

# COVID-19 Impact Monitoring

## at the household level

# Burkina Faso



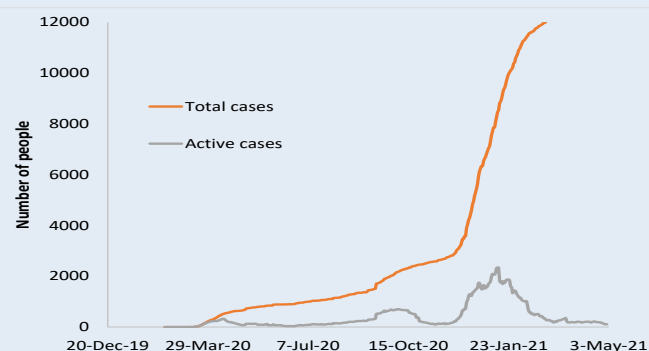
Brief No.9 — June 2021

## KEY MESSAGES

- The proportion of those having difficulties in accessing basic foods is more prominent in urban areas, with the exception of Ouagadougou.....;
- ..... revealing the rural households may rely on their own farm production .....
- ..... Lack of means and rising prices are by far the main factors affecting access to basic foods;
- Compared to previous rounds, the proportion of respondents who have a job stagnated around 80 percent by the ninth round;
- COVID-19 had a very negative impact on their income. In fact, three out of five households (61.9%) declare that their income has fallen.....;
- ..... The proportion who declare a drop in their relatively higher income in Ouagadougou and among the non-poor;
- In February 2021, only 26.3 percent of households were severely or moderately food insecure. The situation has worsened and food insecurity has increased since February to reach 31.8 percent in May 2021.

## Confirmed Cases of COVID-19

## Burkina Faso



**157 Deaths 13,053 Recovered**

Source: INSD (as of May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021)



## BACKGROUND

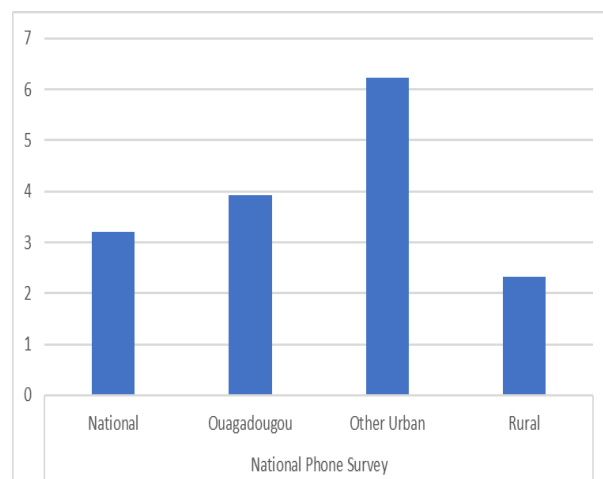
This note presents the findings of the ninth round of a nationally representative telephone survey (HFPS). The BFA Covid-19 HFPS - Round 9 was administered between April 20 and May 02, 2021. In addition to the 1,967 households interviewed successfully in round 8, in order to maintain the sample size, 21 other households which had not been interviewed successfully in the previous rounds but who had not refused to participate in the survey were called during round 9. 8 households were excluded from Round 9 sample because they refused to participate in the seventh round. 1,976 households (98.90 % of 1999 attempts) were contacted and 1,971 (98.60 %) were successfully interviewed. The following modules were administered during the 9<sup>th</sup> visit: Access to basic services; Employment and income; Food Security.



