# Burkina Faso RECOVR Survey Analysis

May 2021

INNOVATIONS FOR POVERTY ACTION

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## RECOVR Survey: Key Takeaways

The proportion of respondents who indicate that they always wear a facemask in public decreased by 9pp. Among those who do not wear a facemask, the proportion who believe it is not necessary (50%) nearly doubled.

There have been decreases between 19-25 pp in respondents' inability to buy their usual amounts of food from markets because of market shortages, high food prices, or reduced incomes.

Across rounds, a majority (78%-81%) of respondents could obtain emergency financial sources (20k FCFA) in 1 month, though more than one in four would find it somewhat difficult.

Among those who indicate they are working less compared to February 2020, 38% indicate it is because the business is no longer operating. Among this group, only 22% has looked for a new job.

A majority of respondents prefer for primary-level students (79%) and secondary-level students (75%) to return to in-person schooling.

# Burkina Faso Survey Information

Dates of survey: October 15 - December 4, 2020

Sampling method: Random Digit Dialing of a nationally representative sample of phone numbers

Sample size: 977 respondents out of 3401 call attempts

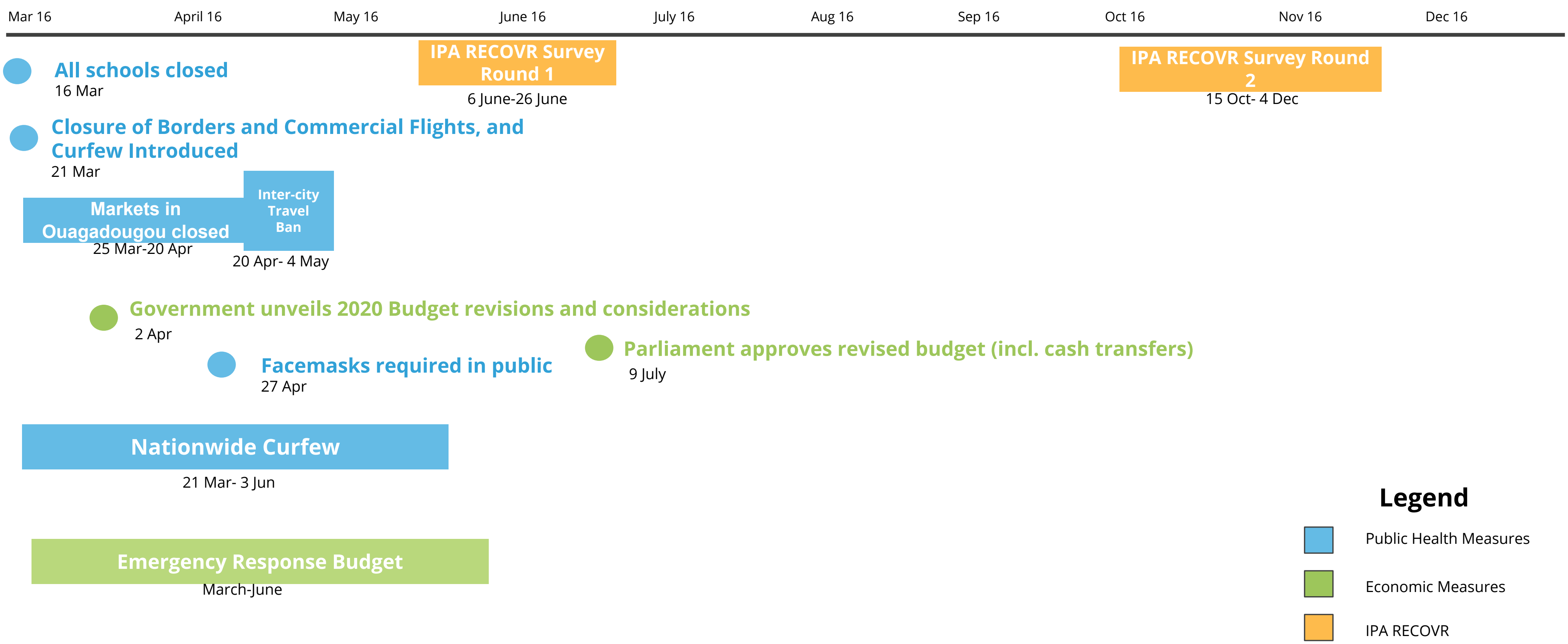
Average respondent demographics:

- Âge : 33 (S.D.: 11.5)
- % de femmes : 27.94%
- Taille du ménage : 6.75
- % de personnes ayant terminé plus que le secondaire : 39%
- % sous le seuil de pauvreté national : 46.4% (Estimation avec l'IPP)

# Survey Definitions

- **Poor vs. non-poor**
  - Is this household most likely below the national poverty line?
  - Estimated using the PPI, which uses a simple machine-learning algorithm to build a proxy means test estimating poverty rates using a set of household characteristics
  - Model based on the Burkina Faso 2015 Enquête Niveau de Vie des Ménages (ENV) Survey
- **School-age children**
  - “How many children who had been enrolled in primary/secondary school before the national quarantine live in your household?”
- **Employment Sectors**
  - 20+ occupations across agriculture, manufacturing, services, transport, mining, retail, etc.
- **Error Bars** in each graph represent the 95% confidence interval.
  - If error bars do not overlap, the difference between groups is statistically statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

# Burkina Faso RECOVR Survey: Survey and Policy Timeline



# 1

# Health & COVID-19 Mitigation

# Health & COVID-19 Mitigation: Key Takeaways

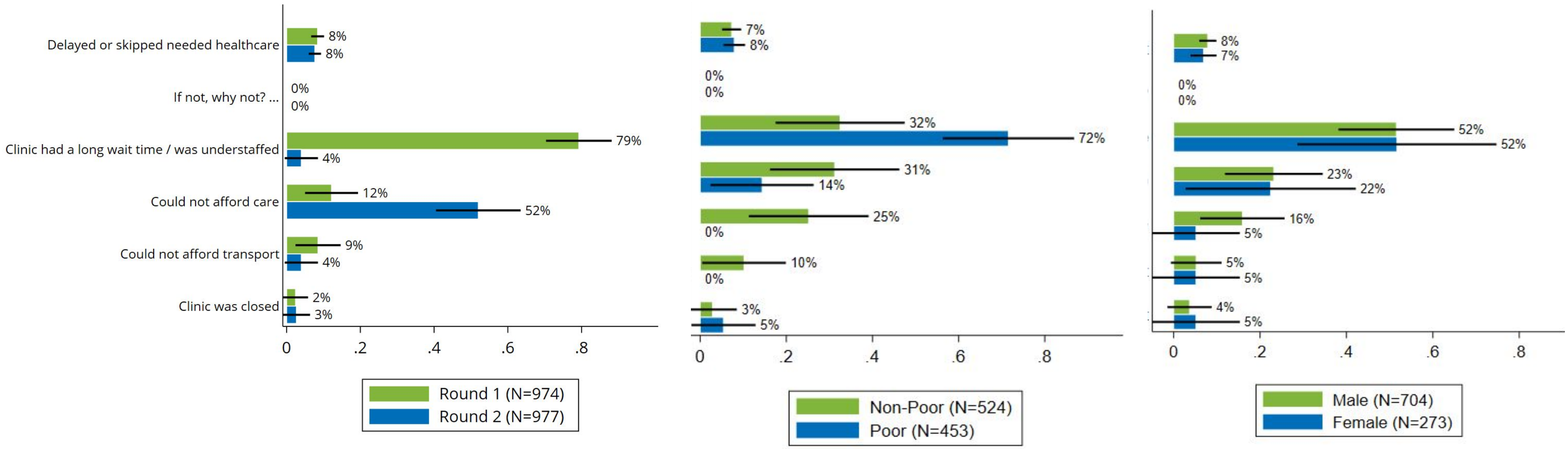
- The majority of respondents (71%) adhered to shelter-in-place measures every day of the week, and this proportion nearly tripled between rounds.

