

COVID-19 Impact Monitoring at the household level

Burkina Faso



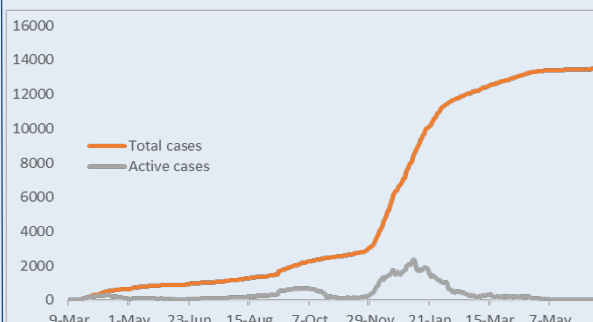
Bulletin No.10 — June 2021

KEY MESSAGES

- More than one in five respondents declared that they would not like to be vaccinated against Covid-19. The share of people against the vaccine is higher in urban areas.
- The main reasons for not being vaccinated are the preoccupation about the side effects and the safeness of vaccines, and the doubts about the effectiveness vaccines.
- Households living in other urban areas than Ouagadougou were the most affected by the lack of drinkable water, while rural households suffered more from insufficiency of water and soap for handwashing.
- Households in urban areas use savings as coping mechanism to shocks, while in the rural areas the majority relies on sale of family assets.
- Residents in Ouagadougou used credits mainly for housing purposes and for the purchase of non-food consumer goods. In rural areas, credits were used mostly for purchasing food products, paying health services and farm inputs.

Confirmed Cases of COVID-19

Burkina Faso



168 Deaths 13,295 Recovered

Source: INSD (as of June 17nd, 2021)



CONTEXT

This note presents the results of the tenth round of a nationally representative telephone survey (HFPS). Data collection took place between May 25 and June 17, 2021. In addition to the 1,971 households successfully interviewed in the ninth round, in an effort to maintain sample size, additional 15 households that had not been successfully interviewed in previous rounds but did not refuse to participate in the survey were called in this tenth round. 3 households were excluded from the sample of Round 10 as they refused to participate in Round 9, and 9 households were excluded as they weren't contacted in the past three consecutive rounds. Overall, 1,957 households (98.54% of the 1,986 attempted) were contacted and 1,946 (97.99%) were successfully interviewed in Round 10. The following modules were administered in Round 10: household roster; mental health; knowledge regarding the spread of covid-19; behavior and social distancing; covid-19 testing and vaccination; access to basic services; credit; employment and revenue (with a focus on livestock activities); food security; other revenues; shocks; concerns regarding the impact of covid-19 on personal health and financial wealth of the household; fragility, conflict and violence. This note focuses on: covid-19 vaccination, access to basic needs, credits, shocks, concerns regarding the impact of covid-19, and fragility, conflicts and violence.



COVID-19 VACCINATION

Respondents have been asked whether they would like to be tested for free for the Covid-19 virus. Almost 15% of the respondents would refuse to be tested. A further 3.4% declared not to be sure to accept a Covid-19 test. Data disaggregated by place of residency shows substantial differences between Ouagadougou residents and respondents living in the rest of the country. Only 6.6% of the respondents living in the capital city are against Covid-19 test, while this share remains at a similar level for both other urban and rural areas (around 15%). Similar trends have been found also for poor and non-poor respondents. Answers disaggregated for the gender of the respondent (not shown in figure 1) show great similarities among the two groups. Round 10 also investigated the willingness to participate in a Covid-19 vaccination campaign. More than one in five (21.6%) respondents declared that they would not like to be vaccinated against Covid-19. The share of people against the vaccine is higher in urban areas (Ouagadougou and other urban, 26% and 33.7% respectively) than in rural ones (15%). For poor/non-poor comparison, members of poor households are more likely to participate in a vaccination campaign compared to non-poor. Figure 3 shows why respondents would not like to accept to be vaccinated against Covid-19. At a national level, the main reasons are: i) preoccupation about the side effects (47.25%); ii) the vaccine is perceived as not safe (29.5%); iii) respondents think the vaccines is not going to work (11.4%). The share of respondents that are worried about side effects reaches 66% if we consider only residents in Ouagadougou. Answers of respondents living in other urban show lower concerns about side effects than respondents living in the capital city but more skepticism about the efficacy of the vaccine and its safety. Answers from respondents living in rural areas show a high level of similarities with data collected at other urban area levels.

