

# COVID-19 Impact Monitoring

## at the household level

# Burkina Faso



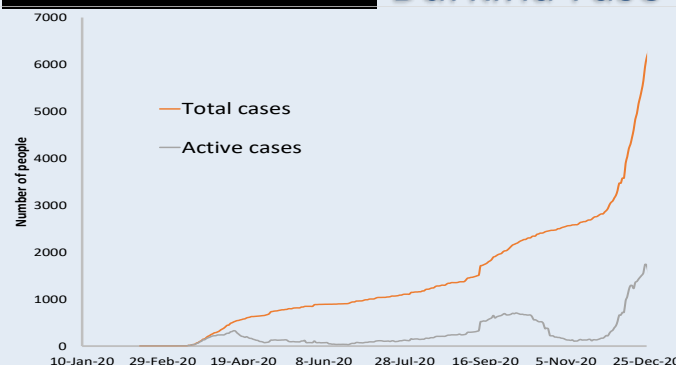
Brief No.5 — January 2021

### KEY MESSAGES

- Four in five respondents (86.7%) would readily agree to be tested for the Covid-19 virus;
- Residents of the capital Ouagadougou and rural areas are more open to the idea of being tested (89.7% and 89.0% resp.);
- Four in five respondents (79.5%) would readily agree to be vaccinated against the Covid-19 virus;
- Those who refuse to be vaccinated cited four main reasons: (i) not being sure of the effectiveness of the vaccine; (ii) fear of side effects; (iii) conviction that the risk of contamination is minimal; and (iv) believes that the vaccine does not work at all;
- 70.2% of children aged 5 to 18 have returned to school;
- Hand washing and wearing a mask are the most common methods used in schools to reduce the risk of contagion;
- However, a significant proportion of children (12.2%) say that no preventive measure is being implemented in their school. This calls for more awareness and action on the part of the authorities.

### Confirmed Cases of COVID-19

### Burkina Faso



**77 Deaths 4,329 Recovered**

Source: INSD (as of December 25<sup>th</sup>, 2020)



### BACKGROUND

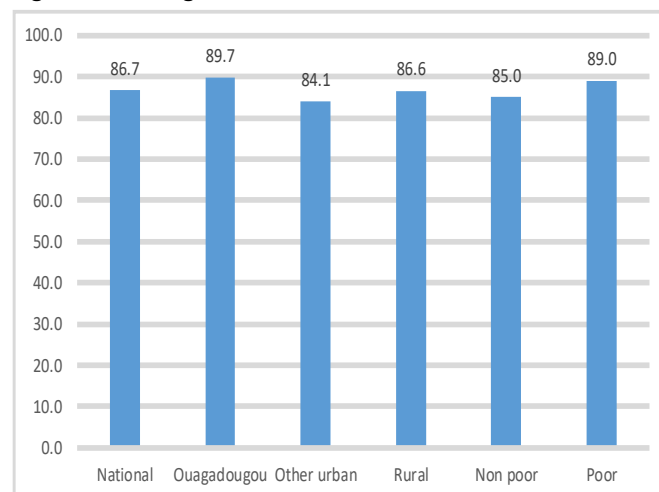
This note presents the results of the fifth round of a nationally representative telephone survey (HFPS). Data collection took place between December 9 and December 30, 2020. In addition to the 2,011 households successfully interviewed in the fourth round, in an effort to maintain sample size, additional 84 households that had not been successfully interviewed in previous rounds but did not refuse to participate in the survey were called in this fifth round. 9 households were excluded from the sample of Round 5 as they refused to participate in Round 4. 1,968 households (93.94% of the 2,095 attempted) were contacted and 1,944 (92.79%) were successfully interviewed in Round 5. Of those contacted, 24 households refused outright to be interviewed. The questionnaire includes key modules that had already been administered in previous rounds, namely, access to food and health services, employment and income, and shocks. Major additions were made to the questionnaire: (i) a module on Covid-19 testing and vaccination; (ii) expansion of the education module to cover the resumption of classes and get an idea of the impact of Covid-19 on school attendance. For the sake of simplicity, this note focuses on these two new themes.