- The proportion of respondents who indicate that they always wear a facemask in public decreased by 9pp. Among those who do not wear a facemask, the proportion who believe it is not necessary (50%) nearly doubled.

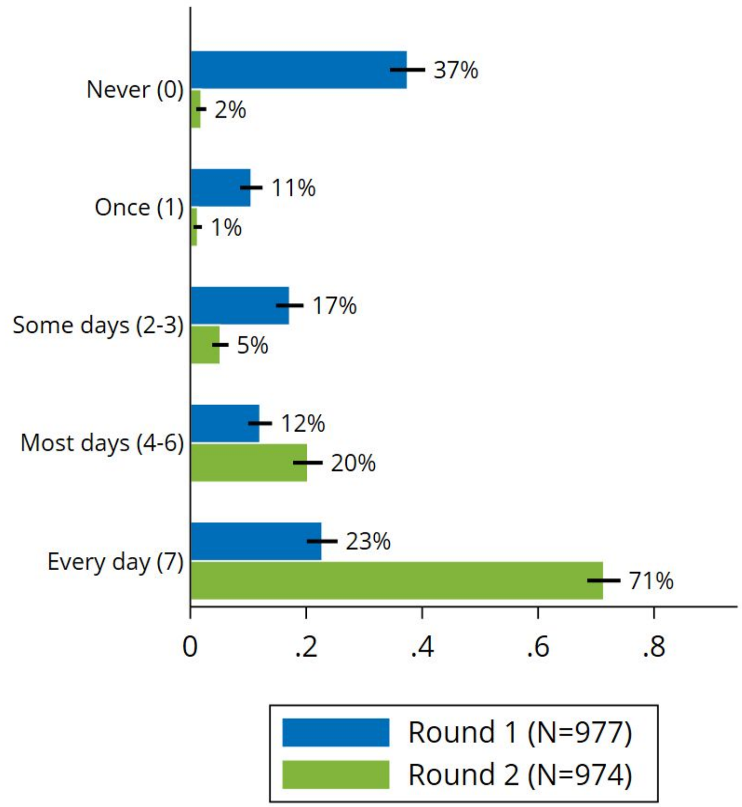
- A majority (69%) of respondents would take the vaccine, primarily citing protection derived from the vaccine. A majority of respondents (69%) would also vaccinate their children.

- 52% of respondents indicate that doctors or other health staff are the most trustworthy source around vaccines. Women are more likely than men to trust family members for vaccine information.

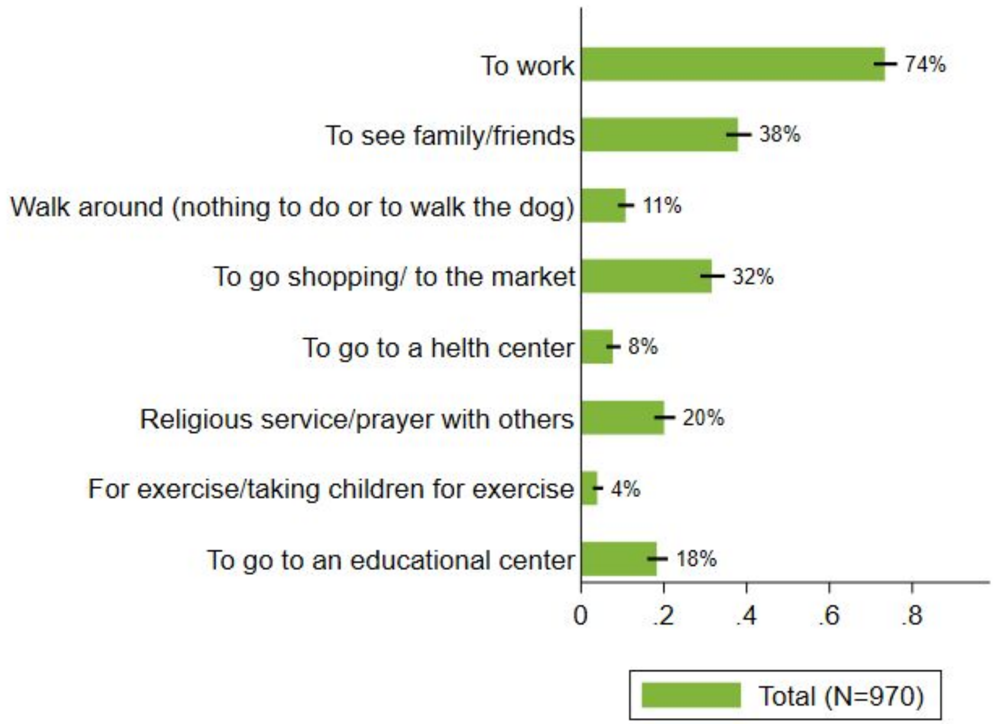
# Across rounds, 92% of respondents are keeping up with medical appointments. In Round 2, for those who delayed or skipped healthcare, affordability was the primary barrier.



