicit trade—which consists of smuggling gold abroad, avoiding taxes and regulations—and cleaning up the artisanal gold sector. This suspension aims to crack down on such activities and ensure that exported gold is properly documented and contributes to government revenue. The government hopes this suspension will establish a more formal and accountable system for exporting small-scale produced gold.

#### Alleged association with Russia

According to *Reuters* and *The New York Times*, Traoré was suspected of having a connection with Russian mercenary organisation Wagner Group due to having expressed anti-French and pro-Russian views. As Traoré entered Ouagadougou, the nation's capital, supporters cheered, some waving Russian flags. The Government of Ghana publicly alleged that Traoré began collaborating with the Wagner Group following the coup, enlisting the mercenaries against the jihadist rebels. Traoré denied this, claiming that "our Wagner are the VDP", referencing the Volunteers for the Defense of the Homeland.

On 29 July 2023, following the 2023 Russia–Africa Summit, Traoré said that the people of his country support Russia, and communicated that a decision had been made to reopen the Russian embassy, which was closed in 1992. According to the newspaper *Le Monde* in May 2023, "the Traoré regime seems, for the time being, to be favouring the use of its own forces in the fight against the jihadists" and has not asked Wagner's Russians for help.

Russian troops, including the Wagner Group, were eventually deployed in Burkina Faso in January 2024.

**Incumbent Prime Minister Rimalba Jean Emmanuel Ouédraogo**, (born December 26, 1980) is a Burkinabe journalist, presenter, and politician who is serving as Prime Minister of Burkina Faso since 7 December 2024. MoC 380

Ouédraogo studied at the University of Ouagadougou, obtaining a baccalaureate in sociology, and a master's degree in mediation and conflict management. Ouédraogo completed the exam for the Institute of Technology and Information Sciences in 2006.

Ouédraogo worked as the editor-in-chief, then director of Radio Télévision du Burkina from 2016 to 2021. He hosted several shows, including "Sur la Brèche."



Ouédraogo was appointed to the post of prime minister on December 7, 2024 after President Ibrahim Traoré dissolved the previous government on December 6, 2024.

The **Cabinet of Burkina Faso** is the most senior level of the executive branch of the Government of Burkina Faso. It is made up of the prime minister and department ministers – 33-person cabinet ministers.

### **Burkina Faso: Focus on some of the major decisions taken by the Council of Ministers on 26 December 2024**

A transitional government has been running the West African country after the military seized power in 2022, capitalising on popular discontent with previous democratically elected governments over security issues. Growing attacks by extremists linked to al-Qaida and the Islamic State group have devastated Burkina Faso where thousands have been killed and more than 2 million people displaced while pushing tens of thousands to the brink of starvation.



The **Alliance of Sahel States (AES)** (French: *Alliance des États du Sahel (AES)*) is a confederation formed between Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso. It originated as a mutual defence pact created on 16 September 2023 following the 2023 Nigerien crisis, in which the West African political bloc ECOWAS threatened to intervene militarily to restore civilian rule after a coup in Niger earlier that year. All three member states are former members of ECOWAS and currently under the control of juntas following a string of successful coups, the 2021 Malian coup d'état, the September 2022 Burkina Faso coup d'état, and the 2023 Nigerien coup d'état. The confederation was established on 6 July 2024. It is against the policy of neo-colonialism in Africa and the world. It is also anti-French and anti-ECOWAS in outlook, as it disagrees with many of their policies.





# Soul Partners

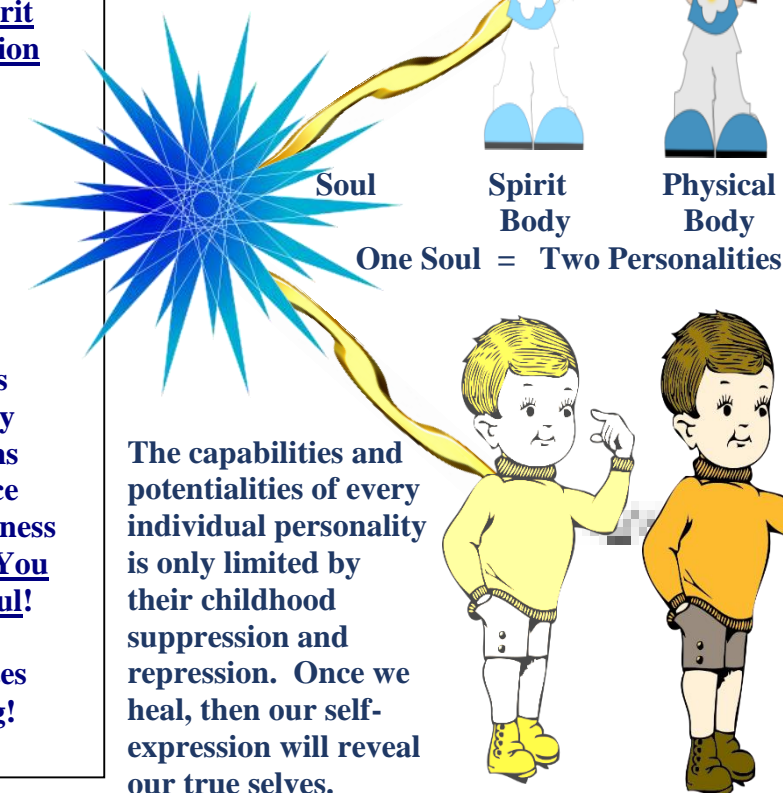
Physical /  
material body  
Brain

Spirit /  
etheric body  
Mind

Soul + Spirit  
Combination  
Senses  
Desires  
Memory  
Passions  
Intention  
Free Will  
Emotions  
Creativity  
Awareness  
Personality  
Aspirations  
Intelligence  
Consciousness  
The Real You  
is your Soul!  
Our Soul  
orchestrates  
everything!

## ONE SOUL = TWO PERSONALITIES

The two personalities from the one soul are eternally compatible once they are healed of their Rebellion and Default.



The capabilities and potentialities of every individual personality is only limited by their childhood suppression and repression. Once we heal, then our self-expression will reveal our true selves.



**I am my SOUL!**

**I am not my body!**

**I am not my mind!**



# Soul Partner

Many long for and seek their soulmate / soul partner which they will find only upon completing their Feeling Healing. And should they have embraced Divine Love, becoming of a Celestial soul condition. Our soul is duplex. One soul expresses two personalities – one being female and the other male – always. There is no homosexuality on a soul level, only on a dysfunctional personality level. When each soulmate couple have respectively healed the Rebellion and Default within them, then being compatible partners for all of eternity, embark upon their joint journey (ascension) to Paradise – the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father – the Original Soul Partners!

During 2020, this account was made of soul partners of a family group who had lived close together in a small rural community in mid New South Wales of Australia. They are all now in the Celestial Heavens. More or less, the diversity of experiences and journeys may be considered typical for many billions of family personalities:

Nanna Beth's soul partner lived and worked in Western Australia's gold mining industry at the same time that Beth lived in New South Wales, Australia.

Her daughter, Marie's soul partner is a native from the Middle Eastern Kingdom of Quasoria, which no longer exists, but was on an island in the Pacific that also no longer exists. He's what you would call an ancient spirit, from three pole shifts back. (A pole shift is a cyclical event that unfolds around 12,000 to 13,000 years, the last one being more than 12,000 years ago. That suggests he may have lived on Earth some 40,000 years ago. Adam and Eve materialised on Earth more than 38,000 years ago in the Middle East, on a peninsula at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Ocean.)

Kevin, born in 1937, married Marie's eldest daughter. Kathaleen, Kevin's soulmate / soul partner was born in 1901, and is from Tennessee, USA, and is black. Kevin is white, so they are 'salt and pepper'.

Bradley, Kevin's son, suicided in 1999, and early April 2018 became Celestial. Bradley's soul partner is from the region that is now Russia – but it was not when she lived.

Raymond, Nanna Beth's grandson, died aged 23. Raymond entered the 1<sup>st</sup> Celestial Heaven in May 2018. His soulmate / soul partner had been in the Celestials for about twenty years and she was in the third Celestial Heaven sphere then. She is from northern Europe.

Benjamin John, Marie's grandson, miscarried at twelve weeks and was spirit born. His soul partner is also spirit born and they are now in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Celestial Heaven, both having had lives in the spirit Mansion Worlds that replicated living as if they were on physical Earth.

Physical incarnation (individualisation) is complete with the first heartbeat, around 16 days after conception. Reincarnation is impossible. Annually, 130 million physical births take place, 45 – 50 million abortions as well as 45 – 50 million miscarriages. Childhood deaths annually may be as high as 10 million. Thus, around 45% of all incarnations do not achieve adult life.

While we remain living within the Rebellion and Default, we are rebelling against our soul; and consequently, against our soul partner. If we were able to find our soul partner, let alone recognise him or her, we would more than likely be repulsed by each other. Upon completion of our Spiritual Healing, usually we become connected with our soul partner, and then it is so for eternity.

## **AN UPDATE on JOHN'S FAMILY MEMBERS who are from WEST WYALONG, NSW!**

30 September 2023

James: As I was reading through the list of your (John's) family, an 'update' came into my mind...  
(clarifying comments added by John)

Nanna Beth, John's grandmother, her soul-mate (soul partner) and soul-group have chosen to remain in their current important third Celestial Heaven sphere positions for the next Age. (That is, the coming Avonal Age of the next 1,000 years.)

All the Celestials (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Celestial Heavens sphere) are currently in the process of being asked what they want to do: some suggesting what they'd like to do, others choosing their assignment from what exists, some appointed to specific positions by higher authorities.

All of your family (John's family) accept your son will remain and work in time from the third Celestial sphere throughout the next Age. (Our son, Benjamin John, miscarried at 12 weeks of gestation and was subsequently spirit born in the 1<sup>st</sup> spirit Mansion World. His soul partner was also spirit born.)

Your son has moved on with his soul-group and soul-mate higher into Nebadon (our local universe containing 3,840,101 inhabited worlds), so beyond the third Celestial Heaven sphere. They 'felt the call' to move on toward Paradise rather than remain in the lower Celestials for the next Age. (When we level the 3<sup>rd</sup> Celestial Heaven and progress higher into Nebadon, we cease to connect with Earth.)

Your mum (Marie Mum) is now in the third Celestial Heaven sphere, and remaining specifically aligned with you, that's you personally, and not so much to do with greater Pascas, so helping you in your relationship with it and with all the people you come across, and with me (James).

Marjorie has crossed over into the first Celestial Heaven sphere, settling in with her forming soul-group and having met her soul-mate who just arrived a short time after she did. It is thought her soul-group will move in time to work under your mum (John's mother, Marie Mum).

Kevin (John's brother-in-law), Raymond (John's 1<sup>st</sup> cousin) and Bradley (John's nephew and son to Kevin) are all now in the second Celestial Heaven sphere, they are all aligned under your mum (Marie Mum), so working associated with you and each other, and all Pascas wants to achieve.

Kevin died 10 August 2012, through his Feeling Healing or similar process became Celestial by completing his healing and entered the 1<sup>st</sup> Celestial Heaven sphere on 7 August 2017, he is now in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Celestial Heaven sphere – September 2023.

Bradley, Kevin's son, suicided in 1999, and early April 2018 became Celestial by entering the 1<sup>st</sup> Celestial Heaven sphere, now in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Celestial Heaven sphere – September 2023.

Raymond, Nanna Beth's grandson, died aged 23. Raymond entered the 1<sup>st</sup> Celestial Heaven in May 2018, now in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Celestial Heaven sphere – September 2023.

Marjorie, John's sister, died 26 November 2020, entered the 3<sup>rd</sup> spirit Mansion World by 23 January 2021 being the first of the three spirit healing worlds (3, 5, 7). Marge had moved into the seventh spirit Mansion World around 12 April 2023. Marjorie has now crossed over into the first Celestial Heaven sphere – September 2023. Thus within 2 years and 10 months she has achieved Celestial Heaven status.

# Life After Death



## **We are more alive than ever – when we are dead!**

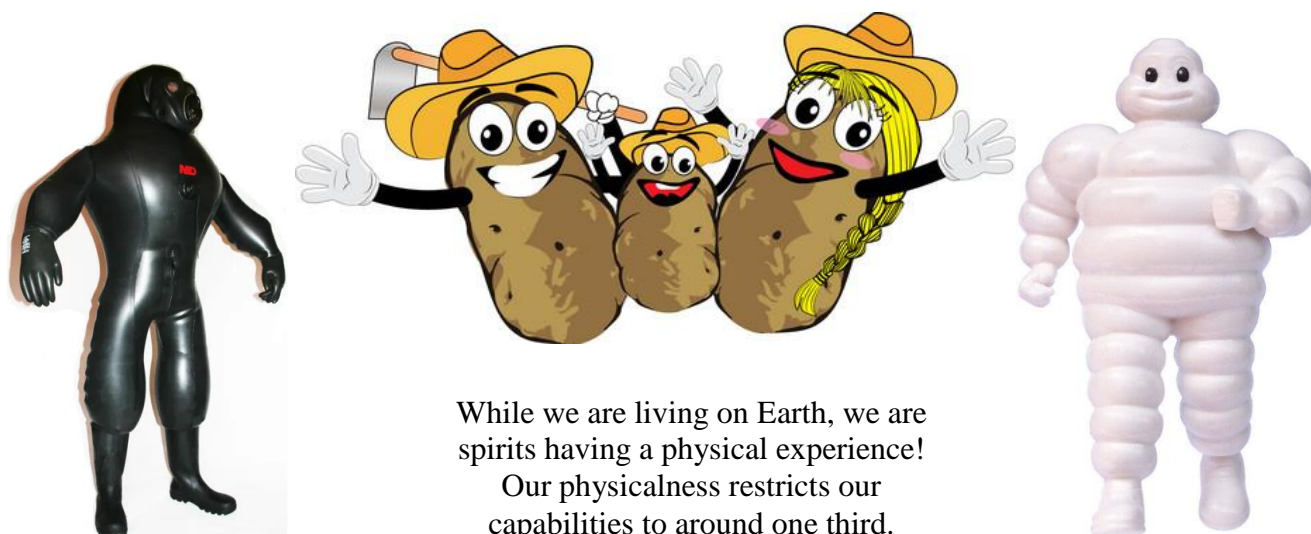
The life after death is no different in the essentials than the mortal existence.

However, our capabilities are about three fold of what it is when now as we are living in the physical.

We may come to look upon our physical body as though we are living as a potato, or maybe like we are living in and through a heavy rubber suit. Even being the Michelin man may come to mind.

Our physical brain is the interface between our spirit body mind and our physicalness, thus upon death of our physical body we lose nothing! Our personality remains as we know it and life is far more fulfilling in the spirit Mansion Worlds than living on Earth. We all arrive in the 1<sup>st</sup> Mansion World.

Every mortal gain is a direct contribution to the enrichment of the first stages of the immortal survival experience. Everything we do in this life which is good contributes directly to the enhancement of the future life – as it does now throughout our physical life! Death is definitely not to be feared, because what awaits us on the other side is a much more amenable way of life, even if it is still all within the Rebellion and Default.



While we are living on Earth, we are spirits having a physical experience!

Our physicalness restricts our capabilities to around one third.



*Before we are conceived, we have  
had nothing to do with the  
culture or heritage into which we  
are about to be born.*

*Conception is individualisation  
of our unique personality!*

*Then our parents and carers infuse  
us with their errors and injuries!*

*We perpetrate their erroneous ways!*



John the  
Typist





# Truth is Freedom

Before being conceived, we each have had nothing to do with the culture or heritage of the family and its people into which we are now born.

After we pass over into our spirit lives, we each will have little or nothing further to do with the culture or heritage of our family that we lived with on Earth.

We each are one of many voices within our communities.

We are to embrace our experiences and limitations of our family upbringing which our soul has desired for us to have. We are spirit personalities having a physical experience and this physical life here on Earth is the commencement of our incredible journey which will take us through many universes.

We are not to accept the limitations, the psychic barriers of our family, nor those of our national culture and its ethos. The people of a community, a region, a state, a nation respond to and reflect a common set of values, customs and culture, which is passed down through the generations, this is a psychic imposition or barrier that inhibits evolution, our true self expression and our growth in potential and personality.

Now, it is this time in history that, individually, we each are to free ourselves of the Rebellion and Default that has been imposed upon us by hidden controllers, both of those from within the spirit worlds and of their defacto agents here in the physical.

We now have the option to embrace and enjoy the freeing truths that our soul can and will expose to us – we are fully self-contained. We are to look within, to our feelings, and to long for, to ask for the truth that our feelings will exquisitely and amazingly reveal to each of us.

The wonders of intuitiveness and spontaneity are ours to behold, experience and enjoy – this is of our choosing. We can continue living a limiting mind-centric life or embrace living Feelings First – The New Way – with its infinite potential. The gateway is now open and the pathway is defined.

This we are to share with all of humanity as we are Freedom's voice.

MoC 904



## ONE SECOND TO MIDNIGHT



Our  
Spirit  
Friends  
on duty



### **NATIONS with populations calibrating around MoC 100**

The psychic barriers to consciousness growth is their traditional adherence to family norms, customs and traditions.

Even though the populations may have embraced Christianity and/or Islam to a large extent, it is mainly a façade with traditions being mainly adhered to. The people may profess to be Christian or Muslim and practice these ways of living, however the practices of generations before prevail in their living.

Consequently the overarching way of living is survivalism with little economic development throughout the nation, poverty, homelessness and deprivation prevail. Infrastructure is in disrepair, there is inadequate health services prevailing, food supply is insecure, and potable water scarce amongst all services. The national psychic barriers of traditions that have prevailed for thousands of years remain entrenched.

### **NATIONS with populations calibrating around MoC 200**

These are nations where Christianity and/or Islam have been successful in circumventing the imposts of traditions, norms and customs of the people that prevailed more than 2,000 years ago.

From the table above, it is seen that incomes are becoming more than just survival levels and that the embryo of economic prosperity is on the horizon.

This is where the introduction of these two ways of living has contributed to a shift in consciousness, however as they are both mind-centric ways of living and controlling of their congregations, little further progress is actually unfolding for the people.

Indigenous groups can be found reflecting this progression and until THEY grasp their predicament, no amount of money is going to close the gap between their standard of living and those who have prospered through strivings to grow in truth, knowledge and wisdom through education.

### **NATIONS with populations calibrating above MoC 300**

Open and free feelings orientated education for all has led to economic prosperity that has enabled robust infrastructure, food security, safe and secure housing, sanitation and potable water that is universal throughout nations.

Open and free education means that there is no governmental control that is suppressive, religious freedom without any domination, free in cost to students, education is free from pre-school all the way through to all ages in all the forms for people to follow their passions and expressions of personality.

Presently education worldwide is mind-centric and dominated by the lecturer at the front of the room. We learn by doing and that includes tutoring others. We learn more effectively by tutoring others and expressing our feelings. Living feelings first is a spontaneous intuitive way of expression and living.

### **NATIONS with populations calibrating above MoC 500**

There are none!

The ceiling of consciousness growth is MoC 499 when mind-centricity is the way of living. Aspiring to and then Living Feelings First opens our potential to infinity. It is the way of living that we will ALL progress to – eventually!

### **Psychic Barriers are Errors within Held Beliefs**



"THE TRUTH WILL SET YOU FREE,  
BUT FIRST IT WILL MAKE YOU MISERABLE."

What hurts is the error leaving you! Psychic barriers are errors of perceived truth that can be personal, family orientated, community held, regional and even national – as these are each addressed the dislodgment and exiting of held untruth will incur discomfort as recognition of those adopted injurious beliefs and erroneous traditions will be confrontational and disturbing. When we recognise what we have held as true is actually false is a distressful experience. We each have much to express and let go of.

As we allow our feelings to arise and then long for, ask for and seek to know what is the truth behind that which our feelings are drawing our attention to, we are to express emotionally to a companion. What has entered each of us emotionally is to be talked out of us emotionally. Sounds simply, it is not. It will take a long time, but we are to do so.

**POTENTIAL to BENEFIT your CHILD through our own FEELING HEALING:**

**This steps down each seven years as the child matures**



**From conception to  
age 6 or 7**

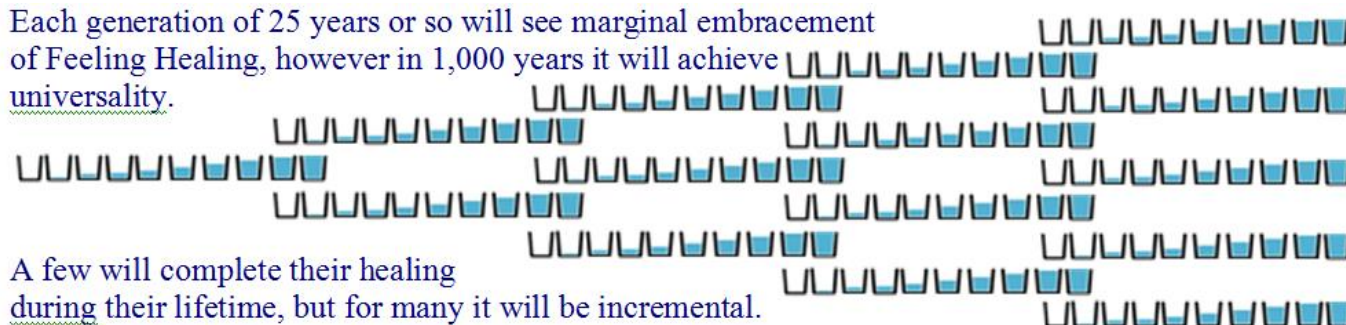
**From 8 to age 14**

**From 15 to age 21**

**From 22 to age 28**

**As we heal, we directly heal our children similarly.  
The Indwelling Spirit arrival for the child around age 6 or 7 starts their independence.**

Each generation of 25 years or so will see marginal embracement  
of Feeling Healing, however in 1,000 years it will achieve  
universality.



A few will complete their healing  
during their lifetime, but for many it will be incremental.

Psychic barriers are also emotional injuries experienced that are carried down through the generations. Thus we each have much to resolve, as well as the community and nation that we live within.

However, it is only now in the 2020s that we are becoming to understand that Childhood Suppression and our ongoing Repression is the underlying foundation of all our life's difficulties, and collectively, the issues that confound our nation and also worldwide.

We learn by doing! Speed reading does not open us up to the layers of learning throughout profound writings. Revelations of truth require multiple slow readings as their truths only reveal themselves as we absorb and experience what they are to reveal.

We learn by doing! Artificial intelligence platforms adopted are the end of possible growth in truth and love as such platforms lack any of the sensitivities that are required to be embraced and lived.



## What are the potential effects of AI on personal autonomy and decision-making processes?

<https://www.quora.com/>

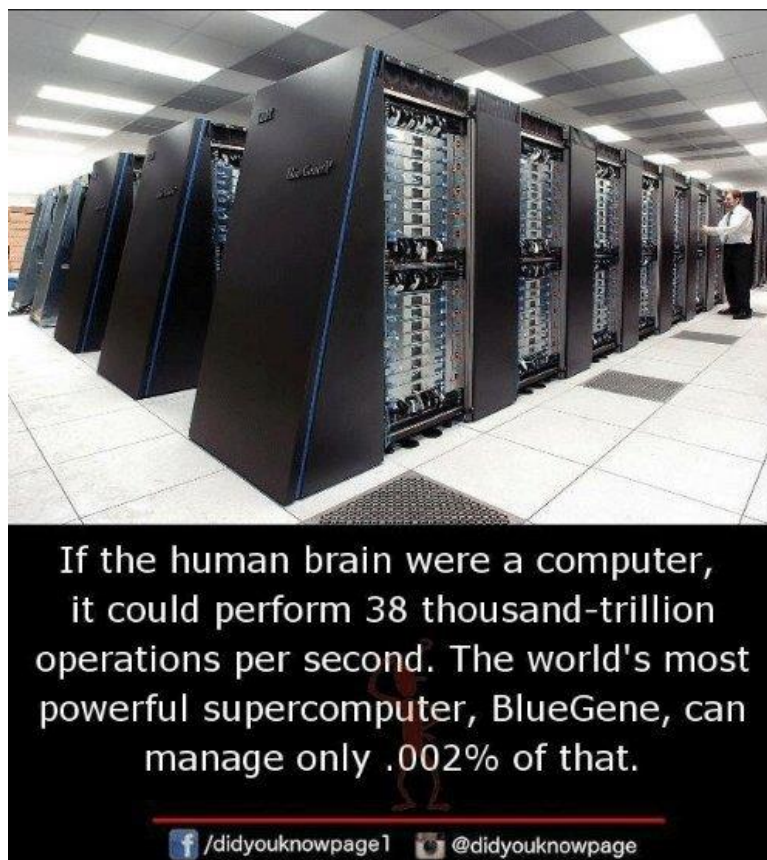
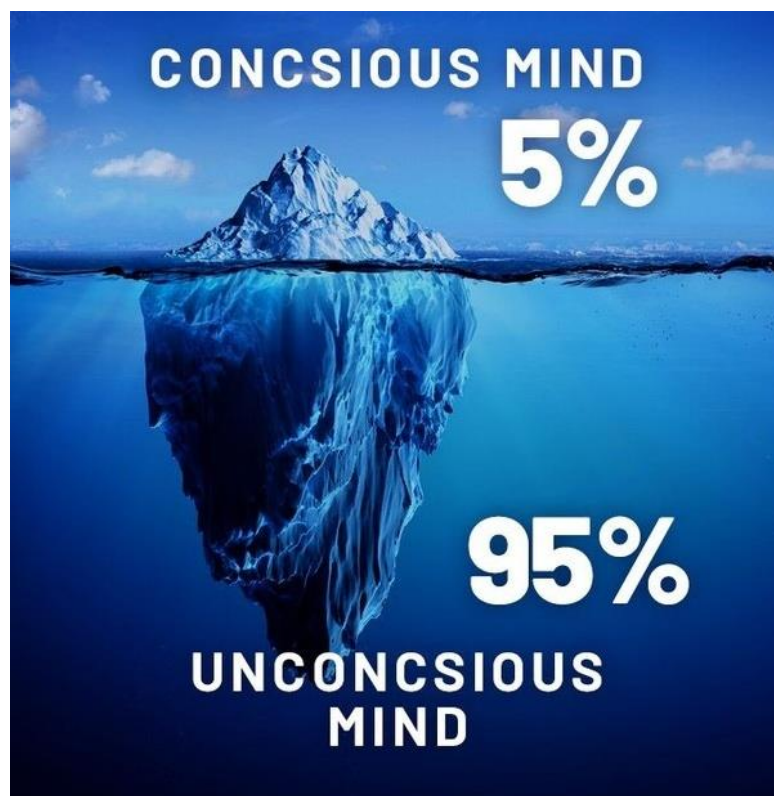
15 June 2023

Humanity's capitulation and dependence upon technology is depriving it of its needed life experiences, subjecting itself to being cloned – everyone uniformly being programmed to become the lowest denominator of personality – zombiism and stupefied without intuition and spontaneity! Life is all about experiences and doing. We learn by doing. It is then about expressing our feelings about what we are experiencing AND longing for the truth of what we are feeling! Life is one continuous journey of LEARNING.

NO **artificial intelligence** can substitute for our personal involvement and doing.

Simple is what Life is meant to be!

Become engaged and embrace every opportunity.



The difficulty with **Artificial Intelligence** in any sort of movie is how do we put our feelings into a computer, into a mind system, when feelings are not of that sort of mind, they are of a different mind, and one we'll never be able to replicate using mind machines. And then we don't understand that even if we could upload or create a super-mind, it's a mind based on our mind, which is a rebellious mind. At least we could try and create a Celestial mind, but that's not going to happen.

A movie can help us see that everyone on Earth is so heavily involved with their minds, and that then all the mind spirits are trying to be the god of their own mind, taking themselves away from our true God of Feelings, Truth and Mind, they wanting to become only Mind devoid of feelings, or a mind that controls feelings to such a degree that we only feel good blissful feelings so we can go on living in a mind-god nirvana blissful state. All pretty sad really, when we wake up to how fucked we are, and how far we're living away from ourselves, the truth our feelings would like to show us.

**Artificial Intelligence cannot discern emotions, and consequently cannot reflect emotions.**

**Artificial Intelligence also cannot be intuitive, it lacks intuition, trust, foresight, and empathy. It also does not have clairvoyance, clairsentience, clairaudience, clair-empathy, and clair-cognizance.**

## Artificial Intelligence can only be as ‘intelligent’ as its source data!

**A humanity that surrenders their learning opportunities to Artificial Intelligence jeopardises their very existence. Artificial Intelligence brings about the circumstances that threatens the possibilities of Truth emergence within societies.**





# Feeling Circle for Kids



We are free to cry and express our pain here!

Adolescent children and young adults benefit greatly through exploring their feelings.

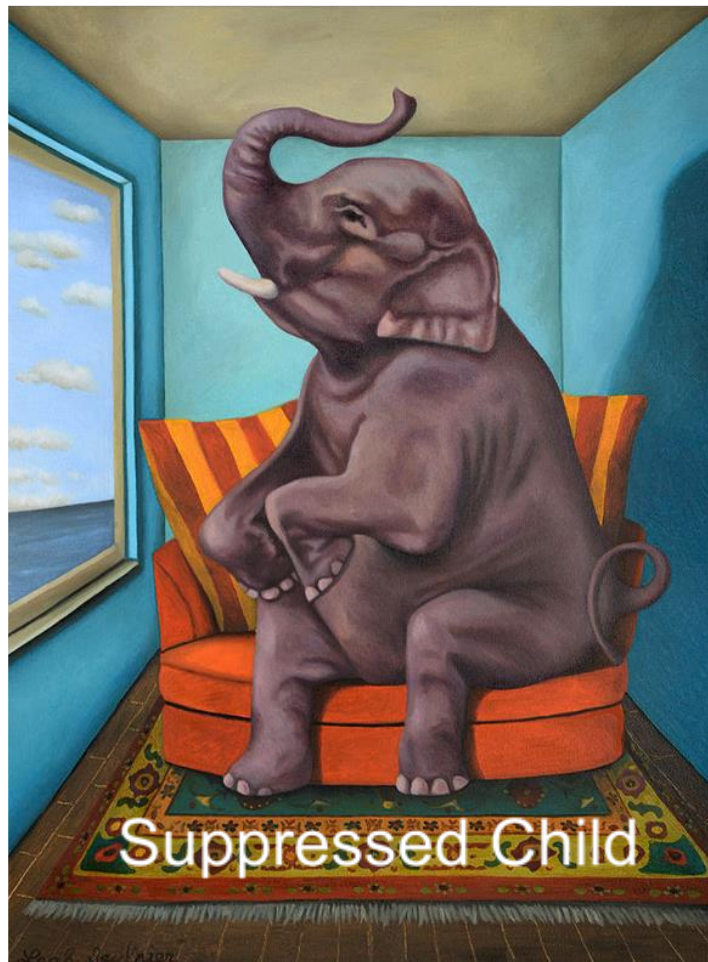
The feeling circle uses words to describe how our parents made us feel. How we were parented as children, is how we act and feel as adults. We carry the same childhood feelings through to every area of our lives until we die. We are all still living in the pain and ruins of our parents unloving parenting, and every feeling we go through will bring us to this truth. Through Feeling Healing we accept, express, and find the truth of our childhood denied and suppressed feelings.

Samantha McCabe



*My individual "Rebellion and Default"  
is my overarching virus!*

*We are to express our feelings,  
both good and bad, emotionally!*



**Childhood Suppression  
is the elephant in the room!**



# Childhood Suppression

The soul does it all.  
The soul is a duplex,  
two personalities being  
manifested into the  
physical by our soul.

Soul light continually  
flows from the soul  
through our spirit body  
levels and into our  
physical.

Return light being the  
experiences of our  
physical existence.

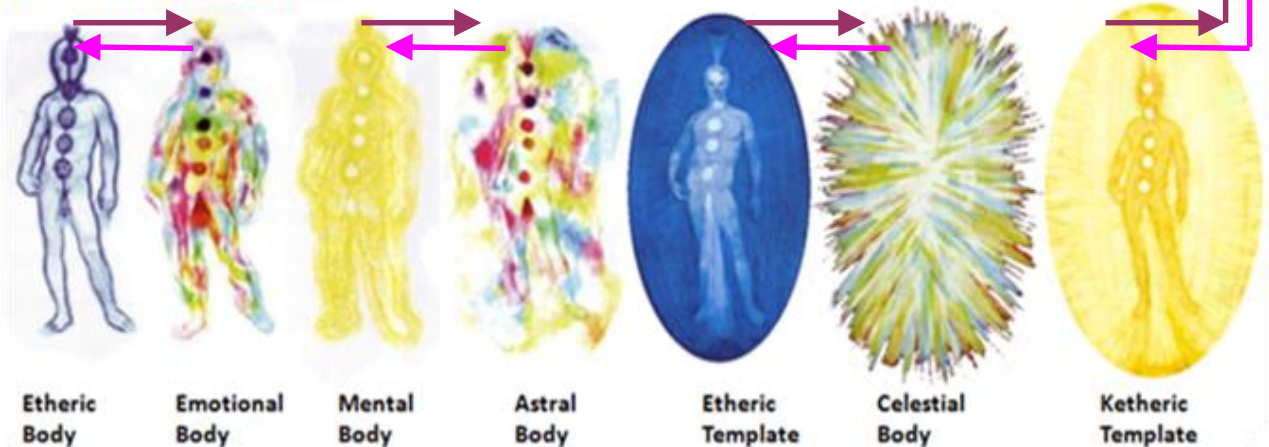
## Soul



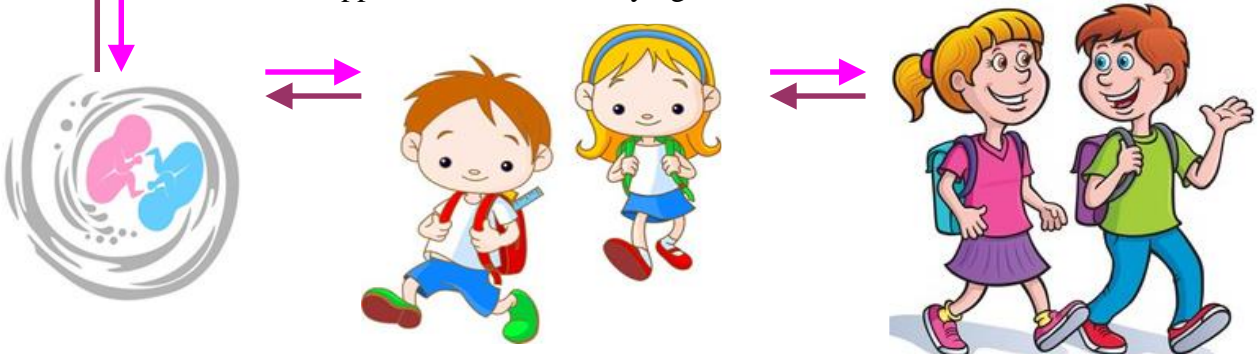
Childhood suppression  
imposed upon us by our  
parents and carers  
causes retarded light to  
return to our soul  
bringing about  
imbalance, reflecting  
emotional injuries and  
errors of belief. This  
imbalance is the cause  
of all our difficulties  
throughout our adult life  
and also all of our health  
issues.

### SPRIT BODY

### Brennan Model of the 7 Levels of the Human Energy Field



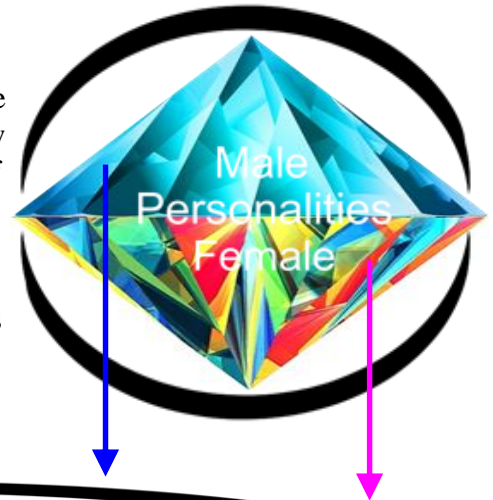
Every experience is recorded through the light returning through our spirit body and back to our soul. What emotional injuries we experience, commencing from conception, has to be expressed emotionally to heal the imbalance in soul light so that harmony and health can be achieved in our spirit and physical bodies. Childhood Suppression is the underlying cause of disease, illness, etc.



