

COVID-19 Impact Monitoring at the household level

Burkina Faso



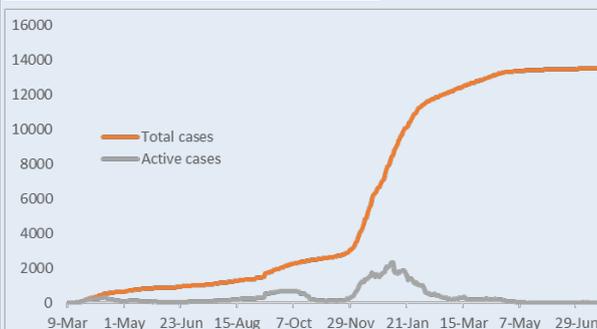
Bulletin No.11 — July 2021

KEY MESSAGES

- Agriculture in Burkina Faso is mainly intended for own-consumption purposes, with 60% of the farm households declaring not to sell agricultural products.
- The most recurrent problems faced by farm households are the inability to acquire or transport inputs (in particular fertilizers) and the delay in the planting activities.
- Households living in rural areas are more likely to experience severe episodes of food insecurity compared to households living in urban areas.
- Almost half of the households (and in particular in Ouagadougou) declared that their total revenues have decreased compared to the previous year and only 28% experienced an increase of their revenues—although the month of June 2020 was in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Food shortages and the increase in the price of foodstuffs are the main concerns for more than half of the respondents. Terrorism is particular worrisome for rural population.

Confirmed Cases of COVID-19

Burkina Faso



169 Deaths **13350** Recovered

Source: INSD (as of July 20th, 2021)



CONTEXT

This note presents the results of the eleventh round of a nationally representative telephone survey (HFPS). Data collection took place between June 28 and July 20, 2021. In addition to the 1946 households successfully interviewed in the tenth round, in an effort to maintain sample size, additional 25 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. 10 households were excluded from the sample of Round 11 as they refused to participate in Round 10, and 5 households were excluded as they weren't contacted in the past three consecutive rounds. 1938 households (98.27% of the 1971 attempted) were contacted and 1924 (97.62%) were successfully interviewed in Round 11. Of those contacted, 3 households refused outright to be interviewed. The following modules were administered in Round 11: household roster; access to basic services; employment and revenue (with a focus on agricultural activities); food security; other revenues; concerns; social protection. This note focuses on the following topics: employment, agriculture, food security, change in total revenues and concerns.



EMPLOYMENT

Figure 1 shows the share of respondents that have worked at least one hour in the week prior to the interview. At the national level, almost nine in ten respondents declared to have worked in the last 7 days (88.8%). The employment rate in Ouagadougou (77.7%) is lower than in other urban (90.5%) and rural areas (91.15%). Gender disaggregation shows that a slightly higher share of males (89%) has worked in the last 7 seven days compared to female respondents (84.8%). The higher employment rates in rural areas (and for poor households, which are mainly located in rural areas) reflect the start of the agricultural season in Burkina Faso. This is reflected in the data disaggregated by the sector of employment of respondents. Indeed, more than six in ten respondents are employed in the agricultural sector, while around 15% are employed in commerce and the services sectors and only 5.39% are employed in the industrial sector. Respondents living in Ouagadougou are mainly employed in the services sector (48%), followed by the commercial (32%) and industrial (17.5%) sectors, while more than 82% of respondents living in rural areas is employed in the agricultural sector. As well as for rural households, respondents belonging to poor households are largely employed in the sector of agriculture (83.9%, compared to 47.8% of the respondents in non-poor households).