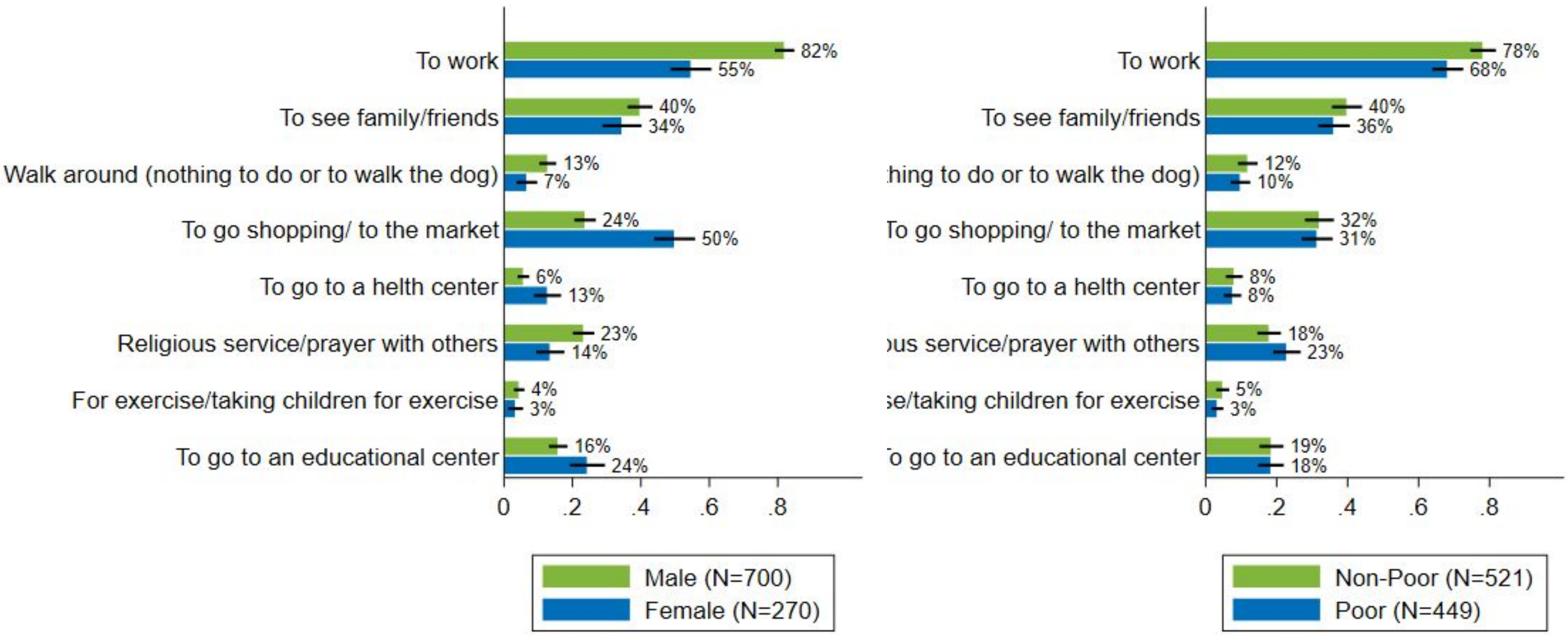
# The majority of respondents (71%) left their homes every day of the week, and this proportion nearly tripled between rounds.



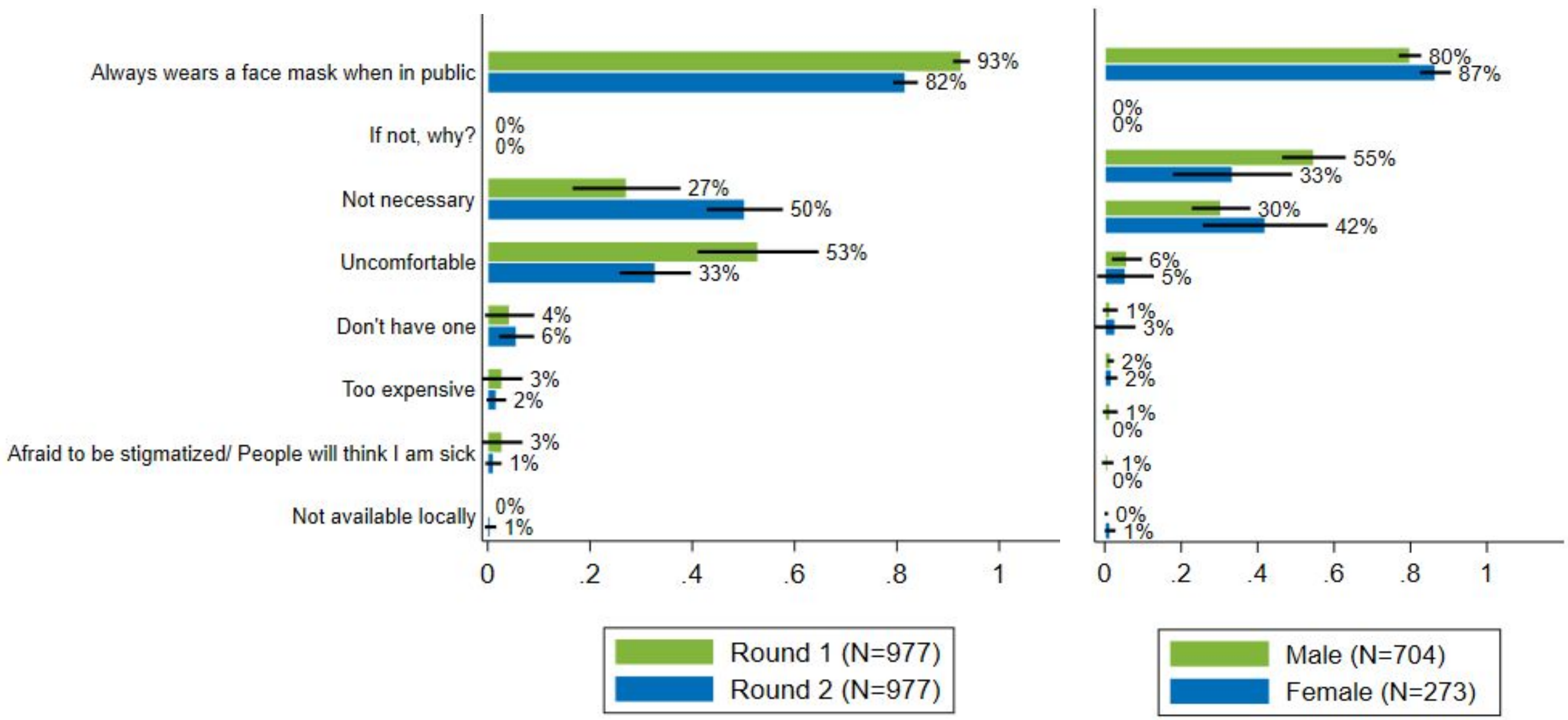
# Of the respondents who indicate going outside the home or receiving visitors at least once, the majority (74%) do so for going to and from work.