# Childhood Suppression

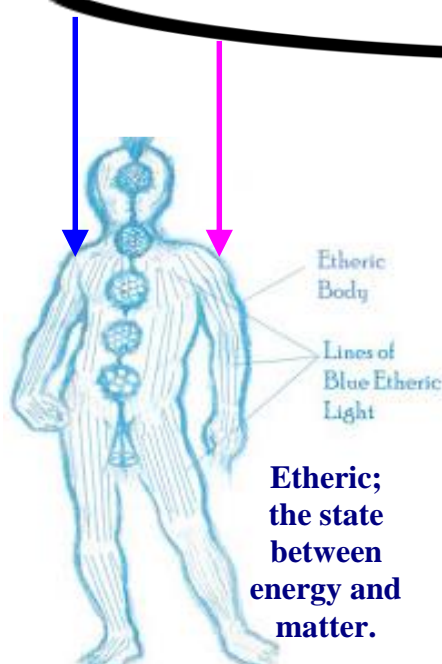


Childhood Suppression – from conception to age six years – harmfully encrusts the soul, thus impeding light flow throughout all seven layers of the spirit body, damaging the genes within the spirit body which in turn damages the genes in the physical body, as well as setting the pattern for all of our physical health issues throughout our lives.



## SPIRIT BODY

Brennan Model of the 7 Levels of the Human Energy Field



The spirit etheric body is the template for our physical body, however, no health care system or science considers that the underlying cause of any health issues are formed through our Childhood Repression and that no physical healing occurs without expressing our childhood suppressions, being feelings both good and bad and then longing for the truth behind these injuries. Medicine may suppress the pain – it does not and cannot cure – vaccines are extreme physical suppressions!

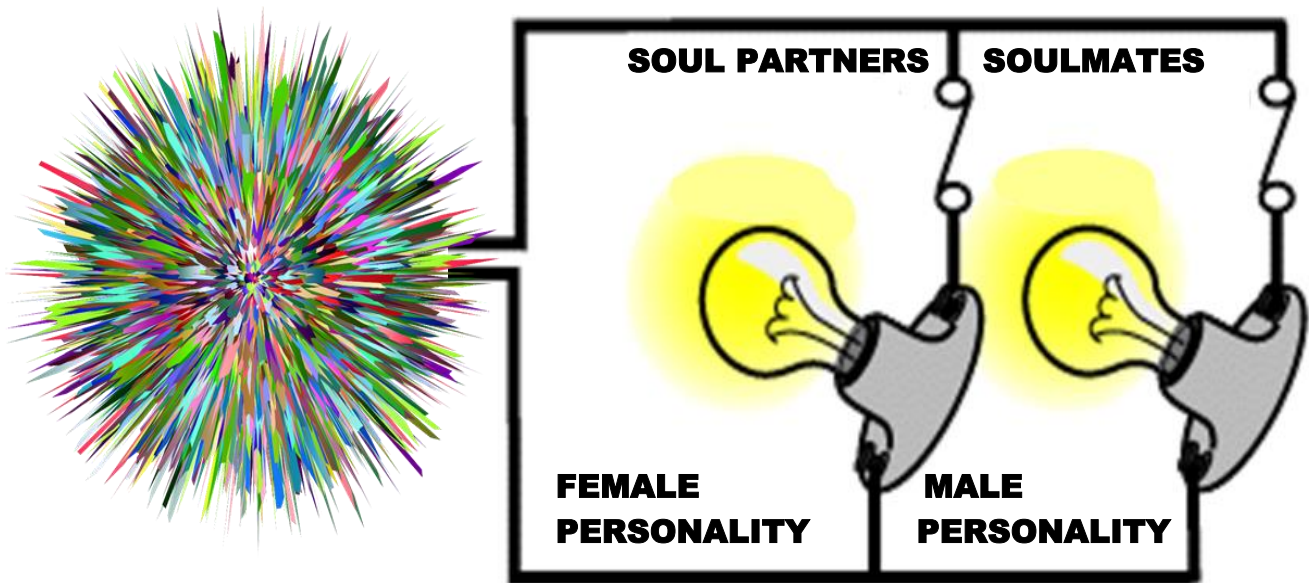


**The pain from ANY illness will not exceed the pain experienced during our Childhood Suppression!**

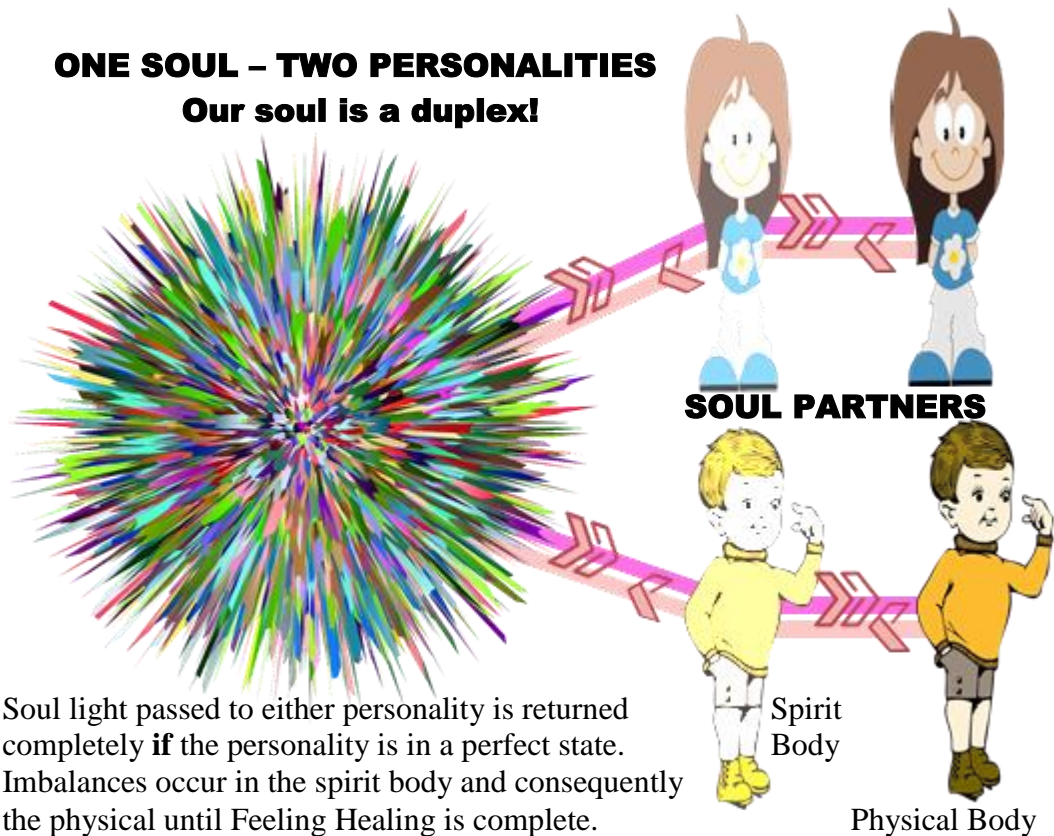


**SOUL LIGHT** emitted is to be **BALANCED** by the **LIGHT RETURNED**!

**Two separate personalities on parallel 'circuits' having the same soul.**  
**What impacts one personality does not impact the other personality.**



**ONE SOUL – TWO PERSONALITIES**  
**Our soul is a duplex!**



Soul light passed to either personality is returned completely **if** the personality is in a perfect state. Imbalances occur in the spirit body and consequently the physical until Feeling Healing is complete.

The underlying generator  
of all discomfort, pain,  
disease and illness is  
Childhood Suppression  
and ongoing Repression.

Feeling Healing is our  
only recovery and  
soul growth pathway.

It is that simple!



# Living Feelings First growth potential is

Our Feelings are our Supreme Guide! Truth is found through our feelings, we are to long for the truth about what our feelings draw our attention to. Our soul based feelings are always in truth. We are fully self-contained. This simple fact has been hidden from us for 200,000 years while our hidden controllers, the evil ones, kept us under their selfish controlling agenda.

Living through our feelings first with our minds to follow in assisting with what our feelings guide us to consider is a rewarding, freeing and vibrant life. Whereas we all have been retarded through living mind centric.



Living through our Feelings First, the New Way, and longing for truth of what they are to reveal, expressing what we feel, both good and bad, will enable us to progress through the Feeling Healing Mansion Worlds while living on Earth. With Divine Love we will be fit to enter the Celestial Heavens and progressively then through all the Celestial Heavens of our local Universe of Nebadon and then onwards to Havana and Paradise, the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father.

Not only will we progress beyond 1,000 MoC when transitioning into the 1<sup>st</sup> of the Celestial Heavens, by the time we reach Paradise we will have progressed to what could only be described as infinity – well not quite – but we will be truly awesome in our evolution and development.

## Living mind-centric limits growth to 499 MoC

We all live through our minds! We all suppress and ignore our feelings. This has been how we have been led to live by high level spirits who had ambitions of self glorification to our detriment. These wayward spirits had allusions of expansionary empowerment and they needed Earth's humanity as their foot soldiers! Through their deceit, we would continue to live in spirit as we do on Earth without any prospect of progressing out of the spirit mind Mansion Worlds.

Should we continue with aspirations in the perfecting of our mind then we can progress from the 1<sup>st</sup> spirit Mansion World to the 2<sup>nd</sup> mind spirit Mansion World, then 4<sup>th</sup> and finally 6<sup>th</sup> mind spirit Mansion World to a dead end. In these higher worlds we may appear to be guru type personalities but we have gone further away from God – we have then perfected our evilness!

The mind can even stave off the time when the Law of Compensation is addressed.

A U-Turn is required and then one would commence embracing their feelings and progress through the Feeling Healing Mansion Worlds 3, 5 and 7. With Divine Love then on completion of the 7<sup>th</sup> spirit healing Mansion World process we transition to the 1<sup>st</sup> of the Celestial Heavens.



While we suppress and ignore our feelings we are living in hell and putting ourselves through untold misery, pain and suffering when we can achieve healing to the level that we are living as Celestials while in the physical on Earth!!!

# **PASCAS FOUNDATION (Burkina Faso) Ltd**

*We enable awareness so that people and communities may profoundly grow their lives, livelihoods and exponentially enhance their futures.*

Empowerment is by:

the New Way: Learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings;

enabling the true liberation of women and men through the truth of their feelings;

assisting urban as well as remote and rural communities with access to truth through all levels and forms of education;

supporting delivery of quality and accessible healthcare;

improving opportunities for and the safety of all, especially women, men and children;

and fostering a new era of leadership and leaders.

*It takes a village to raise a child.*

**LIVING FEELINGS FIRST and EARLY CHILDHOOD**

## BURKINA FASO PRESENT CONDITION

| Burkina Faso MoC | No. of Countries | Living in urban slums | Average Life Expectancy | Human Development Index | Happiness Index | Education Index | Per Capita Income 2023 PPP |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 120              | 1                | 65%                   | 63.0                    | 0.452                   | 4.8             | .312            | US\$2,458                  |

and

| Burkina Faso MoC | Population | Median Age | Political Rights & Civil Liberties | Unemployment | Poverty | Crime per 100K | Per Capita Income 2023 |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|
| 120              | 23,550,000 | 17.5       | 54 partly free                     | 5%           | 40%+    | 53 index       | US\$739                |

### Living conditions in Burkina Faso:

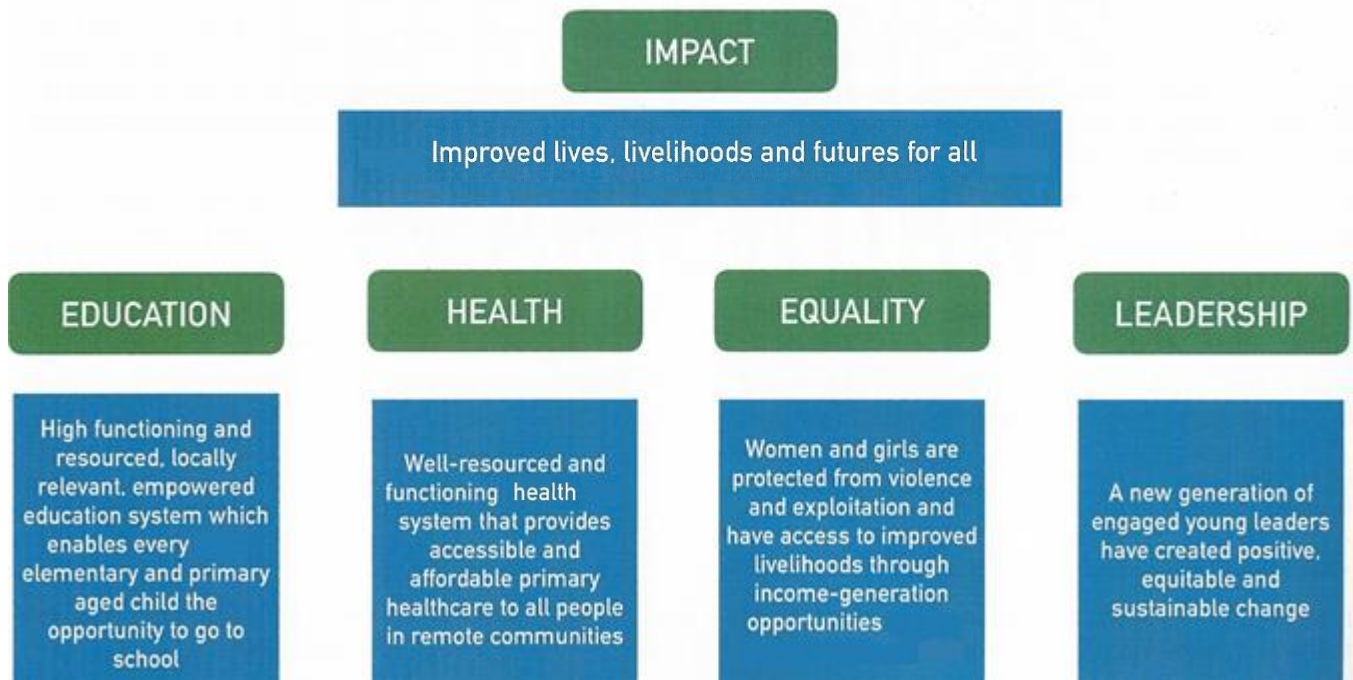
- Relatively low cost of living relative to neighbouring countries
- Rich cultural heritage and various cultural festivals
- Good reputation for hospitality
- Mainly agriculture – subsistence, positive mining industry

# ***Violence is never Justified***

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915

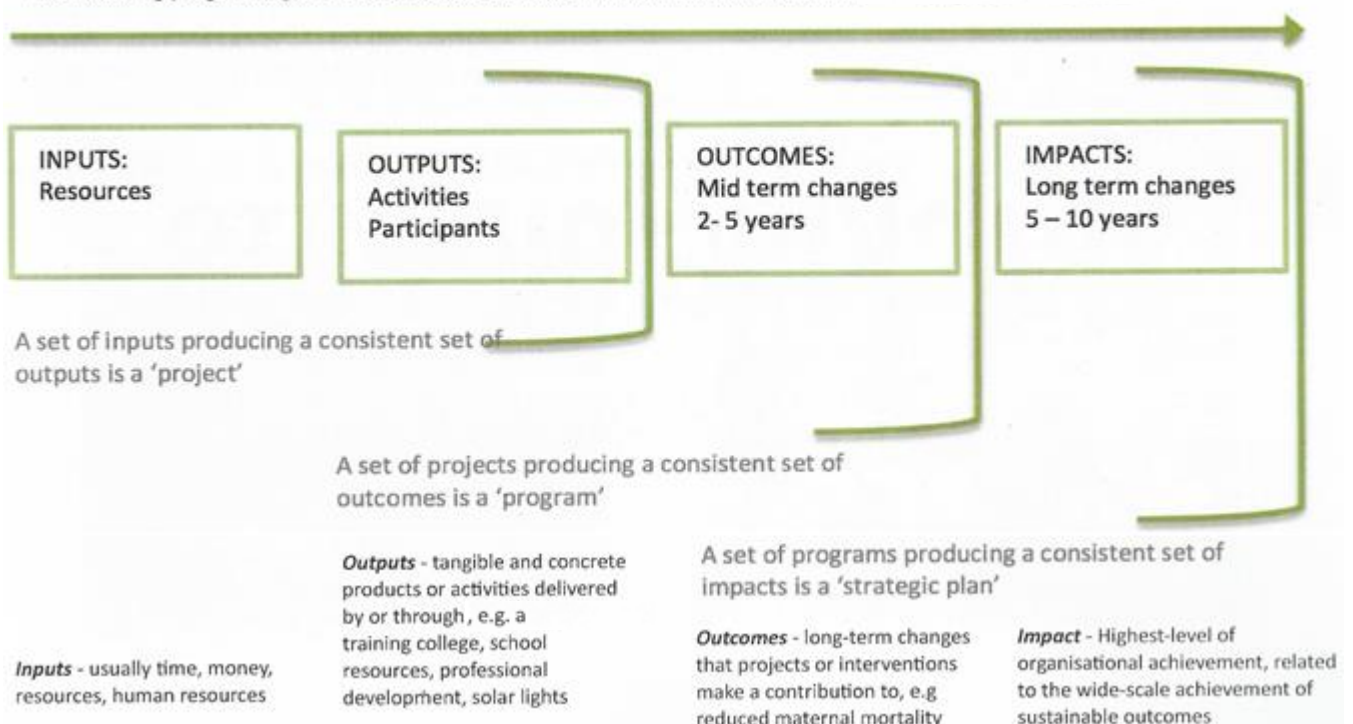
# THEORY OF CHANGE

A 'theory of change' explains how activities are understood to produce a series of results that contribute to achieving the final intended impacts. Theory of Change supports the social, human rights and assets changes needed to lift communities out of poverty by working across four program areas: education, health, equality and leadership.



## PROGRAM LOGIC MODEL

The following program logic is used to describe programmatic interventions within effective framework:



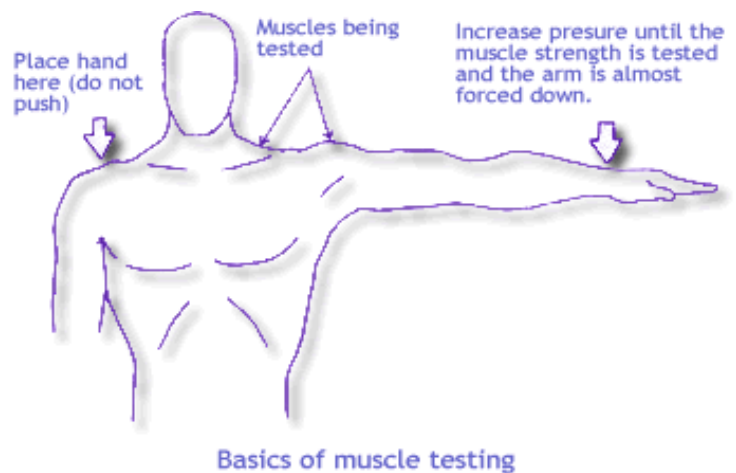


# EINSTEIN'S THEORY of INSANITY

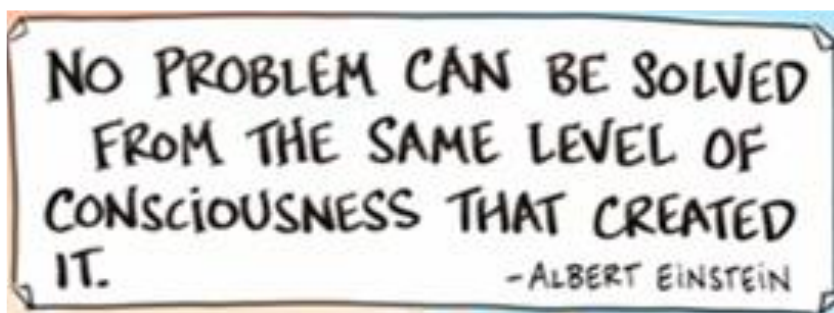


DOING THE SAME THING  
OVER and OVER and  
EXPECTING DIFFERENT  
RESULTS.

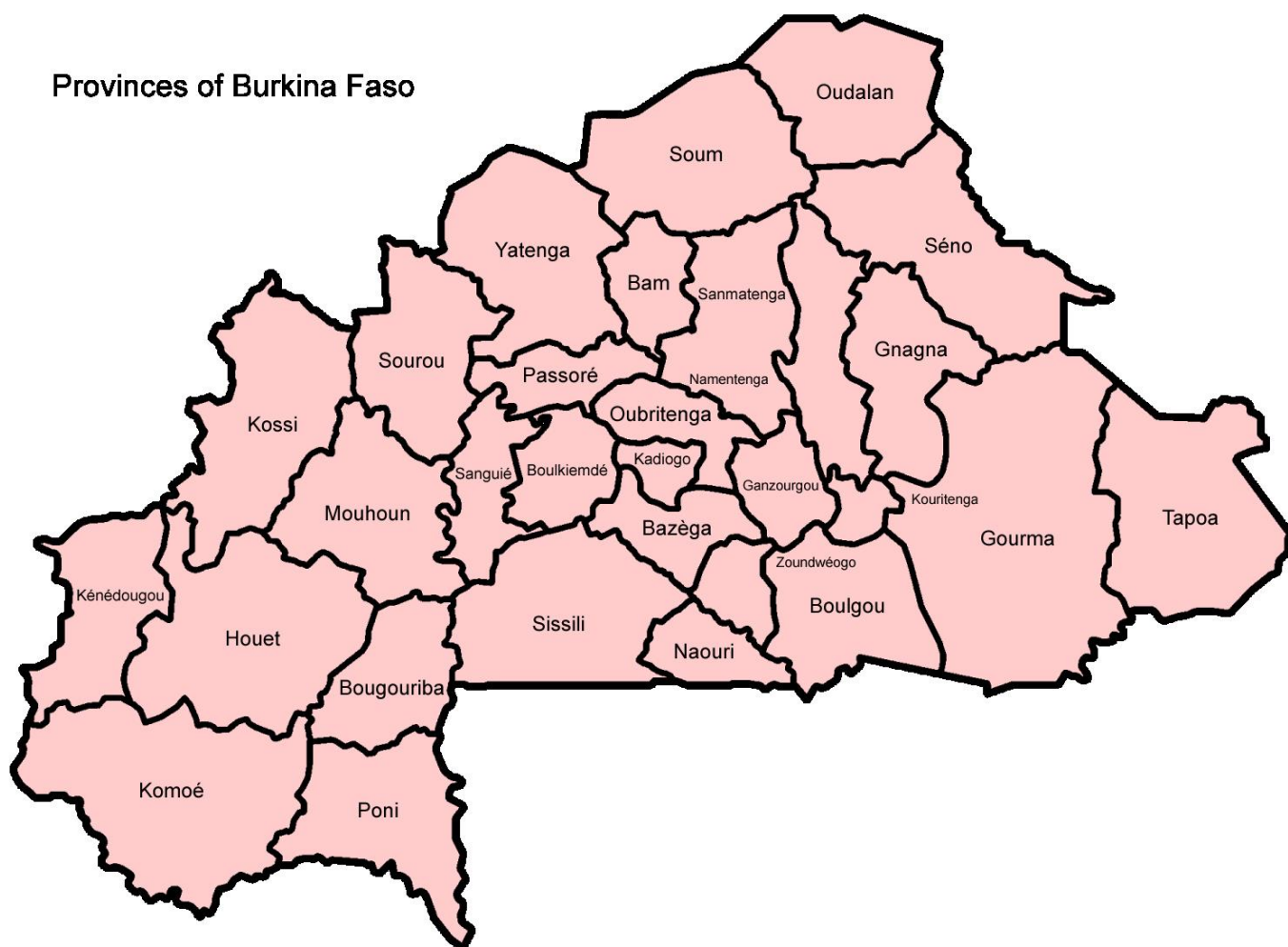
## Kinesiology Muscle Testing



Through kinesiology muscle testing, we can determine what is in truth and what is not, further, we can also determine the level of truth of anything!



# Provinces of Burkina Faso



| Burkina Faso Province      | Population at 2006 Census | Population at 2019 Census | Map of (MoC) Consciousness |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <a href="#">Balé</a>       | 213,423                   | 297,367                   | 115                        |
| <a href="#">Bam</a>        | 275,191                   | 473,955                   | 130                        |
| <a href="#">Banwa</a>      | 269,375                   | 345,749                   | 125                        |
| <a href="#">Bazèga</a>     | 238,425                   | 280,793                   | 125                        |
| <a href="#">Bougouriba</a> | 101,479                   | 153,606                   | 110                        |
| <a href="#">Boulgou</a>    | 543,570                   | 736,559                   | 115                        |
| <a href="#">Boulkiemdé</a> | 505,206                   | 689,184                   | 120                        |
| <a href="#">Comoé</a>      | 407,528                   | 632,695                   | 125                        |
| <a href="#">Ganzourgou</a> | 319,380                   | 481,794                   | 130                        |
| <a href="#">Gnagna</a>     | 408,669                   | 675,897                   | 115                        |
| <a href="#">Gourma</a>     | 305,936                   | 437,242                   | 120                        |
| <a href="#">Houet</a>      | 955,451                   | 1,509,377                 | 140                        |
| <a href="#">Ioba</a>       | 192,321                   | 265,876                   | 110                        |
| <a href="#">Kadiogo</a>    | 1,727,390                 | 3,032,668                 | 135                        |
| <a href="#">Kénédougou</a> | 285,695                   | 399,836                   | 115                        |

| <b>Burkina<br/>Faso<br/>Province</b> | <b>Population<br/>at 2006<br/>Census</b> | <b>Population<br/>at 2019<br/>Census</b> | <b>Map of (MoC)<br/>Consciousness</b> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <a href="#">Komondjari</a>           | 79,507                                   | 105,584                                  | 110                                   |
| <a href="#">Kompienga</a>            | 75,867                                   | 117,672                                  | 100                                   |
| <a href="#">Kossi</a>                | 278,546                                  | 355,655                                  | 115                                   |
| <a href="#">Koulpélogo</a>           | 258,667                                  | 361,586                                  | 115                                   |
| <a href="#">Kouritenga</a>           | 329,779                                  | 479,930                                  | 105                                   |
| <a href="#">Kourwéogo</a>            | 138,217                                  | 181,202                                  | 105                                   |
| <a href="#">Léraba</a>               | 124,280                                  | 179,367                                  | 115                                   |
| <a href="#">Loroum</a>               | 142,853                                  | 198,178                                  | 115                                   |
| <a href="#">Mouhoun</a>              | 297,350                                  | 391,325                                  | 120                                   |
| <a href="#">Nahouri</a>              | 157,071                                  | 195,608                                  | 105                                   |
| <a href="#">Namentenga</a>           | 328,820                                  | 512,529                                  | 110                                   |
| <a href="#">Nayala</a>               | 163,433                                  | 223,090                                  | 110                                   |
| <a href="#">Noumbiel</a>             | 70,036                                   | 98,883                                   | 90                                    |
| <a href="#">Oubritenga</a>           | 238,775                                  | 314,514                                  | 110                                   |
| <a href="#">Oudalan</a>              | 195,964                                  | 158,146                                  | 105                                   |
| <a href="#">Passoré</a>              | 323,222                                  | 457,781                                  | 115                                   |
| <a href="#">Poni</a>                 | 256,931                                  | 355,665                                  | 120                                   |
| <a href="#">Sanguié</a>              | 297,036                                  | 391,520                                  | 115                                   |
| <a href="#">Sanmatenga</a>           | 598,014                                  | 885,642                                  | 125                                   |
| <a href="#">Séno</a>                 | 264,991                                  | 404,104                                  | 115                                   |
| <a href="#">Sissili</a>              | 208,409                                  | 336,972                                  | 115                                   |
| <a href="#">Soum</a>                 | 347,335                                  | 363,633                                  | 110                                   |
| <a href="#">Sourou</a>               | 220,622                                  | 284,947                                  | 110                                   |
| <a href="#">Tapoa</a>                | 342,305                                  | 605,110                                  | 120                                   |
| <a href="#">Tuy</a>                  | 228,458                                  | 329,162                                  | 115                                   |
| <a href="#">Yagha</a>                | 160,152                                  | 169,024                                  | 105                                   |
| <a href="#">Yatenga</a>              | 553,164                                  | 824,994                                  | 115                                   |
| <a href="#">Ziro</a>                 | 175,915                                  | 241,663                                  | 110                                   |
| <a href="#">Zondoma</a>              | 166,557                                  | 239,955                                  | 110                                   |
| <a href="#">Zoundwéogo</a>           | 245,947                                  | 311,940                                  | 115                                   |
| <b>Totals</b>                        | <b>14,017,262</b>                        | <b>20,487,979</b>                        | <b>120</b>                            |
|                                      | <b>Population<br/>in 2025</b>            | <b>24,000,000</b>                        | <b>120</b>                            |

**Note: The Map of Consciousness scale is from 1 to 1,000**

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.

A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.

Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

# Burkina Faso



## Burkina Faso Cities by Population 2024

| CITY           | 2024 POP. | MAP OF CONSCIOUSNESS |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Ouagadougou    | 1,086,505 | 140                  |
| Bobo-Dioulasso | 360,106   | 125                  |
| Koudougou      | 87,347    | 130                  |
| Ouahigouya     | 61,096    | 120                  |
| Banfora        | 60,288    | 125                  |
| Dedougou       | 45,341    | 140                  |
| Kaya           | 39,229    | 120                  |
| Dori           | 37,806    | 120                  |
| Tenkodogo      | 37,658    | 115                  |
| Reo            | 37,535    | 110                  |

### LAND AREA

|               |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Burkina Faso  | 274,200 km <sup>2</sup> |
| New Zealand   | 268,020 km <sup>2</sup> |
| England       | 130,280 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Tasmania Aust | 68,401 km <sup>2</sup>  |
| Victoria Aust | 227,444 km <sup>2</sup> |



| POVERTY as defined by lack of Consciousness, being in UNTRUTH |                     |            |                   |                                                |     |                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| Western Africa Community                                      | Consciousness (MoC) | Median Age | Population (2024) | Percent Calibrating MoC 100   MoC 200 or below |     | Population in Severe Untruth Poverty |
| Benin                                                         | 90                  | 17.9       | 14,500,000        | 60%                                            | 84% | 11,600,000                           |
| Burkina Faso                                                  | 120                 | 17.5       | 23,550,000        | 57%                                            | 76% | 17,900,000                           |
| Cabo Verde                                                    | 140                 | 25.4       | 525,000           | 60%                                            | 81% | 425,000                              |
| Cote d'Ivoire                                                 | 125                 | 20.9       | 31,900,000        | 60%                                            | 82% | 26,160,000                           |
| Gambia                                                        | 195                 | 21.0       | 2,760,000         | 58%                                            | 74% | 2,042,000                            |
| Ghana                                                         | 190                 | 21.1       | 34,430,000        | 59%                                            | 80% | 27,544,000                           |
| Guinea                                                        | 190                 | 18.9       | 14,750,000        | 57%                                            | 80% | 11,800,000                           |
| Guinea-Bissau                                                 | 175                 | 20.1       | 2,200,000         | 61%                                            | 85% | 1,870,000                            |
| Liberia                                                       | 200                 | 17.8       | 5,600,000         | 60%                                            | 80% | 4,480,000                            |
| Mali                                                          | 105                 | 15.8       | 24,500,000        | 58%                                            | 80% | 19,600,000                           |
| Mauritania                                                    | 115                 | 20.5       | 5,170,000         | 60%                                            | 80% | 4,140,000                            |
| Niger                                                         | 185                 | 15.4       | 27,030,000        | 64%                                            | 88% | 23,790,000                           |
| Senegal                                                       | 200                 | 18.8       | 18,500,000        | 53%                                            | 75% | 13,875,000                           |
| Sierra Leone                                                  | 190                 | 19.0       | 8,640,000         | 55%                                            | 70% | 6,050,000                            |
| Togo                                                          | 215                 | 19.8       | 9,500,000         | 60%                                            | 86% | 8,170,000                            |
| Western Sahara                                                | 170                 | 32.3       | 600,000           | 60%                                            | 84% | 504,000                              |
|                                                               |                     |            |                   |                                                |     |                                      |
| Western Africa Community                                      | 163                 | 20.1       | 224,155,000       | 59%                                            | 80% | 179,950,000                          |

WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY  
“TO THRIVE”



**BURKINA FASO**

The road to  
TRUTH and FREEDOM  
is through  
OPEN and FREE  
Universal Feelings Orientated  
EDUCATION

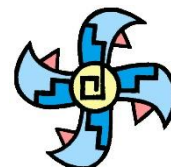
This is the  **GATEWAY**

James: John has been wondering about how to set up schools and schooling 'under a tree', in keeping with it all being opposite to what we're all used to, can you give him any suggestions or point him in the direction he should look?

Nanna Beth – 3<sup>rd</sup> Celestial Heaven: These are some ideas he can consider – just suggestions John, we won't say it has to be this or that way, as you know, it's for you to work things out. So basically, what would you like John – how would you have liked school to be?

# CHALDI COLLEGE

Schooling is voluntary. It should be made to be something children want to do, not something that's forced on them.



It should be fun, as in keeping the whole focus on making them feel good about all they are doing. Not artificially praising them or praising them over their peers, but just supporting and being personal with them, allowing them to respond and find their own way.

It should not be separated into classes based on age. Classes should involve all ages, for example, the younger ones can learn and watch and be helped by the older ones, but not forcing the older ones to help the younger, all voluntary and what would naturally happen, more like in a big loving family rather than segregated because of age or whatever. Perhaps the 5, or less, to 10 in one group, 11 to 16 in another.

Teachers are to be able to deal with children of all ages, and work to allow the student to progress at the students own pace. Special or extra schooling can be provided when necessary to students that want more.

The subjects should all be practically oriented. Everything offered and so accepted voluntarily. Reading, writing and basic arithmetic, all so as to help the child deal with the real world. Other subjects like psychology – morals and ethics, love and friendship, acceptance and tolerance of ALL feelings, particularly bad ones, resolving disagreements, expressing feelings and yet not necessarily acting on them – particularly the bad ones, all based around how to respect and treat other people how you'd like to be treated. And how if you hurt by infringing upon another's will, then you will have to suffer that same amount of hurt, either now or in spirit. And about the Feeling Healing, what happens when you feel bad feelings, how to look to your feelings for their truth, so as to grow in understanding of yourself, nature, life, other people, and God – the whole spiritual aspect, including the Divine Love and Mother and Father, yet no religious indoctrination. The history, culture, place in the world. How to integrate with the modern world, computers, phones, internet, etc. Sport, play, arts, creative lessons and involvement. How to live and respect nature, the natural world, the environment, hygiene, natural health, sex, contraception, abortion and so on – about the person, the body, things to dispel myth and falseness, general science. Trades, technical work, hands on experience – building stuff, ways to use one's mind to do what one wants to do.

Duration of classes, half a day, longer when older for those wanting to learn more, homework voluntary and at the child's initiative – wanting to do it.

School is just part of life, not separate to life. Part of the family, tribe, society, not separate from it. Inclusion of other adults, parents, family members, as aides, helpers, teachers, together with professional teachers. Lots of people, and in particular older people (who also have the time), are natural teachers and should be encouraged even though they've not been specifically trained. One can only learn a certain amount being taught to be a teacher, yet in reality, very few trained teachers have any real natural feeling for it. The more the 'teacher' makes their pupil feel the pupil is the important one, and the teacher is only there to help them if they need their help, and not to stuff it down their throats whether they like it or not, is where to begin. And how a child of differing ages learns, is as varied as the children themselves. So the more 'teachers' the better, and that means the child can gravitate to the 'teacher' that best suits them, rather

than having to spend a whole year with someone you hate and you feel hates you.

University for higher learning, full on, voluntary, free, all information on any subject available with competent teachers. So the student can excel should they want to.

It all being with the focus on the person, offering them things which they can try and see if they like. Things that will help them in the world; and how to be a person living true to themselves – true to their own feelings; and how to respect another as one respects oneself.

James: Nanna Beth, John would like any comments on the Council of Elders continuing to contact people on Earth after he's croaked it.

Nanna Beth: It's as James said, there will be an increasing number of people opening up to us Celestials for all sorts of help, once they understand who we are and how we can help. So yes John, there will always be some main people on Earth we'll work with. And should it all keep needing to move along with one entity in control, such as what you're starting out with, then yes, that is how we'll engineer it. Should it break up or be broken up into many entities, then we'll be ready for and going with that. As much as we say we are in control, we mean that we are in control instead of the mind spirits. But still we are to work with humanity, in as much as humanity leads and we augment.

James: And Nanna Beth, I thought I'd ask you about the Religion of Feelings, as John is against a religion of any sort because of all that religions have done to us all, do you have any thoughts on it?