Figure 1: Employment rate

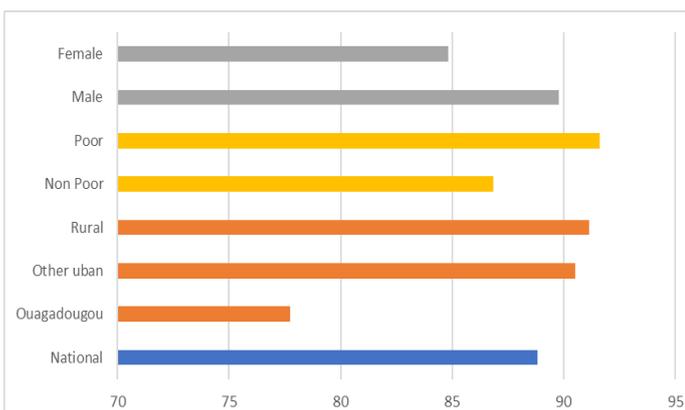


Figure 2: Sector of employment

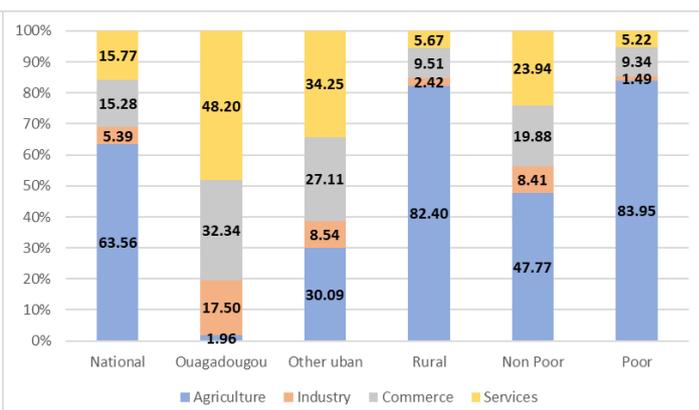
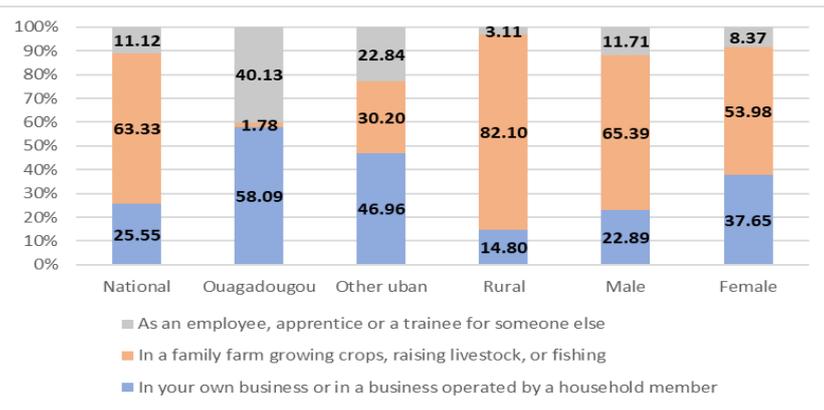


Figure 3: Type of employment



The results showed in figure 3 confirm the trend highlighted in figure 2. Most of the respondents at the national level work in a farm owned by a member of the household (63%). This share rises to 82% for respondents living in rural areas. On the other side, respondents living in Ouagadougou or in other urban areas are predominantly employed in non-agricultural businesses. Moreover, in Ouagadougou, 40% of the respondents work as employee, apprentice, or a trainee for someone outside of the family.

AGRICULTURE

Given the importance of the agricultural sector, in particular in rural areas, the survey inquired about the main issues faced by farm households in the current agricultural season. At the national level, the most recurrent problems face by farm households are represented the inability to acquire or transport fertilizers (34% of the households involved in own farm activities experienced it), the delay in the planting season (24.7%), and the inability to acquire or transport agricultural inputs other than seeds or fertilizers (17.2%). The trend is confirmed at a local level, with the only exception of households living in Ouagadougou, where the majority of the households that started already the agricultural activities did not experience any problem (58.7%) – although this statistic refers to the very few households involved in own farm activities in Ouagadougou. Overall, agriculture in Burkina Faso is mainly intended for own-production purposes, with 60% of the farm households declaring not to sell agricultural products – this is more relevant for female headed households compared to male headed households.