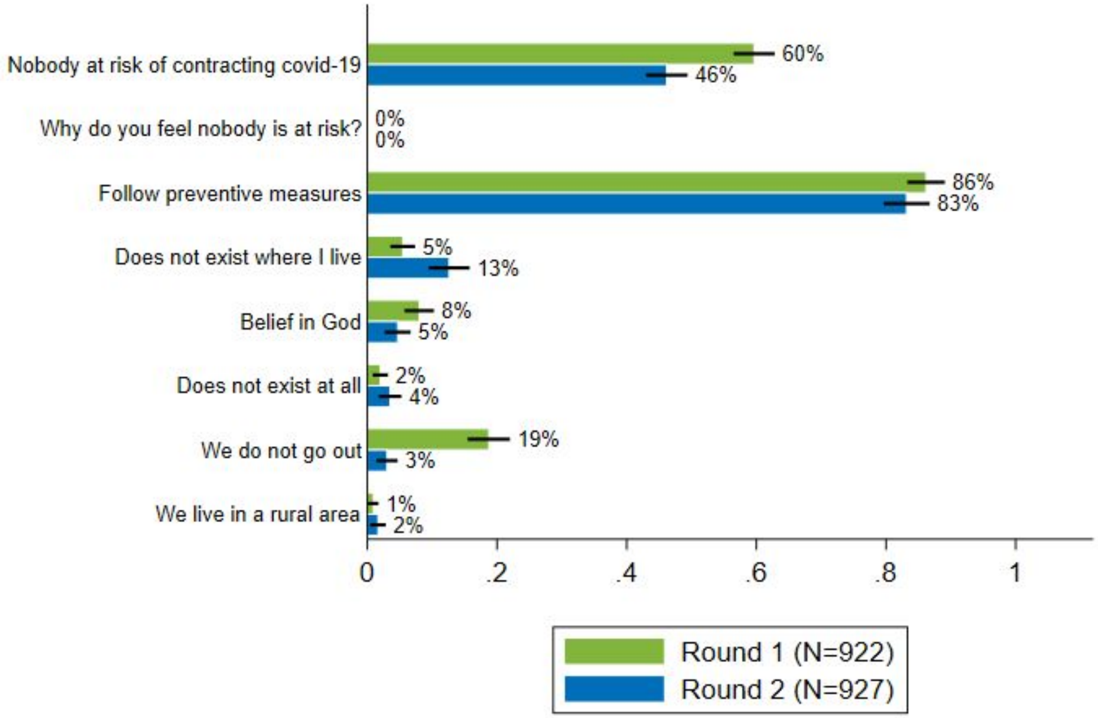
## Men are more likely to indicate that they do not adhere to shelter-in-place so they can travel to/from work, while women are more likely to indicate that it is for shopping for the household. There are no statistically significant differences between poor and non-poor respondents.



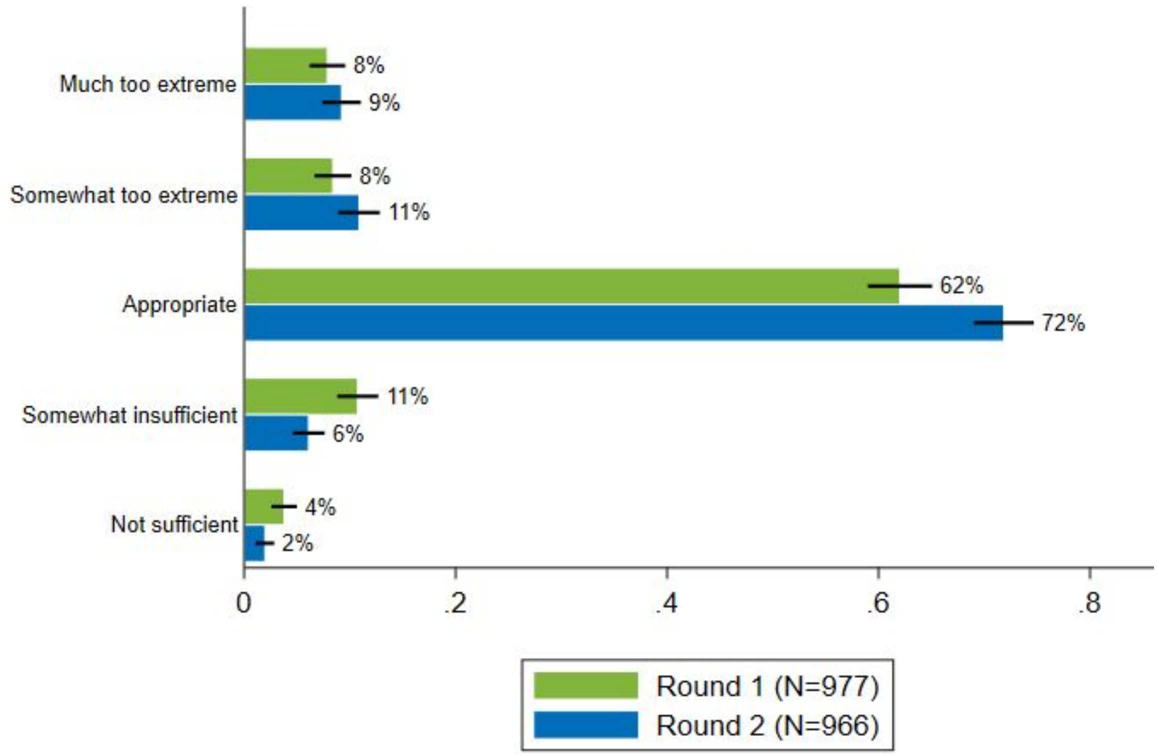
**The proportion of respondents who indicate that they always wear a facemask in public decreased by 9pp. Among those who do not wear a facemask, the proportion who believe it is not necessary (50%) nearly doubled. Women are more likely to report always wearing a facemask in public, though the majority of men and women report doing so.**