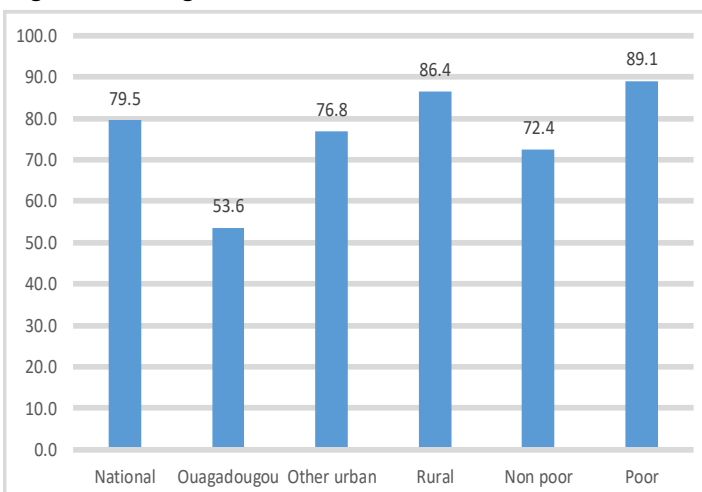
### COVID-19 TESTING AND VACCINATION

When asked whether respondents would agree to be tested for free for the Covid-19 virus, four in five respondents (86.7%) answered yes (Figure 1). There are differences across place of residence and poverty status. Residents of the capital Ouagadougou and rural areas are more open to the idea of being tested (89.7% and 89.0% respectively) compared to those in other urban areas (84.1%). A slightly smaller proportion (79.5%) of respondents say they would agree to be vaccinated against Covid-19. There are, however, important differences between place of residence and poverty status. Spatially, those living in Ouagadougou are far less enthusiastic about getting vaccinated (Figure 2). The poor are relatively more open to the idea of getting vaccinated.

**Figure 1: Willingness to be tested for the COVID-19 virus**



**Figure 2: Willingness to be vaccinated for the COVID-19 virus**

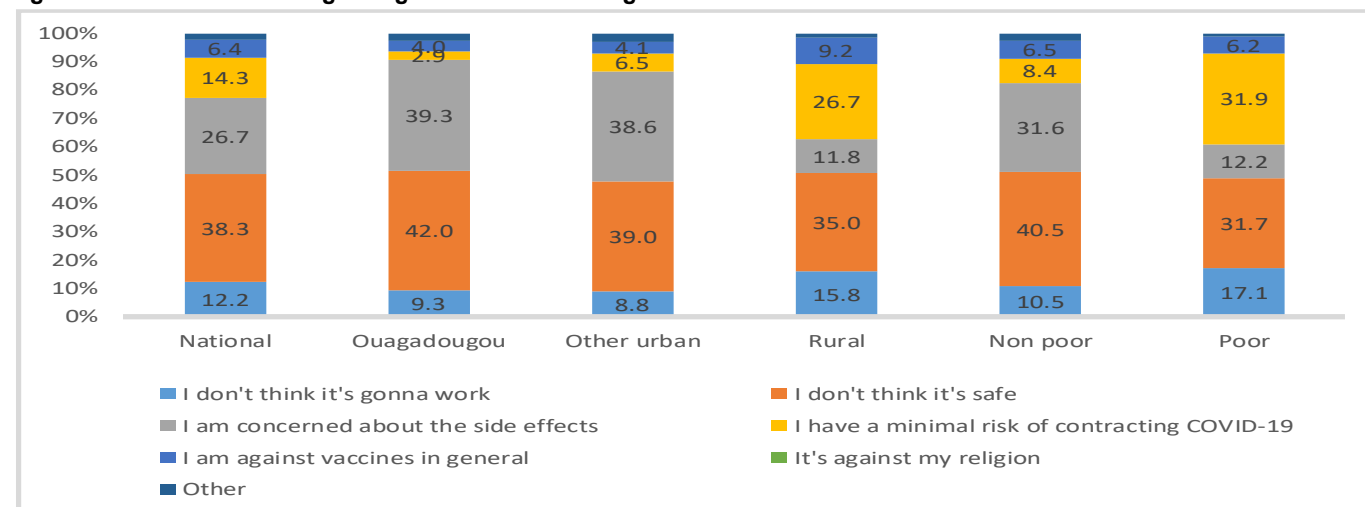




## COVID-19 TESTING AND VACCINATION

Those who refuse to be vaccinated cite four main reasons: (i) not being sure of the effectiveness of the vaccine (38.3%); (ii) Fear of side effects (26.7%); (iii) be convinced that the risk of contagion is minimal (14.3%); and (iv) believes the vaccine does not work at all (12.2%). A sign that awareness campaigns must continued and be intensified, a significant proportion are convinced that the risk of contagion is minimal. This answer is predominantly given by the poor and those living in rural areas. 31.9% of the poor think that the risk of contagion is minimal, and this is the number one reason poor people don't want to be vaccinated. 26.7% of rural respondents think the same against only 2.9% and 6.5% for those living in Ouagadougou and other urban areas respectively.