Figure 1: Willingness to be tested for COVID-19 (No and Not Sure)

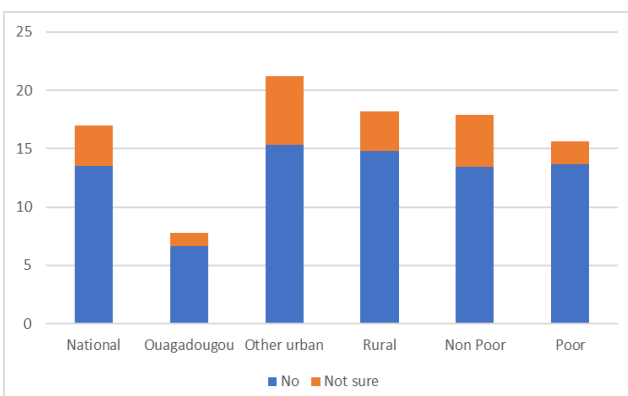
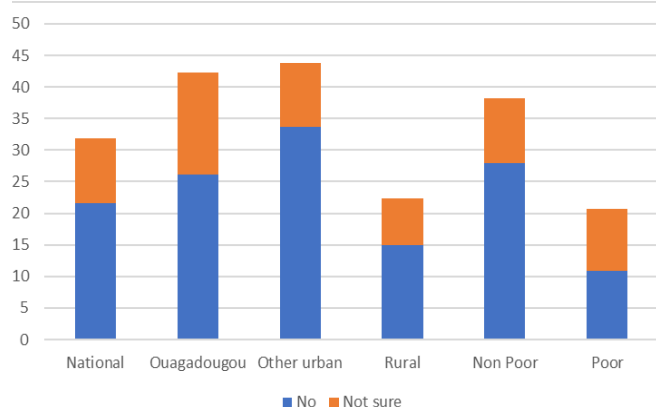
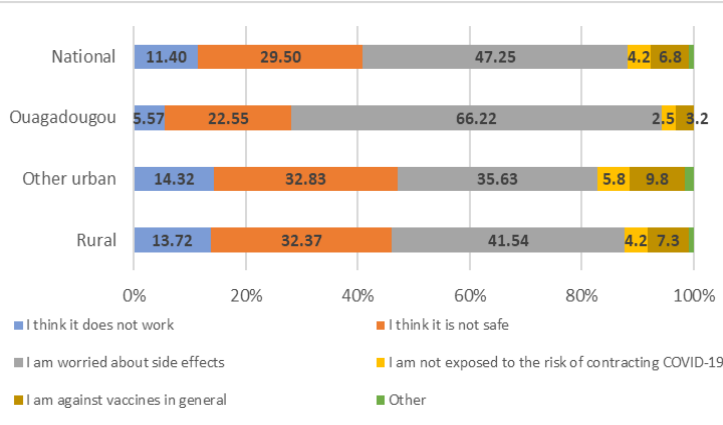
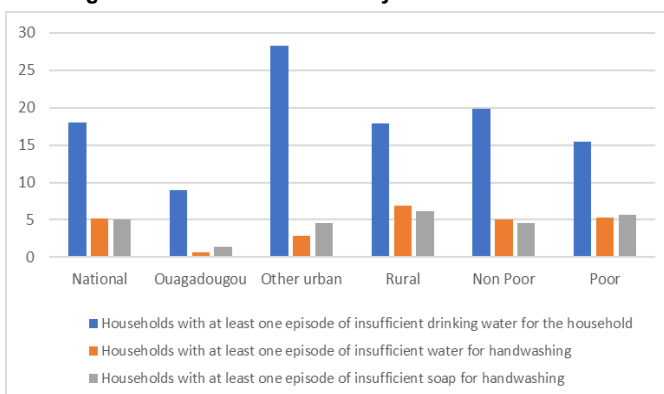
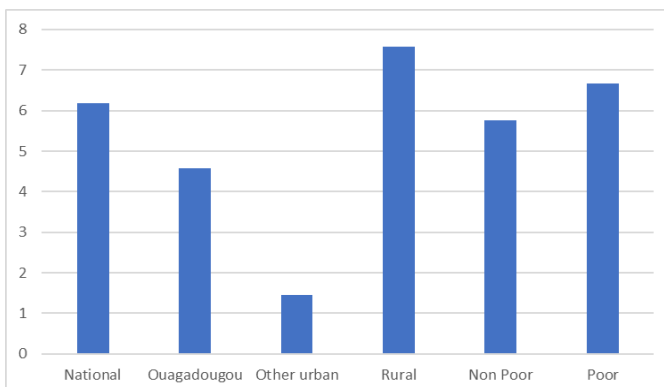