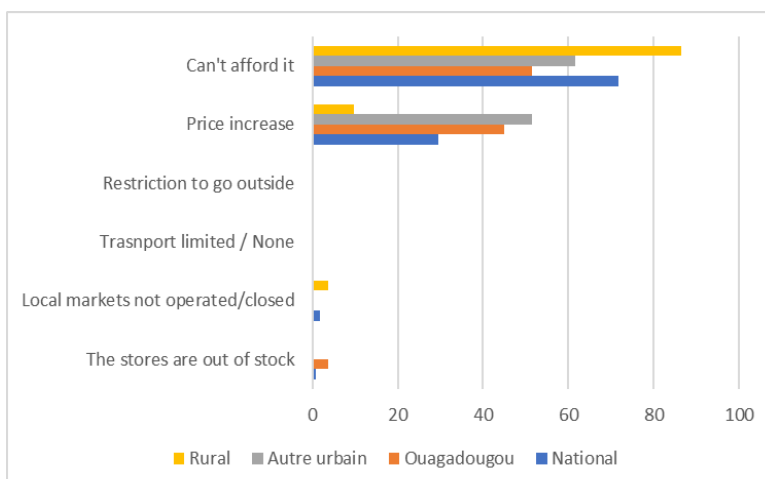
## ACCESS TO FOOD AND BASIC SERVICES

During Round 9, around 3 percent of total households reported being not able to access to at least one of the three basic food items. Taking into account consumption habits, the staple foods considered for this study are: (i) for Ouagadougou: Imported rice / Corn in grain / Ground corn; (ii) for other urban areas: Corn grain / Imported rice / Local rice; (iii) for rural areas: Corn grain / Sorghum / Millet. Constraints in accessing those items are much more prominent in urban areas, and in particular outside Ouagadougou, revealing the rural households may rely on their own farm production (Figure 1). The reasons for not being able to access to basic food items seem to be related to household budget constraints, and not to supply side constraints or restrictions due to the pandemic. Indeed, most the households that reported having issues in accessing food basic items identified prices increase (mainly in urban areas) or lack of resources (in rural areas) as the main reasons for not accessing those items.

**Figure 1: Proportion of those who could not access at least 1 of the 3 basic food items**



**Figure 2: Reason for not being able to access staple foods**

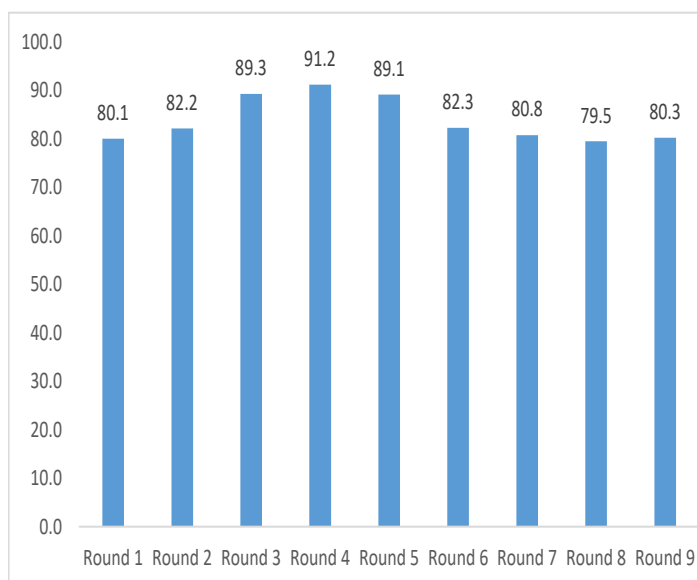




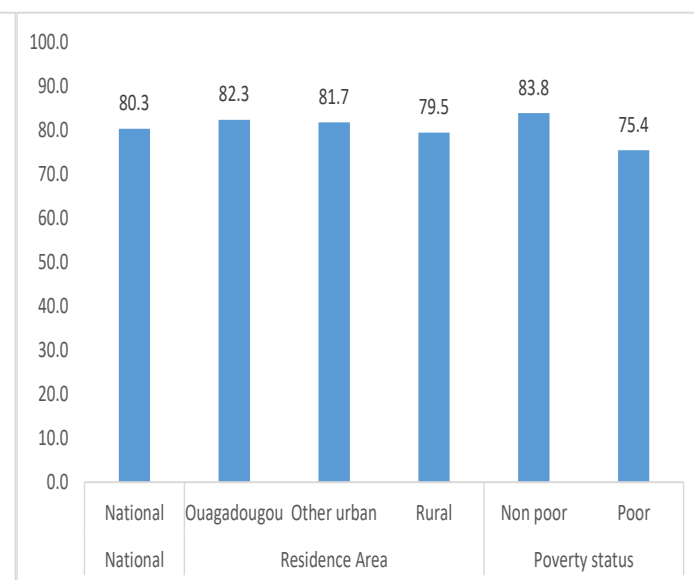
## EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Compared to previous rounds, the proportion of respondents who were employed stagnated around 80 percent by the ninth round (Figure 3). The highest employment rates were recorded during the period ranging from September to December 2020 (during the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Rounds). This shows us that it is not easy to estimate the impact of COVID-19 on employment, given the seasonality inherent in certain economic activities. Those living in rural areas and the poor are less likely to have a job (Figure 4). Confirming the idea that the fight against poverty requires the creation of quality jobs for the population.