## Feelings First Spirituality, New Feelings Way

Nanna Beth: It's all up to you James, what you want. Of course you're not wanting to go and instigate yet another religion in which people have to adhere to a set of rules because you know what will happen to that, **any rules allowing people and their controlling agendas to take control over others, is something to be avoided at all times.** However the notion of a 'religion', and one based on feelings, with no fixed agenda, no rules, just founded on truths, will allow people to have some sort of structure to relate to should they need that, but one in which they are entirely free to do whatever they feel based on their feelings. And with the Feeling Healing and Soul Healing being at its core, then those people intent on that will be able to work on themselves and it won't matter to them whether they are part of something or not.

As you understand, some people will like the idea, others won't like the word religion and will want to do it alone, so do whatever you feel you want to do. We don't call it anything over here other than Our Healing, yet we all had embraced the Divine Love before we began our Healing, however potentially that won't be so for a lot of people on Earth, and to say that people have to embrace the Divine Love to do their Healing would cancel out a large amount of people and is putting a rule in place, which doesn't need to be there and would only get in the way.

So to call it a Religion and yet to make it as free as you are intending James, is something for you to decide for yourself, which really just gets down to using the word religion. And I know it appeals to you because it is a religion that is not a religion, yet more a true religion of truth than any of the existing religions are, so you're showing up those religions for the untruth that they are.

Anyway, it's what you want to do James, it's not for us to say one way or the other. And you will do what you want to do, you'll hear people's complaints or if they like the idea, weigh it all up, and still do what you want to do.

James: So you don't force or coerce anyone to do anything they don't want to do. Because who wants to be treated that way – no one!



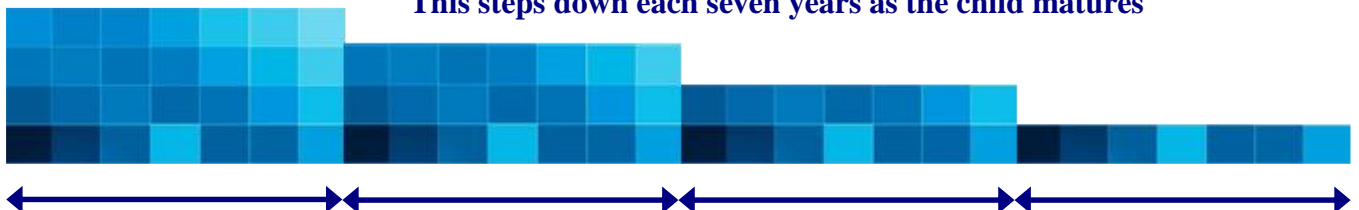
Feelings First is a way of living without any dogmas, creeds, rituals, cannon laws, hierarchy or controls of any kind.



# It takes a village to raise a child

**POTENTIAL to BENEFIT your CHILD through our own FEELING HEALING:**

**This steps down each seven years as the child matures**



**From conception to  
age 6 or 7**

**From 8 to age 14**

**From 15 to age 21**

**From 22 to age 28**

**As we heal, we directly heal our children similarly.**

**The Indwelling Spirit arrival for the child around age 6 or 7 starts their independence.**

# ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

Andon and Fonta, our first parents to long for our Heavenly Parents, lived nearly 1,000,000 years ago. Naïve humanity was seduced by high spirits, the Lucifer pair, to believe they could be gods through their minds, thus men subjected women to subordination 200,000 years ago. Also added to this was the default of the Adamic pair more than 38,000 years ago when they failed in their mission.

## REBELLION & DEFAULT **200,000 YEARS**

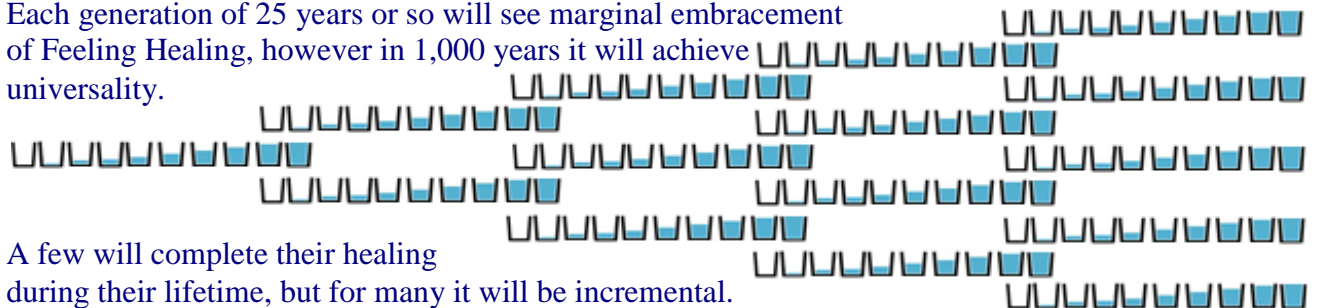
When Jesus with Mary achieved their full Regency of Nebadon, in 26 CE, they immediately had the Lucifer and Satan soulmate pairs assigned to a spirit world prison. Since then, the Creator Pair have been preparing for the ending of the Rebellion and Default for humanity of Earth. The Avonal Pair now on Earth, once commencing their Healing, brought about the imprisonment of the Caligastia and Daligastia pairs in the early 1990s. As the Avonal Pair advanced with their Healing they brought about the formal end of the Rebellion and Default, on 31 January 2018. It is now for all of humanity to embrace the Spirits of Truth of the Avonal Pair and undertake their healing of the imposts of the Rebellion and Default.

## *Avonal* **AGE 1,000 YEARS**

Spirits of Truth of the Avonal Pair will guide us through our Feeling Healing and into the Celestial Heavens with Divine Love, then the Spirits of Truth of the Creator Pair will lead us through the Celestial Heavens and out through Nebadon towards our Heavenly Mother and Father in Paradise.



Each generation of 25 years or so will see marginal embracement of Feeling Healing, however in 1,000 years it will achieve universality.



A few will complete their healing during their lifetime, but for many it will be incremental.

Universality of Feeling Healing with Divine Love will see the mitigation of discomfort, pain and illness as well as the imposts of global warming and Earth changes. These events are to ensure that each of us embrace our feelings, both good and bad, down to the very core, so that we fully come to know who we truly are. Sciences will endeavour to remove pain only to see disease manifest in different forms. Earth disturbances are a result of the Harmonic Convergence of the late 1980s, increasing the rotation of the Earth's central core. This will only abate when humanity has universally embraced Feeling Healing. These influences are only imposed upon us so that we do not step back into the Rebellion and Default through complacency. Live Feelings First so that we become the true personalities we are, that being daughters and sons of our Heavenly Mother and Father.

## **SUGGESTED READING:**

Kindly go to [www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com) and then to the Library Download page and then to open the following, scroll down to the topic and click on the PDF:

### **CORPORATE ALLIANCES**

Chaldi Child Care Centre – Safe Space  
Chaldi College Free to Learn Instinctively  
Chaldi College Free to Learn Pathway  
Chaldi College Primary thru to High – Feelings First  
Chaldi College Women and Girls’ Education  
Chaldi College (WW) – Education through Feelings  
Chaldi College (WW) – Technology & Product Information  
Chaldi University Postgraduate Feelings Degree

Pascas University and Global View  
Pascas University and the Meeting House  
Pascas University Universally Free Education  
Pascas WorldCare Craft Creations  
Pascas WorldCare Cultural Centre  
Pascas WorldCare Supporting Hands

### **ELSEWHERE**

Pascas Care Kinesiology Testing  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Adults  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Annexures  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Discussions  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Graphics  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Drilling Deeper  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Drilling Deeper Structures  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Reference Centre  
Pascas Care – Multimedia Movie City  
Pascas Care Letters – Psychology and Feeling Healing  
Pascas Park – Journey of Man

Pascas Primary publications being:

U-Turn for Humanity Pascas reveals New Feelings Way  
U-Turn for Humanity pathway being New Feelings Way  
U-Turn for Humanity shutting hells through New Feelings Way  
U-Turn for Humanity simple is what Life is meant to be  
U-Turn for Humanity soul light and New Feelings Way  
U-Turn for Humanity through the New Feelings Way  
U-Turn for Humanity treacherous assumptions New Feelings Way  
U-Turn for Humanity unfolding the New Feelings Way  
Universal Gift – Feeling Healing with Divine Love  
Feeling Healing and Divine Love Discussion Prompts  
Pascas Care Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation Marjorie

Also kindly consider reading:

[www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com)

then proceed to Library Download :

Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward

Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward (short)

Pascas Care Letters – Funding for Change Over

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Abuse & Remedial

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Social Housing

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Overview

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters towards Liberation

Pascas Care Letters – Back to Basics

Pascas Care Letters – Change

Pascas Care Letters – Dr Hawkins validates Feeling Healing

Pascas Care Letters – Education through Feelings

Pascas Care Letters – Finalizers our Destiny

Pascas Care Letters – Glass Ceiling Barrier Removal

Pascas Care Letters – Humanity is Addicted to Untruth

Pascas Care Letters – Journey of Earth's Humanity

Pascas Care Letters – Life is a Highway

Pascas Care Letters – Live True to How You Truly Are

Pascas Care Letters – Moving out of Healing

Pascas Care Letters – My Customs Heritage and Nationality

Pascas Care Letters – One Soul Two Personalities

Pascas Care Letters – Psychology and Feeling Healing

Pascas Care Letters – Spirit Evolution and Environmental Changes

Pascas Care Letters – There is only One Way to Heal One's Self

Pascas Care Letters – Transition & Assimilation following Death

Pascas Care – Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation Marjorie

Pascas Care – Kinesiology Testing

Pascas Care Centre – Pacific Basin Nations

Pascas WorldCare – ASEAN and Pacific Island Nations

Or simply allow your feelings guide you through the index to the topic that appeals for you!

Important recommended reading is:

by James Moncrief

### **The Rejected Ones – the Feminine Aspect of God**

<http://divinelovesp.weebly.com/my-free-books-and-free-padgett-messages.html> ALSO at  
<https://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html?file=files/opensource/Downloads/MEDICAL%20-%20SPIRITUAL%20REFERENCES/Rejected%20Ones%20via%20James%20Moncrief.pdf>

#### **MARKET OPPORTUNITY:**

<http://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html>

## **Library Download – Pascas Papers**

All papers may be freely shared. The fortnightly mailouts are free to all, to be added into the mailout list, kindly provide your email address. [info@pascashealth.com](mailto:info@pascashealth.com)

#### **TENTATIVE WISH LIST (Education)**



1. Early Childhood Education (identify and fund a model school).









Kindly consider a pre-school to be established within every province. This may be centred in communities that the mothers can obtain employment. The mode of operation and management of a centre could have a combination of trained personnel with extended family supporting. The structure may vary to reflect the needs and customs of the town or larger villages. Training of key staff is a priority leading to opening of pre-schools – this could be considered through regional campuses of Pascas University that are to be established.

#### THE ITCH

- Assumptions are our greatest enemy. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood. Our minds are addicted to untruth and control of others and the environment.
- Our soul based feelings are always in truth – yet we are taught from conception to suppress them.

2. Early Childhood Teacher Training program.

Living Feelings First is outlined in eight Pascas Papers that may be downloaded from [www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com) in the Medical – Emotions section on the Library Download page:

-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Adults.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Annexures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Discussions.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Graphics.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper - Structures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Reference Centre.pdf](#)

These papers have been specifically developed for the education system and classroom application. These are to be added to the materials that may be considered by the Education Leadership Team. The culture of the people in each region being accommodated, to be melded with the environment presently existing and evolving.

3. School library / resource centre in each province possibly in the model school.

We can consider establishing a model demonstration school in every province – and even more than one – or as many as seen appropriate. Each school when reviewing their library / resource centre, with no exceptions, can have their wish list considered, should they come forward with what they may feel required. This will need a significant administration team and appropriate resources to manage the logistics. This could also involve internet communications involving satellite, renewable power generation and laptops / ipads / tablets to be provided and installed.





4. Teacher professional development (in-service, workshop etc.) on various topics such as early literacy and numeracy including multi modal literacy), civic and citizenship education, basic health and hygiene. The teachers' professional development should be aimed at supporting the new curriculum in Burkina Faso: Standards Based Curriculum (SBC). A priority area would be providing training on Teaching and Learning pedagogies – HOW to teach, not really WHAT to teach to complement what the Burkina Faso government, through the Burkina Faso Department of Education, is doing. With online teaching and learning, teachers need to be trained on various technological content knowledge (TCK) such as using Google classroom, setting up zoom link and webinars, etc..

Consider the establishment of teachers' training campuses in provinces with potential teachers also being provided with scholarships to enable them to follow their passions and complete required training. Scholarships may be extended to providing housing and costs of living. These provincial campuses may be the start of Pascas University throughout Burkina Faso and surrounding nations.

5. Training on Leadership and Management in Schools aimed at school principals, curriculum leaders, etc. to engage in school policy development, implementation, and evaluation.

Again, Pascas University campuses in provinces to enable as many potential educators to be accommodated to build the numbers of true educators to a level that education throughout Burkina Faso can be an example of what can be achieved in a short period. This will also require the flattening of the hierarchical controlling domination that prevails throughout the education systems worldwide – it is this control that is stifling free flowing initiatives of many great educators. Workshops can be conducted at all appropriate Teacher Training campuses for all leader type educators.

Kindly reference through [www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com) at the Library Download page, scroll down to the heading Corporate Foundation Documents and click on to open:

-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams and Bottom Up Democracy.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams Wisdom & Operation.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams with PTQP.pdf](#)

6. Standards Based Curriculum materials – supplied but insufficient for all schools throughout the country. Textbooks for different subjects except for Maths and Science developed by JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), then train them as well on how to use these Teachers' resources.

All materials and textbooks may be supplied. Uniforms may also be supplied. Kitchen facilities may be included in the schools and food supplied and prepared by catering staff for breakfast and lunch as required. The question is to ensure respect and acceptance of such support. Is it simply handed out? Is it invoiced to each student and announced as a scholarship? Is there a nominal payment from the student? It is to be free, however the student is to understand its importance in a way that is culturally acceptable.

7. Alternative education (adult and early school leavers) skills training to improve lives addressing inequities and promoting social justice concept. Begin by funding existing Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) schools with infrastructure, resources, (tools and equipment).

Pascas styled TVET Colleges may be established in each province and concentrated on providing Technical and Trade Skills and IT training to equip the school leaver to be immediately and valuably employed in the local workforce, thereby retaining more of the population in the regional areas. Again, the education is to be free. This may be done with; “here are your fees and, congratulations, here is a scholarship”.

8. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) education – develop resource materials to help teachers to implement these various projects prescribed in the curriculum. Such as teacher workbook. Concept applied in projects. Materials / equipment needed for these to support.

This is a big task and it is for those with big overview sight and then detail focus to attend to the minute requirements. It will also be an ongoing evolution. Pascas is to support this agenda all the way.

9. Sport development in schools (Physical Education (PE) equipment, uniforms, etc.).

Sport is the only reason why many attend school. Education is meant to be fun. This is mostly lost in the controlling addictions of most people throughout the education world and elsewhere in our lives. Sport is an important component of the school syllabus and fields and courts and swimming pools may be established in each school and the necessary equipment and uniforms supplied.

10. Water tanks for schools and proper toilets facilities.

Water tanks and state of the art toilet facilities can be included in all schools as well as Teacher Training Colleges and TVET Colleges. Again, consider instructing an administration team to request what each education facility considers that it needs and then approve a delivery and installation operation.

11. Education material with foundations based on assumptions to be recognised for what they are – in error!

Our minds are addicted to untruth. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood. Consequently 98% of assumptions are wrong – the other 2% are flukes. Count the number of assumptions in research papers. We will then discover and understand the reason why society is floundering!

12. Education of girls to be prioritised.

If a girl spends only 2 years at school, she is likely to have more than 7 children. If she spends 6 years at school, she is likely to have around 4 children. If she spends 12 years at school then she may have only 2 children. World poverty is best averted by the tool of education in the first instance.

Girls and women are closer to their feelings than boys and men. Consequently, it is through our feelings that we excel. The belief that men are to dominate the female is that leaders of the past understood that should females be allowed to fully express themselves through their feelings then the men with their control would be ended. Today, we now start that ending for the advancement of both women and men!

13. The potential within us all is incomprehensibly amazing – however it will NOT be revealed through our minds. Our potential and our true personality will reveal itself through our soul-based feelings – this is The New Way – our new way of living. We are to live feelings first, express our feelings, both good and bad without acting upon them, and to long to know the truth of what our feelings are bringing to our attention.

Living mind centric, as we are all taught to do so from birth and throughout all our walks of life, imprisons each of us into limitations of mediocrity. We have no spontaneity, flare, intuition and creativity – we live life in a stupor, zombie like. Not even the greatest scientists in history calibrated higher than 499 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale – the peak of reason. Scientists can go through life achieving one or two break throughs whereas people living through their feelings routinely achieve break throughs. Being mind-centric is how humanity is controlled by the few. The education systems around the world are the arch agents of suppression for these controllers.

Now we can set ourselves all free to bloom in spontaneity, wisdom and vigour through our feelings – and it is all cost free!

14. We are to live through our feelings. Our soul does it all. We are to put aside the façade personality that our parents and early childhood carers imposed upon us. We are now, through our feelings, to discover who and what we truly are. This is incredibly freeing and beautiful. Our true brilliance will shine for all to see.

Life is about what OUR soul wants for us to experience. Living through our feelings eliminates mountains of stress that our mind brings upon us. Our day ends with being fresh with many achievements and goals attained. Should we live submitting to the imposed will of others, life is suppressive and unrewarding. We

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

are to be who we truly are and that is the experiences that we are to have and to be expressed through our feelings. Doing this on a national basis will bring about an exemplary society, and that will be the peoples of Burkina Faso.

**The New Way: Learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.**

**This time, in the history of humanity, is the most exciting time ever experienced.**

**Other Thoughts:**

It may be appropriate to have Ouagadougou which is Burkina Faso's capital and largest city, with a population of around 3.4 million people, as the nation's administration of this agenda and the establishment of the first of the Pascas Pre-school, Primary school, High school, Craft Creations, TVET College and Teacher's Training College.

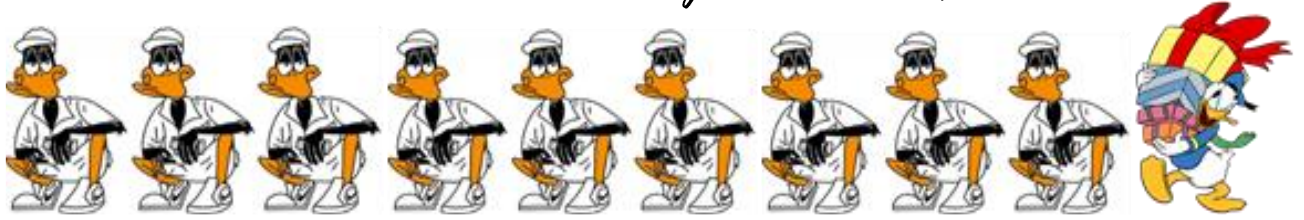
Nevertheless, as the initial units for each of the educational elements are being constructed and opened then the planning and construction could be underway simultaneously at other sites in each district. Issues encountered will be numerous but different in each location – so proceeding on multiple fronts is prudent – we will discover as we go along without delay.

Every aspect of how we have been living life is to be reviewed, reconsidered, redesigned, reconstructed and reintroduced. None of the institutional ways of doing things is to be automatically replicated or even continued. That is why the Education Leadership Team is unique from conception.

ALL societal growth has been the result of its education system, however they have all been proceeding down a rabbit hole to a glass ceiling being its dead end. Now for the Great U-Turn!



*Ten ducks in a row, but one always misleading or misled!*



*Tug - of - War*



**GREAT**  
**✓-Turn**

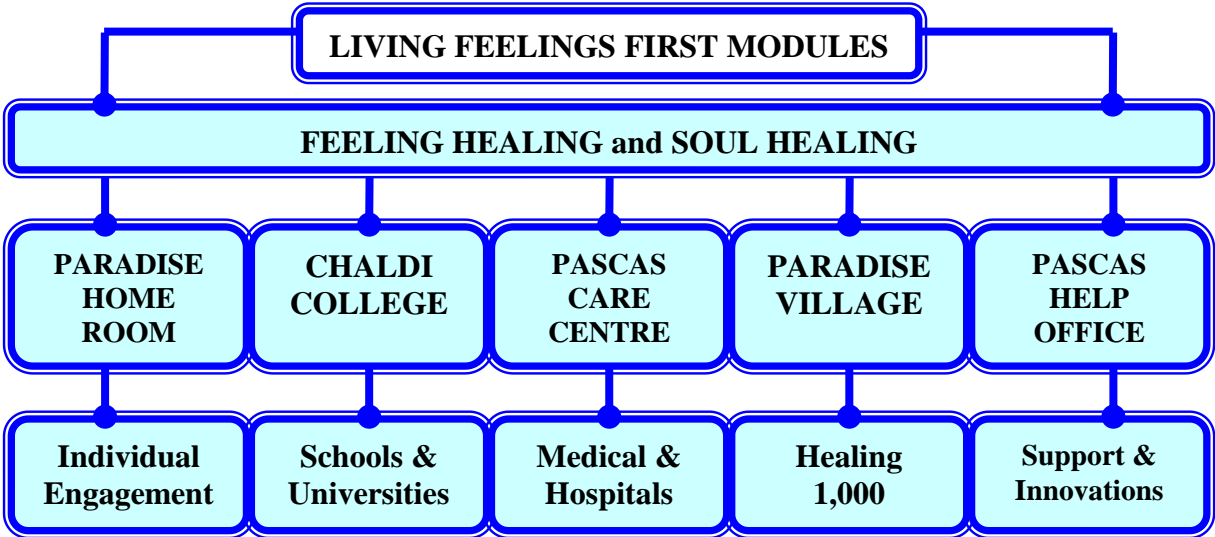
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| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences<br/>Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income</b> |                               |             |                         |                         |                 |                 |                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| MoC                                                                                                                                   | No. of Countries+ Territories | Average MoC | Average Life Expectancy | Human Development Index | Happiness Index | Education Index | Per Capita Income 2021 |
| 400s                                                                                                                                  | 22                            | 405         | 82.2                    | 0.924                   | 7.1             | .890            | US\$63,032             |
| 300s                                                                                                                                  | 71                            | 343         | 77.2                    | 0.794                   | 6.1             | .741            | US\$30,154             |
| 200s                                                                                                                                  | 50                            | 251         | 72.7                    | 0.676                   | 5.3             | .610            | US\$16,560             |
| High 100s                                                                                                                             | 38                            | 174         | 70.5                    | 0.659                   | 5.0             | .600            | US\$12,516             |
| Low 100s                                                                                                                              | 21                            | 119         | 67.1                    | 0.587                   | 4.6             | .501            | US\$7,081              |
| Below 100                                                                                                                             | 14                            | 74          | 65.3                    | 0.565                   | 4.4             | .501            | US\$6,377              |
| WORLD                                                                                                                                 | 216                           | 220         | 73.3                    |                         |                 |                 | US\$17,110             |

| Burkina Faso MoC | No. of Countries | Living in urban slums | Average Life Expectancy | Human Development Index | Happiness Index | Education Index | Per Capita Income PPP 2023 |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 120              | 1                | 65%                   | 63.0                    | 0.452                   | 4.8             | .312            | US\$2,458                  |

and

| Burkina Faso MoC | Population | Median Age | Political Rights & Civil Liberties | Unemployment | Poverty | Crime per 100K | Per Capita Income 2023 |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|
| 120              | 23,550,000 | 17.5       | 54 partly free                     | 5%           | 40%+    | 53 index       | US\$739                |



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# PASCAS UNIVERSITY

## TAFE

### Technical And Further Education

### Craft Creations Family Shed

$\times^2$  Year 10

$\triangle$  Year 11

$\sqrt{y}$  Year 12

$\leq$  Year 7

$\pencil$  Year 8

$\approx$  Year 9

$\infty$  Year 4

$\%$  Year 5

$\apple$  Year 6

$\cdot\cdot\cdot$  Year 1

$\nabla$  Year 2

$\pm$  Year 3



## KINDERGARTEN

## PRESCHOOL





# Chaldi Child Care Centre & Kindergarten



SAFE SANCTUARIES

It takes a Community to Protect a Child





# The Learning Pyramid:



It will only be the breaking through of the glass ceiling of 499 of Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) that humanity can and will move towards a state of harmony and peace. While we continue to live mind-centric, we cannot progress beyond the category of Reason which peaks at 499 on the MoC. This is how we have been misguided to live for thousands of years. As we are now coming to understand, all institutionalised systems worldwide are structured to inhibit our natural progression.

Our teaching systems are focused upon the lecture, an orator at the front of the room talking down to students. As you now observe, it is the least effective method of education. Small groups tutoring each other is the way forward. All levels of education can be moved to meeting groups of around 12 or so participants.



Pascas Foundation, with aligned support, is to deliver such education platforms. Further, education is to be delivered free.

**WITHIN EVERY MEETING HOUSE, FREE AND OPEN DISCUSSION FLOWS THROUGH A 'FISH BOWL' STRIVING TOWARDS "NATURAL SELF EXPRESSION"!**



#### **CRAFT CREATIONS**

Shop front – retail and ordering facility. The administration and support for the complete Craft Creations Centre.

#### **PASCAS CAFÉ**

Being part of Craft Creations, it is a catering, nutrition cooking facility that functions also as a Pascas Café. Food and nutrition are the premiers of all crafts.

#### **HOME CRAFTS**

**CRAFT CREATIONS** is generally focused towards skills embraced by women in their practical attention to the needs of the family. That said, there are no boundaries. At all times, the opportunity to introduce and enable children of all ages to become proficient is supported. Those within the community are to be supported in their sharing of their unique skills with others.

#### **STRUCTURAL CRAFTS**

**CRAFT CREATIONS** embraces word working, metallurgy and mechanical repairs. This could be said to be the domain of a Men's Shed, however, the whole family is welcome. These specialised skills need to be shared as much as every other craft.

**CRAFT CREATIONS** is to enable anyone to be autonomous and self-sufficient in their endeavours.

#### **MEETING HOUSE**

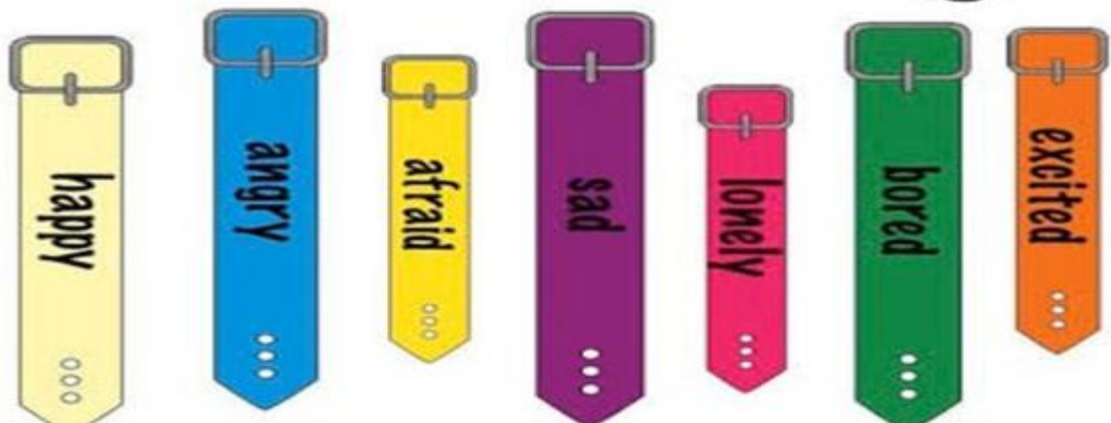
Discussion pods for around 12 people as meetup rooms.

#### **FAMILY SHELTER**

Modules of 10. Studio rooms to accommodate a parent and two children, or thereabouts.

FEELINGS  
must be  
FELT

## Express Your Feelings

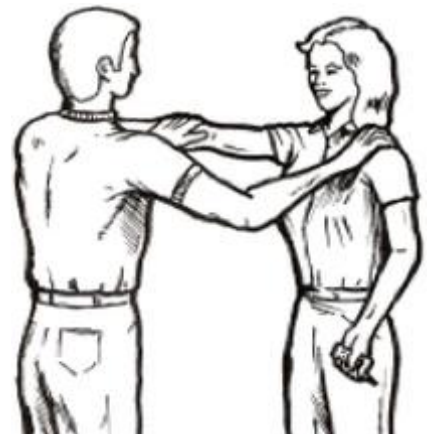
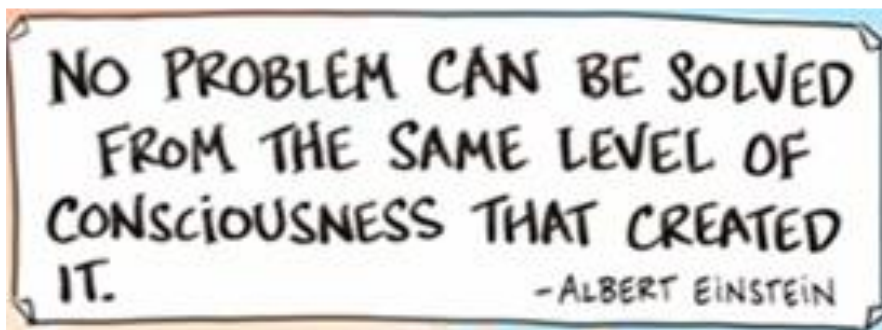


**BE FEELINGS  
EXPRESSIVE!**

*It's all about*  
**Experiences  
&  
FEELINGS**



**THE TRUTH WILL SET US FREE, BUT  
FIRST IT WILL MAKE US MISERABLE!  
To Truly get to know yourself is  
the Bravest thing you will ever do!**



Kinesiology Muscle Testing  
for the level of truth

## EINSTEIN'S THEORY of INSANITY



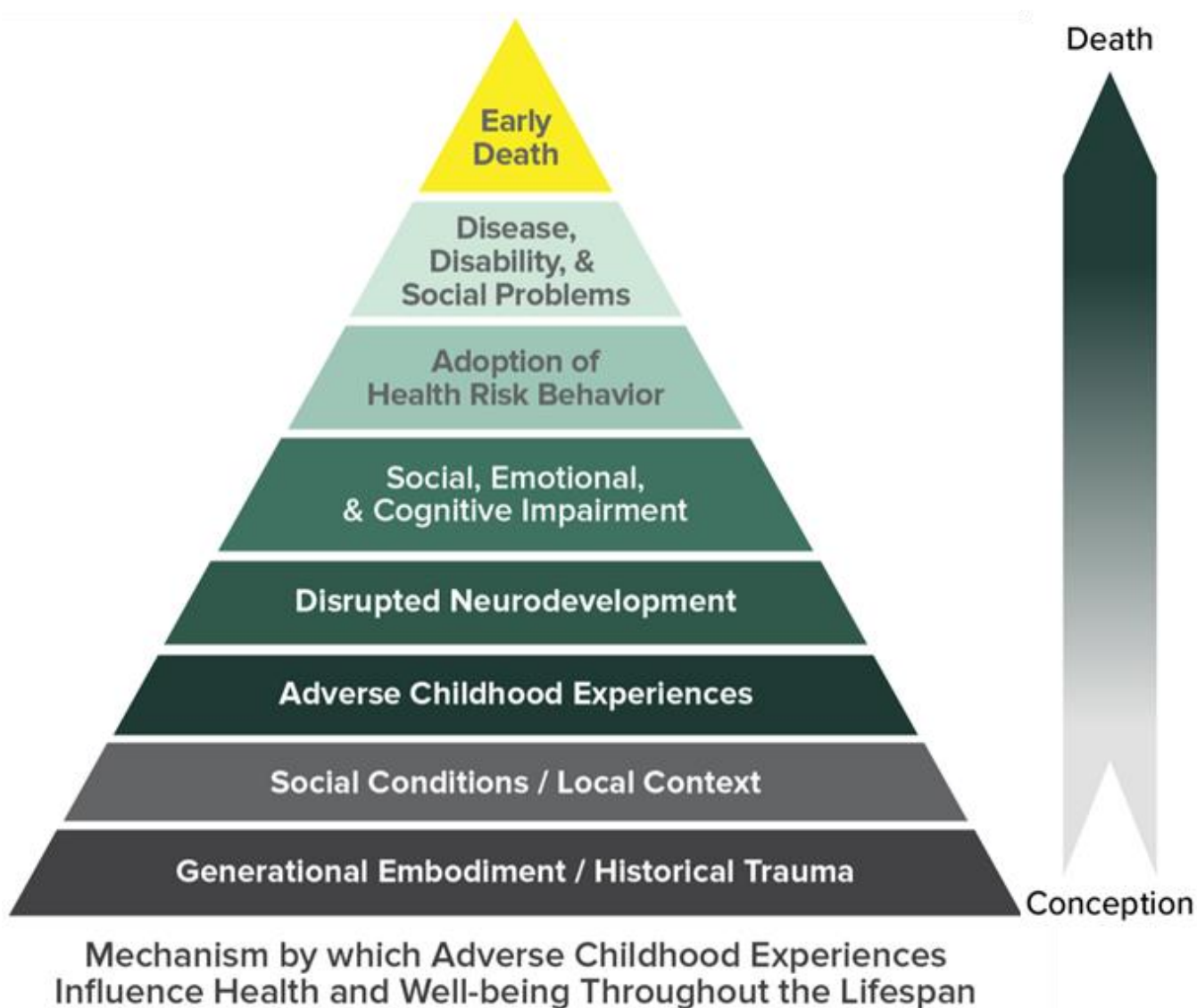
DOING THE SAME THING  
OVER and OVER and  
EXPECTING DIFFERENT  
RESULTS.