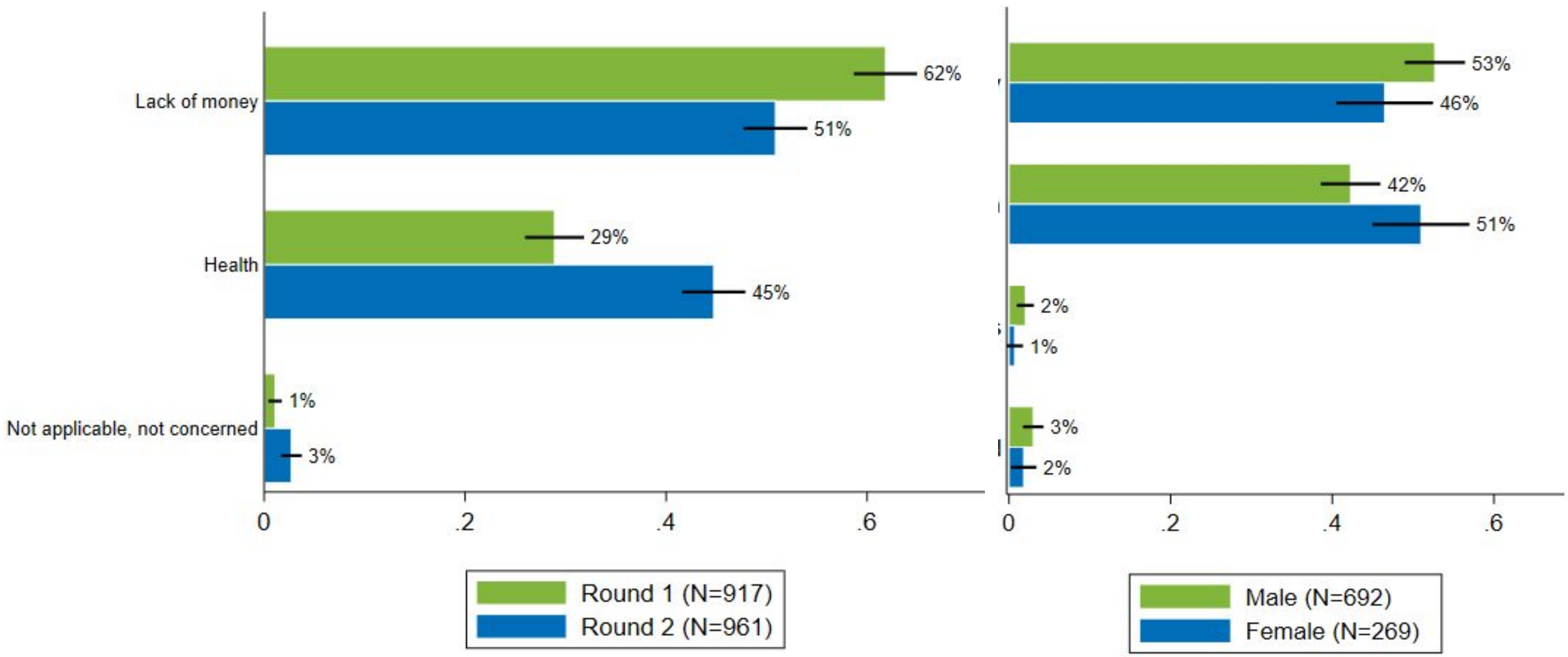
## For those who do not feel at risk of contracting COVID-19, the vast majority indicate that it is because they follow preventive measures.



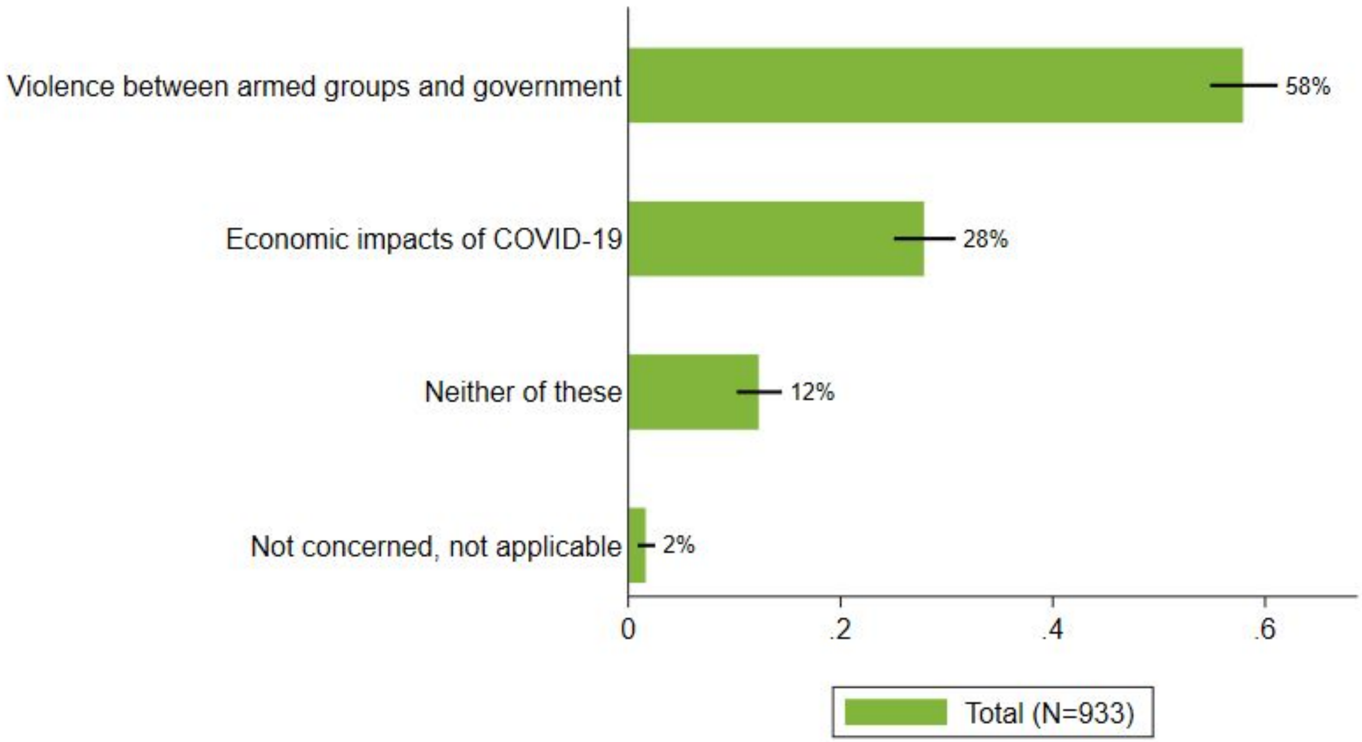
# Across rounds, the majority of respondents consider the national government's handling of COVID-19 to be appropriate, and this approval increased by 10pp across rounds.