Figure 4: Share of households not selling agricultural products

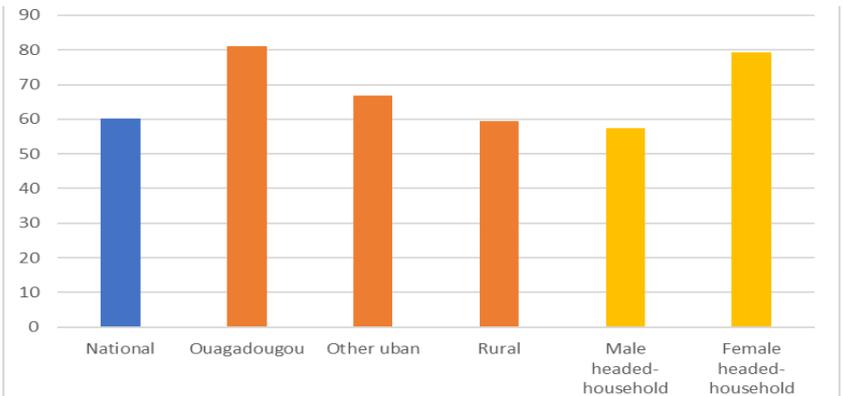
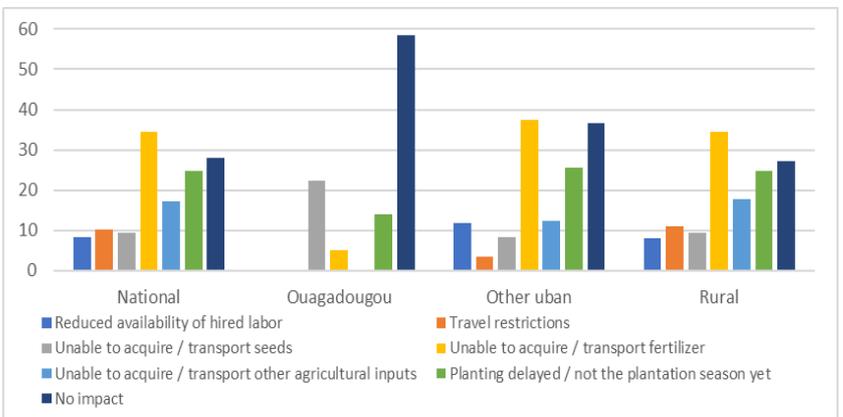


Figure 5: Issues faced by farm households in carrying out agricultural activities

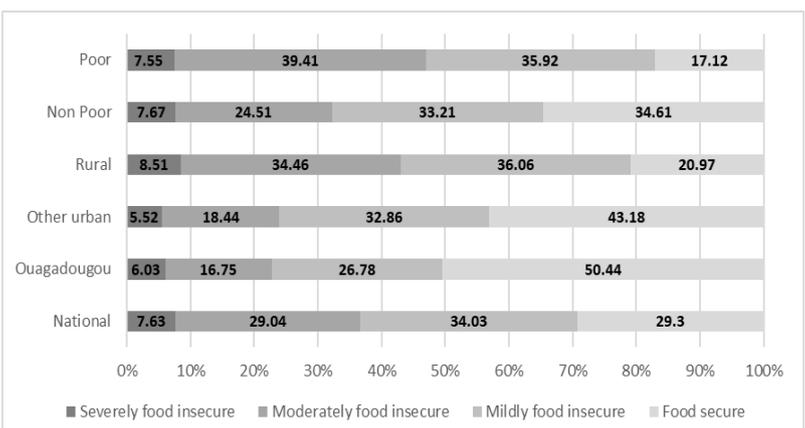


FOOD SECURITY

Round 11 inquired the level of Food insecurity experienced by Burkinabe households in the 30 days prior to the interview.

At the national level, 7.63% of the households experienced a severe level of food insecurity. Although the share is very similar whether the household is poor or non-poor, families living in rural areas (8.51%) of the country are more likely to experience severe episodes of food insecurity compared to households living in urban areas. Households residing in urban areas present overall higher levels of food security, with 50% of the households living in Ouagadougou and 43.18% of the households in other urban areas being food secure. A similar trend is shown when poor and non-poor households are compared: one in three of non-poor households are considered as food secure, while this share decreases to 17.12% when considering poor households.

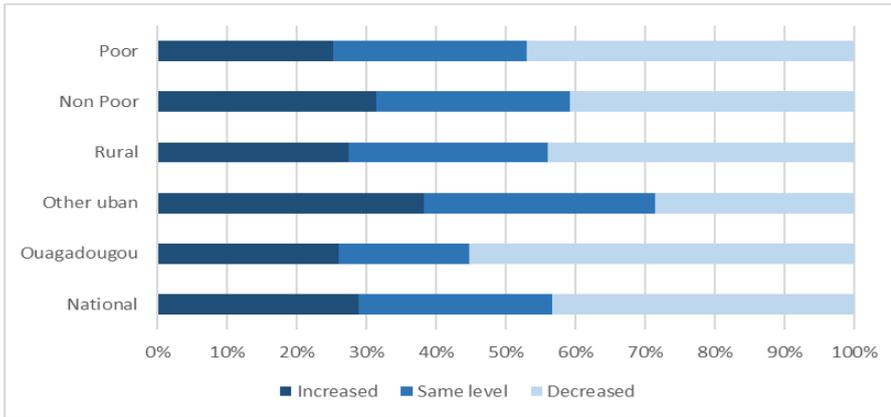
Figure 6: Food insecurity levels in the 30 days prior to the interview