<http://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html>

## **Library Download – Pascas Papers**

All papers may be freely shared. The fortnightly mailouts are free to all, to be added into the mailout list, kindly provide your email address. [info@pascashealth.com](mailto:info@pascashealth.com)



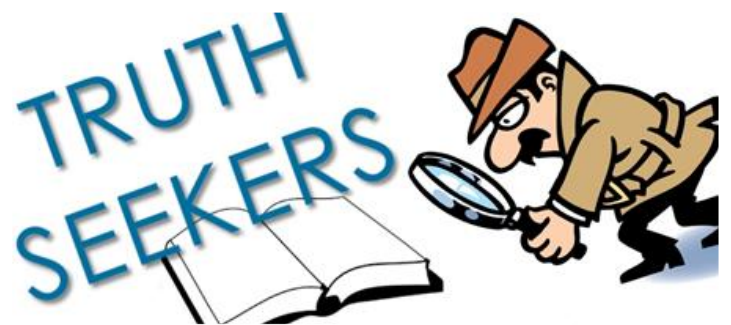


**WOMB  
TRAUMA.  
YES IT'S REAL.**

*We Are*  
**TRUTHSEEKERS**

**WE ARE  
TRUTH  
SEEKERS**

**WE ARE  
THE TRUTH  
SEEKERS**



**THE TRUTH SEEKERS**



# PASCAS UNIVERSITY

## HIGHER EDUCATION SUBJECT GROUPINGS:



**ANIMALS AND  
LAND**



**ARCHITECTURE,  
BUILDING AND  
CONSTRUCTION**



**ARTS,  
HUMANITIES  
AND LANGUAGES**



**CREATIVE ARTS,  
DESIGN AND  
MEDIA**



**ECONOMICS,  
COMMERCE,  
BUSINESS AND  
MANAGEMENT**



**EDUCATION AND  
TEACHING**



**ENGINEERING**



**HEALTH  
SCIENCES  
(ACADEMIC)**



**HEALTH  
SCIENCES  
(PROFESSIONAL)**



**HOSPITALITY,  
TOURISM AND  
EVENT  
MANAGEMENT**



**INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY  
AND COMPUTER  
SCIENCE**



**INTERNATIONAL  
RELATIONS AND  
DEVELOPMENT  
STUDIES**



**LAW AND  
CRIMINOLOGY**



**MARINE,  
ENVIRONMENT  
AND RENEWABLE  
ENERGY**



**MEDICINE**



**MULTIMEDIA  
MOVIES AND  
MUSIC**



**NURSING,  
MIDWIFERY AND  
PARAMEDICINE**



**PSYCHOLOGY**



**SCIENCE**



**SOCIAL WORK  
AND  
COUNSELLING**



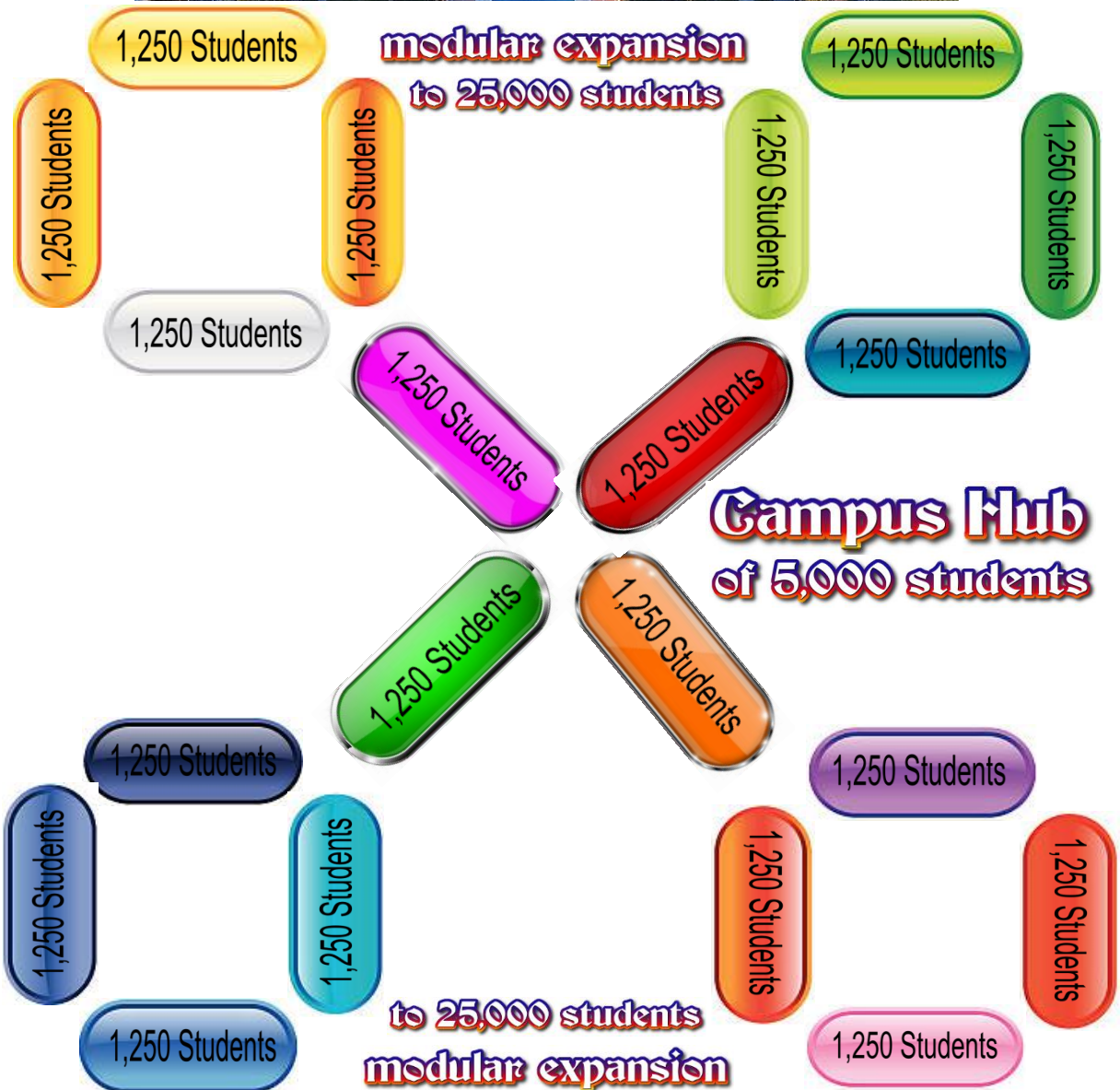
**SPORTS AND  
EXERCISE  
SCIENCE**



# PASCAS UNIVERSITY



**Campus  
Hub**





# CHALDI TAFE COLLEGE

## Technical and Further Education



Building and construction



Child care



Sports and fitness



Technology, information and networking



Nursing and health



Creative



Agriculture and horticulture



Automotive



Business, justice and management



Community services



Hospitality and cookery



Beauty and hairdressing



By location



Online courses



Apprenticeships



TAFE at School



# Craft Creations



Magic



Papermaking



Patchwork



Taxidermy



Creative writing



Metalworking



Web design



Fiber art



Oil painting



Cardmaking



Needlework



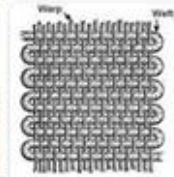
Quilting



Wood carving



Pyrography



Weaving



Upcycling



Photography



Calligraphy



Woodworking



Gardening



Watercolor painting



Toy



Quilting



Sewing



Knitting



Painting



Embroidery



Crochet



Handicraft



Drawing



Book Binding



Glassblowing



Brewing



Pottery



Scrapbooking



Origami



Cross-stitch



Floral design



Macramé



Pressed flower craft



Decoupage



Whittling



Leather crafting



Digital art



Needlepoint



Knife making



Tatting



Carpenter



Doodle



Digital photography



Beadwork



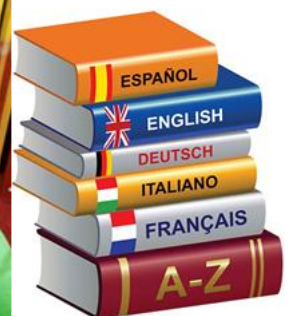
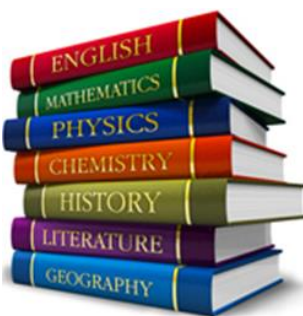
# CHALDI COLLEGE

## Primary thru to High

### "Feelings First"



**Children Tutoring Each Other!**



# Tutoring



## Natural Self Expression!









































# Pascas Care Hospital



**Pascas Care  
Medical Clinic**

## Medical Specialties

|                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Geriatrics                                                                          | Obstetrics                                                                          | Postnatal Care                                                                      | pregnancy                                                                           | Cardiology                                                                          | Fetus                                                                                |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhinology                                                                           | Pulmonology                                                                         | Dental Care                                                                         | Facial Plastic Surgery                                                              | Gynecology                                                                          | Dermatology                                                                          |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Otology                                                                             | Gastroenterology                                                                    | Hepatology                                                                          | Psychiatry                                                                          | Plastic Surgery                                                                     | Symptom Checker                                                                      |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Human Brain                                                                         | Pelvic Bone                                                                         | Neurosurgery                                                                        | Chiropractic                                                                        | Hematology                                                                          | Osteology                                                                            |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breast Augmentation                                                                 | Breast Reduction                                                                    | Optometry                                                                           | Naturopathy                                                                         | Newborn                                                                             | Herbal Medicine                                                                      |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ear examination                                                                     | Eye Specialties                                                                     | Dermatology                                                                         | Neurology                                                                           | Orthopedics                                                                         | Pulmonology                                                                          |

**Pascas Care  
MEDICAL CENTRE**



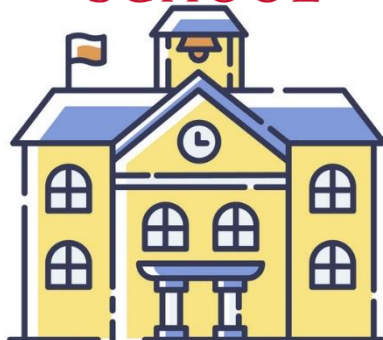


PASCAS REGIONAL CENTRES:

UNIVERSITY



SCHOOL



Early Learning Centre



TECHNICAL  
**TAFE**

Craft Creations

MOVIE STUDIOS

Journey of Humanity

THE  
**VILLAGE  
PARADISE**



AFFORDABLE HOUSING

**Homelessness**

**SOCIAL HOUSING**

**NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE**

Innovations  
and much more!



**Community**



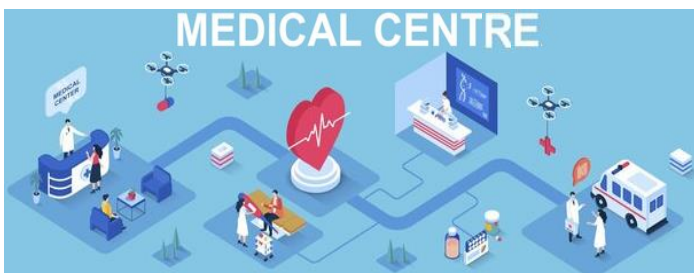
**Centre**



**Diagnostics Centre**



**MEDICAL CENTRE**



**X-RAY**



**OPERATION  
THEATRE**





# WE ARE ALL BEING PLAYED

**DIVIDE & CONQUER: IF THEY KEEP US FIGHTING WITH EACH OTHER, WE WILL NEVER FIGHT THE TRUE ENEMY... THE ESTABLISHMENT!**



## **DIVIDE AND CONQUER MECHANISMS:**

|                                                                   |                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Skin Colour / Tone Bigotry                                        | Class & Social Structures    |
| Borders & National Cultures                                       | Militarism is all Wrong      |
| Language Divides                                                  | Societal Customs & Practices |
| Financial Enslavement                                             | Debasement of Education      |
| Professional Snobbery                                             | Sexual Preference Bigotry    |
| Assumptions Err 98% of the time                                   | Political Division           |
| Mind-Centrism Stagnation                                          | Religious Bigotry            |
| Mind Control Addiction                                            | Mind Untruth Addiction       |
| Institutional Controls                                            | Leadership Propaganda & Lies |
| Parental / Teacher / Religion / Employer / GovernmentSuppressions |                              |
| Potable Water Security Food Security Safe Shelter Security        |                              |
| Universal suppression of all peoples by covert controllers        |                              |
| Living Mind Centric is prohibiting spontaneity & freedom          |                              |
| Living Feelings First is living in truth & freedom !              |                              |
| Women Liberating                                                  | Childhood Suppression to end |

# Root Cause

Highly esteemed Lanonandek spirits from within our local universe of Nebadon were assigned as System Sovereigns of our local system to oversee Earth's humanity and their spiritual development. 200,000 years ago they, the Lucifers, became infatuated with their authority and turned against the regents of Nebadon, Mary and Jesus, as well as rejecting God. Through their Planetary Princes, also Lanonandek spirits, they had taken the humanities of 37 worlds within their local system into their Rebellion.

Through living through our minds, suppressing our feelings, we on Earth will continue to be at war with each other, illnesses of all descriptions will continue from our feelings suppression, famine and inequalities prevail, control of others is the core of all systems, we cannot determine truth from falsehood and life on Earth is a living hell. We have been continually seduced by mind Mansion World spirits and we live life in a stupor – nothing more than zombies doing the begging of the evil ones, the rebellious Lanonandek spirits.

Through living through our minds, suppressing our soul based feelings, we have been progressively going further and further away from our Heavenly Parents, now to the point that we cannot go any further. Through working cracks in the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default, this control has been ended formally as of 31 January 2018.

# Pathway Forward

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

**God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.**

**The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.**

**Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.**

**New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.**

**We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.**

**By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.**



## DISABILITY accommodating MEDICAL CENTRE:

**One in five people have a disability that needs medical attendance.**

### Access to health services



### Disability group

Disability group is a broad categorisation of disability. It is based on underlying health conditions and on impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It is not a diagnostic grouping, nor is there a one-to-one correspondence between a health condition and a disability group.

Broadly, grouping disabilities depends on whether they relate to functioning of the mind or the senses, or to anatomy or physiology. Each disability group may refer to a single disability or be composed of a number of broadly similar disabilities. These 6 separate groups are based on the particular type of disability;

- sensory and speech (sight, hearing, speech)
- intellectual (difficulty learning or understanding)
- physical (including breathing difficulties, chronic or recurrent pain, incomplete use of limbs and more)
- psychosocial (including nervous or emotional conditions, mental illness, memory problems, and social or behavioural difficulties)
- head injury, stroke or acquired brain injury
- other (restrictions in everyday activities due to other long-term conditions or ailments).



### **Comprehensive care delivery**

- Patients are engaged as partners in their care
- Goals of care guide clinical decisions and the patient journey
- Diversity and equity are respected and supported
- Transparency is a core element of safety and quality care

### **Clear purpose, strategy and leadership**

- A commitment to exceptional person-centred care is clearly stated in the organisations purpose and strategy
- Great leadership drives exceptional person-centred care, with the support of champions across the organisation
- A person-centred strategy is articulated to the workforce and the community and implemented across the organisation.

### **People, capability and a person-centred culture**

- An organisational culture for person-centred care is built and maintained through long-term systematic approach
- The capabilities of all members of the workforce are continually developed through formal and informal learning
- The organisation regularly monitors and is dedicated to support workforce satisfaction and wellbeing

### **Person-centred governance systems**

- Consumers and the community are involved in governance at all levels
- Consumers are trained and supported to meaningfully contribute
- Organisational structures and models of care are designed around the person
- There are clear accountabilities at all levels – from the board to the clinician
- Financial, strategic and operational decisions and processes are person-centred

### **Strong external partnerships**

- Healthcare organisations have a comprehensive network of service partner and relationships
- There is a focus on seamless transitions and coordination of care
- Healthcare organisations operate as leaders in the system improvement
- Community volunteers are recognised and supported as critical partners in enhancing the patient experience

### **Person-centred technology and built environment**

- Person-centred design principles are applied to the built environment
- Healthcare organisations are pragmatic and innovative where resources are limited
- Technology must enhance patient experiences and outcomes, but also not be relied upon alone

### **Measurement for improvement**

- There is culture of learning and continuous improvement
- Measurement can be acted on to improve outcomes and reflects what patients and communities value

The term “medically disabled” refers to **disability based solely on impairment(s) which are considered to be so medically severe as to prevent a person from doing any substantial gainful activity.**

Recognising that each person with a disability has unique needs, we offer services that aim to provide an array of support options to help you make the best decision. Programs like [Adult Family Care](#) and [Personal Care Attendant](#) offer ways for you to live with a caregiver or on your own with just the right amount of in-home support for your needs, while [Healthy Living](#) workshops can help you learn to better manage your condition and take control of your life.

Adult Day Health Screens

Adult Family Care

Benefits Counselling

Case Management

Community Choices

Community Nursing Facility Screens

Congregate Housing

Consumer-Directed Care

Enhanced Community Options

Farm to Home Food Program

Home Care Services

Information and Caregiver Resource Centre

Healthy Living

- My Life, My Health: Living Well with Long-Term Health Conditions
- Chronic Pain Self-Management
- Diabetes Self-Management
- A Matter of Balance: Managing Concerns About Falls
- Healthy Eating For Successful Living in Older Adults
- Enhance Wellness Coaching
- Healthy Living Testimonial

Information & Referral

Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program

Meals on Wheels

Money Follows the Person

Nursing Facility Discharges

Nutrition Education & Consultation

Options Counselling

Personal Care Attendant Program (PCA)

Private Pay Care Management (Senior Options)

Respite Services

Rides for Health

Serving the Health Insurance Needs of Everyone

Supportive Housing

### Benefits of person-centred care



#### Better patient and community experience

- ✓ Improved patient satisfaction
- ✓ Improved patient engagement
- ✓ Improved community perceptions of healthcare organisations



#### Better workforce experience and improved wellbeing

- ✓ Improved workforce satisfaction
- ✓ Improved workforce attitudes
- ✓ Less workforce turnover
- ✓ Reduced emotional stress for the healthcare workforce
- ✓ Improved workforce wellbeing



#### Better clinical outcomes, safety and quality

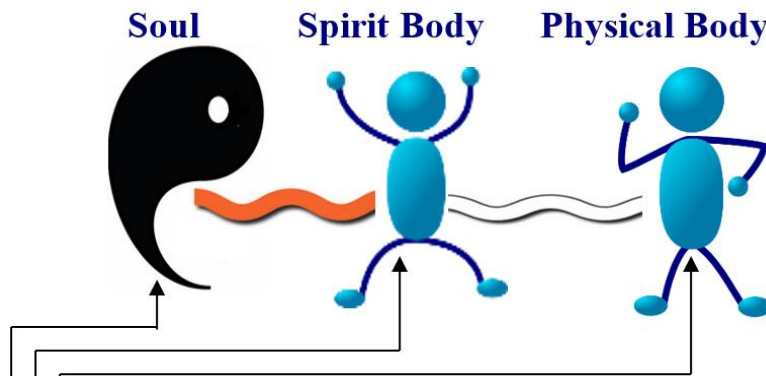
- ✓ Lower mortality
- ✓ Reduced readmissions
- ✓ Reduced length of stay
- ✓ Reduced healthcare acquired infections
- ✓ Improved treatment adherence



#### Better value care through lower costs of care

- ✓ Shorter length of stay
- ✓ Lower costs per case
- ✓ Better utilisation of low versus high cost workforce members
- ✓ Less workforce turnover

## HIERARCHY of HEALING SYSTEMS



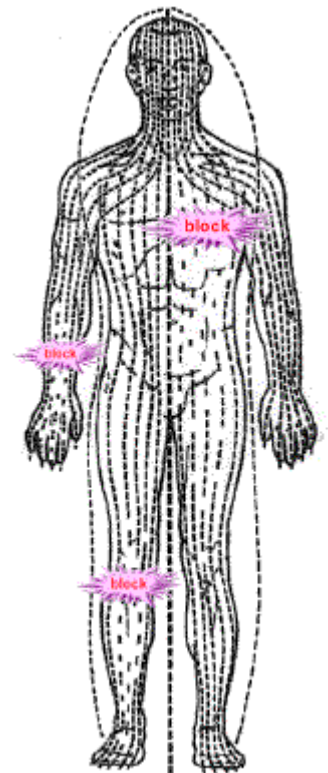
**ALLOPATHIC** – Western Medicine treats the symptoms, is highly regulated and costly as it is cost driven. Symptoms are suppressed – no healing!

**ENERGY HEALING** – Eastern Therapies also treat the symptoms with the assistance from natural love spirits from the realms up to the 6<sup>th</sup> spirit Mansion World.

Therapy applied to the spirit body is through an energy therapist who may work on the chakras, whereas a chiropractor works on the physical body. Such types of therapy deal with the effects and ignore the soul and the causes – temporary healing.

**FEELING HEALING – EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION** addresses the cause. Soul level clearing and growth provides permanent solutions whereas the other two systems provide temporary relief.

If we focus on our childhood suppression, that is the commencement on our pathway home to our Heavenly Parents. Improving our soul condition is the ultimate goal.





**When educators do not know  
what it is that they are teaching  
- that is the subject of Medicine!**

**Doctors do not know what the  
cause is of any illness - that is  
maybe why they have identified  
more than 10,000 illnesses and diseases!**

**Education and Health systems  
are now to EVOLVE!**

**The elephant in the room being:  
CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION**

**The pathway forward is to embrace:  
FEELING-HEALING**

# Pathway Forward

## Hippocratic Oath



**New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.**

**We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.**

**By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.**

**Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.**

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# MAP OF CONSCIOUSNESS

Map of Consciousness from Dr David R Hawkins, M.D., Ph.D. "Power vs Force".

| Level         | Log      |
|---------------|----------|
| ENLIGHTENMENT | 700-1000 |
| PEACE         | 600      |
| JOY           | 540      |
| LOVE          | 500      |
| REASON        | 400      |
| ACCEPTANCE    | 350      |
| WILLINGNESS   | 310      |
| NEUTRALITY    | 250      |
| COURAGE       | 200      |
| PRIDE         | 175      |
| ANGER         | 150      |
| DESIRE        | 125      |
| FEAR          | 100      |
| GRIEF         | 75       |
| APATHY        | 50       |
| GUILT         | 30       |
| SHAME         | 20       |

## PERSONALITY TRAITS:

Less than two dozen people on planet Earth.

Would not pick up a weapon let alone use it. These people gravitate to the health industry and humanitarian programs.

Debate and implement resolutions without argument and delay. 470

Debate and implement resolutions in due course. 440

Debate and implement resolutions with some degree of follow up generally needed. 410

Management supervision is generally necessary.

Politics become the hope for man's salvation.

Cause no harm to others starts to emerge. Power overrides force.

Illness is developed by those man erroneous emotions that calibrate 200 and lower.

Armies around the world function on pride. Force is now dominant, not power.

Harm of others prevails, self-interest prevails.

Totally self-reliant, not God reliant.

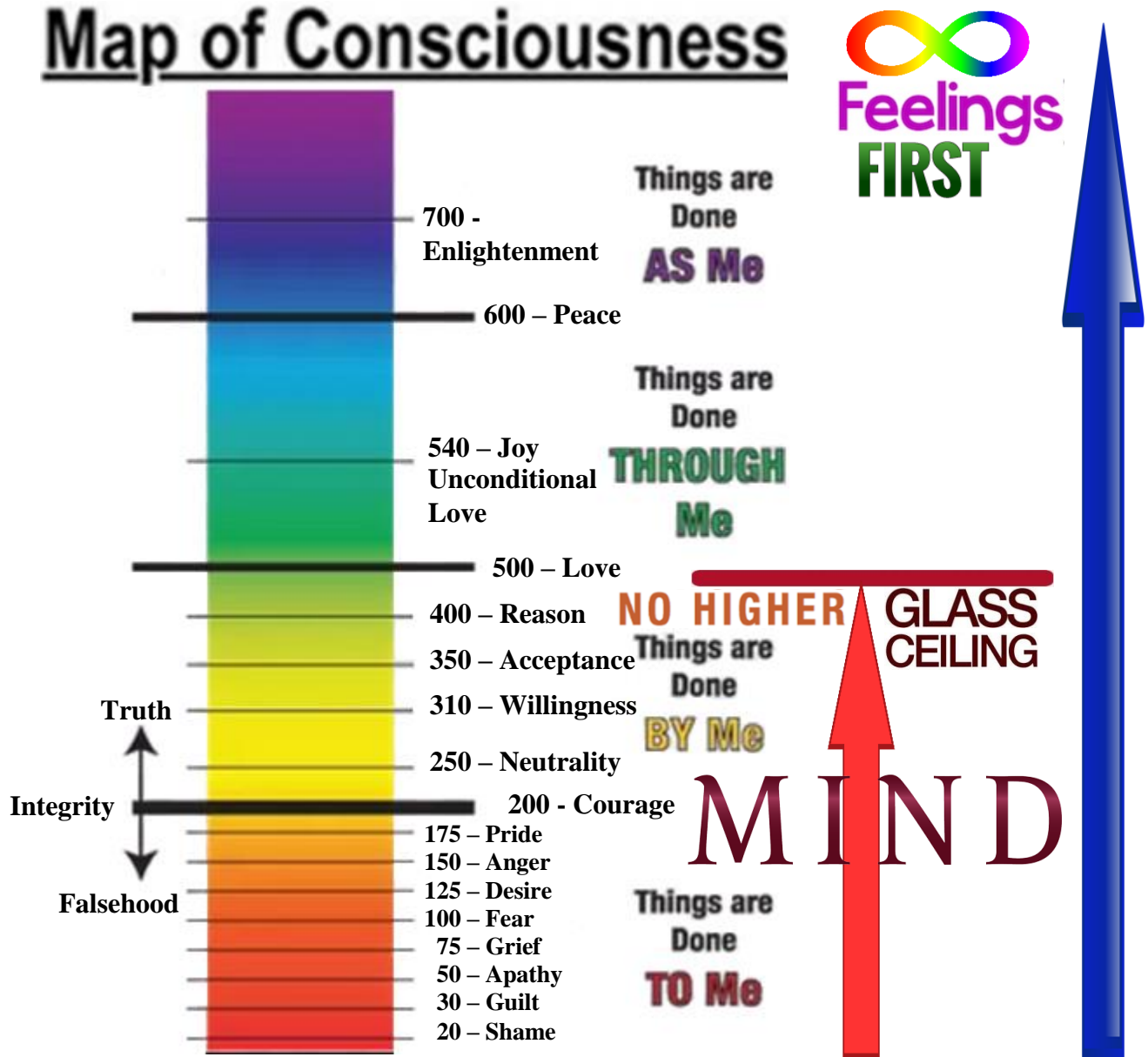
Fear dominates all motivation.

Suicide is possible and probable.

At these levels, seriously harming others for even trivial events appears to be justifiable.

Poverty, unemployment, illness, etc., this is living hell on Earth.

# Map of Consciousness



This outline of the Map of Consciousness spells out the fact that while we live Mind-Centric and ignore and suppress our Feelings we cannot pass 499 MoC. Our mind being in control, as we have all been indoctrinated to live, is a glass ceiling. Humanity cannot heal anything, cannot be spontaneous, has no intuitiveness, and is locked into living in the deep hell states. This is why people find themselves in abusive homes, domestic violence, housing stress, homelessness and gross difficulties of all kinds. This is why we are easily manipulated, embrace propaganda and are being controlled by a few.

Women are closer to their feelings and that is why the nursing profession hosts a lot of women who calibrate a little over 500. These women are the healers in hospitals.

By aspiring to live Feelings First we are each breaking the glass ceiling and opening our potentials to grow in truth and love not only to 1,000 MoC, but to infinity. This is our destiny.

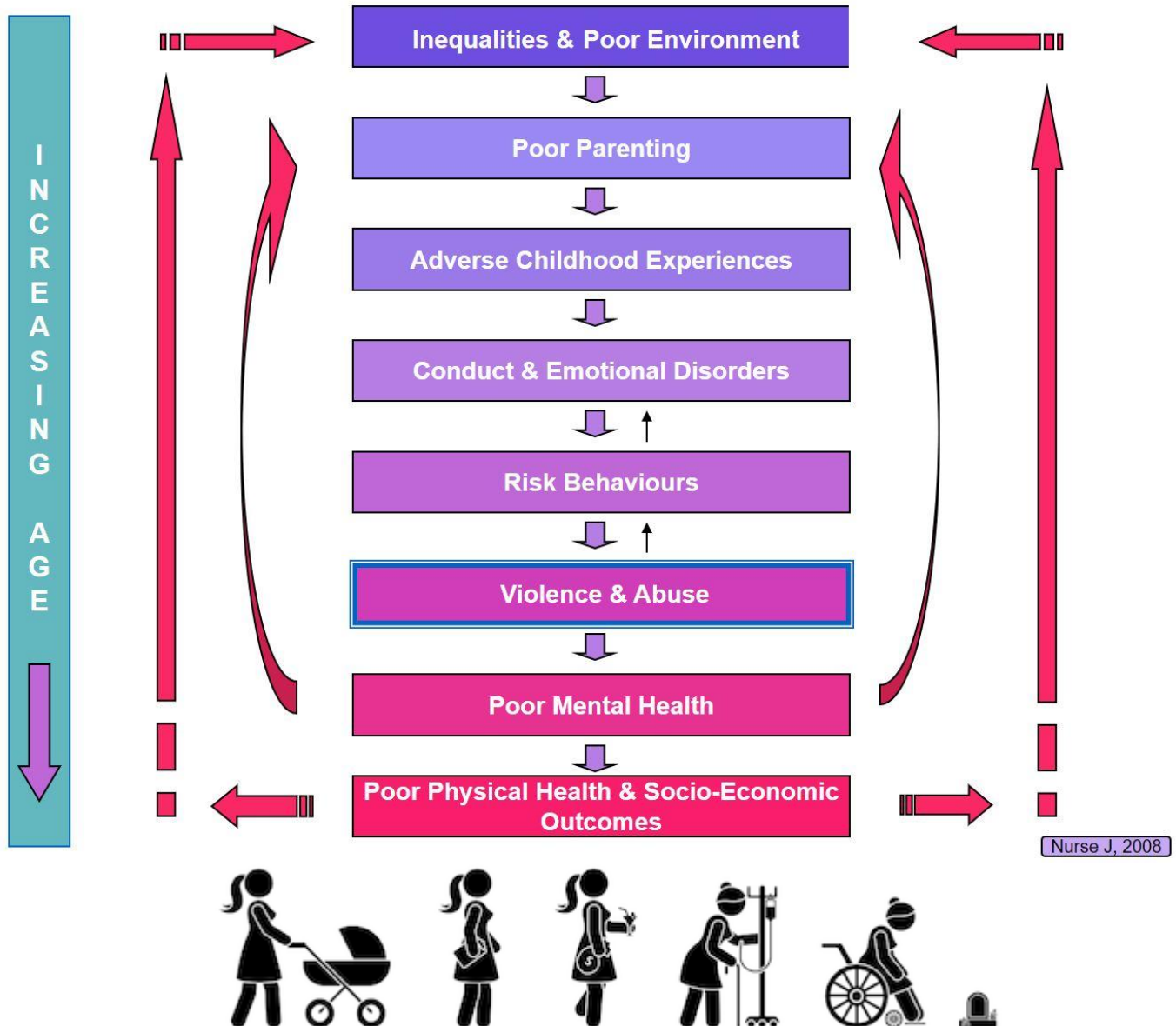
As communities embrace living Feelings First and having their minds to follow in supporting what their feelings are guiding them with, then ALL of the social ills of society will begin to mitigate. Please, do you comprehend the importance of what is being shared throughout this document?



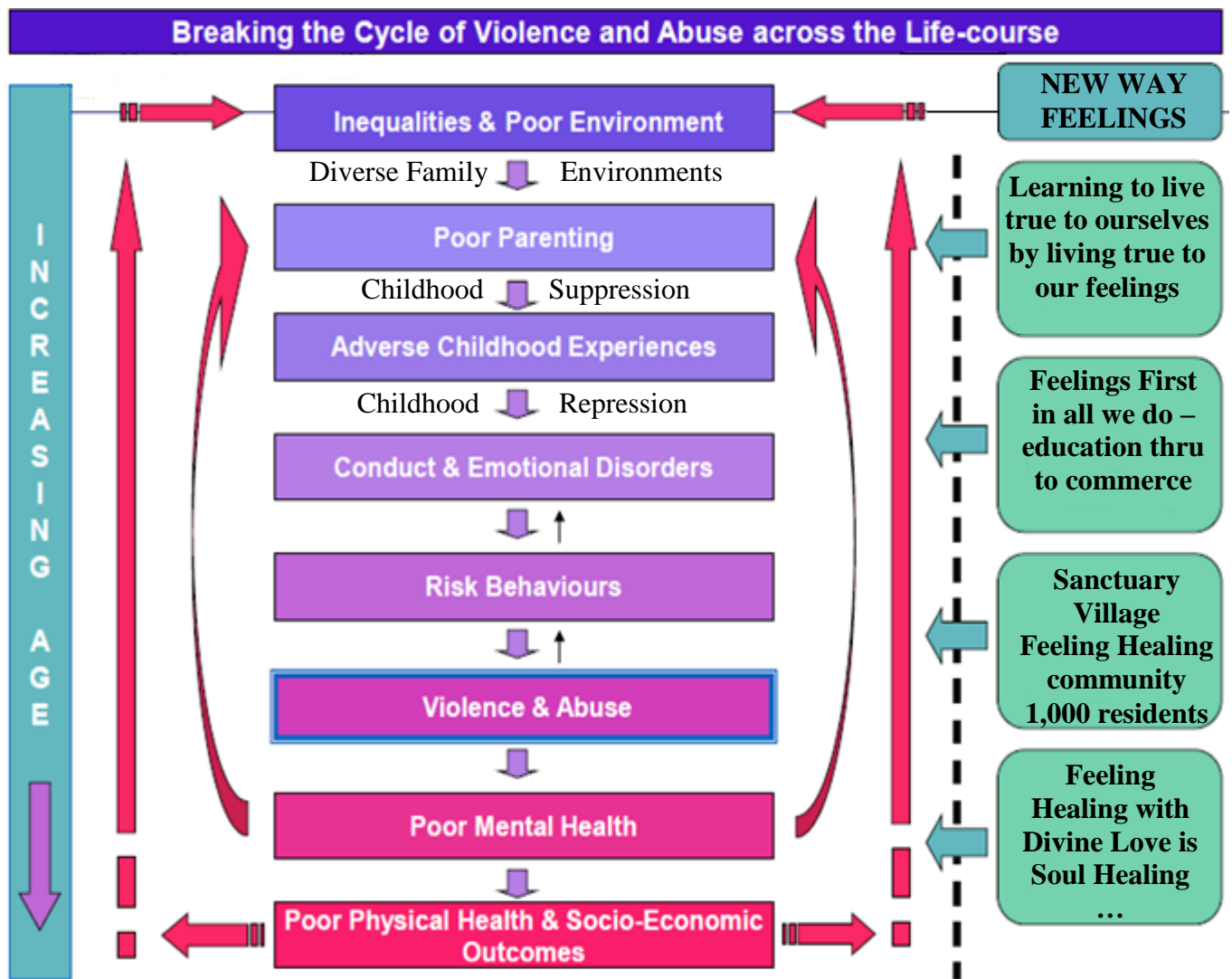
# LIFE IS FOR LEARNING



## The Cycle of Violence and Abuse across the Life-course



Seek **truth** from the cradle to the grave.

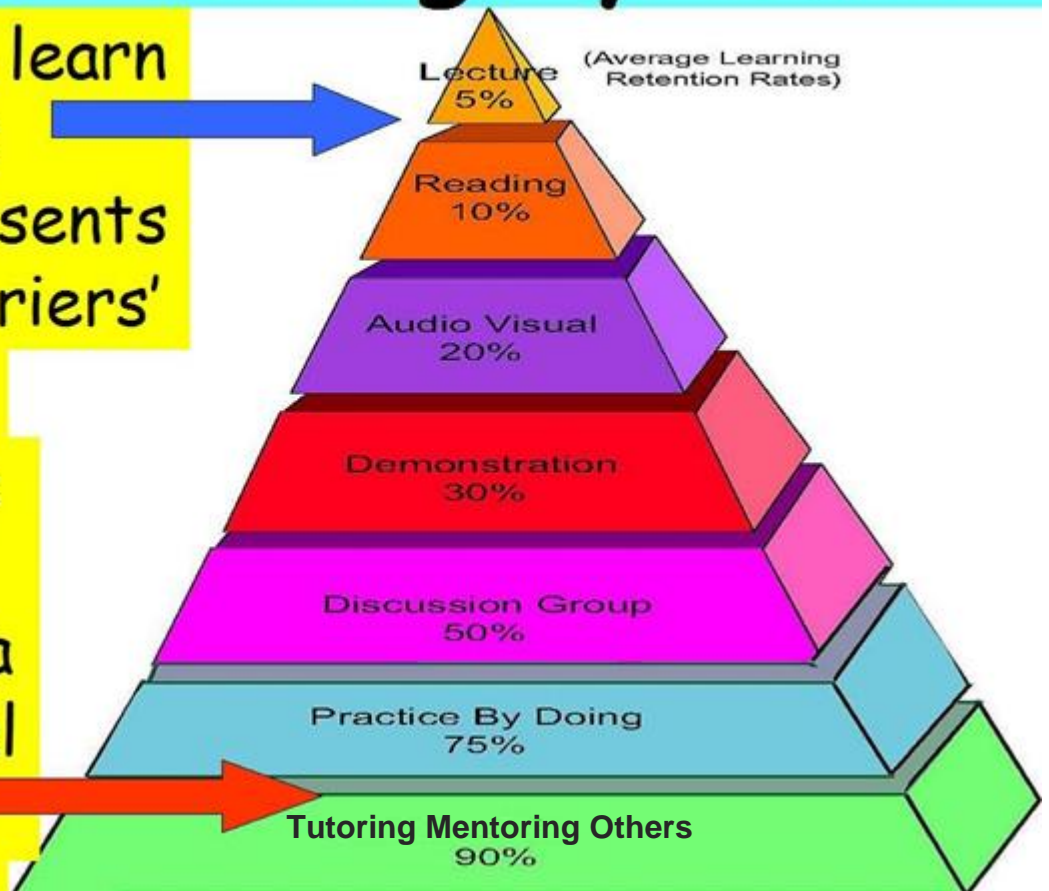


*Childhood Suppression is the underlying cause of all physical illness and social issues seen throughout society.*

# The Learning Pyramid

Trying to learn using this often presents many 'barriers'

Effective Learning requires a great deal of this



100% retention is **Natural Self Expression**

| Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems |                      |                 |                             |                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Level of Consciousness                                                         | Rate of Unemployment | Rate of Poverty | Happiness Rate "Life is OK" | Rate of Criminality |
| 600 +                                                                          | 0%                   | 0.0%            | 100%                        | 0.0%                |
| 500 - 600                                                                      | 0%                   | 0.0%            | 98%                         | 0.5%                |
| 400 - 500                                                                      | 2%                   | 0.5%            | 79%                         | 2.0%                |
| 300 - 400                                                                      | 7%                   | 1.0%            | 70%                         | 5.0%                |
| 200 - 300                                                                      | 8%                   | 1.5%            | 60%                         | 9.0%                |
| 100 - 200                                                                      | 50%                  | 22.0%           | 15%                         | 50.0%               |
| 50 - 100                                                                       | 75%                  | 40.0%           | 2%                          | 91.0%               |
| < 50                                                                           | 95%                  | 65.0%           | 0%                          | 98.0%               |



*From our head to our toes,  
what our feelings say goes!*



*Feelings, good and bad, are to be expressed.*



**Talk it Out!**



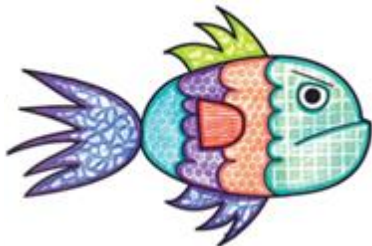
*Heartfelt feelings are our truth.*



**LONG to KNOW ABOUT what you are FEELING!**  
**Long to understand the truth behind**  
**what your feelings are pressing upon you.**



**Ask to know the truth about that which you feel.**  
**It is knowing the truth of that**  
**which you feel that sets you free!**



**Always be true to your feelings**  
**because they are your truth**  
**and truth is love and our way home!**



**Express your feelings to those who matter to you.**  
**Suppressed feelings bring about pain and illness.**  
**Talk it out to a friend!**

### One to One Sharing:

Talk it out with a buddy what happened with you yesterday or over the weekend. Was it fun? Was it not? Was it a bother? Why do you feel it was that way for you? Say to your friend what ever comes up in how you feel about what happened for you. Then listen to your friend share his/ her day / days and what she / he experienced. Then ask your friend to talk again later.