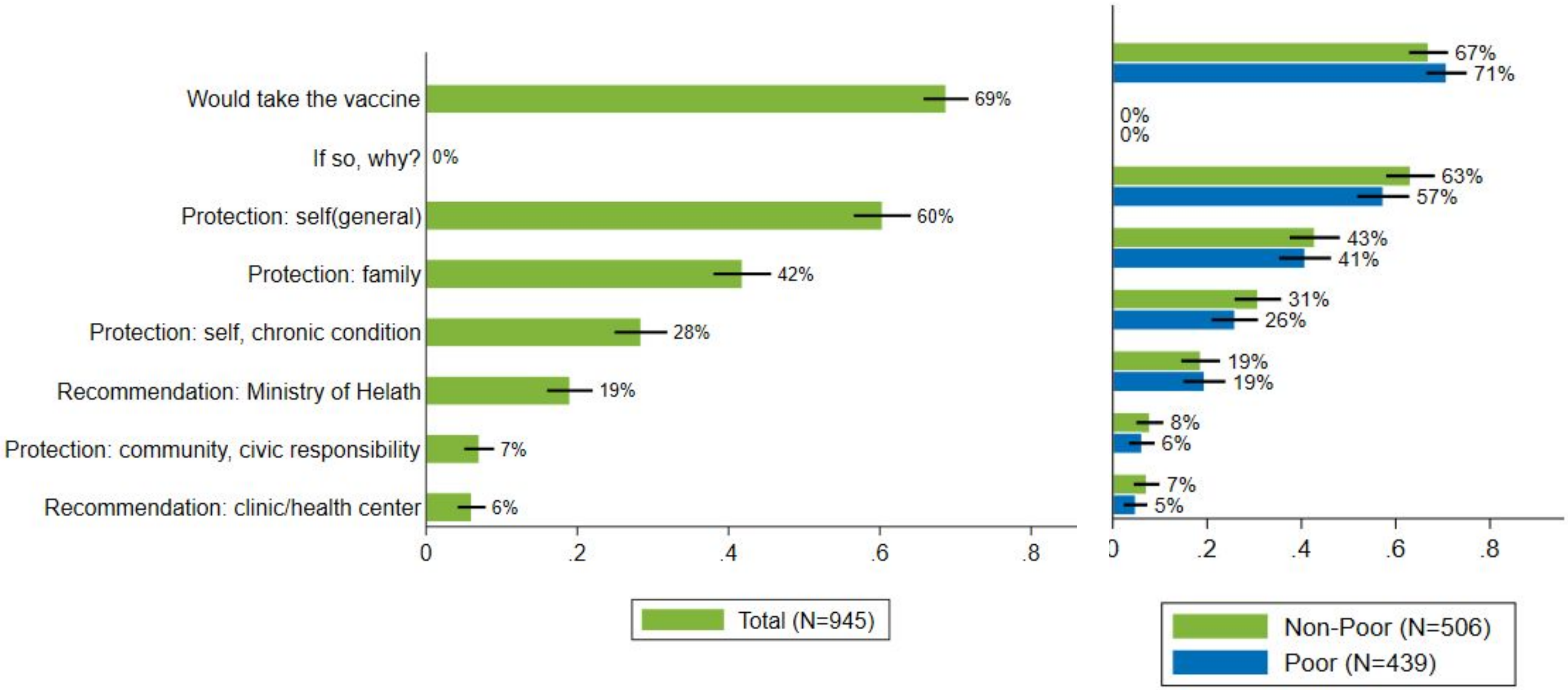
## While more than half of respondents maintain that lack of money is their main concern, the proportion of respondents whose main concern is health increased by 16 pp across rounds. Women are slightly more likely than men to say that their main concern is health.



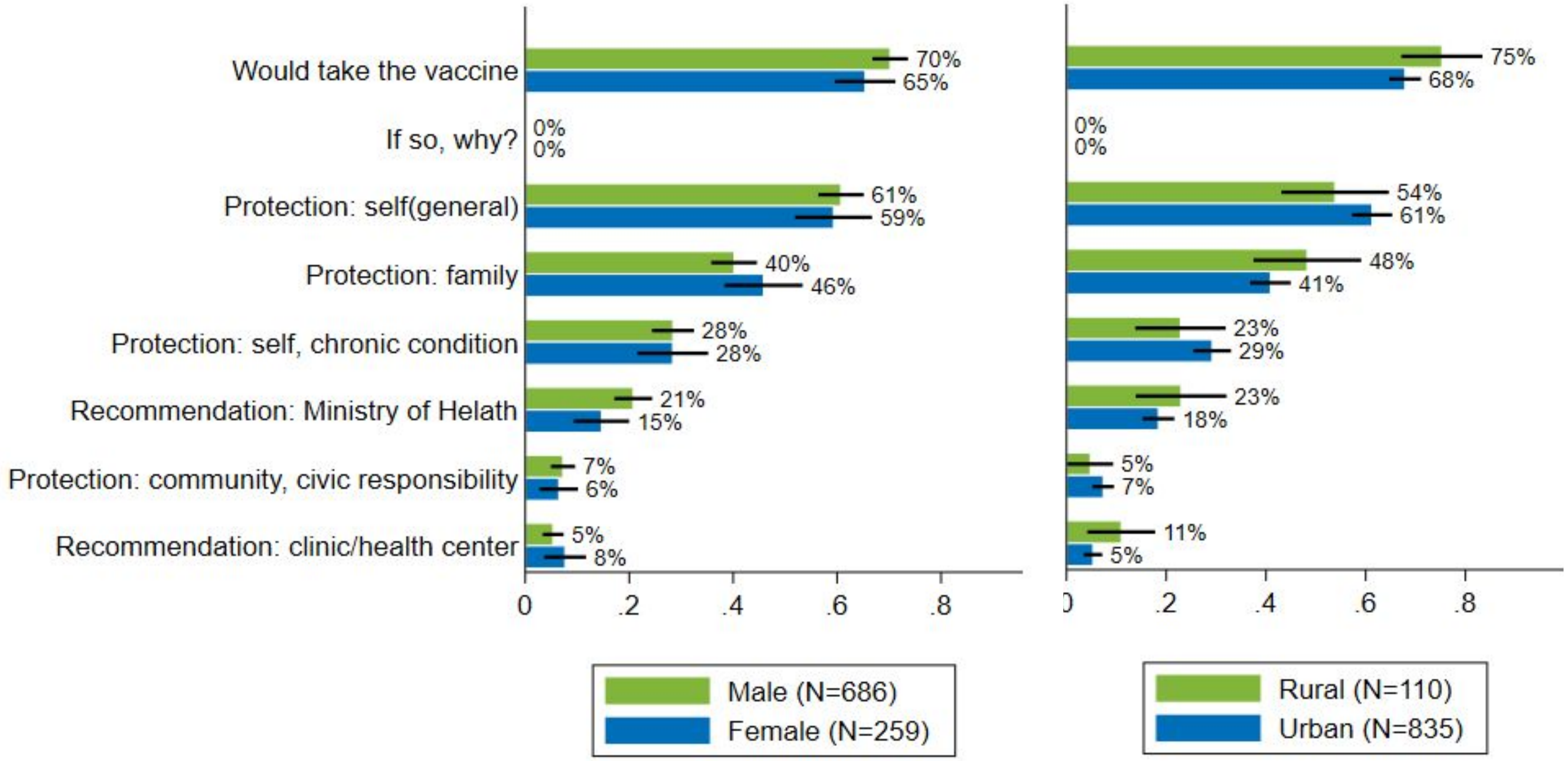
## Most respondents (58%) cite violence between armed groups and government as what they perceive will have the largest impact on the elections.



