

COVID-19 Impact Monitoring at the household level

Burkina Faso



Brief No.8 — April 2021

KEY MESSAGES

- In general, the caregivers are female;
- The caregiver is more likely to be the mother (49.7%) or the father of the child (24.7%);
- People interact with the child by playing with the child, or by walking the child out of the house;
- Only 22 percent take the time to read or watch picture books with the child....
- ... One of the main reasons is that only one in five households (18.5%) owns children's books;
- The possession of children's books is positively correlated with well-being, reflecting stronger financial constraints at the level of poor households;
- One in two children aged 2-10 years (54.0%) were not enrolled in a school, probably reflecting limited supply of education services at that level.

Confirmed Cases of COVID-19

Burkina Faso



149 Deaths 12,774 Recovered

Source: INSD (as of April 1st, 2021)



BACKGROUND

This note presents the results of the eighth round of a nationally representative telephone survey (HFPS). The BFA Covid-19 HFPS - Round 8 was administered between March 13 and April 01, 2021. The following modules were administered during the 8th visit: Access to basic services; Early childhood development for children aged 2-10 years; Employment and income; Health; Shocks, and Conflicts. In addition to the 1979 households interviewed successfully during the seventh wave, in order to maintain the sample size, 32 other households which had not been interviewed successfully during the previous rounds but who had not refused to participate in the survey. The investigation were called during this eighth wave. 13 households were excluded from the eighth wave sample because they refused to participate in the seventh wave. 1979 households (98.41% of 2011 attempts) were contacted and 1967 (97.81%) were successfully interviewed. Among those contacted, 81 households categorically refused to be interviewed. For the sake of simplicity, this note focuses on the brand new module related to early childhood development.



EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

As might be expected, the analyses show that, in general, caregivers of children aged 2 to 10 years are female (Figure 1). These caregivers are mostly concentrated in the 25-34 (31.5%) and 35-44 (28.2%) age groups. As expected, the probability that the caregiver is a parent is very high (74.4%), with a strong preponderance of mothers, especially in Ouagadougou (59.4%) (Figure 2). However, the importance of grandparents or other relatives in the care of children is not negligible, especially in poor households. Finally, the employment of persons with no relationship to the child is much more common in Ouagadougou, reflecting the common practice of baby sitting.

Figure 1: Gender of caregiver

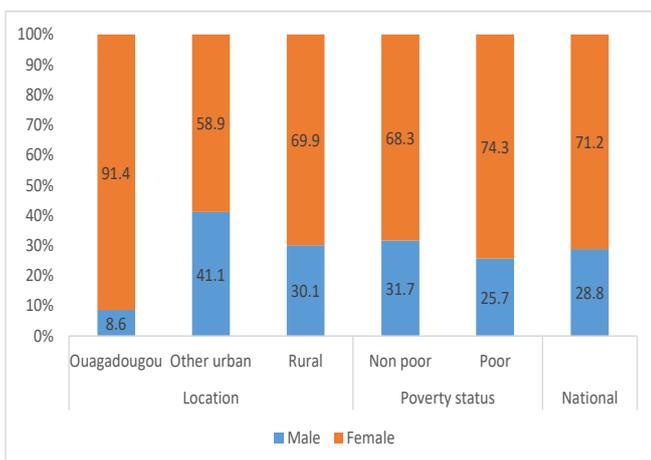
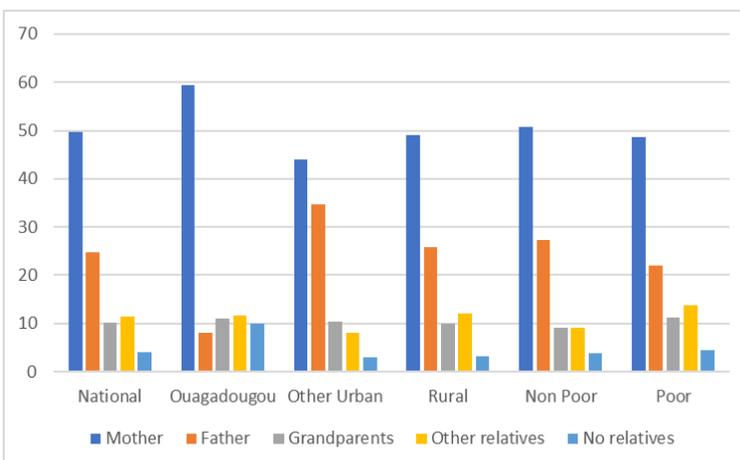


Figure 2: Relationship between the child and the caregiver





EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

People who care for the child on a daily basis interact with the child in several ways (Figure 3). Among the possible options, two are dominant: (i) people interacting with the child by spending a good proportion of time playing with the child; (ii) They also walk the child by bringing him/her out of the house. Practicing songs, telling stories, and naming, counting, or drawing things all have relatively important scores. In contrast, only 22 percent take the time to read or watch picture books with the child. One of the main reasons is that only one in five households (18.5%) owns children's books (Figure 4). There are notable differences depending on the place of residence and the level of well-being. Compared to others, households in the capital Ouagadougou have a higher probability of having a book. Likewise, as one would expect, the possession of children's books is positively correlated with well-being, reflecting greater financial constraints at the level of poor households.