Figure 2: Willingness to be vaccinated against Covid-19 (No and Not Sure)**Figure 3: Reasons to be against Covid-19 vaccine**

ACCESS TO FOOD AND BASIC SERVICES

Respondents answered whether their household suffered at least one episode of insufficient access to sanitation tools, such as soap, and water for handwashing or drinkable water. Almost 1 out of 5 households in Burkina Faso experienced at least one episode of insufficient drinkable water in the 7 days prior to the interview. There are huge differences between the population living in Ouagadougou and in the rest of the country. In the capital city, only a residual proportion of the population experienced episodes of lack of water (0.6%) and soap (1.3%) for washing. Other urban and rural households were most likely to suffer from a lack of access to hand washing facility. Households living in other urban areas were the most affected by the lack of drinkable water (28%), while rural households suffered more insufficiency of water (6.8%) and of soap (6.1%) for handwashing compared to those in urban areas (2.8% and 4.5% respectively). Round 10 also investigated the school return rate of household members in schooling age (5 to 18 years old). After the reopening in October 2020 of the various educational institutions for all levels, 6.1% of the households in Burkina Faso could not send back to school any of their students. When data are disaggregated at place of residency level (figure 5), it is possible to note that the share of rural households that did not send any of their children back to school is higher than the national average (7.55%), while urban households present lower rate of complete school drop-out of their children (4.56% and 1.45% for Ouagadougou and other urban areas, respectively). Similar difficulties for poor households are confirmed when poor/non-poor household comparisons is taken into account. In this case, a higher share of poor households (6.6%) could not send any of their students back to school, against a share of 5.76% for non-poor households.

Figure 4: Household with episodes of insufficient access to washing basic needs in the last 7 days**Figure 5: Households that could not send any of the children back to school after the reopening in October 2020**

CREDIT

In Round10, respondents answered questions about the obtention of a credit in the past 12 months. For one in five households, at least one household member had access to credit. With the exclusion of the only Ouagadougou area, figure 6 shows that there are no significant differences in access to credit across residence areas and poverty status. At national level, the main source of credit is friends and relatives (59.6%), followed by Microfinance institutions (12.2%) and banks (10.5%). Differences can be found across residence areas. In Ouagadougou, households resorted to formal institutions more than in other areas. Almost one credit out of two has been provided by banks, and for only 23% of the credits, the main source was friends and relatives. The trend is at the opposite when other urban and rural areas are considered. While the rest of the sources have similar shares between the three areas (with a slight increment of cooperative society providing credits for rural households), friends and relatives are the main source of credit in other urban (52.8%) and rural (66.8%) areas. Moreover, the structure of the rural economy in Burkina Faso shows that banks are absent in providing credits to rural households (only 1.6% of those obtained credit from a bank). For poor and non-poor households, the trend is very similar, with a slightly higher proportion of poor households receiving credit from bank and microfinance institutions.