TOTAL REVENUES

Figure 7: Total household's revenues compared to the same period of the previous year



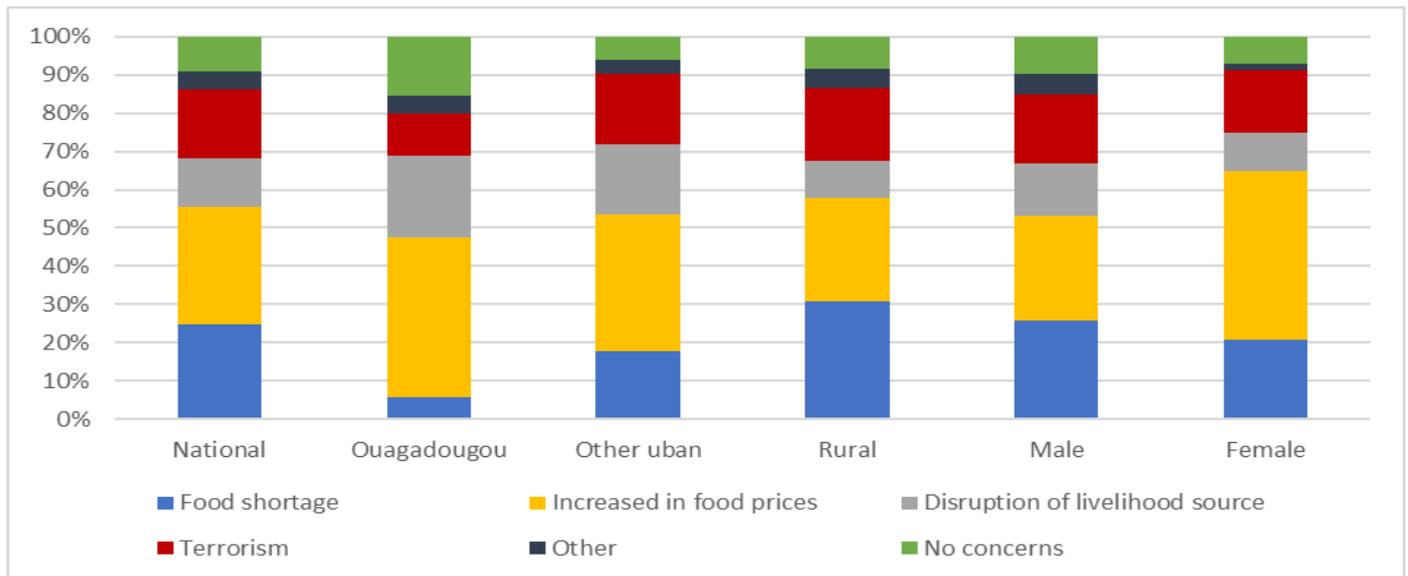
Round 11 investigated the level of household's total revenues in June compared to the same period of the previous year. Although the month of June 2020 was in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, 43% of the households declared that their total revenues have decreased compared to the previous year, 27% remained at the same level and only 28% increased. This trend is more pronounced in Ouagadougou and for poor households, which have been more vulnerable to the disruptive effects of the pandemic.



CONCERNS

The survey also inquired what are the main concerns the respondents are worried about. The highly level of food insecurity is also reflected in respondents' concerns: food shortages (28.8%) and the increase in the price of foodstuffs (28%) are indeed the main concerns for, overall, more than half of the respondents, with no significant differences by urban/rural areas and gender of the respondents. The recent events in the country also rose concerns about terrorism, in particular for respondents living in rural and urban areas other than Ouagadougou (16% and 18%, respectively), while residents in Ouagadougou are more concerned (18%) about the disruption of livelihood sources.

Figure 8: Main respondents' concerns



This brief was prepared by Clarence Tsimpo Nkengne, Marco Tiberti, Prospere Backiny-Yetna and Marco Costantini 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 Nouve, 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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