**Figure 3: Reasons for not agreeing to be vaccinated against COVID-19**

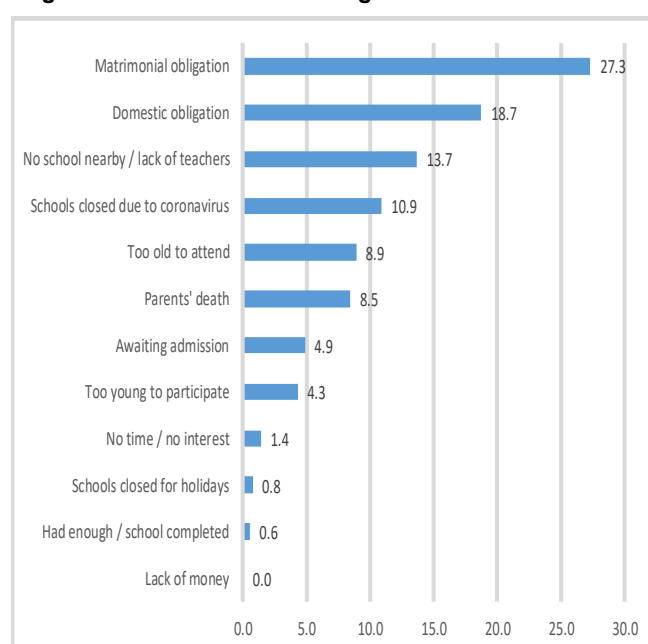


## EDUCATION

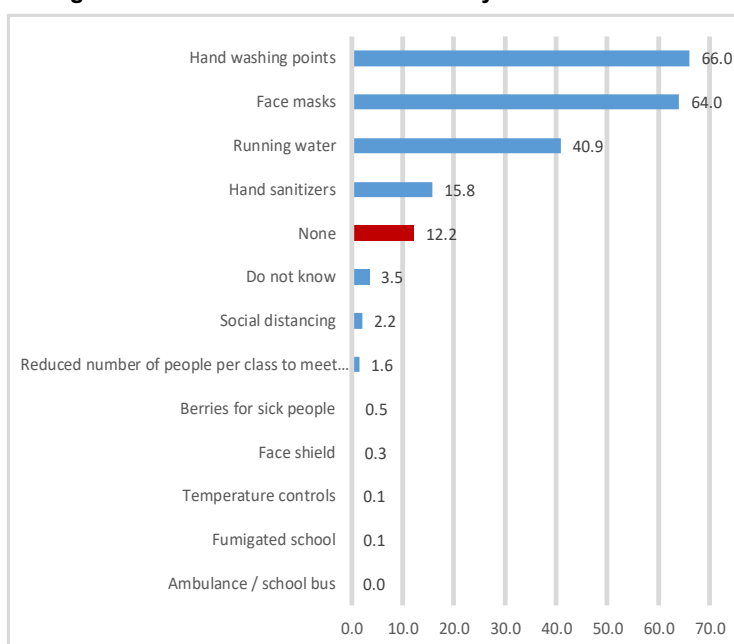
After the critical phase of Covid-19, schools reopened in October 1, 2020. 70.2% of children aged 5 to 18 have indeed returned to school. There is no significant difference between girls and boys. The school attendance rate is far lower in rural areas (65.1%) compared to the capital Ouagadougou (87.4%) and other cities (83.6%). For the 29.8% of children who do not attend, marital and domestic obligations are by far the main constraints to school attendance (Figure 4). Supply issues — lack of teachers or no school nearby — are also a major constraint, as mentioned by 13.7% of those who do not attend.

Since Covid-19 remains a threat, schools that have opened are applying a number of measures to reduce the risk of contagion. Hand washing and face masks are the most common methods used in schools (Figure 5). Surprisingly, a significant proportion of children (12.2%) say that that no preventive measure is being implemented in their school.

**Figure 4: Reason for not being enrolled in school**



**Figure 5: COVID-19 measures taken by the school**



This brief was prepared by Clarence Tsimpo Nkengne, Marco Tiberti, Prospere Backiny-Yetna and Marco Costantini from the World Bank, Zakaria Koncobo from the INSD, and Adama Tiendrebeogo from the WAEMU Commission. The team benefitted from useful advice and comments from Christophe Rockmore. The report was prepared with guidance from Soukeyna Kane, Maimouna Mbow Fam, Kofi Nouwe, Pierella Paci, Johan A. Mistiaen, Jean-Pierre Chaufour, Boureima Ouedraogo, and Jean Edouard Odilon Doamba.

For further details on the data, visit <http://surveys.worldbank.org/covid-19> or <http://www.insd.bf/>



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