Figure 6: Share of households who had access to credit in the last 12 months

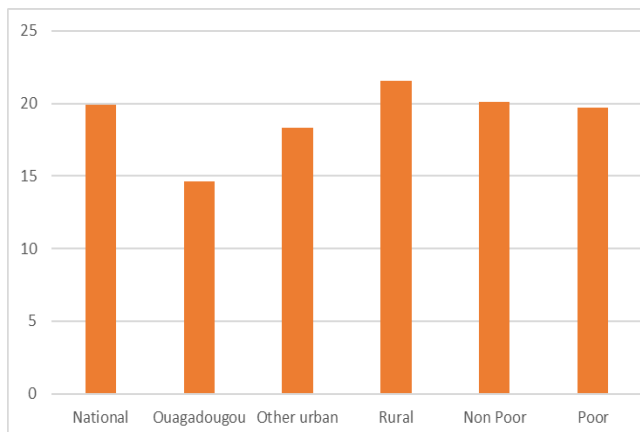
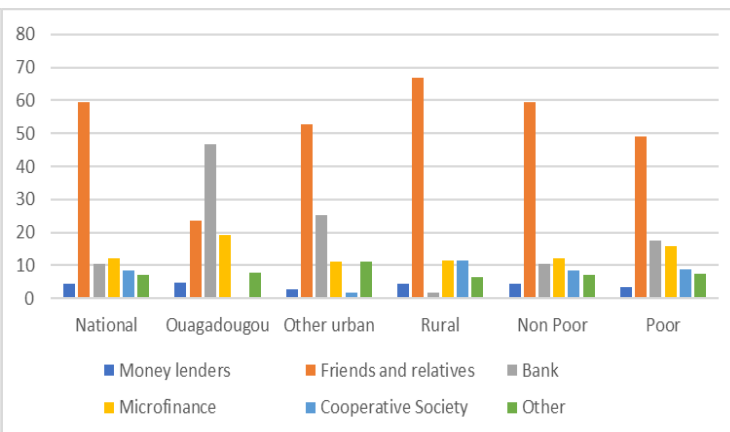


Figure 7: Main source of credit¹



¹ Respondents were allowed to provide more than one main source for the credits obtained

Figures 8 and 9 illustrate the purposes of the credits obtained by household in the last 12 months. At national level, credits obtained were mainly used for: i) purchase of food products (31.3%); ii) payments for health care (22.6%); and iii) purchase of farm inputs (16.99%). There are substantial differences across residence areas. Ouagadougou residents used credits mainly for housing purposes (23.28%) and for the purchase of non-food consumer goods or services (14.7%). Residents in other urban areas used credits mainly for the purchase of food products (39%) and the purchase of driveways/road capital for non-farm businesses (22%), while in rural areas the credits were used mostly for the purchase of food products (33.2%), the payments for health services (26.6%) and the purchase of farm inputs (22.6%).