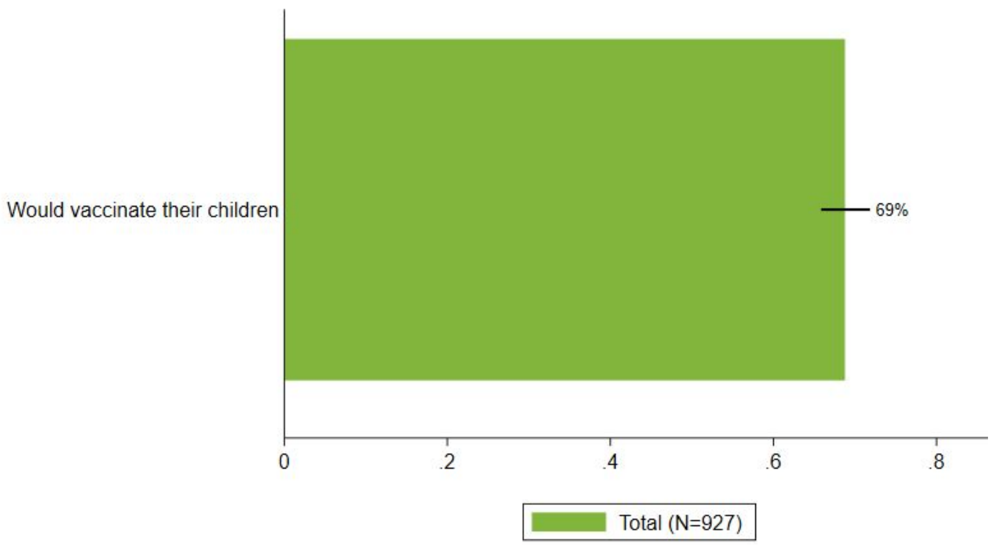
# A majority (69%) of respondents would take the vaccine, primarily citing protection derived from the vaccine.

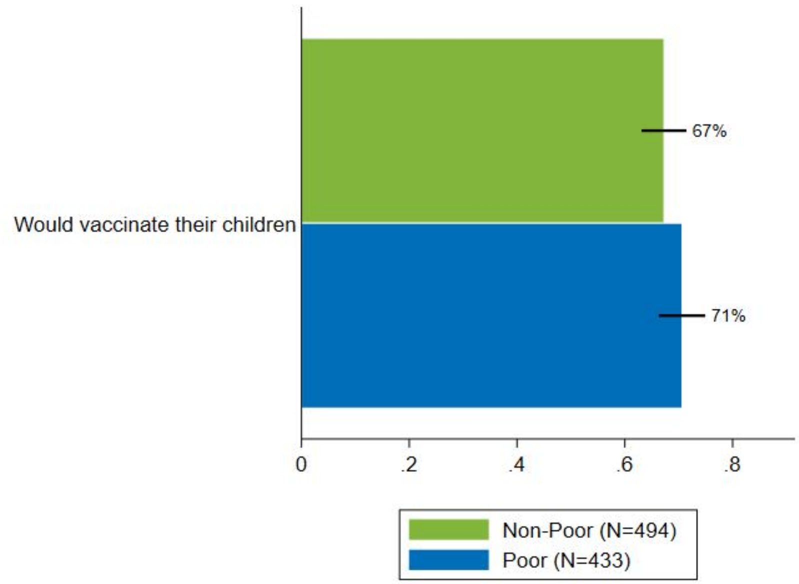


## There are no statistically significant differences among respondents' genders or geography and their likelihood of getting a vaccine and reasons for doing so.

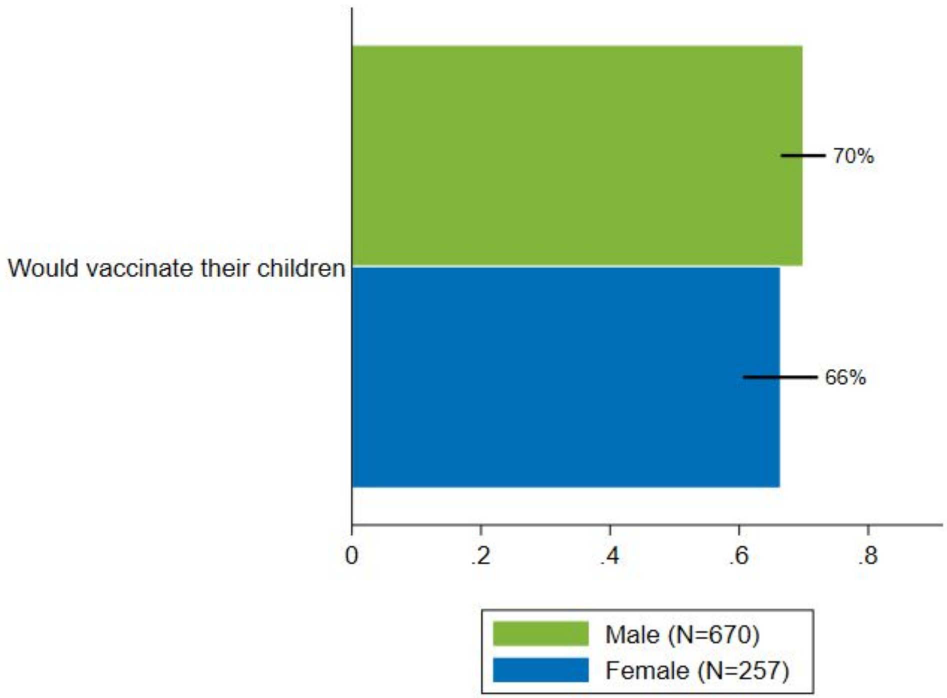


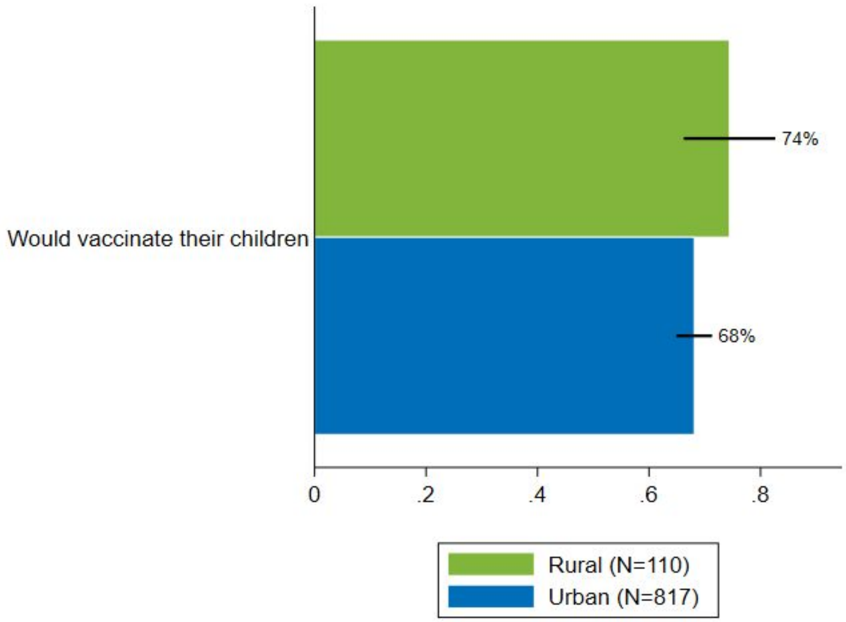
# A majority of respondents (69%) would vaccinate their children.