Junior school classroom with a student assisting. Students to form into pairs and discuss their feelings about their experiences.



Important recommended reading is:

by James Moncrief

### **The Rejected Ones – the Feminine Aspect of God**

<http://divinelovesp.weebly.com/my-free-books-and-free-padgett-messages.html> ALSO at  
<https://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html?file=files/opensauce/Downloads/MEDICAL%20-%20SPIRITUAL%20REFERENCES/Rejected%20Ones%20via%20James%20Moncrief.pdf>



**MIND IN CONTROL**

This is how it is!



**FEELINGS FRIED**

**Great U-Turn**

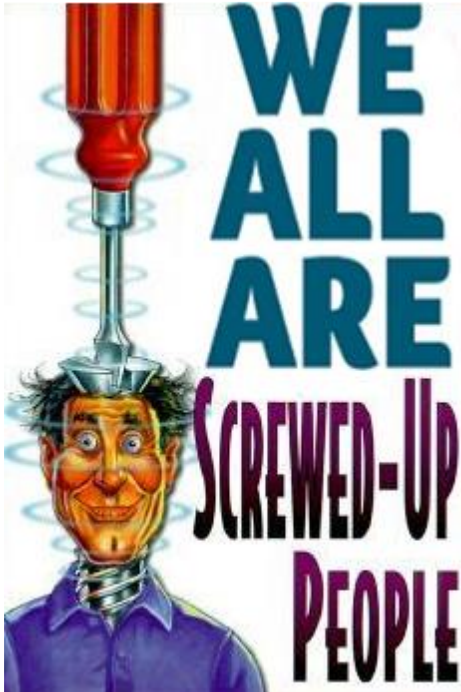
**Feelings  
in Control**

This is how it is to be!

**Mind in Support**



**Consider asking yourself this question:  
Who hurt me when I was a child?**



#### THE SCRATCH

"All that we need to know is within us all. We need to long for the truth behind that which our feelings are bringing our attention to. Behind each feeling there will be another and even more truth of ourselves to be embraced. We have been misled for aeons and now we can excel and blossom as we are intended to do so. Our potential is infinite."

John the Typist

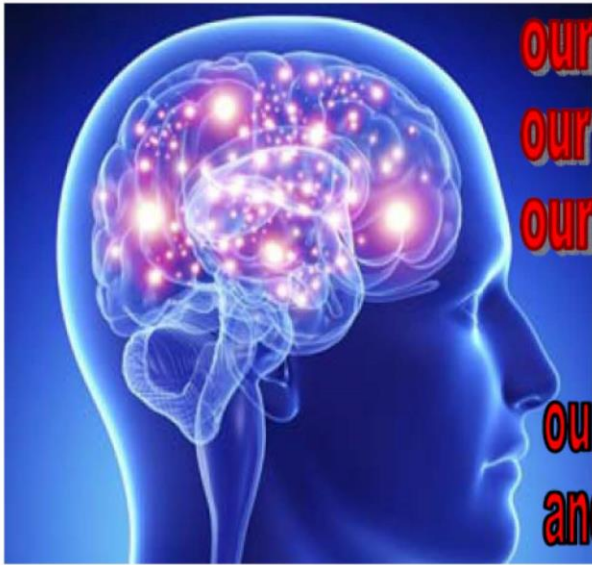
It is time for us all to bring our mind into balance with our feelings and open our pathway to the potential within each of us. Few recognise the difficulties that being mind-centric cause each of us. We literally worship our minds while suppressing our feelings and our true personality. We act upon assumptions that are around 98% of the time just wrong. We may start a conversation with "I think" meaning it is an assumption rising from our minds and then have a meaningless discussion!

We are truth seekers. Our life is about experiences and the feelings that arise from each such experience. Our physical existence is the commencement of our journey through our local system, local constellation, then out through our local universe and then all the way to Paradise, the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father. We each will excel in our own way and time.

Now is the greatest time in the history of humanity for it has now been revealed to us by higher level spirit personalities as to how we are to live, should we so choose to. And through these revelations we can now start to address appropriately and progressively all that ails society.

This is what Pascas Foundation brings to all the peoples of the world – revelations of **TRUTH!**





**our MIND is a CONTROL ADDICT!  
our MIND is addicted to UNTRUTH!  
our MIND cannot discern TRUTH!**

**our MIND is within our SPIRIT BODY  
and orchestrates our physical BRAIN.**

**ASSUMPTIONS are the product of our MIND!**

**HEALING** ends  
**MIND-CONTROL!**



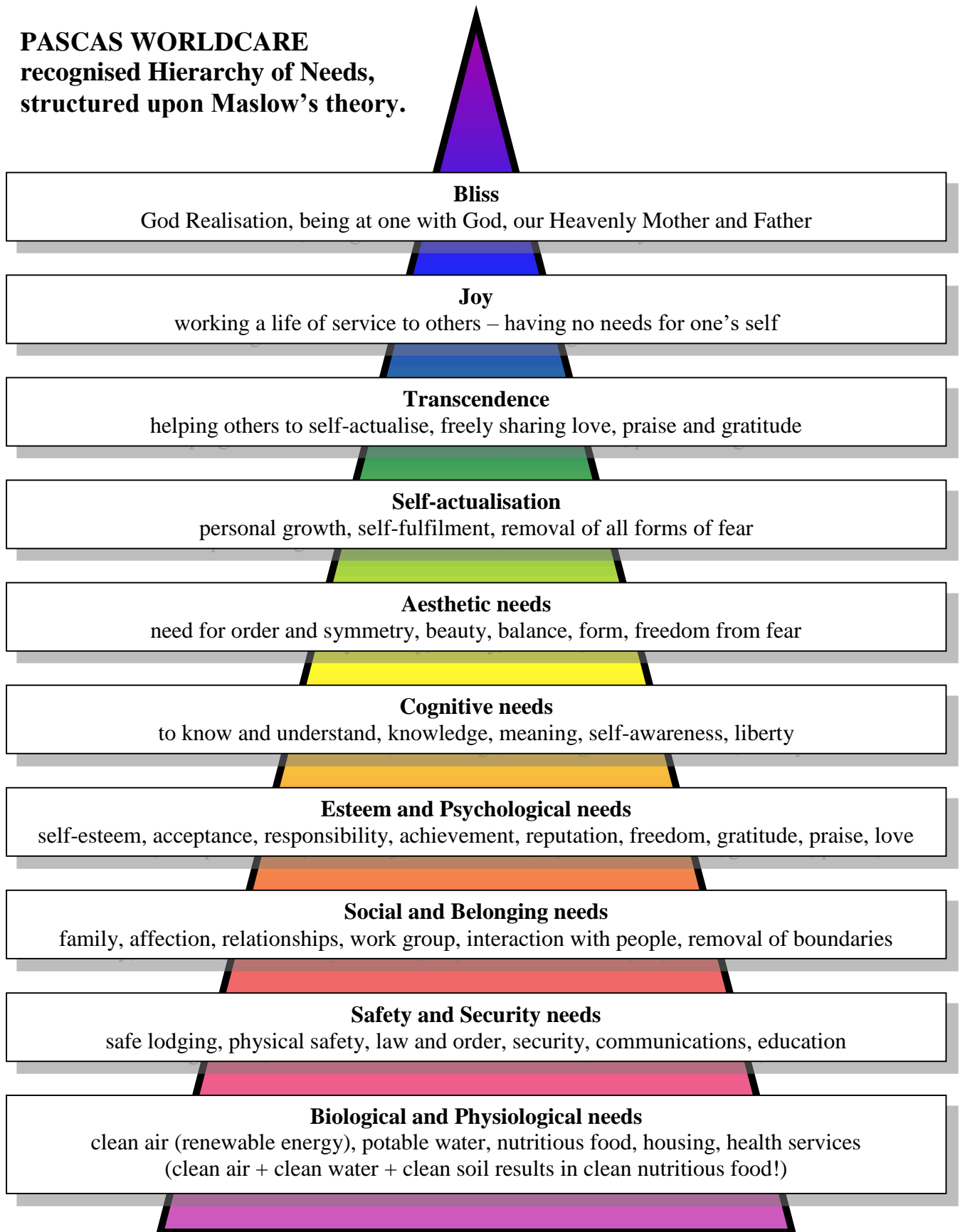
**our SOUL is our TRUTH!  
our FEELINGS are our TRUTH!  
FEELINGS FIRST, mind to follow!**

**all we need is WITHIN.  
our MIND suppresses FEELINGS.**

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



**PASCAS WORLDCARE**  
**recognised Hierarchy of Needs,**  
**structured upon Maslow's theory.**





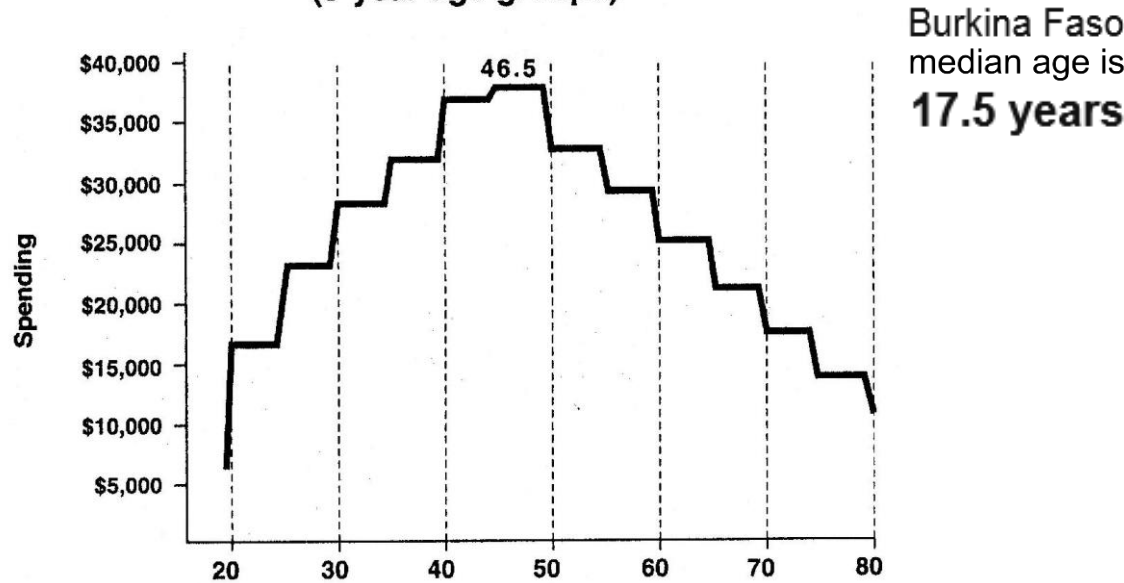
## **MARKETING CONCEPT:**

Career paths focused upon herein:  
Education and Teaching  
Nursing, Health and Medical  
Agriculture and Food Security

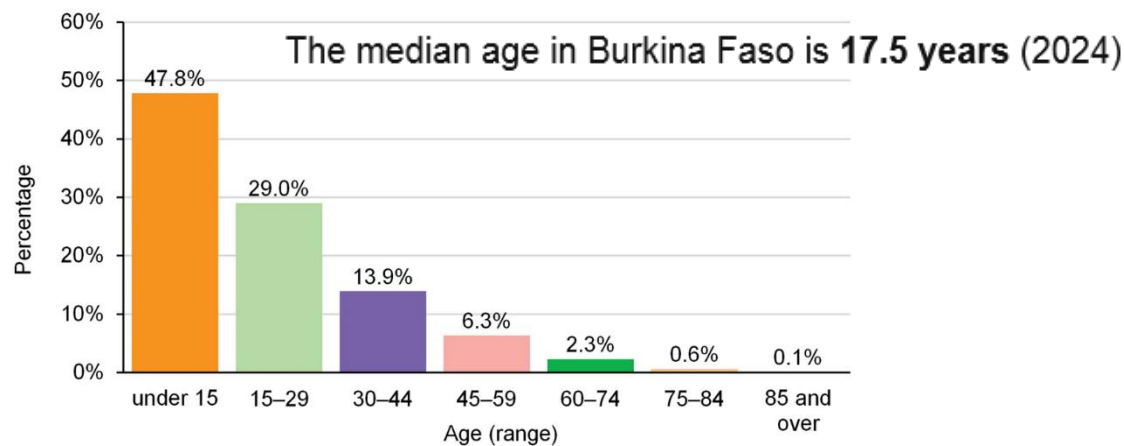


BUYER TRENDS – Patterns within societies:

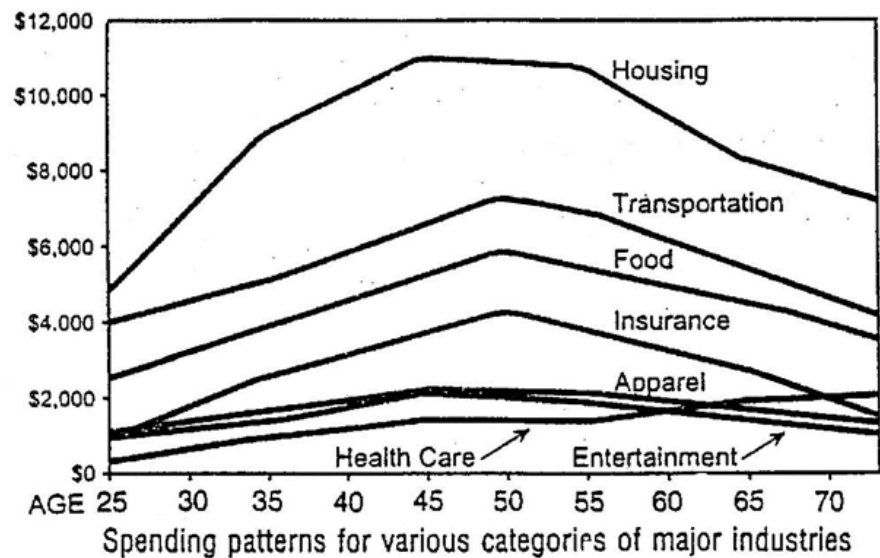
Average Annual Family Spending by Age  
(5-year age groups)



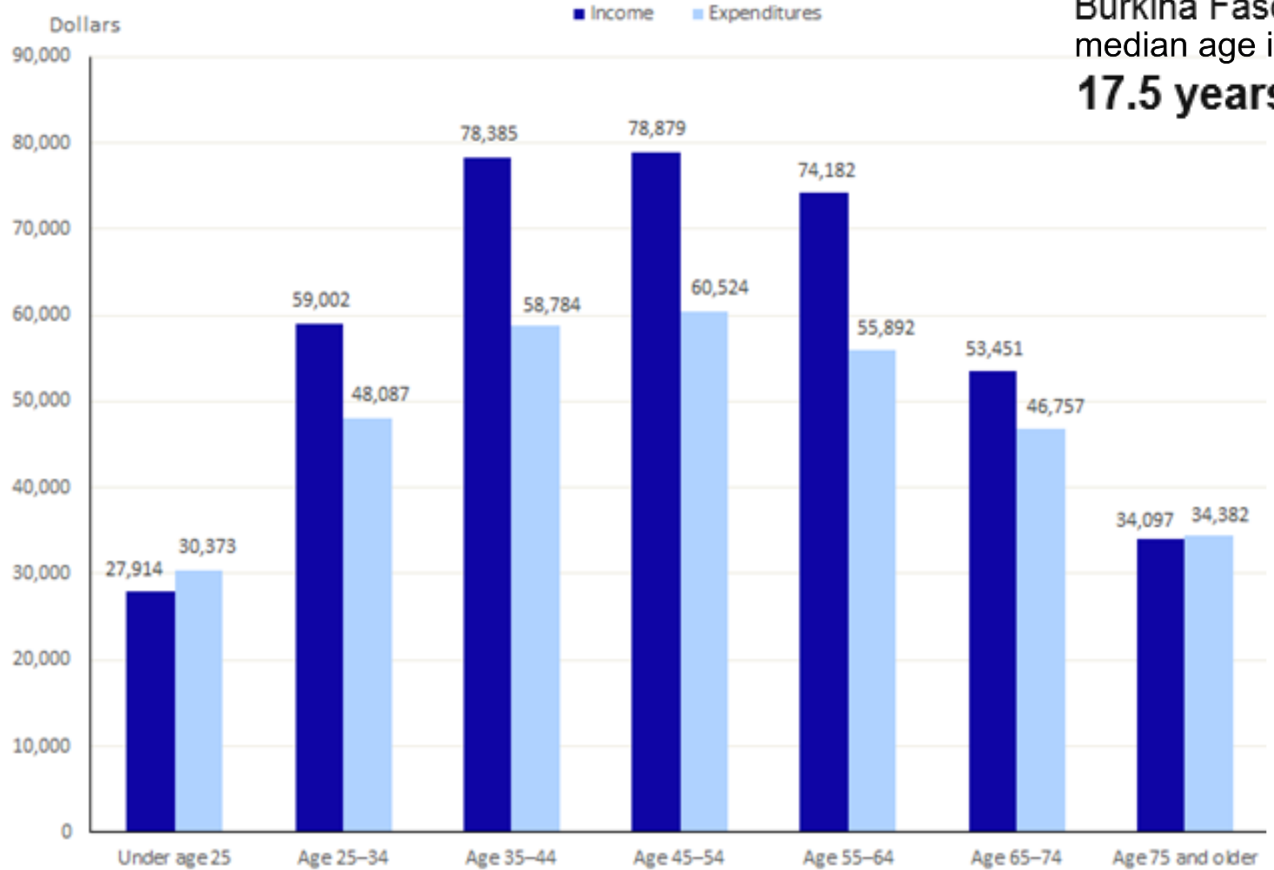
Uganda age breakdown (2018)



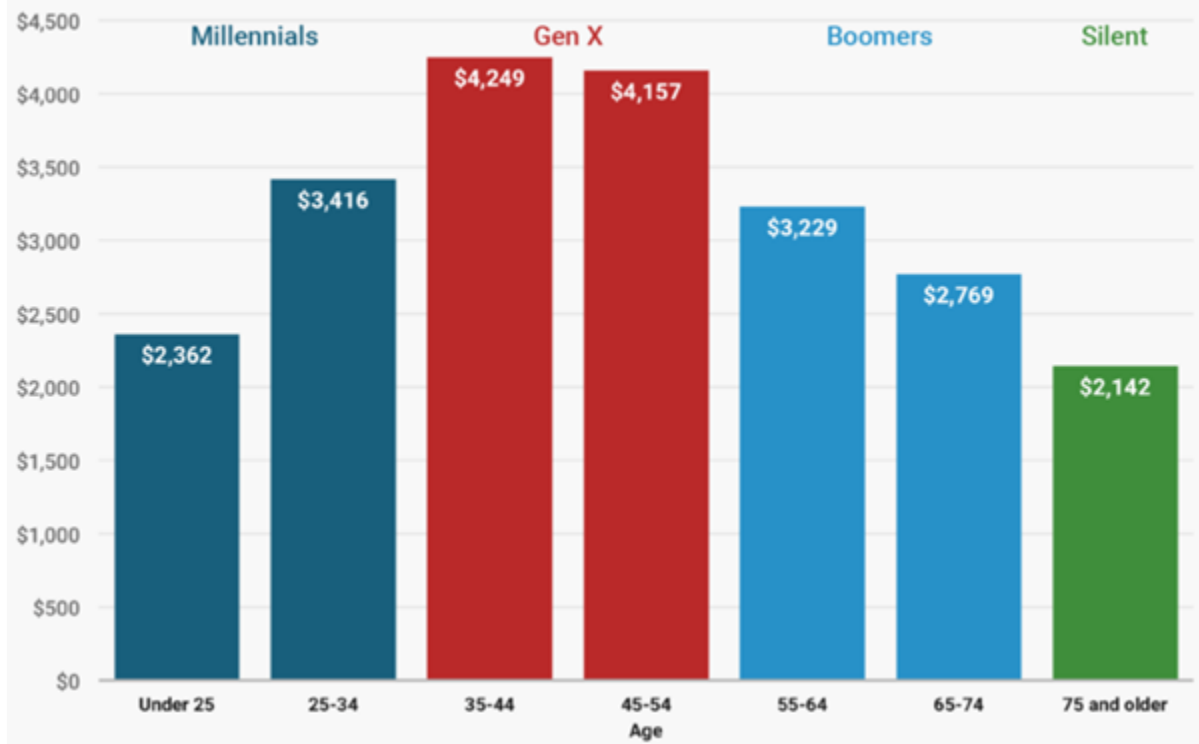
© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.



## Income and expenditures, by age of reference person



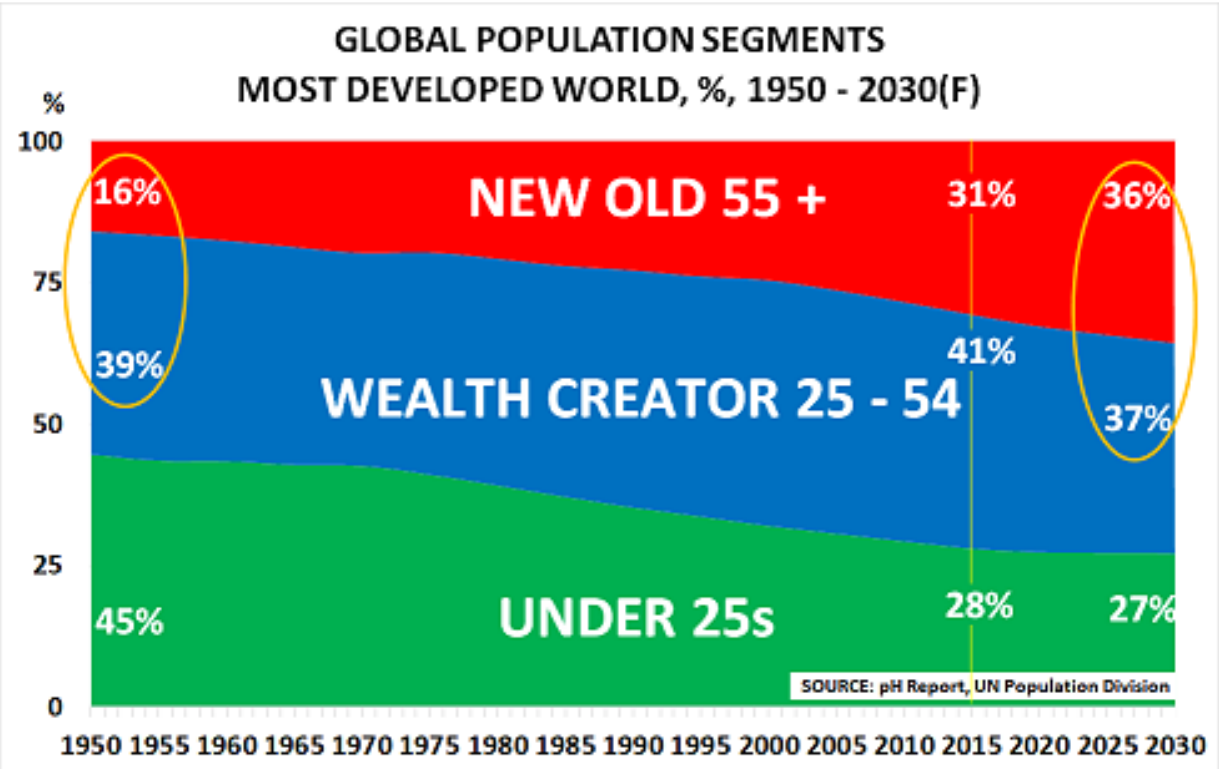
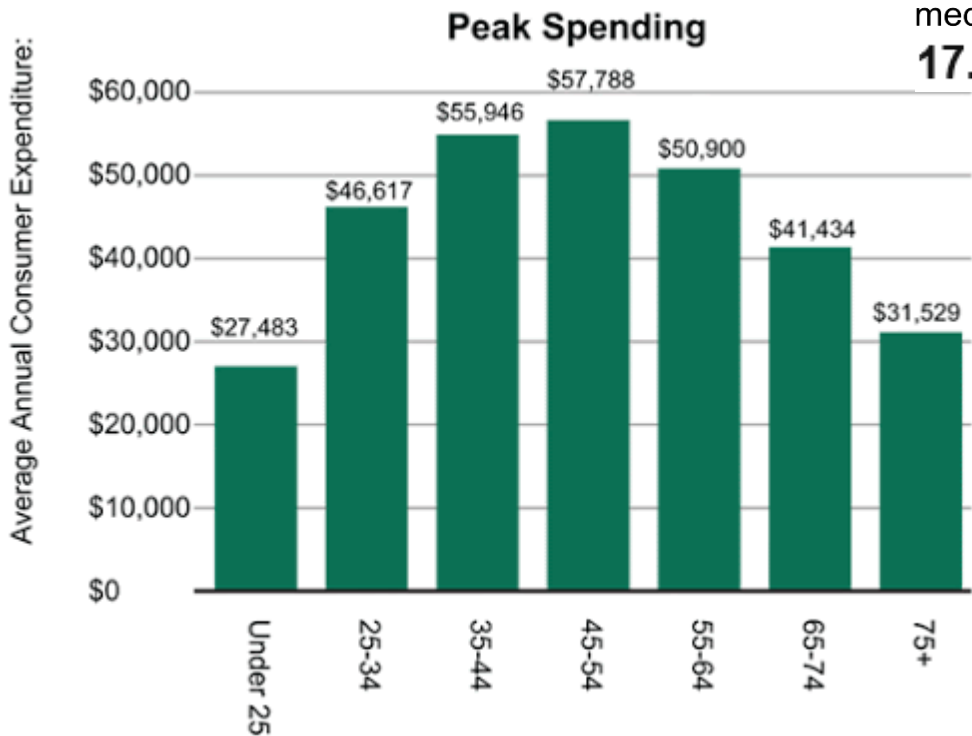
## Average spending on food away from home





The median age in Burkina Faso is **17.5 years** (2024)  
These observations being relevant within every society:  
This is not Burkina Faso – but a developed economies profile as indicative.

Burkina Faso  
median age is  
**17.5 years**



**BURKINA FASO SALARY EXPLORER**

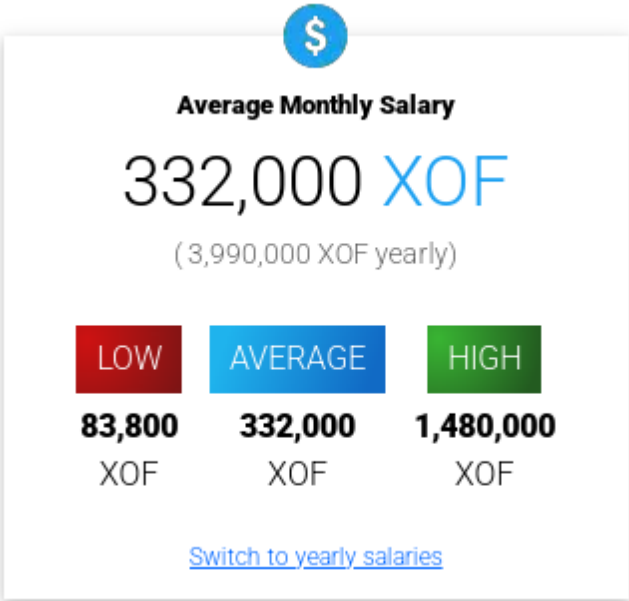
All salary and compensation figures displayed here are gross salary figures, which is the salary before tax deductions. Because taxes may differ across sectors and locations, it is difficult to accurately calculate the net salary after tax for every career.

A person working in **Burkina Faso** typically earns around **332,000 XOF (US\$520 per month)**. Salaries range from **83,800 XOF (US\$130 per month)** (lowest average) to **1,480,000 XOF (US\$2,300 per month)** (highest average, actual maximum salary is higher).

**Salary Variance**

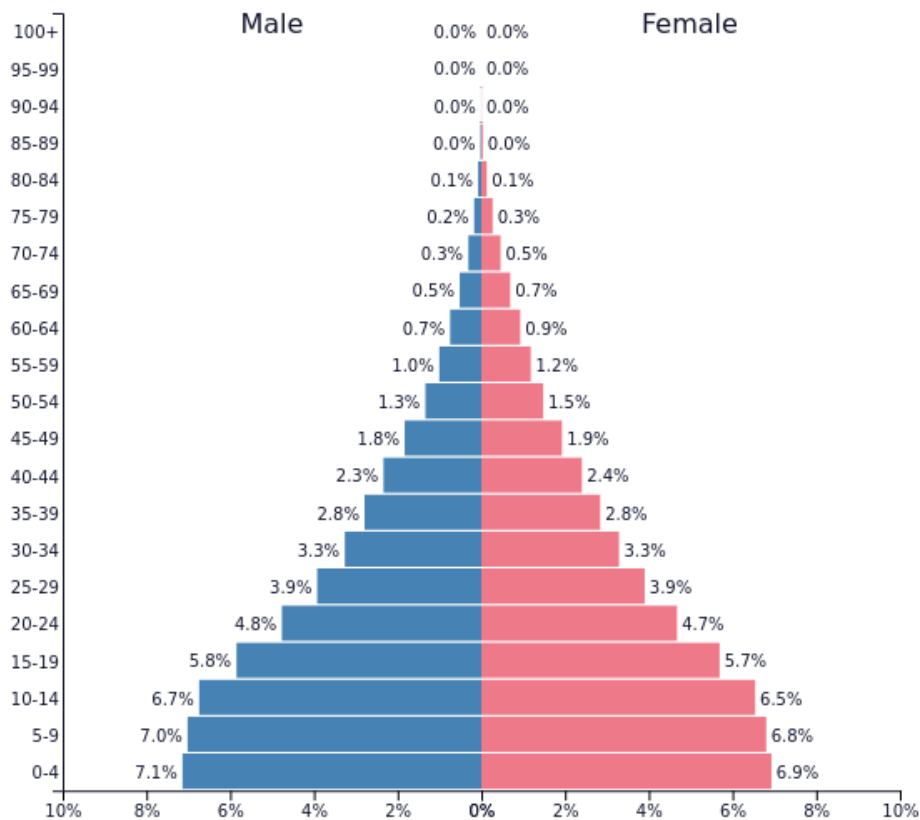
This is the average salary including housing, transport, and other benefits. Salaries in Burkina Faso vary drastically between different careers. If you are interested in the salary of a particular job, see below for salaries for specific job titles.

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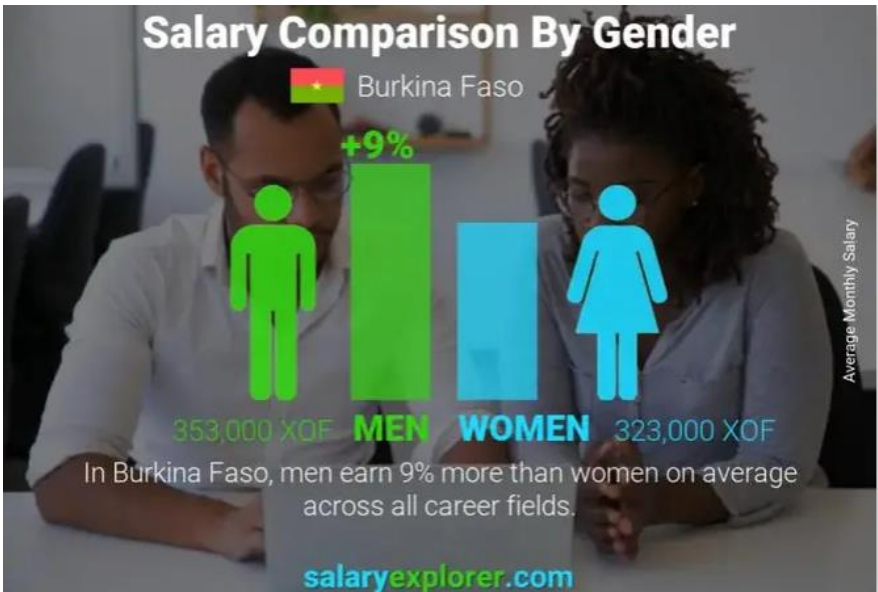
The percentage of the male population is 49.81, compared to 50.19% of the female population.

# BURKINA FASO



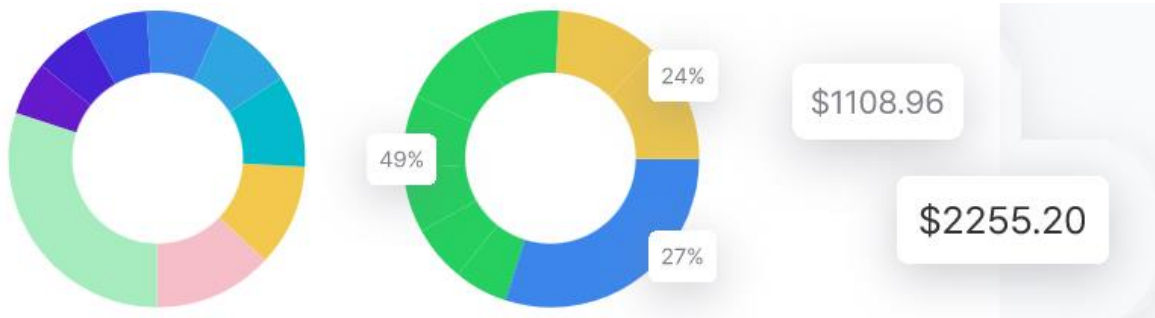
PopulationPyramid.net

Burkina Faso - 2025  
Population: 24,074,580



# Average Salary in Burkina Faso

<https://www.timecamp.com/average-salary/burkina-faso/>



## 1. Average Wages

The average salary in Burkina Faso is reflective of its status as a developing country with an economy highly dependent on agriculture and gold mining. As of recent reports, the average monthly salary for workers in Burkina Faso is generally low when compared to global standards. The average salary in Burkina Faso varies widely between different sectors, levels of education and experience, location within the country, and between the public and private sectors. It's crucial to note that a significant portion of the workforce is employed in agriculture, often on a subsistence basis, which affects overall wage calculations.

In urban areas, especially in the capital city of Ouagadougou, wages are typically higher than in rural regions. The government sector often offers better remuneration packages compared to the private sector, which can include allowances, healthcare, and other benefits. However, within the private sector, there are industries such as mining, telecommunications, and finance where the average monthly salary can be considerably higher due to the specialised skills required and the profitability of these sectors.

**Average Salary in Burkina Faso: 89,000 West African CFA francs (US\$140 per month net)**

The average monthly salary also changes with the level of formal education and professional experience. Individuals with higher education levels, particularly those with technical skills or advanced degrees, tend to earn higher wages. For instance, professionals in the fields of engineering, medicine, and management are on the upper end of the wage scale, while unskilled labourers typically earn much less.

Despite the variance across different sectors, the average monthly salary is still not high by international standards. This can partly be explained by the overall economic condition of Burkina Faso, which struggles with issues such as political instability and external debt. Additionally, a large informal sector exists, where earnings are seldom reported accurately, further complicating the assessment of average wages.

## 2. Factors that Influence Salaries

There are numerous factors influencing the salaries in Burkina Faso, affecting how much workers earn in various sectors and regions of the country.