Figure 8: Purpose of the credit

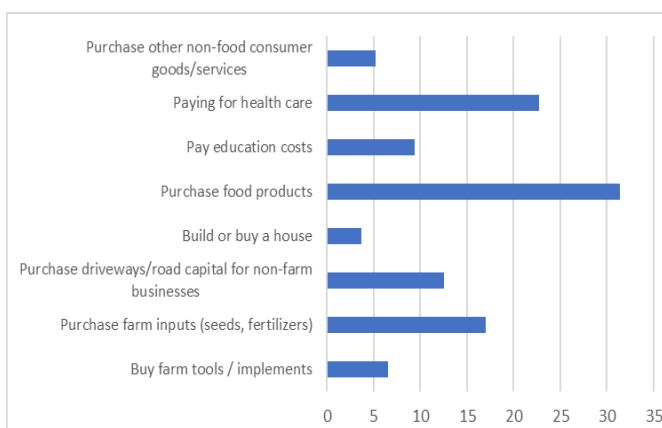
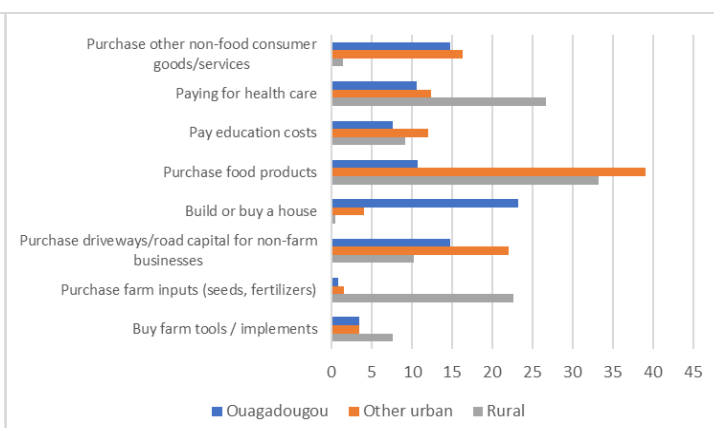
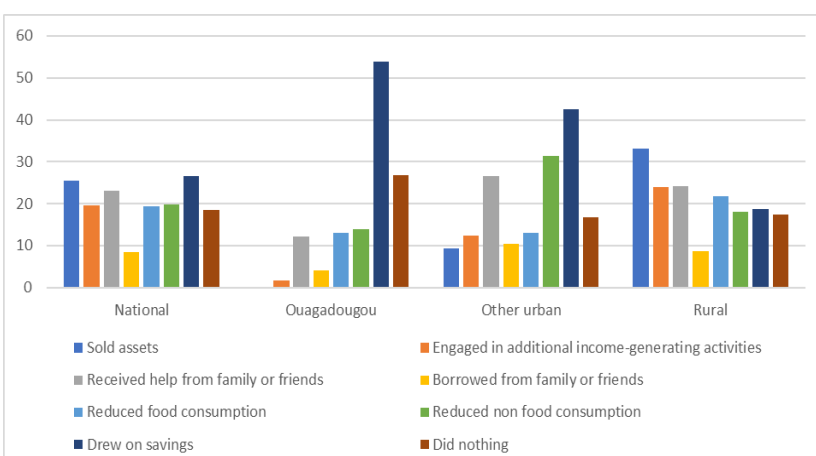


Figure 9: Purpose of the credit (by place of residency)



The survey includes a module on shocks experienced by households and their coping strategies. Almost all Burkinabe households (97%) had incurred in between 1 and 3 shocks in the two months prior to the interview. The distribution across residence areas shows that the average number of shocks is much lower for households in Ouagadougou. On the other hand, there are no significant differences in the number of shocks suffered by those in other urban and those in rural areas. Coping strategies adopted by households are reported in figure 10. Households in Ouagadougou and in other urban areas were more likely to rely on their savings to mitigate the impact of shocks (53.7% and 42.6%, respectively), while in rural areas the main strategy adopted by households was the sale of family assets (33.2%).