**Figure 3: Proportion of respondents who worked during the last week**

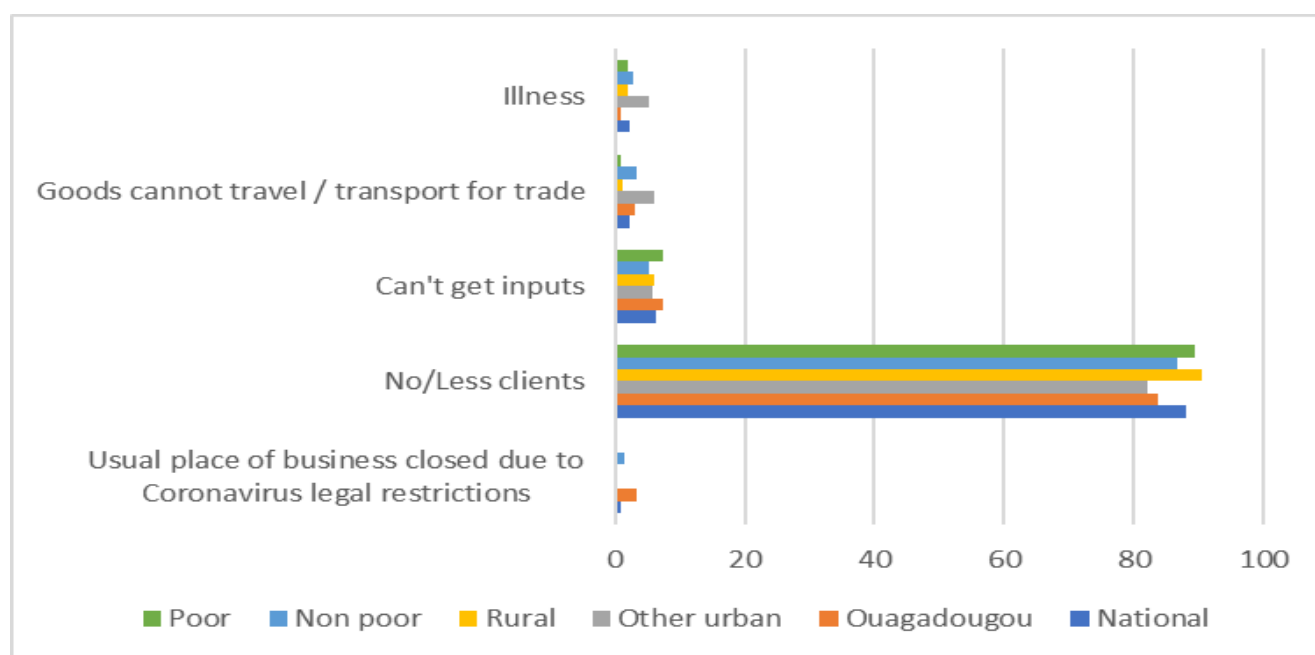


**Figure 4: Proportion of respondents who worked during the last week, by residence area and poverty status**



The main reasons of reduction in the revenues of non-farm household enterprises come from the demand side, being the lack of clients by far the most important issue faced by non-farm enterprises. This is particularly relevant in rural areas. Issues in accessing inputs is considered a reason for lower revenues by around 6% of non-farm household enterprises, affecting mainly poor households.