- **Economic Sector:** The sector of employment is one of the primary determinants of salary in Burkina Faso. Workers in the mining sector, for example, tend to receive higher pay due to the profitability and capital-intensive nature of the industry. In contrast, the agricultural sector, which employs a significant part of the population, offers lower wages, partly due to its labour-intensive and seasonal nature.
- **Education and Skills:** As with many countries, there is a correlation between education level, skill set, and wages in Burkina Faso. Individuals with higher education levels and specialised skills

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE



command higher wages. For example, jobs in healthcare, engineering, and management often require advanced education and training, leading to higher salaries.

- **Experience:** Work experience contributes to an individual's earning potential. More experienced workers typically have increased skills and productivity, making them more valuable to employers and thus able to command higher wages.
- **Location:** Geographic location within Burkina Faso also plays a crucial role in salary differences. Urban areas, particularly the capital city, Ouagadougou, generally offer higher salaries compared to rural areas. The cost of living is also higher in urban centres, influencing wage levels.
- **Public vs. Private Sector:** Government jobs often provide more stable employment and can come with additional benefits, such as healthcare and pensions. While some public sector jobs may offer lower salaries than private sector counterparts, the overall remuneration package can be competitive when these benefits are factored in.
- **Gender:** Unfortunately, gender can be a factor in determining salaries in Burkina Faso, with women often earning less than men for similar roles. This difference can be attributed to a range of societal and economic factors, which also includes disparities in education and access to high-paying jobs.
- **Informal Economy:** A large portion of Burkina Faso's workforce is employed in the informal sector, where earnings can be inconsistent and often go unreported. This factor makes it challenging to accurately measure average salaries, but informally employed individuals typically earn less than their formally employed counterparts.
- **Supply and Demand:** The labour market's supply and demand dynamics influence salaries. Occupations that have a surplus of qualified candidates may see lower wages due to the high competition for jobs, while sectors with a shortage of skilled labour may offer higher wages to attract necessary talent.
- **Government Regulations and Policies:** Minimum wage laws set by the government affect salary structures. These regulations ensure that workers receive a baseline income for their labour. Other policies related to taxation and social security contributions also impact net income.

These factors combine to create a complex and varied salary landscape in Burkina Faso, with significant differences in income based on industry, location, education, and other socio-economic variables.

### 3. Minimal Wages (monthly and hourly)

In Burkina Faso, the minimum wage policy is designed to protect workers by ensuring they are paid a basic liveable wage for their labour. The minimum wage rates can vary depending on several factors, such as the type of work, age of the employee, and level of experience.

As of the latest available data, the government-mandated minimum monthly wage for workers in Burkina Faso is set at 34,664 West African CFA francs (XOF) (US\$54) per month. This applies to all workers across various sectors of the economy. When broken down to an hourly rate, this equates to approximately 209 West African CFA francs (XOF) (US\$0.33) per hour based on a standard workweek.

It's vital to note that the minimum wage is subject to change, as it may be adjusted periodically by the government to keep up with inflation and the cost of living. Workers are encouraged to stay informed about these changes and ensure that their wages meet at least the minimum threshold established by law. Despite the implementation of a minimum wage, enforcement can be challenging, especially within the informal sector where many workers may earn less than the mandated amount. Efforts to regulate wages and improve working conditions are ongoing, with involvement from labour unions and government bodies aiming to promote fair labour standards throughout the country.

The minimum wage is a crucial component of Burkina Faso's labour regulations, aimed at providing a safety net for workers and reducing poverty. However, it is also important to consider that the actual living wage – the income needed to provide a decent standard of living – may be higher than the current minimum wage, highlighting the continued need for economic development and policy interventions.

## 4. Gender Wage Gap

The gender wage gap in Burkina Faso reflects historical and socio-cultural factors that influence earnings between men and women. Despite efforts towards gender equality, disparities persist in the labour market. Women often face limited access to educational and vocational training opportunities which can lead to lower-paying occupations. Furthermore, societal norms may restrict the types of work deemed acceptable for women, consequently affecting their salary prospects.

Women are also more likely to be employed in the informal sector or in part-time roles, which typically offer lower wages compared to full-time formal employment. In addition to these challenges, women are often responsible for unpaid domestic and childcare duties, limiting their availability for paid work and career advancement, further contributing to the wage gap.

An analysis of salary data across various economic sectors in Burkina Faso reveals a consistent trend where women earn less than men for comparable roles. Factors such as maternity leave and the perceived risk of hiring women who might become pregnant can also impact employers' hiring decisions and contribute to wage disparities.

To address the gender wage gap, several initiatives have been introduced in Burkina Faso. These range from policies aimed at improving women's access to education and vocational training to advocacy by women's rights organisations pushing for equitable pay and working conditions. Although progress has been made, there is still a significant journey ahead to achieve true wage parity between genders in Burkina Faso's labour market.

## 5. Highest Paying Occupations

In Burkina Faso, as in many countries, the highest paying occupations are typically those that require advanced education, specialised skills, and substantial experience. The following occupations are generally known to offer higher salaries in Burkina Faso:

- **Medical Professionals:** Careers in healthcare, such as doctors, specialists, and surgeons, are among the top-paying jobs due to the significant education and training required, as well as the critical nature of their work.
- **Mining Engineers and Geologists:** Given the importance of the mining industry in Burkina Faso's economy, professionals in this sector, especially those involved in gold mining, can command high wages.
- **Telecommunications Engineers:** The growing telecommunications sector requires skilled engineers to manage and develop network systems, making this a lucrative career choice.
- **Bank Managers and Financial Analysts:** The finance sector offers some of the highest paying jobs, including positions like bank managers and financial analysts who oversee banking operations or investments.
- **Legal Professionals:** Lawyers, especially those specialising in corporate law or international trade, often receive higher compensation for their expert legal advice and services.
- **High-ranking Government Officials:** Senior government roles, including ministerial positions and high-level bureaucrats, come with higher salaries and additional benefits.
- **International Aid Workers:** International NGOs and aid organisations typically offer competitive salaries for professionals, particularly those in management or with specialized skills.
- **IT Managers and Software Developers:** With the digitisation of various sectors, IT experts, including software developers and IT managers, are increasingly in demand and well-compensated.
- **University Professors and Researchers:** Academics with advanced degrees and expertise in their fields, particularly in sciences and engineering, are highly valued and thus earn higher wages.
- **Construction Managers:** Large-scale construction projects require experienced managers who can ensure that projects are completed efficiently, on time, and within budget.

These occupations are highly sought after and offer competitive salaries because they play pivotal roles in key economic sectors, contribute to innovation and development, or require scarce expertise. However, it is important to recognise that salaries within these professions can vary based on an individual's specific qualifications, the size and type of their employer, and other market factors.

## 6. Annual Average Wage Growth

The annual average wage growth in Burkina Faso is a critical economic indicator that reflects changes in the earnings of workers over time. Like many developing countries, wage growth can be influenced by various factors including inflation, economic development, government policies, and fluctuations in global market prices for commodities such as gold and cotton, which are significant exports for the country.

Historically, wage growth in Burkina Faso has been relatively modest. The government and other organisations often review and adjust wages in the public sector, which can serve as a benchmark for the private sector. However, high levels of informal employment and the predominance of agriculture in the economy make it challenging to track and analyse comprehensive wage growth data.

Economic reforms and investment in key sectors have the potential to drive wage growth. For example:

- Investments in infrastructure and technology could lead to increased productivity and higher wages.
- Expansion of the mining industry may result in more high-paying jobs and contribute to overall wage increases.
- Improvements in education and vocational training can enhance workers' skills and their earning potential.

However, external shocks such as political instability, climate-related events, or changes in global markets can negatively impact wage growth. Moreover, any growth in nominal wages must be considered alongside the inflation rate to determine real wage growth—that is, the change in wage purchasing power over time.

In recent years, wage increases in Burkina Faso have often been announced in conjunction with national negotiations between labour unions, employers, and the government. These tripartite discussions aim to address living costs and aim to ensure that wages are fair and enable workers to meet their basic needs. While data on specific annual wage growth rates for Burkina Faso may not be readily available or up-to-date, it is generally acknowledged that sustaining real wage growth requires a stable economic environment, investment in human capital, and sound policies that promote inclusive economic development.

## 7. Compensation Costs (per hours worked)

The compensation costs in Burkina Faso refer to the total expenditure borne by employers for the use of labour per hour worked. These costs are not just limited to direct wages or salaries but also include a range of additional benefits and taxes that employers must cover.

- **Direct Wages:** This is the gross salary paid to employees before any deductions, which constitutes the majority of compensation costs.
- **Social Security Contributions:** Employers are required to contribute to the social security system on behalf of their employees. These contributions provide workers with benefits such as healthcare, pensions, and unemployment insurance.
- **Taxes:** Taxes related to labour costs can include payroll taxes that fund public services and amenities critical to the workforce.
- **Other Benefits:** Additional benefits might consist of transportation allowances, meal vouchers, housing assistance, or bonuses, which vary by employer.

It is important for employers to manage these costs effectively, as they can significantly impact the overall cost of labour and an organisation’s competitiveness. In Burkina Faso, where the cost of labour may be lower than in more developed economies, employers might still face challenges in managing these compensation costs due to fluctuating economic conditions and regulatory changes.

Monitoring these costs is vital for policy-making as well, providing insights into employment conditions and the sustainability of business operations. The government’s role in setting minimum wages and regulating social contributions strongly influences the compensation costs per hour worked. For businesses operating in Burkina Faso, understanding and anticipating changes in compensation costs is key to developing strategies for sustainable growth and competitive positioning within the market.

## 8. Comparison with Other Countries

When comparing average wages between Burkina Faso and other countries, it is crucial to consider the economic development stage, the cost of living, and the prevalent industries that dominate each nation’s economy. Below is a simplified comparison with a selection of countries from different income levels and regions.

**Comparison Table:**

| Country      | Average Monthly Salary (USD) | Key Industries                       | Minimum Wage (USD) |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Burkina Faso | ~73                          | Agriculture, Mining                  | ~34                |
| Ghana        | ~331                         | Oil, Cocoa, Gold                     | ~60                |
| Ivory Coast  | ~202                         | Cocoa, Oil, Coffee                   | ~140               |
| Kenya        | ~240                         | Agriculture, Manufacturing, Services | ~125               |
| France       | ~3,165                       | Manufacturing, Services, Agriculture | ~1,589             |

From this table, we can infer that Burkina Faso has one of the lowest average monthly salaries and minimum wages when compared to other countries with more diversified and developed economies. For instance, France, which has a well-established services sector and advanced manufacturing industry, offers salaries that are significantly higher than those in Burkina Faso.

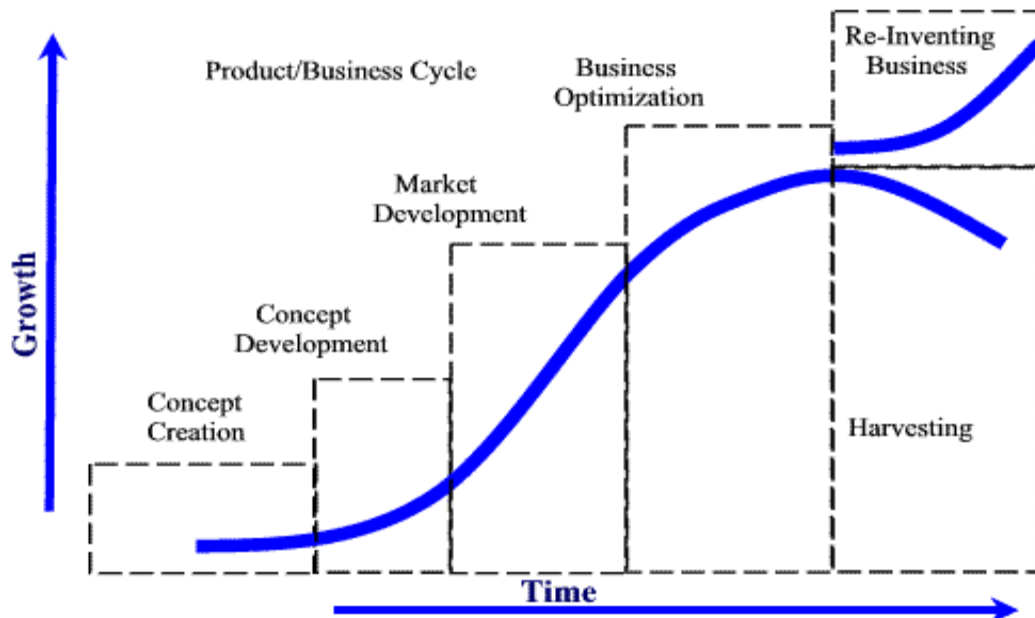
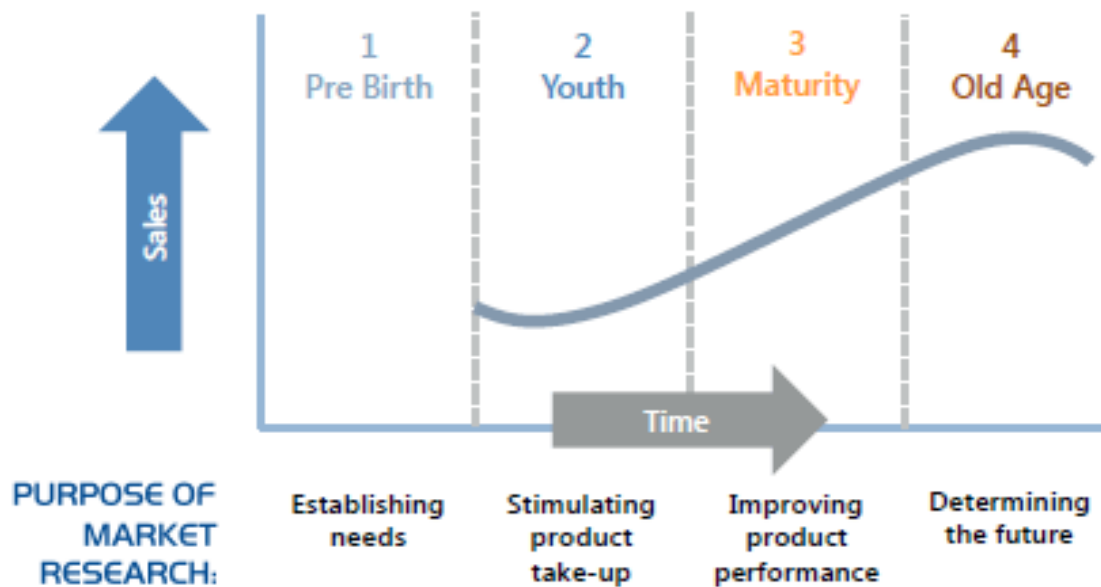
Countries like Ghana and Kenya, while also classified as developing nations, have somewhat higher salaries due to more diversified economies and greater natural resource wealth, particularly in Ghana’s case with its oil industry. However, even within West Africa, Burkina Faso’s wage levels are lower, which can be seen when compared to its neighbour, Ivory Coast. The latter has a large export economy based on cocoa and coffee and offers higher average and minimum wages than Burkina Faso.

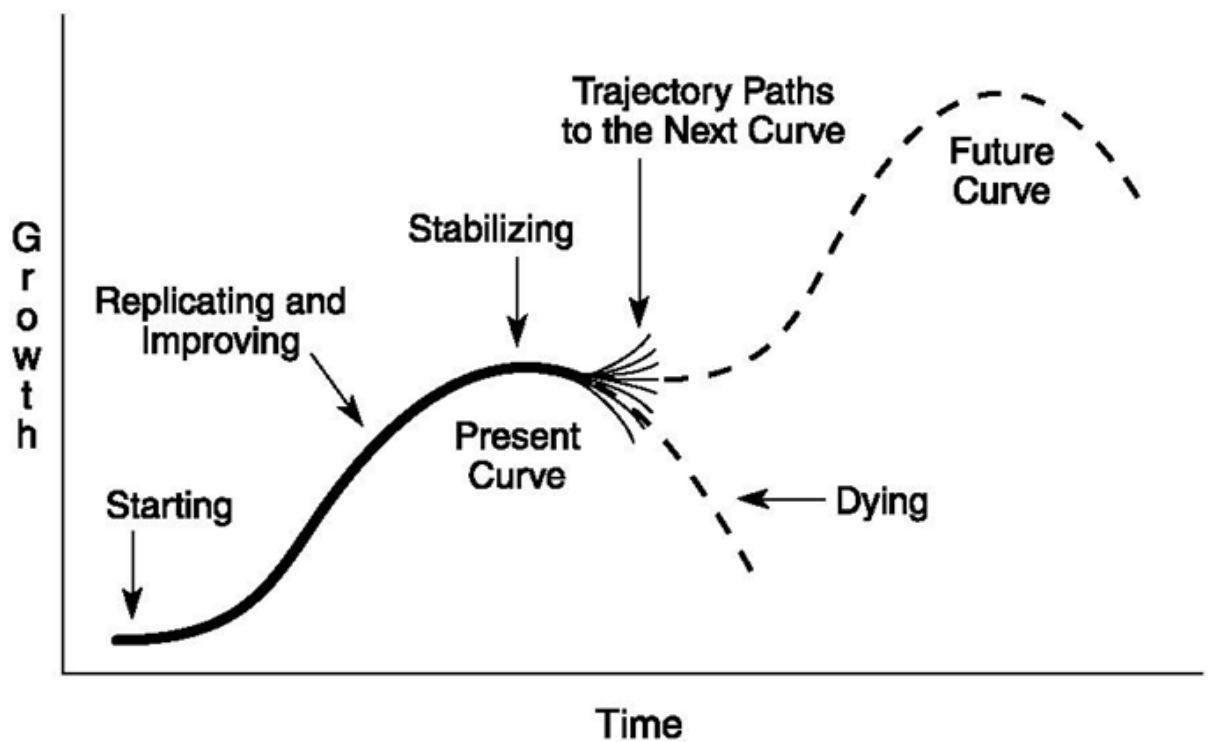
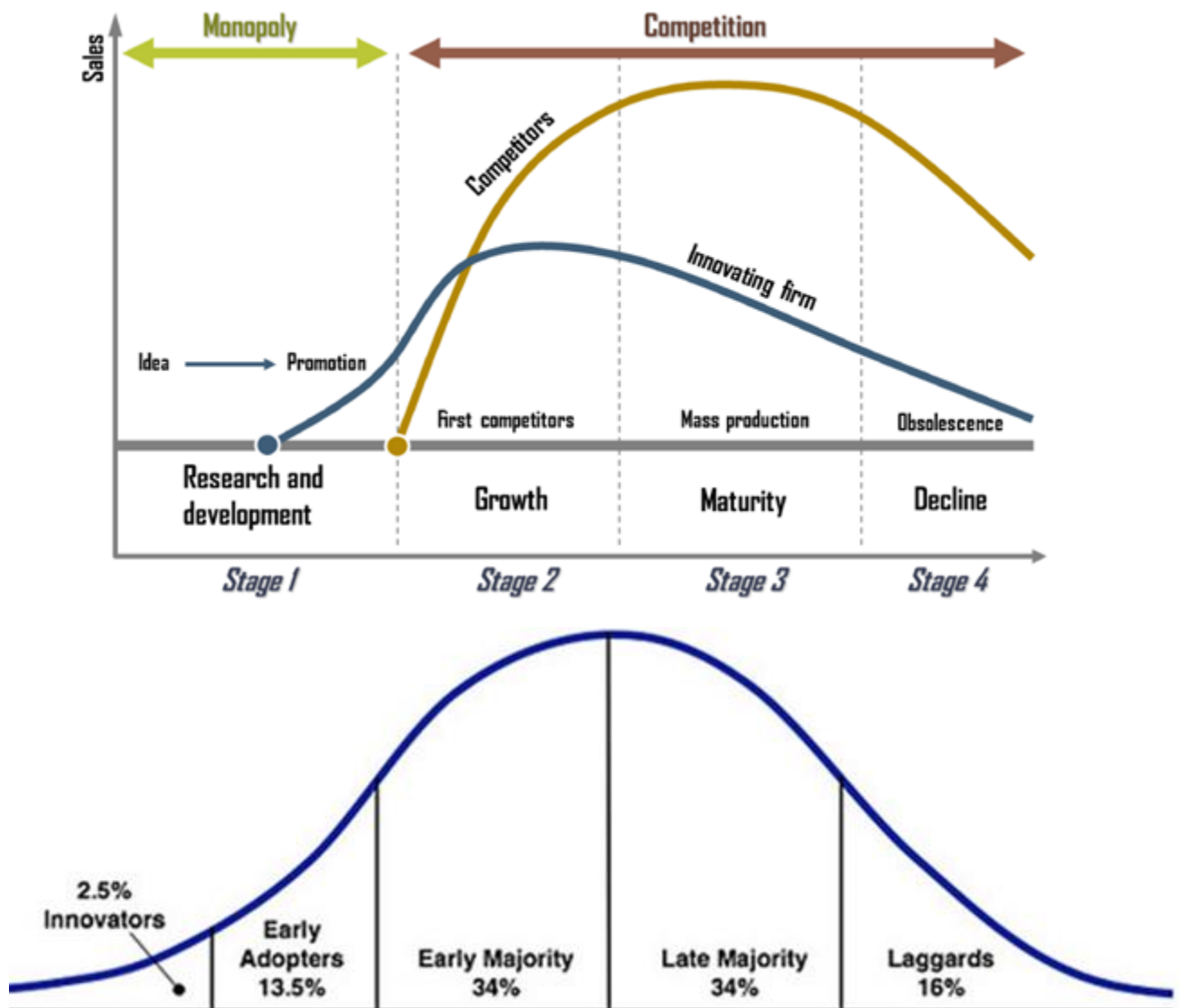
The cost of living in each country is another significant factor impacting the value of salaries. While developed countries typically provide higher wages, the cost of living is often substantially higher, thus affecting the overall purchasing power of individuals. In contrast, the cost of living in Burkina Faso might be lower, which can partially offset the impact of lower wages.

Ultimately, these differences highlight the varying economic landscapes where Burkina Faso stands as an example of a low-income nation transitioning towards more sustainable economic development, with the potential to increase wages through industrial diversification, investment in education and skills development, and stability in both political and economic domains.

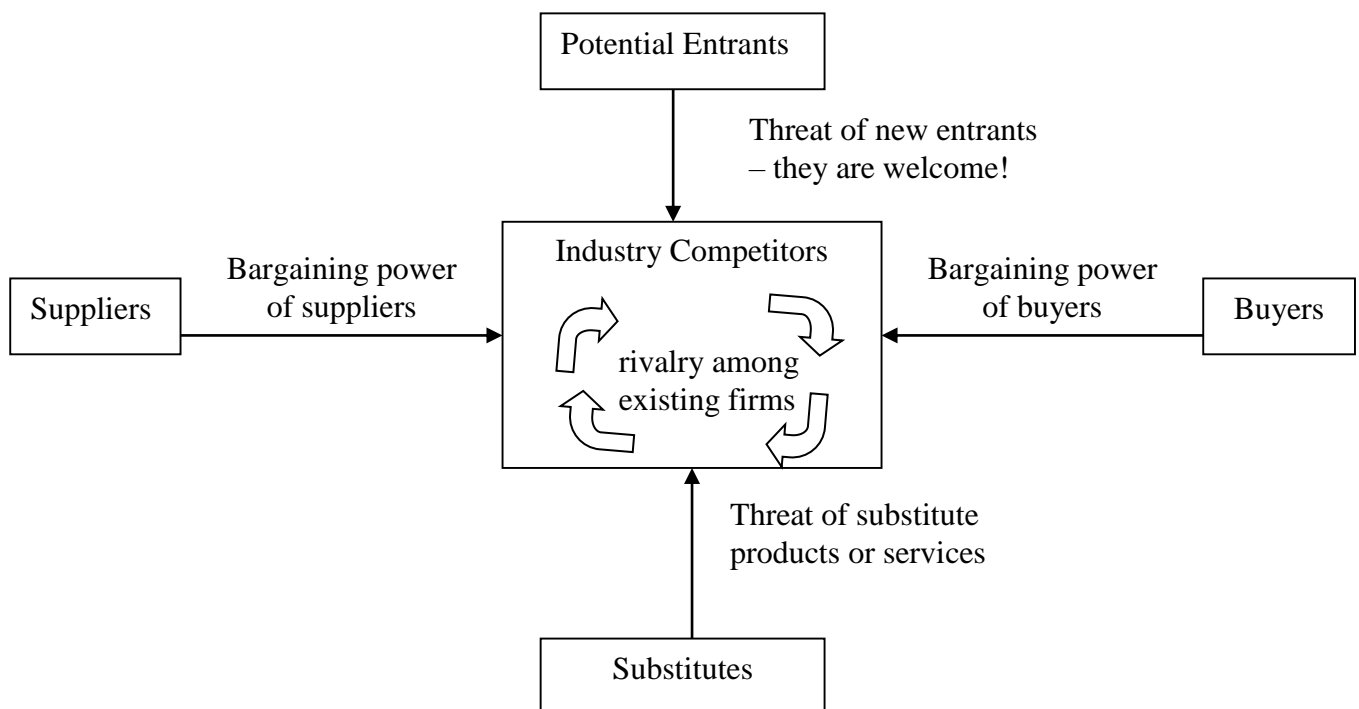


# New Product Development





## **FIVE-FACTOR INDUSTRY PORTER MODEL:**



### **BARGAINING POWER –**

#### **1. RELATIVE FRAGMENTATION OF BUYERS AND SELLERS**

There are some 3,400 spiritual institutions and with their minor denominations there are more than 50,000 organisations promoting 'truth'. As truth is always the same, then the people of the world are in a quandary. High level hidden controllers have led humanity to live mind-centric, to worship our minds in the erroneous belief that we can achieve everything, even to become mini-gods, whereas it has always been a constricting way of living to keep humanity from evolving so that we remained restrained to do as these controllers directed.

Higher level personalities have now revealed and shown that through embracing our feelings, living feelings first and longing for the truth that our feelings are to show us, we can heal ourselves of our childhood suppression, open ourselves to our soul based truths and become highly intuitive spontaneous personalities with infinite potential and free from the constraints of our minds.

This awareness is to be shared with humanity through the education and health sectors primarily as it will be embraced by all sectors of life and living.

#### **2. SIGNIFICANCE OF PURCHASE AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE**

These revelations are to be freely available to all of humanity. For those of us who like to know the details, all the ins and outs, this may require considerable time to investigate all that now is available to consider.

For those who embrace doing their Feeling Healing, then this will involve all their time.

#### **3. PRODUCT STANDARDISATION OR DIFFERENTIATION**

There is only one way to engage in our Feeling Healing, it is how you will do it and there is no other way. The principals of how we are to do our Feeling Healing are all the same, however we are each unique and consequently we have unique childhoods and personalities and thus we will have a unique experience in

our Feeling Healing. Yes, we will all do our Feeling Healing be it in the physical or in spirit or a combination of both.

#### 4. COSTS OF SWITCHING TO ANOTHER SUPPLIER

Truth is always the same. There is only one pathway.

#### 5. IMPORTANCE OF QUALITY OF THE PRODUCT TO THE BUYER

There is only one set of guidance in publication. Presently this is some 70,000 pages being about 20 million words. The core writings have been restricted to being through James Padgett and then James Moncrief and that is to avoid confusion. The most important writings are those of James Moncrief.

#### 6. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR THE BUYER ABOUT THE SUPPLIER

The supplier are high level spirits – there are many of them identified throughout the writings. The core revelations all come from personalities that are of a higher level of consciousness and truth than those who imposed the Rebellion and Default upon us.

### **THE THREAT OF NEW ENTRANTS OR SUBSTITUTES –**

There are already many systems that purport to heal through emotional clearance systems. None go far enough. None go deeper enough – there are many, many layers. But most significantly, none guide us to long to know the truth that our feelings are and will show us, reveal to us.

### **COMPETITIVE RIVALRY –**

#### 1. NUMEROUS OR EQUALLY BALANCED COMPETITORS

There are no others that have been provided with the Truths that are now being shared to all freely. Further, no others have recognised the importance of these revelations to the education and health sectors. And further, no others have been provided with the financial resources to global introduce to all of humanity this way of living which is ever so freeing and will lead to significant evolutionary growth in consciousness levels. Today, in 2024, we see all of humanity in some kind of moronic stupor with major wars in various countries. As the new spiritual age unfolds, wars will end!

#### 2. SLOW INDUSTRY GROWTH

Yes, humanity will be slow to embrace what is being introduced through Pascas.



## **FOUNDATION'S PROGRAM:**

### **VISION STATEMENT:**

“To build an inspiring high quality, international standard university having multiple campuses throughout Burkina Faso that provides outstanding opportunities for students, lecturers, professionals and the surrounding community to excel, thrive and succeed in.”

“This will lead to widespread enhanced pre-schooling, primary schooling, high schooling, craft creations, technical and further education as well as university facilities and services that will support all facets of all sectors of social services, health, education, commerce and industry.”

### **HISTORY:**

Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited was incorporated on 16 September 2008 and progressively received and obtained revelations dating back to 31 May 1914 that are all published throughout the Pascas Papers that can be downloaded from the Library Download page on [www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com). The way we are to live is feelings first with our minds to follow whilst longing for the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. This is the greatest time in the history of humanity as peace and harmony amongst all people is to now unfold through universal change in everything that we engage in.

### **THE TEAM:**

Presently, it is a small group of people, some in the far parts of the world, who lead the way for Pascas. That is about to change dramatically as the work of Pascas becomes generally public.

### **LAYERS of MANAGEMENT - REFLECTING the ORGANISATION CHART:**

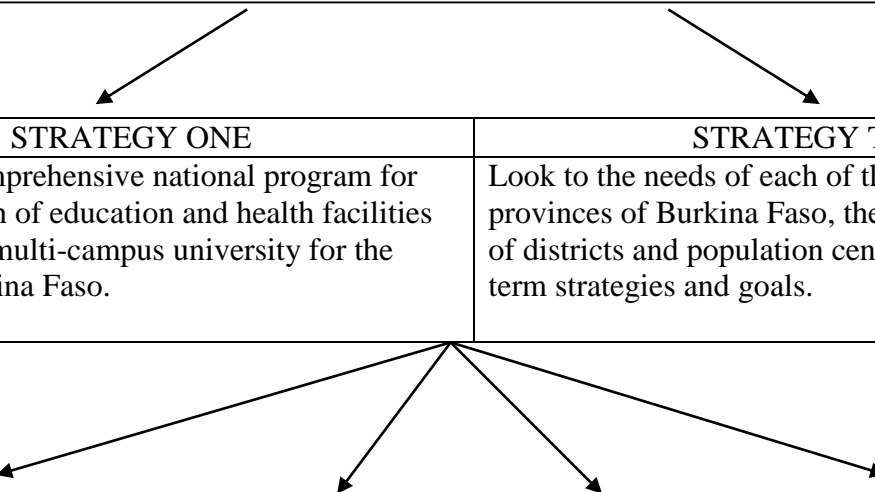
| <b>ORGANISATION CHART - LAYERS of MANAGEMENT</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Layer 1                                          | Chief Executive Officer – Board of Directors                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Layer 2                                          | Administration – Commercial Manager – Promotion – Public Relations – Marketing – Financial Controller – Personnel – Quality Control – Research & Development – Project Development – Site Management – Design & Architecture – Acquisitions                             |
| Layer 3                                          | Managers: - Business Development – Group Marketing – Relations Domestic – Relations International – Communications – Information Technology IMS – Technical Engineer – Purchasing / Stock Control – General Administration – Maintenance Engineer — Work Place & Safety |
| Layer 4                                          | Process Technicians: Team Leaders<br>Team Specialist – Senior Controller / Trainer – Senior Operators<br>Support Operators – Trainee Operator – Administration Support Staff                                                                                            |

TEAM STRUCTURES WILL ENCOMPASS ALL LEVELS

## **ACTION PLAN:**

### **MISSION STATEMENT**

To introduce the best possible Education and Health Resources for the Burkina Faso people to shine in the Burkina Faso communities and internationally. To introduce revelations in how we may live that enables capabilities to be reached never dreamed to be accessible – this is the dawning of a new age for everyone!



#### **STRATEGY ONE**

Establish a comprehensive national program for the introduction of education and health facilities capped with a multi-campus university for the people of Burkina Faso.

#### **STRATEGY TWO**

Look to the needs of each of the 45 administrative provinces of Burkina Faso, then look to the needs of districts and population centres to develop long term strategies and goals.

#### **MARKETING**

1. Establish brand.
2. Commence benchmarking.

#### **PRODUCTION**

1. Establish central management and administration.
2. Outsource as appropriate.

#### **PERSONNEL**

1. Hire long term leadership team.
2. Hire quality support personnel.

#### **RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**

1. Publication of revelations to be diverse.
2. Expand network communications.

### **VISION STATEMENT**

“To build an inspiring high quality, international standard university having multiple campuses throughout Burkina Faso that provides outstanding opportunities for students, lecturers, professionals and the surrounding community to excel, thrive and succeed in.”

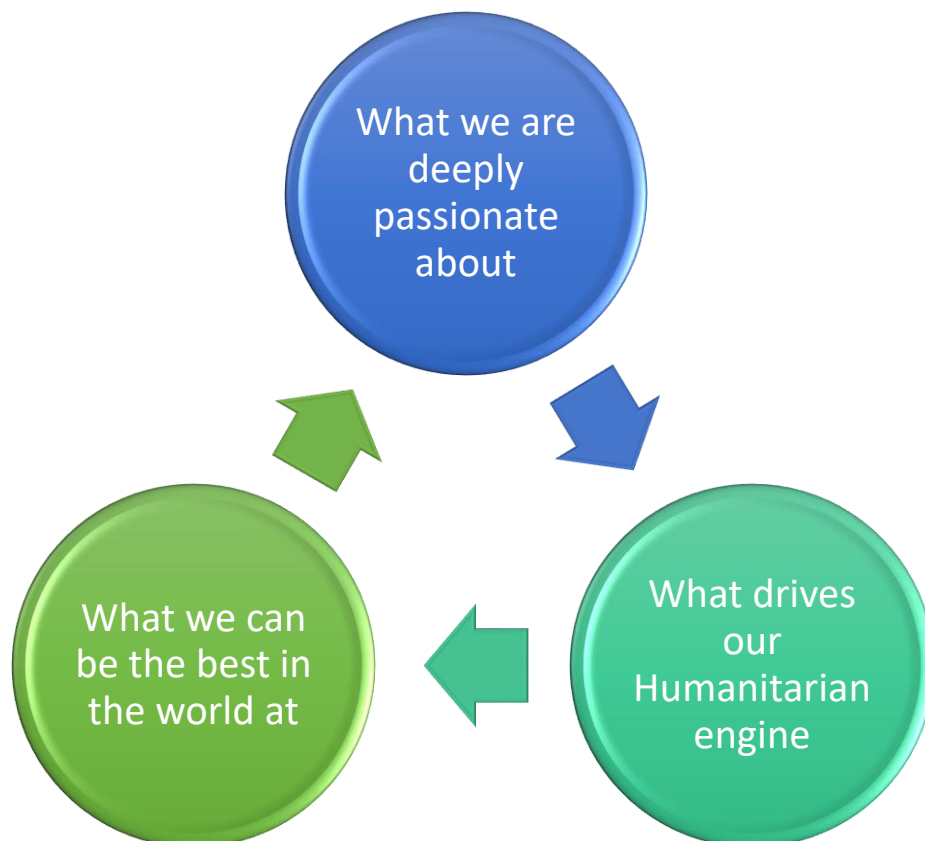
“This will lead to widespread enhanced pre-schooling, primary schooling, high schooling, craft creations, technical and further education as well as university facilities and services that will support all facets of all sectors of social services, health, education, commerce and industry.”

## **STRATEGY:**

Pascas Foundation (Burkina Faso) Ltd identifies drivers to a successful strategy as:

- Advancement of the Education and Health Sectors awareness and capacities.
- Commence growing the numbers of teachers, nurses and doctors through scholarships
- Build education centres while developing curriculums.
- Introduce education and health centres with capabilities and capacities required by communities.
- Education and Health Sector expertise to double in numbers, then double again.
- Ownership of the freehold land and buildings, or very long secure land leases, from which to provide services in education and health.
- Solar electricity with batteries as required.
- Broadband Internet bandwidth on demand for all students and families.
- Superior technology suited to the geographic conditions and other conditions that prevail.
- Outsource services, engineering and equipment locally where possible.
- High levels of security.
- These endeavours are for ALL the people of Burkina Faso.
- Research and development continually ongoing.
- Access to diverse media content – communication and involvement by all.