Figure 10: Households' coping strategy to shocks



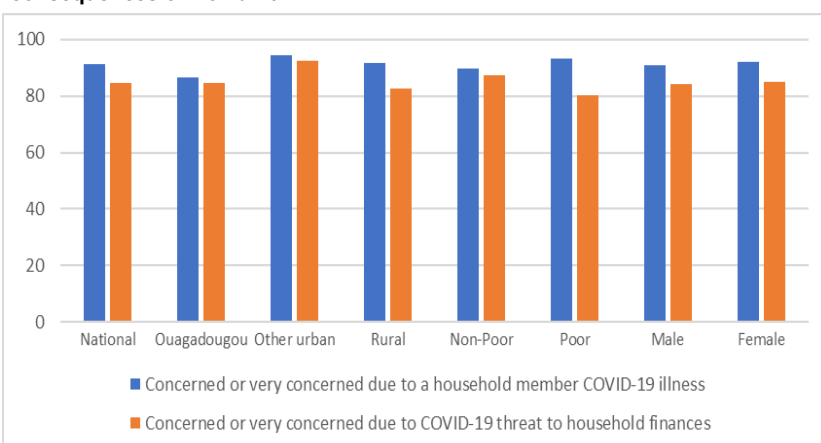


CONCERNS

Round 10 of this high frequency phone survey investigated the main concerns of households after one year of Covid-19 pandemic. Questions on households' concerns focused on illness due to Covid-19 virus and on the threat of the Covid-19 pandemic on household finances.

Figure 11 shows the share of households that are concerned or very concerned about the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the above-described subjects. About nine in ten (92%) respondents at the national level expressed a high level of concerns and fear on the possibility for a family member to contract Covid-19. This share is slightly lower when asked about the threat of Covid-19 on household finances (84.5%). Data disaggregated by poverty status shows that respondents from non-poor families are slightly more concerned (87.4%) about the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on household finances compared to respondents from poor households (80%). The concern about a family member contracting the Covid-19 virus is roughly the same for both poor and nonpoor (around 90%). Moreover, data disaggregated by gender of the respondent shows similar trends for both male and female groups (91% for Covid-19 illness and 85% for Covid-19 threat to household finances in both sub-samples).

Figure 11: Share of households that are concerned or very concerned about the consequences of Covid-19

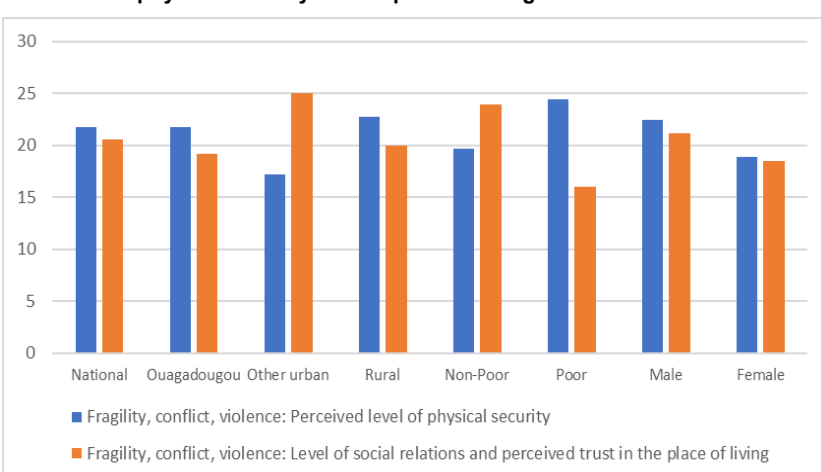


CONFLICTS AND VIOLENCE

The survey asked questions on the level of security perceived by households in their place of living. During round 10, respondents answered questions on the perceived level of physical security and on the quality of social relations and trust in the areas where they are located.

At the national level, a similar share of respondents (one in five) has concerns about their physical security (21.7%) and about the level of social relations in their place of residence (20.62%). This pattern is not the same across different areas of living. While data for Ouagadougou and rural areas are similar (22% and 19% for physical security and level of social relations for both areas), 25% of residents in other urban zones have concerns on the level of social relations and only 17% of respondents are worried about the perceived level of physical security. A similar discrepancy is visible along the welfare distribution. Respondents of poor households are more worried about level of physical security than non-poor respondents, while the trend is inverted for the level of social relations and perceived trust in the local community. Indeed, for the latter, only 16% of respondents belonging to poor households have concerns. The share increase to 23.9% when non-poor households' respondents are considered. Additionally, data disaggregated by respondent's gender show a greater share of male respondents worried about the two subjects (22.4% for physical security and 21.14% for social relations) when compared with female ones (18.8% and 18.5%, respectively).

Figure 12: Share of households that perceive a low and very low level of social relation and physical security in their place of living



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 <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3768> or <http://www.insd.bf/>



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