Figure 3: Activity with the child

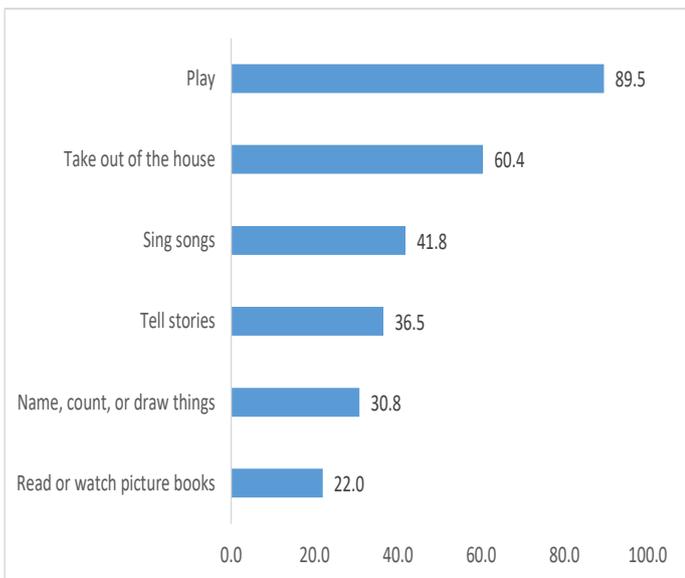
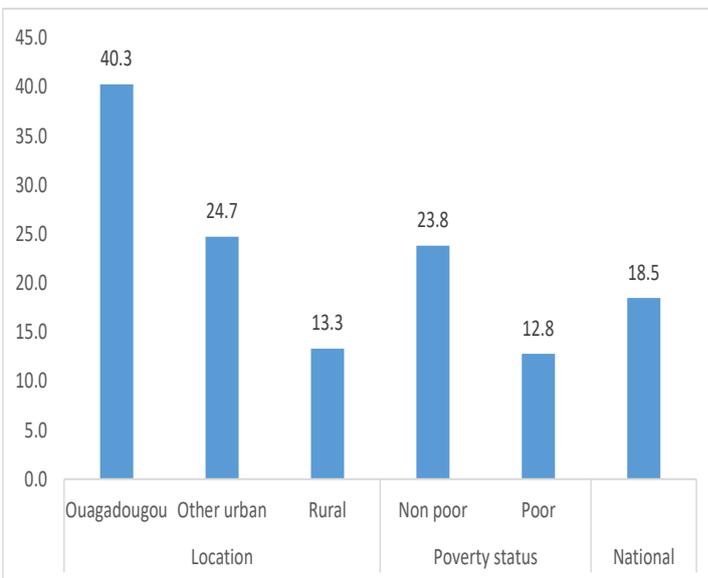


Figure 4: Proportion of households that own children's books



More than one in two children (54.0%) were not enrolled in school, probably reflecting a lack of supply at this level of education (Figure 4). As expected, this percentage is also higher in rural areas and for poor households, although enrollment is quite low in urban areas as well. There are also significant differences by residence and poverty status in kindergarten attendance. On the other hand, nursery school attendance is negligible in the whole country. In terms of access to learning content, television is by far the most common tool in urban areas (Figure 5), followed by printed materials. The use of computers as a learning tool is almost non-existent across the country.

Figure 4: School attendance before the closure of nurseries and schools for the COVID-19 pandemic

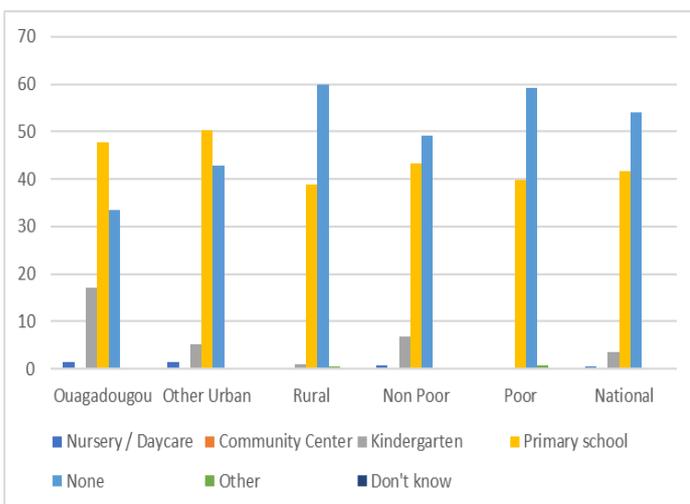
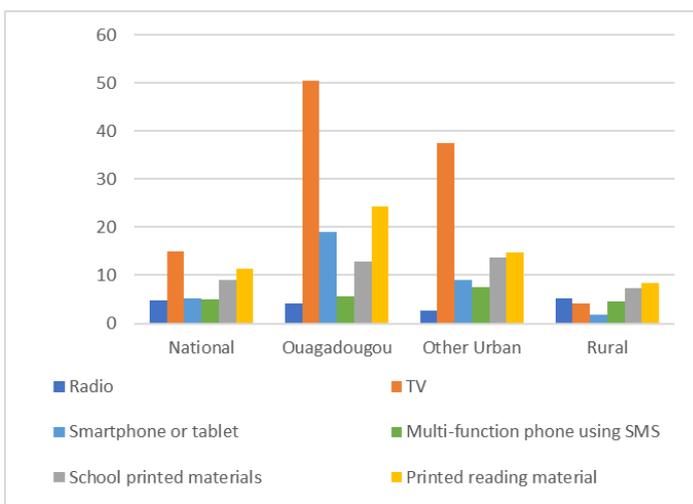


Figure 5: Learning tools



This brief was prepared by Clarence Tsimo Nkengne, Marco Tiberti, Prosper 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 Nogue, Pierella Paci, Johan A. Mistiaen, Jean-Pierre Chauffour, 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/n/>



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