## **PASCAS FOUNDATION focuses upon:**



## **GOALS & MILESTONES SCHEDULES:**

### **SHORT TERM GOALS Year 1**

- ✓ Consolidate our management team.
- ✓ Establish our brand name and market appreciation for our endeavours and services.
- ✓ Establish that our Corporate Shared Values positions us as an EXCELLENT Foundation.
- ✓ Meet our milestones and exceed our goals.
- ✓ Identify specific market penetration strategies for other products and industries.
- ✓ Monitor customer expectations and satisfaction levels.
- ✓ Enhance the Foundation's objectives and services in response to people's needs, requests and issues.
- ✓ Develop complementary programs to grow the potential for all involved.

### **MEDIUM TERM GOALS Years 2 - 4**

- ✓ Bring operating budgets into line with management objectives for both schools and health facilities.
- ✓ From then on, maintain a balanced budgeted cash flow.
- ✓ Fully establish the market presence as per our identified market plan with a focus on the needs and goals for each province / district throughout Burkina Faso.
- ✓ Meet budgeted program guidelines.
- ✓ At all times understand the vision of the Foundation, its humanitarian objectives and targets for consistent growth in the sectors of society that it is focused upon.

### **LONG TERM GOALS Years 5 - 6**

- ✓ Crystallise the value of the humanitarian projects by way of expansion into other neighbouring countries.

|    | <b>MILESTONES</b>                                                                     | <b>IN MONTHS</b> |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Achieve targets as set out in the financial feasibility.                              |                  |
| 2. | Management team formalised.                                                           | 2                |
| 3. | Production and delivery teams bedded in.                                              | 3                |
| 4. | Communications plan finalised, costed, approved and implemented.                      | 3                |
| 5. | Commence sites acquisition and construction in accordance with financial feasibility. |                  |
| 6. | First education and health facility opened within communities.                        | 4                |
| 7. | Format of programs and range resolved with a program of priorities.                   | 6                |
| 8. | Product accreditation and endorsements achieved.                                      | 6                |
| 9. | Third party endorsement from peer review.                                             | 6                |



**Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) based on Critical Success Factors (CSFs)**

| <b>CSFs</b>                                                             | <b>KPIs</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Attainment of pre-determined goals.                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Expenditure within 10% range of budget.</li><li>✓ Expenses not exceeding budget.</li><li>✓ Projects implemented within proximity of budget timing.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Comprehensive planning for the future.                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Business Plan always updated for 5 years ahead.</li><li>✓ Comprehensive new plant and equipment and upgrade plan for 5 years ahead.</li><li>✓ Information distribution always being updated.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                  |
| Financial stability – Foundation being humanitarian in focus.           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Budget cash flow variance &lt;10%.</li><li>✓ Business Plan with &gt; 15% of outcomes.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Positive perception by the market.                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Education – student and teacher satisfaction.</li><li>✓ Health – patient / friends and clinician satisfaction.</li><li>✓ Positive community reporting.</li><li>✓ Invitations to participate in showcases and forums.</li></ul>                                                                                                                          |
| Good understanding of market requirements.                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ No orders lost because of “missing” features.</li><li>✓ Sales meeting budget forecast.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Understanding of significant, relevant, innovative life style pathways. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Ability to bring this awareness to all.</li><li>✓ Competitors attempting to copy or make use of revelations.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| High quality product.                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Information provided being always in truth – accurate.</li><li>✓ Updates being addressed within a few days.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Superb team work.                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Absenteeism low or &lt; 1 day a year per person.</li><li>✓ Consistent enthusiasm.</li><li>✓ Consistent quality with attention to detail.</li><li>✓ No lost time injuries.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Reliable supply & service chain.                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Suppliers offering unsolicited innovation.</li><li>✓ Supplier’s products arriving &lt; 5 days late.</li><li>✓ Spare parts for service available &lt; 5 days after order.</li><li>✓ Change to external service support agents &lt; 1 per year.</li><li>✓ Primary response to customer’s service requirements &lt; 24 hours, any day, anywhere.</li></ul> |
| Being an employer of choice.                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Job applications arriving unsolicited.</li><li>✓ Zero resignations due to dissatisfaction with the Company.</li><li>✓ Employees introducing friends of high calibre as potential employees.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                   |

**The SWOT ANALYSIS OVERVIEW:**

| <b>SWOT ANALYSIS</b>                                     |                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Strengths of our Foundation:                             | We can utilise these strengths as follows:                                                                                                           |
| Humanitarian fund allocation capabilities.               | Large scale investment into the education and health sectors, with broad distribution of higher education for all sectors of society.                |
| Weaknesses of our Foundation:                            | These weaknesses will be overcome as follows:                                                                                                        |
| Limited experience within the Burkina Faso landscape.    | Gain in the field expertise within the Burkina Faso landscape through operatives within the education and health sectors within Burkina Faso.        |
| Opportunities open to our Foundation:                    | Will be grasped by us as follows:                                                                                                                    |
| Greater development of the education and health sectors. | Opening up for more opportunities to enter other sectors within Burkina Faso.                                                                        |
| Threats facing our Foundation:                           | Will be avoided as follows:                                                                                                                          |
| Governmental regulation and opposition.                  | Supersede the market with more advanced techniques, technology and proven performance. Effective negotiation with government and other stakeholders. |

**RISK ANALYSIS:**







The key risk issues that are identified in the above SWOT Analysis have been prioritised and the risk mitigation management implementations are summarised as follows:

- Lack of facilities within the education and health sectors throughout Burkina Faso.
- Subsidising consumer costs through scholarships for higher education.
- Subsidising patient's costs through subsidising running costs of health services being provided.
- Engaging with local landowner and leaders of communities for support.
- Creating local employment while expanding the availability of needed services in education and health.
- Adhering to governmental regulations.
- Remaining non-political – not being aligned to any one political party.

## **MARKET PENETRATION:**

The Foundation's growth is humanitarian-driven rather than product-driven. Customer needs and wants have been researched and the Foundation's services and products are focused on fulfilling customer needs.

At this point, consumer needs have been assessed by interaction between companions of the Foundation and people throughout many communities. The Foundation has adopted a Market Planning Process to develop and grow its data base. This entails:

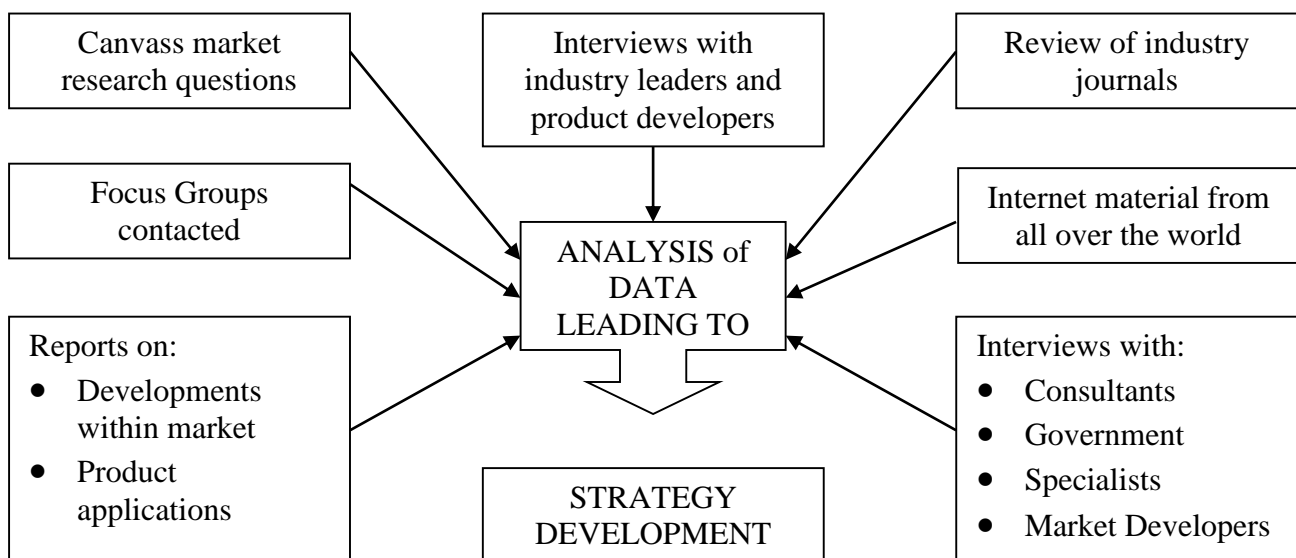
| <b>MARKET PLANNING PROCESS</b>                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>PREPLANNING REQUIREMENTS</b><br>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Identify markets for products and services.</li><li>● Determine Foundation's goals and expectations.</li><li>● Establish objectives.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>SITUATION ANALYSIS</b><br>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Identify education and health needs.</li><li>● Analyse what is already established and delivering.</li><li>● Identify markets, segments, size and share.</li><li>● Identify inside and outside influences.</li><li>● Analyse distribution.</li><li>● Analyse market coverage.</li><li>● Analyse for ongoing improvement.</li><li>● Evaluate marketing communications.</li><li>● Analyse positioning as an organisation.</li></ul> |
| <b>PROBLEMS and OPPORTUNITIES</b><br> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Determine marketing success factors.</li><li>● Identify key problems and opportunities.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>SEGMENT PRIORITY</b><br>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Determine education and health segment priority.</li><li>● Establish business / service direction by segment.</li><li>● Establish objectives by segment.</li><li>● List assumptions and restrictions – and then investigate.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>STRATEGIES and TACTICS</b><br>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Develop strategy options.</li><li>● Select strategies.</li><li>● Develop tactics.</li><li>● Schedule and budget tactics.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>MARKETING PLAN EVALUTAION</b><br>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Estimate needs and related costs.</li><li>● Prepare cost benefit analysis and profit projections.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>CONTROLS and MEASUREMENTS</b>                                                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Establish controls and measurements.</li><li>● Analyse management effectiveness.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

## **MARKET RESEARCH:**

The Foundation market research has focused upon:

- ✓ The people of Burkina Faso needs and motivation.
- ✓ Student, teacher, lecturer, doctor, nurse, allied health and administration – how does our revelations and services solve their problems.
- ✓ Market segment and industry characteristics.
- ✓ Market sizes and value – volumes and value of units in given segment.
- ✓ Services and products awareness and sensitivity.
- ✓ Importance of convenience and relevance.
- ✓ Willingness to consider a new processes and awareness.
- ✓ Branding and awareness.
- ✓ Education and health sector direction, attitudes and stigmas.
- ✓ Government initiatives and attitudes.
- ✓ Overseas attitudes and trends.

Data was sourced using the following market research methodology:



Secondary data supported the following:

Government attitude is supportive of the introduction of this Foundation's initiatives.

The potential market for the Foundation's initiatives is quantifiable.

The market share that this Foundation is targeting is readily achievable.

Professional opinion enforces the Foundation's decision to proceed.

Specific early entry markets have been identified to have the Foundation focus upon.

Findings support the focus that the Foundation's marketing strategy is and how to deal with issues relating to the products and services being introduced.

Attitudes and trends are similar in the domestic market as well as relevant overseas markets.

Primary data revealed the following:

A lack of awareness of the revelations and service application.

A desire for convenience in the provision of educations and health services.



A desire for simple access and use of education and health services.

A lack of knowledge of how to benefit from the revelations and advancement in services.

A lack of brand awareness.

Pricing is acceptable for services proposed as they meet the market, so to speak.

Strong interest from the market segments in which the Foundation is to introduce its services.

Early product users have been identified.

Brand name development and awareness program has been dealt with.

Customer support services have been resolved.

## **MARKET SEGMENT to INTRODUCE the FOUNDATIONS OPPORTUNITIES:**

### **PHILOSOPHY**

To see Burkina Faso's communities evolve, grow and thrive in living standards, quality of life, physical, mental and spiritual health in the Education and Health Sectors and beyond, and to inspire the residents to excel in all areas of life, family and community.

By supporting the education and health sectors in Burkina Faso, Pascas Foundation (Burkina Faso) Ltd is to position the citizens in society to live a progressively improving quality of life and standard of living.

### **MARKET**

The market for Pascas Foundation (Burkina Faso) Ltd is the entire nation, 24 million citizens, where all students and citizens are affected by the availability of health services, through hospitals and aid posts. The way forward involves the advancement of high schooling resources and curriculum to bring about a larger cohort of qualified students to progress through higher education to deliver more qualified staff for all the levels and sectors of the health industry.

### **COMPETITION**

One may anticipate that all of the not-for-profit and governmental agencies may welcome the initiatives of Pascas Foundation (Burkina Faso) Ltd.

### **MARKETING**

The marketing activities to promote the long term plans and projects of Pascas Foundation (Burkina Faso) Ltd may include the following:

- Social media marketing
- Written materials, books and magazines
- Video promotions
- Movies
- Advertising in community newspapers
- Advertising at schools and hospitals
- Community billboards advertising
- Seminars
- Promotional activities in expositions, school and hospital open days



SCHOOL  
IS FUN!



## INTERNET MARKETING:

## eCOMMERCE STOREFRONT

This is an introduction to the website marketing platform to be developed by this Foundation.

Human nature by default has been programmed to be socially active to a certain extent. Some people are more active, while others are less so!

However, people have always been looking for ways to connect and network with each other. And, in this age of digitisation, people have found ways to be socially active on the internet, which is possible with the advent of the numerous social networking platforms and apps. Here are more than 100 site options:





## **GROWTH IN THE FOUNDATION'S SERVICE AVENUES BEING:**

The Foundation will grow its field of influence by services:

Providing evolved and enhanced services to existing customers – the community.

Existing services to new customers sourced through market expansion avenues.

New products and services to existing customers.

New products and services to new customers.

Expand the marketing territories.

| <b>GROWTH STRATEGY</b>         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Market Penetration</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Increasing existing customer usage through:</b><br/>Implementing price incentives on a sliding scale for increased use of products / services.<br/>Increasing the rate of product / service obsolescence.<br/>Increasing the size of unit of purchase.<br/>Identifying alternative uses for products.</li><li>● <b>Attracting clients / participants from competitors through:</b><br/>Differentiating products / services from our competitors.<br/>Reducing fee structure.<br/>Increasing promotional effort.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>New Market Development</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Developing new geographical markets, through:</b><br/>Expanding our business regionally, nationally and then internationally.<br/>Franchising and licensing our business and products (without fees!).<br/>Joint venturing with others in new markets.</li><li>● <b>Developing new market segments through:</b><br/>Getting referrals.<br/>Strategic alliances.<br/>Promoting our services in alternative media forms.</li><li>● <b>Converting potential customers that currently do not use our products / services through:</b><br/>Implementing reduced fee trial use of products / services offered.<br/>Identifying alternative uses for our products and services.<br/>Reviewing fee and price structure and position our business at either the upper or lower ends of the market by brand separations and separate marketing programs.</li></ul> |
| <b>New Product Development</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Develop new features for products and services.</li><li>● Develop variations to existing products and services.</li><li>● Develop new products and services aimed at identified markets.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Diversification</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Buying a related business (health centres and education centres).</li><li>● Using existing distribution network to grow innovations.</li><li>● Stability development.</li><li>● Grow new products and business entities.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

## **MOSAIC PROFILING: What is your mosaic profile looking like?**

Mosaic is a quantitative framework to measure the overall health and growth potential of private companies using non-traditional signals. The Mosaic score is comprised of 3 individual models — what we call the 3 M's, each relying on different signals (although all the signals utilised are not revealed for obvious reasons).

### **Market**

The quality of the market or industry a company competes in is critical. If you are part of a hot industry, that serves as a tailwind to push you along. Conversely, being in an out of favour space means fewer investors, partners, media, and more. The market model looks at the number of companies in an industry, the financing and exit momentum in the space, and the overall quality and quantity of investors participating in that industry.

### **Money**

The money model assesses the financial health of a company, i.e. is it going to run out of money? Look at burn rate, the quality of the investors and syndicate that may be part of the company, its financing position relative to industry peers and competitors, and more.

### **Momentum**

The final model is momentum, look at a variety of volume and frequency signals including social media, news / media, sentiment, and partnership and customer momentum. Look at these on an absolute and relative basis vs. peers / industry comparables. The relative piece is critical as it ensures that, for example, enterprise software companies who may get less media attention or who spend less time on social media are not penalised versus consumer-focused tech companies.

## **How is mosaic used?**

### Corporate Innovation

Pinpoint fast-growing private companies to understand viable business models, products and technologies

### Corporate Strategy

See fast-growing markets and industries before anyone else to inform executives on strategic decisions

### Competitive Intel / Market Research

Assess the health of start-ups competing in your industry to advise your build, buy, or partner strategy.

### Corporate Development and M&A (mergers and acquisitions)

Monitor the health and growth potential of possible acquisition targets as part of due diligence process

### Corporate Venture Capital

Identify the start-ups with the highest growth potential to satisfy your corporate investment philosophy

[illegible]

**Suppression and ongoing repression of our natural self-expression underlies our quality of life, it is the predictor of our level of employment, poverty or otherwise, our physical health, generator of our illnesses, our quality of relationships and all aspects of our everyday living, good and bad.**

**“The real KEY to our Healing is longing for the Truth, and that is the truth that will come from our feelings. If you don’t want the truth of what you are feeling, then you can forget it. You can express your feelings all day like a kettle letting off steam, however if you’re not seriously wanting, and longing hard, and praying with all your will to God to help you uncover and see the TRUTH that your feelings are to show you, then you can forget it. The expressing and releasing ARE just as important, however a little less than longing for the truth.”**

*Children are now to embrace and express their feelings in all that they do and experience. It is our feelings that are our guiding light of love and truth. Truth is love.*

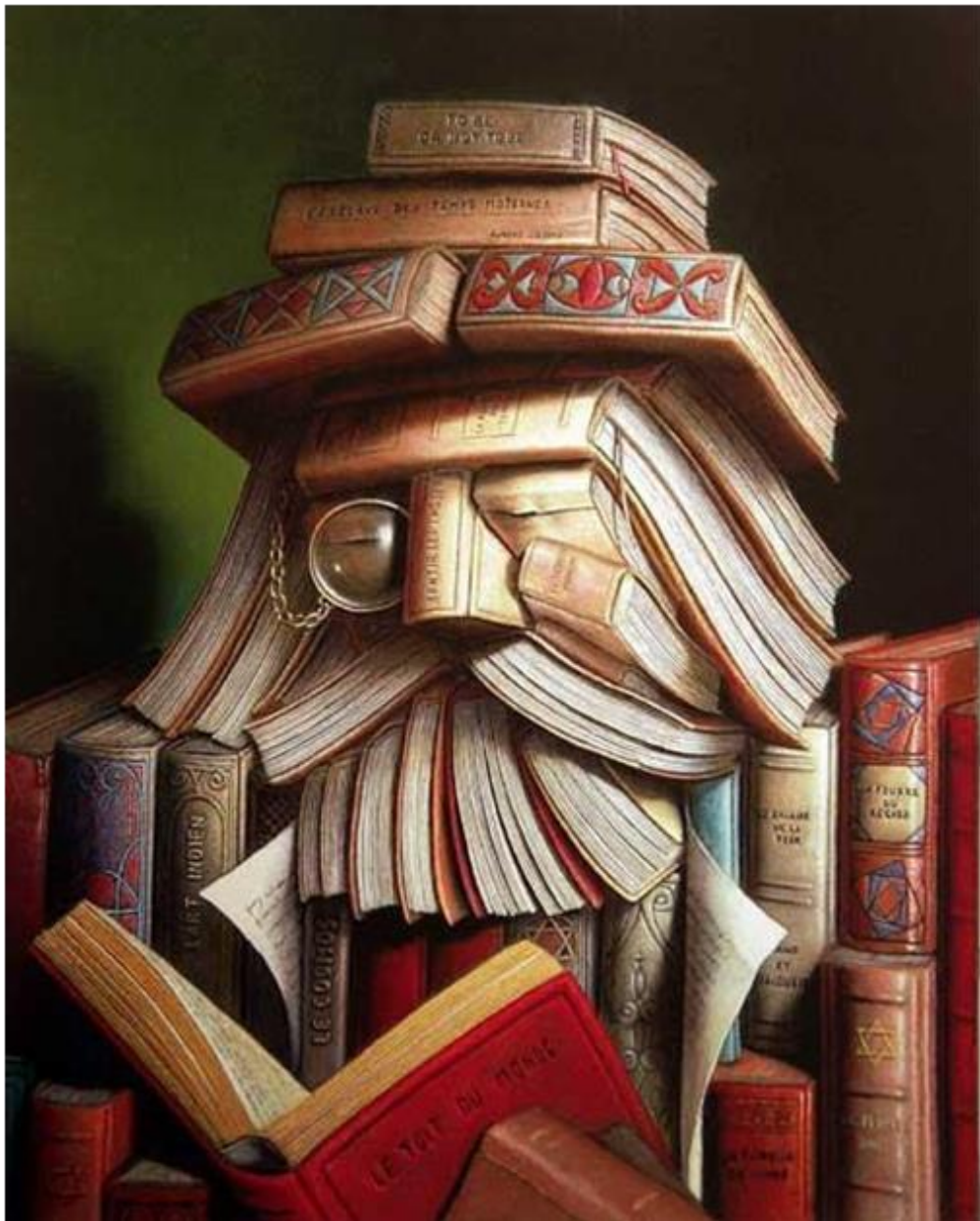


*Why?*

*May we ask why we have not understood this before? The Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default had to work its course. Cracks in it are now being worked to end the Rebellion and Default.*



*Education is to reveal itself through our feelings. Our soul based feelings are always in truth. And truth is love! We are fully self-contained. Our feelings are to lead our mind in all that we do, not live how we have been previously taught. It is that simple!*

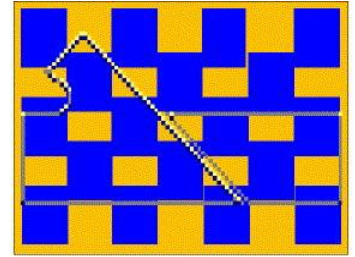








# REEFWOOD CRAFTWORKS



## Tables



American Beech Dining



Chess Dining



Ti Tree Table  
with Bark Picture



Ancient River Gum, SilverAsh,  
Flame She Oak

## Chairs



China Chair



Regency



1920



Regency2



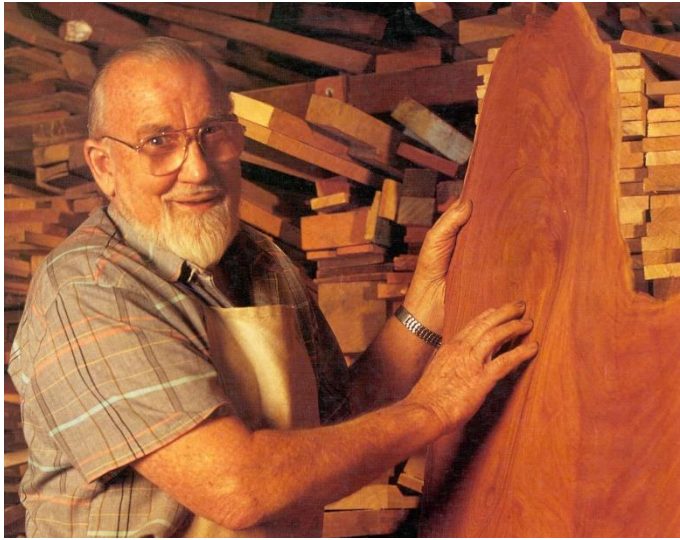
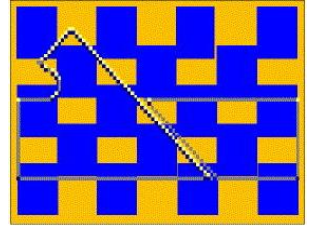
Lloyd Wright



Cedar Dining

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

# REEFWOOD CRAFTWORKS



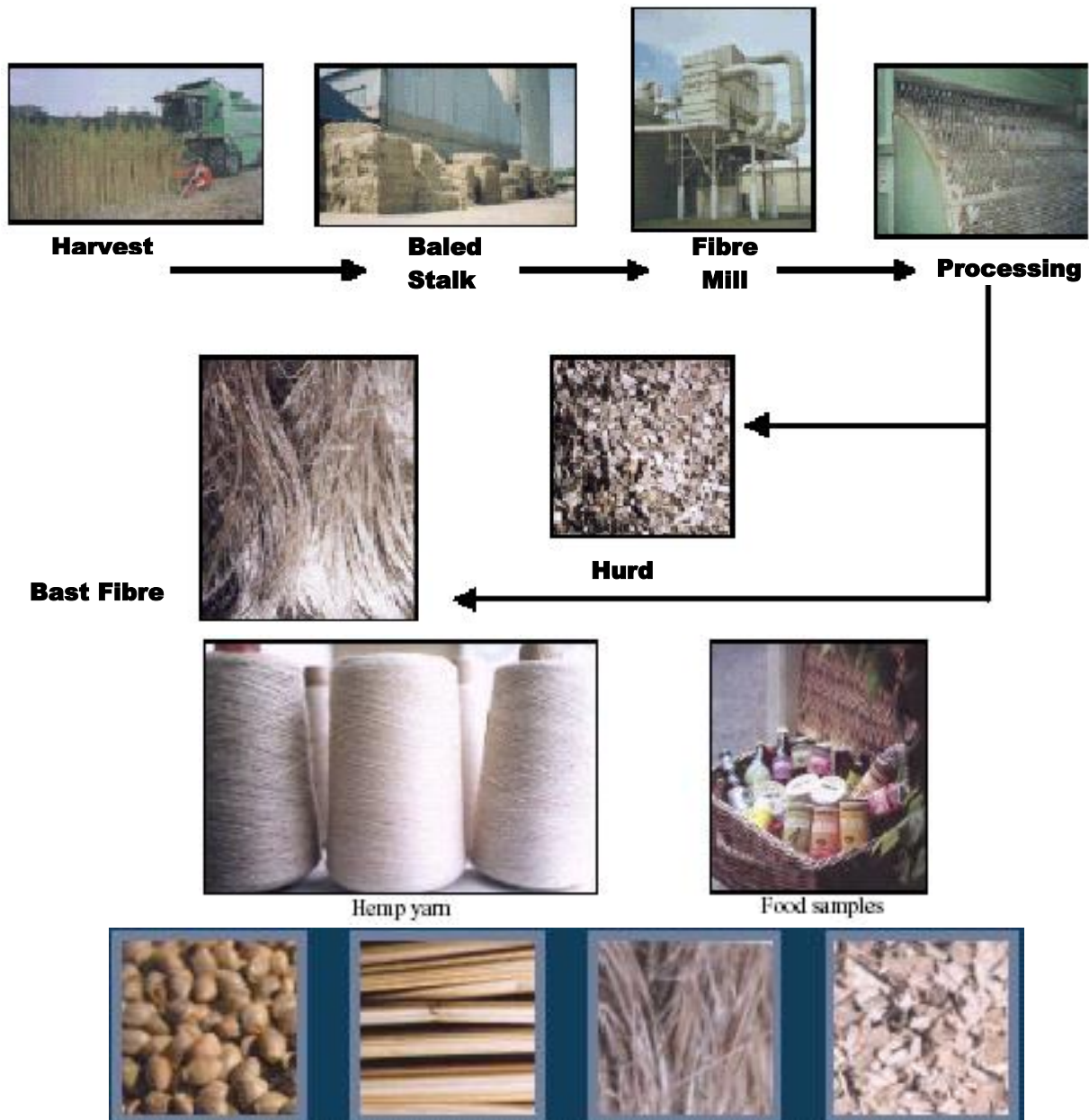
**Value adding Natural Resources!**

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE





# ECOFIBRE INDUSTRIES



**Value adding Natural Resources!**

# HYDROPONICS

| Fruit and Vegetables | Traditional hydroponics - average per sq mt. | Rotating Growing System Hydroponics - average per sq mt | Percentage Increase Up To | Increases in kilos per sq mt. |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Strawberries         | 5 - 8 kilos                                  | 123 kilos                                               | 1792%                     | 117 kilos                     |
| Ice Berg Lettuce     | 72 kilos                                     | 619 kilos                                               | 760%                      | 547 kilos                     |
| Tomatoes             | 45 kilos                                     | 250 kilos                                               | 456%                      | 205 kilos                     |



**Value adding Natural Resources!**

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE



# NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE MORINGA



GRAM FOR GRAM  
**MORINGA**  
LEAVES CONTAIN:



7 TIMES THE VITAMIN C  
FOUND IN ORANGES



4 TIMES THE CALCIUM &  
2 TIMES THE PROTEIN  
FOUND IN MILK



4 TIMES THE VITAMIN A  
FOUND IN CARROTS



3 TIMES THE POTASSIUM  
FOUND IN BANANAS

Fresh drumstick fruit  
Moringa seed  
Moringa leaf  
Moringa seed kernel  
Moringa soup powder

Drumstick powder  
Moringa seeds(PKM1and PKM2)  
Moringa pickle      Moringa tea powder  
Moringa cake powder  
Moringa Juice powder

Moringa oil  
Moringa leaf powder  
Moringa fruit powder  
Moringa root  
Moringa capsule

## Value adding Natural Resources!

# TINY OIL MILL

Groundnut



(Kernels) 46 to 48%

Castor Seed



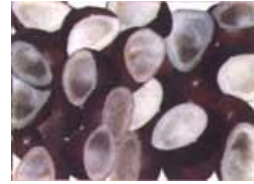
40 to 48%

Sunflower



32 to 40%

Copra



62 to 68%

↓  
Groundnut Decorticator  
Peanuts



↓  
Sunflower Cracker or Palm  
Nut Cracker



↓  
Copra Cutter



Oil Seeds & % of Oil

PALM  
KERNEL



38 to  
45%

SESAM



50 to  
56%

RAPSEED



38 to  
45%

MUSTARD



38 to  
45%

LIN  
SEED



40 to  
50%

COTTON  
SEED



18 to  
22%

SOYA  
BEAN



18 to  
22%

PALM  
FRUIT



20 to  
22%

↓  
**Value adding Natural Resources!**



# NEW BIOSPHERE

## AGRICULTURE

### The Marvellous Mushroom.

Mushrooms are unique amongst other vegetable crops in that they are grown in a totally artificially controlled atmosphere. Cropping is not dependent on the climate. Mushrooms are not seasonal and are available all months of the year. Of course, small growers without sophisticated climate control systems cannot grow over the hotter summer months.



Estimated amount of water required for producing 1 kg of fresh oyster mushrooms using rustic technologies, in comparison with that for other food and forage crops (Martínez-Carrera *et al.*, 1998).

| Product                               | Litres of water/kg | Protein content <sub>a</sub> | Litres of water per gram of protein |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Oyster mushrooms ( <i>Pleurotus</i> ) | 28                 | 2.7                          | 1.0                                 |
| Potatoes                              | 500                | 2.1                          | 23.8                                |
| Wheat                                 | 900                | 14.0                         | 6.4                                 |
| Alfalfa                               | 900                | 6.0                          | 15                                  |
| Sorghum                               | 1,110              | 11.0                         | 10.0                                |
| Corn                                  | 1,400              | 3.5                          | 40.0                                |
| Rice                                  | 1,912              | 6.7                          | 28.5                                |
| Soybeans                              | 2,000              | 34.1                         | 5.8                                 |
| Broiler chicken                       | 3,500              | 23.8                         | 14.7                                |
| Beef                                  | 100,000            | 19.4                         | 515.4                               |



*Mushrooms are the perfect food for everyone!*

## Value adding Natural Resources!

# **NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE**



**APIARY**

**BEEKEEPING  
&  
HONEY**



**Value adding Natural Resources!**

# Apoch

# Life Pack



Apoch is able to deliver fresh food with shelf lives greater than a year without requiring refrigeration. We start with prime quality inputs and it remains prime quality for periods of one to up to three years.

**Life Pack long life shelf stable foodstuff, safe, nutritious, wholesome, high quality, that require no refrigeration to maintain consistency.**

**Apoch has the ability to offer this technology to an almost endless number of food types, covering all major cooked food brackets i.e. Meats, Sea foods, Dairy and Vegetable.**

**With no refrigeration required, previously unserviceable markets become accessible. For example; fresh vegetables processed in the Pacific Basin can be exported to Middle East, Asia or even Europe.**

**TASTE**  
*of* **HEALTH**

## Value adding Natural Resources!



# Pascas Food Basket



**Eat** the Colors of the Rainbow

**Fresh is Best!**



**When and where as required!**  
**Pacific Basin Food Basket**



# Cooperatives for the Local People

Cooperative arrangements within communities may be focused upon small area enterprises through to whole of nation endeavours to bring to the global markets high volumes of quality goods derived through value adding processes applied to natural resources and regional produce from the land, river and sea, encapsulating all elements of farming and animal produce.

Microfinance typically engages a cooperative of around five women when financing home enterprises. A cooperative is particularly useful when local fishermen bring their catches together at canneries for preparation to market their fish to foreign markets.

The introduction of 'Craft Creations' is to enliven the community's recognition of their high quality traditional skills and then enable their customary craftware to be globally marketed through a cooperative of their own making.

This is all about cooperatives to bring to the fore traditional and innate skills that fulfil needs for people around the globe, not just the local village. A cooperative may embrace several nations.

Natural resources that may be used in producing high quality goods in large volumes include:

Forrest logs processed into high quality furniture in volume for large distribution chains.  
Timber offcuts for high strength laminated beams and reconstituted timber products.  
Local building systems utilising local resources for durable housing – local market solutions.  
Hydroponics particularly for produce that is not native to the area and its climate.  
Aquaculture in rivers, estuaries and sea to mitigate depletion of ocean resources.  
Traditional home produce being increased in volume to provide famine relief worldwide.  
Hemp production to be on scale to enable volumes sufficient for manufacturing processing.  
Cocoa, coffee, moringa, sandalwood, tea, vanilla, plus others, cropping to be of commercial scale, cooperatively run. All farming and animal produce come into the equation for cooperatives.

What is available within a region and what may be introduced can now be thoroughly appraised and reviewed scientifically through local endeavours and with the support of research organisations such as CSIRO of Australia, increasing commercial options and products.

Nothing beats the insight and wisdom of the locals. Their FEELINGS, as well as our own, are to be embraced. Our feelings are the greatest guide as to how and what we are to embrace.

Education at all levels for all ages is our never ending journey. How it has been in ages gone by is not how it will continue. Dynamic change is unfolding and for those who embrace change, our futures are enticing, for those who don't they will have difficulties. We are to embrace and value add our natural resources, we are not to rape and pillage our environment, the forests are to remain, the rivers clean and our oceans are to restock with fish.

Now is the time for nation building, now we are to embrace self-sufficiency without the need for foreign goods and services. We have all we need within us and within our environment, so let us build the way forward for all within our community and show the world how it is to be.

## Value adding Natural Resources!



# SPBD Dreams for Community

## South Pacific Business Development

<http://www.spbdmicrofinance.com/how-it-works>

## Microfinance

SPBD is a network of microfinance organisations working in Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu dedicated to eradicating poverty by empowering women in poor rural villages with the opportunity to start, grow and maintain sustainable, income generating micro-enterprises.

## Philosophy

SPBD's philosophy of lending is based on a **respect for each individual's innate human ingenuity, drive and self-esteem**. It's these qualities that make people creditworthy, not the collateral which traditional banks demand. By providing access to capital, SPBD allows women and their families to pursue their dreams and achieve their full potential. **We provide the opportunities to empower the poorest members of society** to make significant improvements in their lives.

## Methodology

### Micro-enterprise Development

SPBD provides small, unsecured loans of around US\$400 to groups of rural women, who invest these loans into businesses based on their existing livelihood skills. They are given training, ongoing guidance and motivation for the purpose of helping them to grow these small income generating endeavours so that they can work their way out of poverty. This is a very structured program with clear rules.

### Childhood Education

From the second loan onwards, members are encouraged to invest the proceeds of their loans for basic housing improvement and childhood education. SPBD helps to ensure the children of all our members receive a proper education by providing financing to pay for school fees, school uniforms and textbooks.

### Housing Improvements

SPBD helps to improve the healthiness of our member's homes by providing financing for basic housing improvements such as obtaining access to electricity, running piped water, proper sanitation, building a secure foundation for their home (instead of a dirt floor) and to place a tin roof on their home (instead of a grass roof).

### Savings

It is expensive and difficult for the poor to open bank accounts at traditional commercial banks. SPBD helps our members save for a rainy day and to develop good financial habits by providing a basic savings service. By saving with SPBD, members have a safe and convenient place to make small and regular savings deposits.

## **Insurance**

SPBD offers a loan- and life insurance product to all its members. In the event of a member's death, her family receives a benefit. This assurance of no hardship on the remaining family is something that many of our members greatly value.