**Figure 5: Reasons for reduction in revenue of the non-farm family business in the last month**



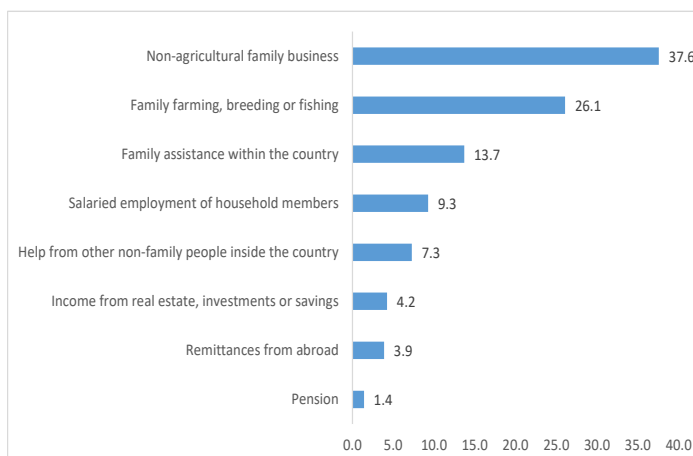


## EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

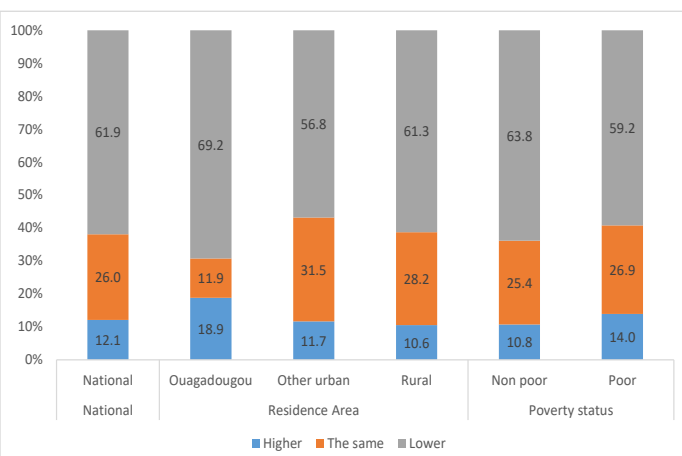
Income from non-agricultural family businesses is by far the main source of income for Burkinabè households (37.6%), followed by agricultural income (26.1%) and family assistance within the country (13.7%) (Figure 6). Those living in urban areas and the poor are more likely to have income from paid employment. In contrast, agriculture is more prevalent among the poor and those living in rural areas.

A question was asked, in order to find out how total household income has evolved since the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. Analysis of this question shows that for most households, COVID-19 has had a very negative impact on their income. In fact, three out of five households (61.9%) declared that their income has fallen (Figure 7). The proportion who report a drop in their income is relatively higher in Ouagadougou and among the non-poor.

**Figure 6: Sources of household income**



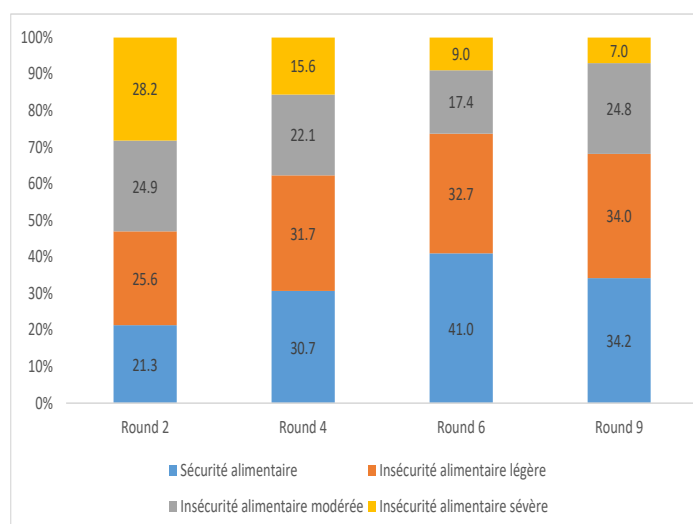
**Figure 7: Evolution of income since the start of the pandemic**



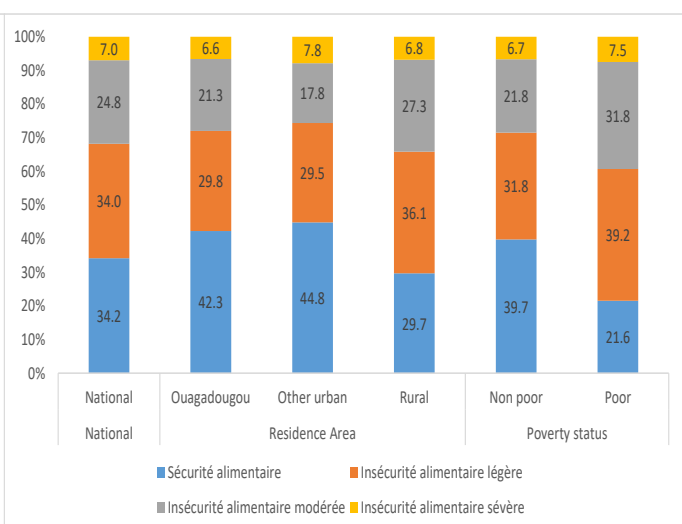
## FOOD SECURITY

During Rounds 2, 4, 6 and 9, a module of the questionnaire made it possible to collect answers to a certain number of questions on food security. More precisely, the questions asked allows the computation of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). At the start of the pandemic, a very high proportion of households, just over half (53%), were severely or moderately food insecure. Between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 6<sup>th</sup> round (that is to say between the months of July 2020 and February 2021), we recorded an improvement in the food security situation and in February 2021, only 26.3 percent of households were severe or moderate food insecurity. Unfortunately, there is a reversal, and food insecurity increased between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> rounds (Figure 8) to reach 31.8 percent in May 2021 during the 9<sup>th</sup> round. Food insecurity is relatively more pronounced among the poor and those living in rural areas (Figure 9). The proportion of severely or moderately food insecure households is 39.3 percent among the poor, or 9.8 percentage points higher than the non-poor.

**Figure 8: Food Insecurity by round**



**Figure 9: Food insecurity by place of residence and poverty status**



This brief was prepared by Clarence Tsimpo 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, 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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