## **Peer Group Support**

All SPBD members are part of a self-chosen group of four to seven women. In each village there might be two to five SPBD groups. The members of the peer groups support and guarantee one another. They are the first line of approval on all new business plans and loan applications of their group members. They act as weekly guarantors on all loan repayments and they play a vital role in the ongoing guidance and motivation of each SPBD micro-entrepreneur. For example, if a client falls ill, her circle helps with her business until she is well. If a client gets discouraged, the support group pulls her through. This contributes substantially to the extremely high repayment rate of loans made to microfinance entrepreneurs.

## **Weekly Meetings**

SPBD has weekly meetings in the local villages with all its members. At these meetings all SPBD related business takes place, including business training modules, review of business plans, loan applications and approvals, weekly loan repayments, savings deposits, and ongoing business mentoring and coaching.

## **Competition**

SPBD faces limited direct competition as the commercial- and Development Banks each require collateral or a steady income for micro/small business financing. SPBD is one of the only financial institutions able to deliver credit in Samoa, Tonga, or Fiji individually and to provide on a large scale completely unsecured credit to the poor. (Services are opening in other nations, such as Papua New Guinea.)

## **Clients**

SPBD serves women living in both rural and peri-urban areas who are vulnerable to the consequences of poverty. These include single mothers, the unemployed, minorities, the poor in health, the disabled, the unbanked, and potential victims of domestic violence. Of the total number of loans distributed:

- 99% go to women
- 80% go to clients living in rural areas
- 40% go to single mothers

# The Healing Power of “Bello” – Beautiful:

How an Italian community uses craftsmanship to rehabilitate some of Europe’s most intractable drug addicts.

<https://craftsmanship.net/the-healing-power-of-bello/>

Issues: [Spring 2019](#)

Topics: [Work, Education, and Community](#)

Locations: [Italy, USA](#)

Materials: [Animals & Insects](#), [Food](#), [Leather](#), [Paper](#), [Textiles](#)



Since San Patrignano’s founding more than 40 years ago as a commune for local drug addicts, 26,000 people have been through its recovery program. “*SanPa*” teaches its residents a wide variety of artisanal crafts on a campus that now covers 520 hectares (1,280 acres), becoming the largest addiction treatment facility in Europe. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*

By LAURA FRASER

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In the hills above Rimini, Italy, is a restaurant renowned across the region for its pizza. The terrace, surrounded by flowering trees, overlooks vineyards that roll down to the distant Adriatic Sea. In the centre of the restaurant, called “*SP.accio*,” tattooed men knead, shape, and twirl dough in a gleaming, open kitchen. The cooks follow the standard routine of any good *pizzaiolo*—they sprinkle on herbs and cheese, and slip the pies into a fiercely-hot, wood-burning oven—but they cook with unusual focus and passion, as if their very lives depended on the perfection of these pizzas.

“The dough teaches you,” says Massimo Bertoglia, the head chef, as he shapes a piece into a round. “You have to have constancy, and you have to have care.” He pauses to survey his results and seems pleased. “If you don’t care for it, it will die.”

*Unlike most rehab methods, SanPa doesn’t rely on therapists, substitute drug treatment, 12-step programs, or religion. Instead, it treats addiction as a community problem, where an individual’s*



*destructive tendencies can be changed by becoming a member of a big family, Italian-style, participating in work and education for the common good.*

Bertoglia's pizza philosophy is far more than a metaphor. Learning to become a pizzaiolo actually did help to save his life. A former drug addict, Bertoglia is one of some 26,000 people since 1978 who have come to San Patrignano, the addiction recovery community that runs this restaurant, as a last-ditch effort to pull himself out of a life centred on doing anything necessary to get his next fix. Everyone who works at SP.accio, from Chef Bertoglia to the waiters, busboys, and the woman who sells gifts in the boutique ("spaccio" means store in Italian) is either a current resident or a graduate of the rehab program. Some of the best chefs in Italy come here to train the pizzaioli, who are highly sought-after in Italy after graduation.

It's easy to see why. All the ingredients at the restaurant, Bertoglia explains, are *kilometro zero*—produced within view of the terrace tables, from the tomatoes and basil to the wine, mozzarella cheese, prosciutto, and delicate date cookies served with espresso at the end of their meals. The pizza crust—a crucial and elusive art in the pizza world—achieves an unusual quality here because it's part whole-wheat, and it's made with natural yeast, with a "mother" dough that has to be refreshed three times a day. The resulting pizza, Bertoglia says as he thumps the dough, is more easily digestible than a pizza made with commercial yeasts. It's a bit like a Napolitano pizza—large, chewy, with a big border—but not quite as soft.



In SanPa's bakery sector, residents make fresh bread every day for the Centre's communal meals, typically made with locally grown food. "In Italy, lunch is when a family takes time to share a beautiful experience," says Lucia Rughi, SanPa's communications director. Rughi is married to one of the sons of SanPa's founder, Vincenzo Muccioli. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

On my way out of the restaurant, I pass a sumptuous deli and gift boutique that tells the story of a community that makes much more than pizza. Cheeses, cured meats, wine, pastries, olive oil, and other quality foods are all made at

San Patrignano (SanPa), a campus covering 642 acres that includes farms and vineyards, and where some 1500 residents and 300 staff currently reside. Another room in the boutique features high-quality leather goods and finely-spun shawls and scarves, all with the SanPa logo: a tree of life. SanPa is also renowned for breeding horses and dogs, fine woodworking, graphic arts, and other sophisticated crafts. The income from the residents' efforts covers about 60% of the community's operating budget of 27 million euros (just over 30 million dollars). The rest is made up by donations to the private non-profit organisation, some of which come from billionaire Italian patrons.



### **The Philosophy of 'Bello'**

SanPa is unlike other Rehab Centres in the world for a variety of reasons. First is the length of stay, which is three and a half years. By contrast, the average stay in a Rehab Centre in the United States, according to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, is 28 days. Second, unlike most rehab methods, SanPa doesn't rely on therapists, substitute drug treatment, 12-step programs, or religion. Instead, it treats addiction less as a medical

problem than a community problem, where an individual's lack of self-esteem and destructive tendencies can be changed by becoming a members of a big family, Italian-style, participating in work and education

for the common good. (For an intimate sense of this culture, see our documentary short, “The Philosophy of Bello, in our sidebar column.)



Chefs from all over Italy come to train the cooks at SP.accio, a restaurant entirely staffed by San Patrignano residents. After the residents conclude their three-and-a-half year program at SanPa, 90 percent of them land jobs. *Photo by Susan West.*

Third, the entire program is free to the residents and their families. While this is costly up front—\$48,000 per resident year, including food, lodging, medical, and education and training costs—it saves taxpayers enormous sums over the long run. SanPa’s directors estimate that its program saves the Italian government 23

million Euros each year (or about \$27.5 million) in costs it would otherwise spend on incarceration or governmental rehabilitation.

And fourth, unlike other Rehab Centres that sell their wares, SanPa doesn’t produce crafty tchotchkes; it is dedicated instead to the production of high-quality goods that are sold to top Italian restaurants, fashion houses, and architects. According to SanPa’s philosophy of rehabilitation, fine craftsmanship is essential to building self-esteem, and that ensures not only the residents’ success but also the program’s sustainability. And each craft sector seems to develop this idea its own way.

## HIPPIE COMMUNE, ITALIAN-STYLE

*Every resident commits to the full three-and-a-half-year residency. During this time they aren’t paid for their work, but they learn a trade and may get a university education.*

San Patrignano was founded 40 years ago Vincenzo Muccioli, by a hotelier who inherited a **200-hectare Estate** and wanted to do something about the drug addicts he saw in nearby Rimini. He began inviting addicts to his San Patrignano estate for Christmas, and then started bringing addicts home to live with his family. Eventually, he founded an informal alternative medicine free clinic at their weekend farm, and then began building the community.

Muccioli had no training as a psychologist or addiction specialist when he started the Centre; he was a messianic do-gooder with New Age interests. But he had a clear idea that the best way to treat drug addiction was to make addicts feel like they were part of a community that depended on them for its well-being. He and his wife invited addicts to live in San Patrignano on three conditions: They had to stop all drug use, they couldn’t ask for money from the government, and they had to choose among different income-producing activities to make SanPa a self-sustaining community. Instead of traditional therapy, **inmates talked while they worked**. Eventually, medical and psychological facilities were added on campus for a few residents, but the model was based on a feeling of belonging and working that raised self-esteem.



The pizza at SP.accio is renowned for its chewy crust, made from wheat grown in Italy’s Marche region. The pizza dough is leavened with a 10-year-old starter that must be tended every few hours to keep it fresh. Most of the toppings come from SanPa’s own garden. *Photo by Susan West.*

Soon, addicts in sleeping bags began to camp in line outside San Patrignano for weeks, awaiting a coveted spot in what was then akin to a hippie commune, where everything, from the buildings and chairs to the cheese and wine, was made by the residents. In the 1980s, when few clinics would care



for patients with HIV/AIDS, Muccioli opened a FOURTY (40) Bed Clinic for them at San Patrignano; several people with AIDS are still in residence.

Muccioli, who died in 1995, had powerful friends who funded his project: he'd been in a meditation group with Gian Marco and Letizia Moratti, billionaire oil industrialists who ranked among the wealthiest financiers in Italy, and who bankrolled San Patrignano from the start, encouraging other aristocratic (and often right-leaning) Italians to contribute to their foundation. Gian Marco died in 2018, but Letizia continues to help govern SanPa; she has also been mayor of Milan and the first female president of the RAI, Italy's public broadcasting company. This network of high-ranking political and business friends has helped give San Patrignano tax breaks and other financial benefits, forging collaborations with top Italian designers, chefs, architects, and fashion brands.

From the start, Muccioli made his own rules, and while he was beloved in the community, he was also attacked by some ex-residents and the media for being a dictator, and for his unconventional methods, which in the 1980s occasionally involved harsh punishments and violence (the rationale was that drug addiction inevitably caused death, and so they used whatever means necessary to save lives). In one scandal, Muccioli was accused of covering up the beating death of a resident, planting heroin on the corpse and claiming the death was an overdose; he was convicted but did not serve time—again, because of powerful political allies.



The *pizzaioli* from SanPa are sought-after throughout Italy for their skills. Most of the SanPa residents go on to work for one of the many fashion, leather, food, and wine companies that have connections to SanPa, and who often send their experts to train the Centre's residents. *Photo by Susan West.*

Since Muccioli's death, San Patrignano has been reorganized into a more conventional non-profit structure with several boards of governance and oversight, and a network of community ties throughout Italy, and the scandals have ceased. SanPa now downplays its history, which is absent from its website, and instead focuses on the future, collaborating with several European groups to work on expanding its model of rehabilitation to other countries.

Today, San Patrignano, situated atop a hill above Rimini, looks more like a modern, well-endowed college campus than a commune. And while SanPa has a reputation for being a closed community, the family immediately opened its doors to a visiting journalist.



While other artisanal sectors such as leather-working employ both men and women, the studio for *tessitura* (or weaving) is for women only. This creates a safe place for female addicts who have a history of sexual or physical abuse, which is common among the residents. The women say the meditative, repetitive nature of the work calms the urges and anxieties that tend to beset an addict. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

Antonio Tinelli, who until recently was the president of San Patrignano, and who entered the program as a cocaine-addicted financial trader (almost everyone who works at SanPa was once a resident there), says that over the years, the community has learned from its mistakes. ***“There was a time when we had a lot to learn, and there were moments during the 80s when drugs were difficult to combat, and it looked like they were going to win,”*** he says.

***“After trial and error, San Patrignano has built a structure that helps drug addicts find solutions and survive in the midst of all the challenges and difficulties of their lives.”***

When he first arrived, Tinelli was sent to work with the Centre’s various animals; one of Muccioli’s beliefs was that working with animals, whether horses, dogs, or farm animals, could help addicts calm down and give them an opportunity to connect with, and be responsible for, another living being. ***“They asked if I liked animals, and I said sure, thinking about cats and dogs,”*** Tinelli recalled. One of the first jobs the slick financial trader was confronted with was midwifing a calf. ***“There I was, covered in everything that comes out of a cow giving birth, holding a tiny calf in my hands, and I knew it was more than a metaphor. This, here, is a new life.”***

Tinelli explained that when new residents arrive, each is assigned a ***“guardian angel,”*** someone who is a year ahead of them in recovery, to act as a guide; they live, work, eat, and sleep alongside each other, providing constant peer support. The residents work in ***“sectors”***—woodworking, textiles, graphic arts, baking, animal husbandry, wine, and many others—with people they eat and live with as a family. Every resident commits to the full three-and-a-half-year residency, during which time they learn a trade and may get a university education. They aren’t paid for their work while they are in the community, but the products they make help support their stay, which is free.

During the first year, the residents (they are called *ragazzi* inside the community, which loosely translates to ***“guys”***) are allowed no contact with family except via hand-written letters. Men are housed separately from women, who are TWENTY PERCENT (20%) of the residents. **For the entire stay, the ragazzi have no access to cell phones or the Internet.** (***“The real detox,”*** as one told me.) San Patrignano claims that, upon release, nearly NINETY PERCENT (90%) of its residents are employed through its network of trade and community partners, and that SEVENTY PERCENT (70%) stay sober in three-year follow-up surveys conducted by the University of Bologna—impressive statistics in this field. While data on rehab success, including SanPa’s, is hazy at best, the best Centres in the US claim only a THIRTY PERCENT (30%) rate of recovery.



All new SanPa residents have an *Angelo Custode*, or a guardian angel—a more experienced resident who never leaves their sides. When addicts feel lonely, angry, or upset, this gives them someone who can always talk things over with them. Here, the weavers are mounting a loom, which can take up to three days. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*

## **REHAB: COMMUNAL COOKIE-MAKING VS. AN OIL CHANGE**

To understand its success, I toured San Patrignano to talk with some of the residents. From the administrative offices, with its large graphic design lab, I walked along a muraled alley wafting with breezes of something good in the oven. When I ducked into the bakery and watched the ragazzi shaping loaves of bread and mixing up cookie dough, I immediately noticed a light-hearted atmosphere—the guys comfortably joking with each other as they kneaded vast quantities of dough.





Claudia Corazza came to SanPa in the 1980s as a resident, then stayed on as a designer and instructor, teaching women to create their own patterns. These fine shawls are destined for a Milan boutique. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

In addition to all the bread for the community, and monthly birthday cakes for the residents, the bakery sector makes cookies, breads, and 35,000 buttery fruit-filled *panettone* at Christmas for commercial sale outside. When one of the guys, arms covered in tattoos, offered me samples, the quality was immediately apparent. The fig and walnut cookie was moist, chewy, and crispy at the same time. A corn and orange biscuit was both flavourful and delicate. No ordinary cookies, these.

Between bites, I chatted with Gregory Raimo, an Italian-American from New Jersey who had the tough-guy looks and voice of Robert De Niro in *Taxi Driver*. His arms and chest were covered in rough tattoos. ***“I’ve done a lot of damage,”*** he said, and indeed, I wouldn’t want to meet those piercing blue eyes on a street corner at night. ***“Jail, rehab, nothing helped. In the United States, you get eight days detox, then a month of rehab—it’s like an oil change. You go back outside and go right back to drugs and the life you were living before.”***

Desperate to find help for his drug problem, Raimo had to search beyond the U.S. He came to Italy when his Italian grandparents suggested San Patrignano as a final option. (While the program is technically open to foreigners, entry can be tricky for Americans to obtain. Among other things, it requires a three-year medical visa for a program that, by U.S. standards, is not accredited.) For Raimo, communal living was a big change. ***“Back home I minded my own business. Here, everybody knows if you have a***

***problem,”*** he said. ***“It’s not easy, but if it was easy, it wouldn’t work.”*** I asked him if would be interested in going into baking when he leaves. ***“I’m not big on cookies, to tell you the truth,”*** he said, flashing a warm smile. ***“But I’ve learned a lot about organizing here. I’m good at organizing. I figure if I finish this, I can do anything.”***



SanPa textiles are commissioned by top fashion houses, including Chanel, Zegna, and others, as well as high-end home furnishing brands. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*

## A THREAD OF QUALITY FROM THE PAST TO THE PRESENT

Next door, I entered the ***“Design Lab,”*** a Textile Studio where I found FORTY (40) mostly young women at work. The room on the left was filled with sewing machines, and on the right, giant, old-fashioned wooden looms. Each had a spread of colourful yarn, and the women sat in twos operating the looms, passing the shuttle under the threads. There was a quiet, regular rhythm of work in the room.



San Patrignano is one of the few places in Europe that continues to make hand-painted wallpaper. The design managers work with architects and designers to create custom wallpaper, or *carta da parati*, often installing it in their clients' homes. The wallpaper panels can cost thousands of dollars apiece. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

Claudia Corazza, a woman in her fifties who was helping a colleague thread a large loom, arrived at San Patrignano when she was 18, an alcoholic and addict. ***“At that time, it was all mud and country living,”*** she said. The weaving sector is one of the oldest at SanPa, initially taught by a woman who was a master weaver. ***“She was a little nonina—a grandmother—who showed us the basics, and she was glad to pass along what was a dying tradition,”*** Corazza said.

From the start, SanPa invited older artisans to teach. Many had done their life's cycle of work and wanted to transmit their skills to another generation. The workshops taught by the artisans—weavers, Michelin-starred chefs, cheesemakers, winemakers, designers—created a foundation for SanPa to preserve those artisanal traditions. ***“Our ragazzi learn to make something that isn't slap-dash or just okay or good enough, but something with their hands, passions, and originality,”*** said Tinelli.



Slow, deliberate work like weaving, he said, can help replace the immediate cravings of drugs. ***“Gradually, they learn that satisfaction isn't immediate, but longer, and more beautiful and profound. It comes from sacrifice and discipline, and the ragazzi have a sense of filling the emptiness inside, and of discovering a passion for life and quality.”***

Corazza, for example, took a course in weaving at SanPa, worked in the sector for years, and then stayed on to help others. Designers and others in the fashion world still visit. ***“It's a constant transmission of knowledge,”*** she said.

Lisa Carrara, threading the loom with Claudia, has been at SanPa for over six years. ***“My parents brought me here, against my will, but I kept going,”*** she said. After her three-year rehabilitation, she stayed on as a teacher. ***“Weaving helps you concentrate, and it gives you something to do. Sometimes you talk, and sometimes you take a moment to cry.”***



San Patrignano's hand-painted wallpaper designs range from traditional to geometric and oriental-themed. ***"We care about quality,"*** says Diego. ***"It's a lost art, even in Italy, but we are carrying on."*** Photo by Laura Fraser.

***"Also,"*** Corazza pointed out, ***"you learn mathematics."*** Figuring out measurements and quantities of yarn for weaving takes a good deal of calculation.

The women tell me that working in the all-female weaving sector helps the young women, most of whom have been raped or have prostituted themselves in order to get money for drugs. Almost all of them have suffered some form of violence and abuse. In contrast, the weaving workshop radiates calm, offering a safe place for women to untangle their feelings and experiences.

*With one touch, it was easy to tell that everything is made of the finest cashmere, silk, or linen. I couldn't resist a baby blanket-soft cashmere shawl for \$140; similar items destined for Chanel will retail for \$1,200.*

The weaving is still based on the techniques of the Nonina, but updated with new technology. There are nine looms in the weaving sector, ranging from 1.5 metres to 3 metres wide; each is equipped with 24 heddles—the wire cords that the thread passes through to create a weaving against the warp thread. Where older looms required a lot of pedals, which lifted shafts that determine a textile's design, a computer now operates those shafts. The computerisation allows for more complicated designs, and fewer mistakes, but the actual weaving is still done by hand; each weaving, which is turned into a shawl, clothing, or a throw, takes two to three days to produce.

The weaving sector works on commission from fashion houses such as Chanel, Ferragamo, Brunello Cucinelli, and Zegna, as well as making San Patrignano-branded scarves and shawls that they sell to the public. At the workshop's entrance, an armoire displays samples for sale. With one touch, it's easy to tell that everything is made of the finest cashmere, silk, or linen. I couldn't resist a baby blanket-soft cashmere shawl in cloud blue with a dark border for \$140; similar items destined for Chanel will retail for \$1,200.



***"When you make something this beautiful,"*** Corazza said, holding a shawl to her cheek, ***"you feel better about yourself because you created it."***

Some of SanPa's *carta da parati* is silk-screened after the paper has been cured, some is stenciled, and some painted by hand. Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.

## **PRANZO: LUNCH, THE GREAT PROVIDER OF QUALITY AND COMMUNITY**

At precisely 12:30, the residents headed to an enormous dining hall, which can seat 1,200 people at long wooden tables, where the residents eat with others from their sectors. A wide arc of floor-to-ceiling windows shows off hundreds of acres of vineyards outside. Before eating, everyone in the room stands for a moment of silence. ***"It's a moment to offer thanks, or to reflect,"*** said Tinelli. ***"It is not religious, but it can be."*** Many of the residents crossed themselves, then everyone sat.

White-coated waiters listed the lunch choices, served in the Italian style—a pasta *primi*, followed by a main dish. Everyone takes turns working as a waiter and serving others, rotating during the month. Like everything else at San Patrignano, most of the food was grown and processed on the premises. In this large, industrial dining room, I was stunned to find my plate of pasta was steaming and perfectly *al dente*, with creamy home-made ricotta cheese and sun-dried tomatoes.

***“We’re preserving and transmitting Italian culture, in which the idea of eating with a family is very important,”*** said Tinelli. Until recently, in accordance with Italian tradition, everyone was allowed one glass of San Patrignano wine at lunch and dinner, but because many are alcoholic and had problems with the wine, now they drink water. After lunch, also in keeping with Italian rhythms, everyone takes time to nap or relax before getting back to work later in the afternoon.



In SanPa’s leather workshop, residents create fine purses, wallets, and other goods that are either commissioned by Italian fashion brands or sold, like these, under the San Patrignano brand, and its logo: the tree of life. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*

## **WORK: THE GREAT EQUALIZER**

That afternoon, I visited the leather sector, where residents stitch San Patrignano-branded handbags, and produce others for Italian fashion houses, including the high-end leather company Tod’s, whose owners and designers have come to SANPA to offer workshops. Each person was at a station, sewing zippers, cutting leather, or hand-stitching. Unlike at a commercial leather workshop I visited in the United States, the atmosphere was cheerful and talkative. Interestingly, this is one of the few sectors where men and women work together.

*Why don’t we see SanPa’s model across the U.S.? “We’re living in a world where everyone wants things cured in five minutes, shoot everybody up with drugs so we don’t have to worry about whether we can change their lives,” says Mimi Silbert, the founder and long-time president of Delancey Street. “People are terrified to do long, hard things.”*

I was struck by how diverse this group was—in age as well as life circumstances. When I asked Tinelli how someone like him—bright, educated, making piles of money as a financial trader—was able to bond with homeless heroin addicts and people with misspelled prison tattoos, he said it wasn’t easy at first. ***“San Patrignano taught me one of the most important things I lacked: humility.”***

Marco Castelli, a 43-year-old Italian with a scruffy beard who was painting the edges of some pebbled calf leather that would become a luxury handbag, learned that lesson the hard way. Castelli is an engineer by training, and he used to work at the Italian fashion house Gucci, living a fast lifestyle fuelled by copious amounts of cocaine. In a story familiar to most addicts and their friends, the more Castelli used, the more of his stylish friends dropped away; soon he was left isolated, working long hours to support his habit. At a certain point, his income couldn’t cover his drugs, and he found himself begging for money from his friends and parents. One by one, they turned away from him. Eventually he lost his job, his home, his friends, and his savings in pursuit of the next line of coke.

***“After 23 years of abusing drugs, I decided I needed a change,”*** said Castelli, who has spent over two years at SanPa. ***“I had two separate roads in front of me, and only one of them was life.”*** Now he spends his time teaching his Gucci design sense and standards to fellow addicts in the leather workshop.





San Patrignano spends more per year on training for its residents (15,000 euros, or \$17,000) than on their room, board, and medical care (about \$11,000 euros). *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*

At one work table in the leather sector, women were stitching together stuffed animals made with real fur for the luxury market. One woman in her 50s, Roberta (who preferred not to use her last name), had a face etched with the lines of a hard life. A former accountant, she became a heroin addict. After revolving in and out of TWO (2) Rehab Centres, she was clean from heroin but separated from her husband and had turned to alcohol. ***“San Patrignano was like the last beach,”*** she said. It took a big commitment to stay in; she recently missed her daughter’s wedding. But she said she is content, and somewhat amazed at her luck. ***“I could never have imagined this place. We get good food, a place to stay, and friends.***

***Demonstrating a fur rabbit with evident pride,”*** she said, ***“This place is beautiful, and we make these beautiful things.”***

A couple of tables over from Roberta, Kyra (who also did not want to use her last name), a woman in her early 20s who has spent two years here, was stitching wallets. An American from a celebrity family, she has dark hair, wide green eyes, and prep school elocution. ***“My aunt’s friend was a friend of the founder, and she asked if I could enter,”*** she said.



Antonio Tinelli was a financial advisor until 2001, when he entered SanPa as a cocaine addict. He worked in animal husbandry, then in communications; until September, 2018, he served as President of the San Patrignano community. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

Kyra started taking pills on weekends as a child for fun, and the habit escalated, especially since her parents were rarely present. She’d been a debutante and interned at a famous fashion house; her Instagram feed prior to San Patrignano reveals someone who was a rich, partying, hot mess. ***“I had no morals when I arrived here,”*** she said. ***“I didn’t know what a relationship was. I had to learn to listen to people. San Patrignano has transformed me.”***

Despite her upbringing, with housekeepers and nannies, Kyra doesn’t see the labour of stitching wallets as drudgery. ***“I’m passionate about fashion, and studied it, but I never thought I could use my hands to create something,”*** she said. ***“Instead of going into fashion as a business, now I want to go into design. I’ve been able to learn about leather, which is complex.”*** Kyra has also taken courses in the textile sector, adding to her education in the hands-on side of fashion, which she took for granted before. ***“I came from a very fast-paced lifestyle, and this work, learning a skill, and these people have saved my life.”***

## A RARE CRAFT, REVIVED

The most unusual craft workshop in San Patrignano’s design lab produces hand-painted wallpaper, or *carta da paretì*. When I visited, two ragazzi spread a thin, gluey mixture on long rolls of paper, which then went into a kiln to be cured. When the paper came out, it was painted with one or more of three methods: stencils, silk-screen, or hand-painting with brushes. One of the guys in the workshop, a 36-year-old named Diego, paged through a sample book of wallpaper with geometric patterns, faux parquets, and marble inlay, damask, *chinoiserie*, and floral motifs that looked like they’d adorn the walls of palaces and Italian villas: in fact, they do, along with decorating yachts, luxury hotels, restaurants, and boutiques.



At SanPa meals, residents take turns being servers. Following the Italian custom, each meal has a *primi* (a pasta or soup course), followed by a *secondi* (the main dish). ***“It’s considered disrespectful to the cooks and to the community not to eat everything on your plate,”*** says Lucia Rughi, SanPa’s communications director. Not surprisingly, this sin is rarely committed. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*



Jonathan Tomasello, 30, used to sell drugs and spent some time in jail. ***“When my family didn’t want me in the house, I thought I’d better think about something else.”*** He’s been in San Patrignano for two and half years. ***“Outside, no one tells you anything when you’re wrong, no one cares,”*** he says. ***“Here you have to follow someone, and then you have to lead them and take the attention from yourself to someone else’s well-being.”*** Tomasello is thinking about opening a bakery when he leaves. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

Hand-painted wallpaper—a single panel starts at thousands of dollars and may take 100 hours to paint—is a rare craft these days. Imported to Europe from China in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the art form became popular among Italy’s aristocracy. The late Renzo Mongiardino, one of the country’s best-known designers of commercial and residential interiors as well as film sets, was a master of using hand-painted wallpaper to create illusion—Moroccan tilework, drapery,

frescoes, floral motifs. He designed homes for the uber-wealthy, as well as for directors including Franco Zeffirelli. Early in SanPa’s history, he also brought his teaching skills to the community.

The difficulty with this wallpaper, since its colours are mixed and painted by hand, is achieving consistency over an entire wall. ***“You have to throw out a lot of pieces,”*** said Diego. ***“It may take a year to do one large job. You need patience.”*** Diego says he loves working with wallpaper, but once he’s out of San Patrignano, he isn’t sure he’ll find work in the field. ***“Hand-painted wallpaper is a very restricted art,”*** he said. ***“But I’ll find something using these painting and design skills. It’s become a passion.”***

## CAN SANPA WORK ANYWHERE ELSE?

San Patrignano has now spread to THREE (3) Satellite Centres, one (1) in London and TWO (2) in Italy, and it participates in world conferences on rehabilitation, partnering with other like-minded programs in Europe. Given that more than 72,000 people died of drug-related deaths in the U.S. last year, and more than 8,000 in Europe, many people have studied SanPa to determine if the model could work elsewhere. But it’s not easy to replicate.

The closest relative to SanPa in the United States is Delancey Street, a San Francisco-based rehabilitation program for violent criminals and drug abusers that has a similar approach. Mimi Silbert, founder and long-time president of Delancey Street and a criminal justice expert, praised the Italian program, which she called a ***“sister organisation.”*** Like SanPa, Delancey Street rejects traditional therapeutic approaches in favour of making the addict feel like an important participant in a community, and accountable to its members.



At [Delancey Street](#), which has expanded from its San Francisco home to SIX (6) other Treatment Centres around the country, residents run a restaurant, a moving company, and make some furniture and crafts. **The cost of a Delancey Street residency, which typically runs for about FOUR (4) Years, is approximately \$30,000 a year—close to the \$48,000 cost of a San Patrignano residency.** However, like SanPa’s directors, Silbert argues that this expense ultimately saves on public costs for repeat incarcerations, to say nothing of superficial prison rehabilitation programs that usually fail, imposing further costs on society. But Delancey Street’s model is not widely replicated, either.

***“The reason they don’t end up replicating us is primarily because of money,”*** says Silbert. ***“In Italy, they have a great donor. We don’t, so we have a great struggle—but a willingness to struggle.”*** She says most treatment programs fail because they are short-term, partly for reasons of money and insurance, and don’t provide residents with the sense of support and family they need.

***“Instead of taking people who have messed up their lives and treating them as these poor people who need our help, we search for their strengths and develop them,”*** said Silbert. ***“Making crafts develops those strengths, lets them be creative, gives them something to be passionate about, and teaches them to rely on each other in order to work together. In the process they discover their own self-reliance,”*** she said. But few programs have the resources or patience to try such an approach.



**And at one of Italy’s prisons: Rehabilitation through wine-making. Why not?**

***“Right now, we’re living in a world where everyone wants things cured in FIVE (5) minutes, shoot everybody up with drugs so we don’t have to worry about whether we can change their lives,”*** she said. ***“We’re living in a time when people are terrified to do long, hard things. Change takes a long time, but it’s worth it.”***

Another factor that makes SanPa difficult to replicate is its very Italian-ness; it grew in a country where the history and value of craft is woven into the fabric of society. One Australian team visiting SanPa concluded, ***“San Patrignano is un-replicable in its entirety, due to its history, its scale, its location, and the Italian culture in which it is situated.”***

Lucia Rughi, SanPa’s communications director, is married to one of founder Muccioli’s sons, Giacomo, who has become a veterinarian. ***“Our philosophy,”*** she says, ***“is the education of bello.”*** Within that philosophy, the process of understanding and working toward beauty is the only means to combat the ugliest expression of self-loathing: addiction.

# PASCAS VILLAGE Sanctuary Paradise

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 [Pascas Village Sanctuary Paradise.pdf](#)

**The Healing Power of “Bello” – Beautiful** – is to be mirrored within every Sanctuary Paradise Village with accommodation being available for those from all walks of life – veterans, homeless, troubling adolescents, domestic violence victims, any and all who ultimately are to benefit from Feeling Healing. The population of women, men and children to be no more than 1,000.



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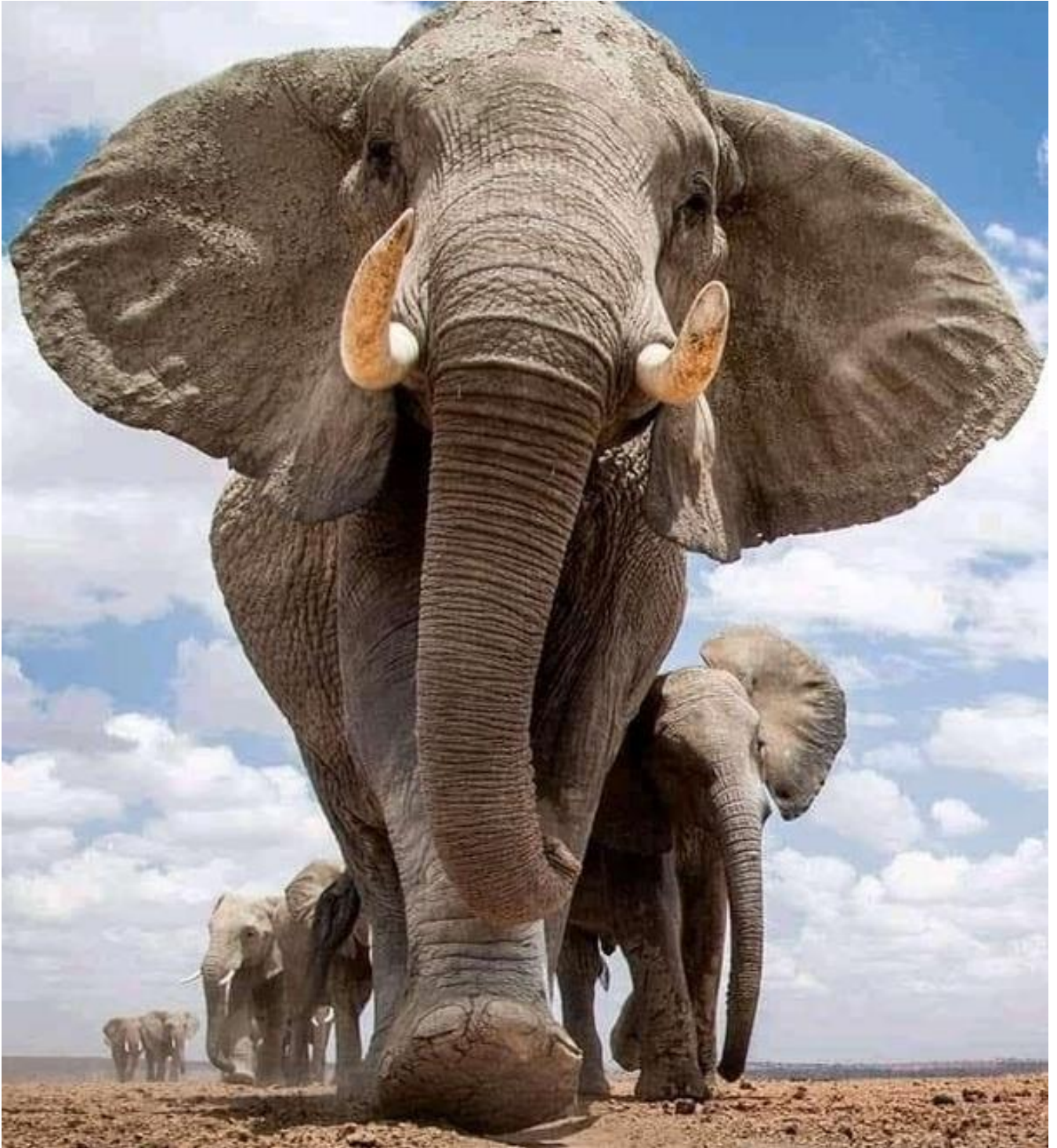
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# HEREWECOME



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE





**"THE" profession is:**

**TEACHING**



to:

*Learn through play*  
*Independently explore subject*  
*Research with fellow students*  
*Explore topics you enjoy*  
*Engage in what you are passionate about*  
*Ask — and keep asking*  
*Question every aspect*  
*Commonsense is not common*  
*Assumptions are mostly in error*  
*Embrace what you may be feeling*  
*We have been retarded and restrained*  
*We are to be our true self*  
*We are to express all our feelings*  
*We are self contained — all is within*  
*By doing is how we learn*  
*Tutoring others is a great self teacher*  
*Our capabilities are infinite*



while you





# Healed potential



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*Brilliance!*

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**vibrant**

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**A**ge of a new way

**S**oul healing

Put **C**hildren first

**A**wareness so that people can improve their lives

**S**pirit creating alternative solutions

**Team Ukraine**

**ONCE YOU KNOW -  
YOU CANNOT UNKNOW!**  
Mary Magdalene

perceived truth MoC 970 – relative truth potential MoC 1,480