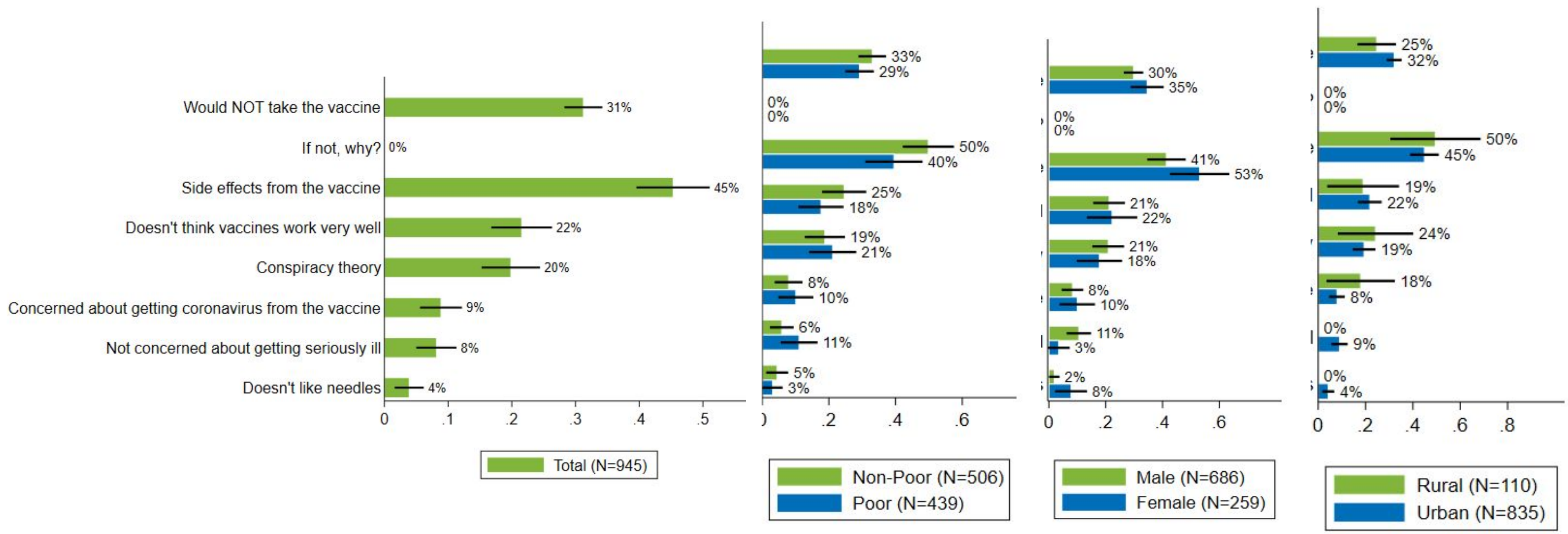



# A majority of men and women, and rural/urban respondents indicate that they would vaccinate their children.

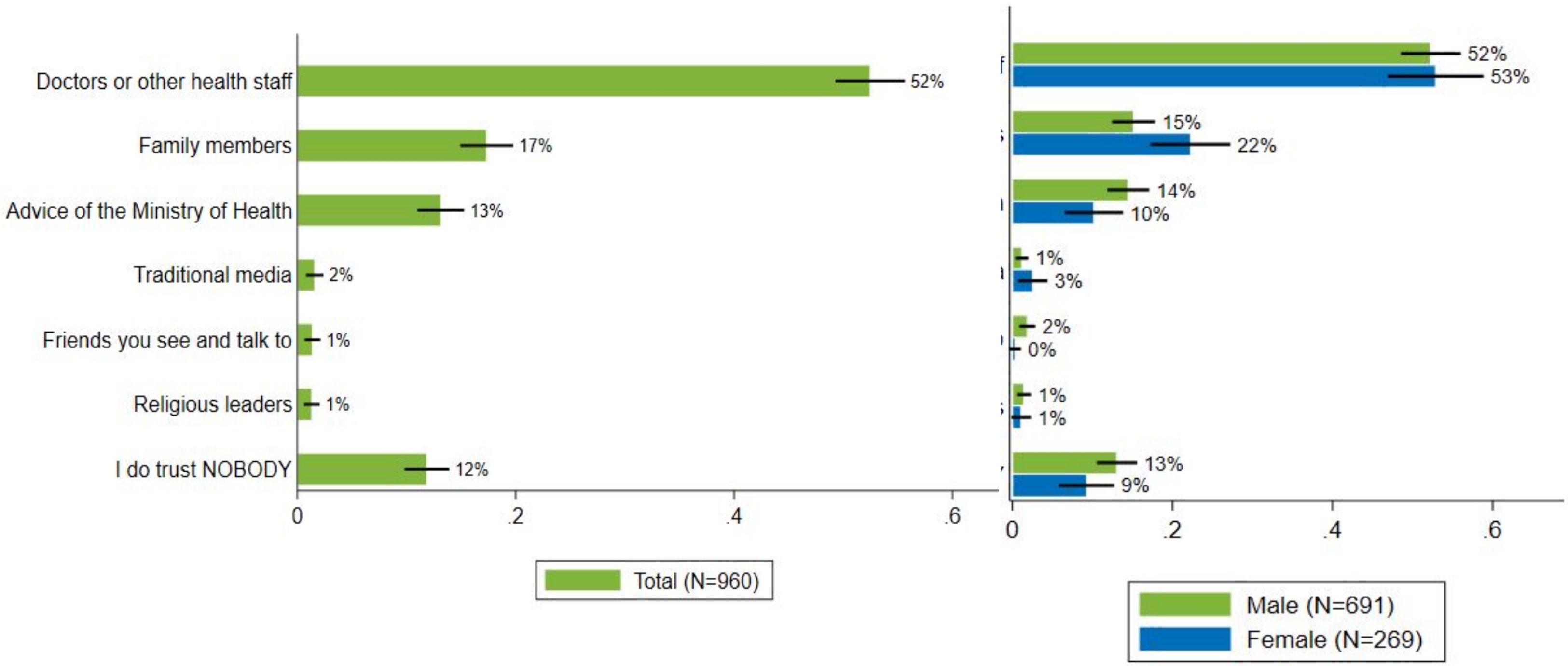


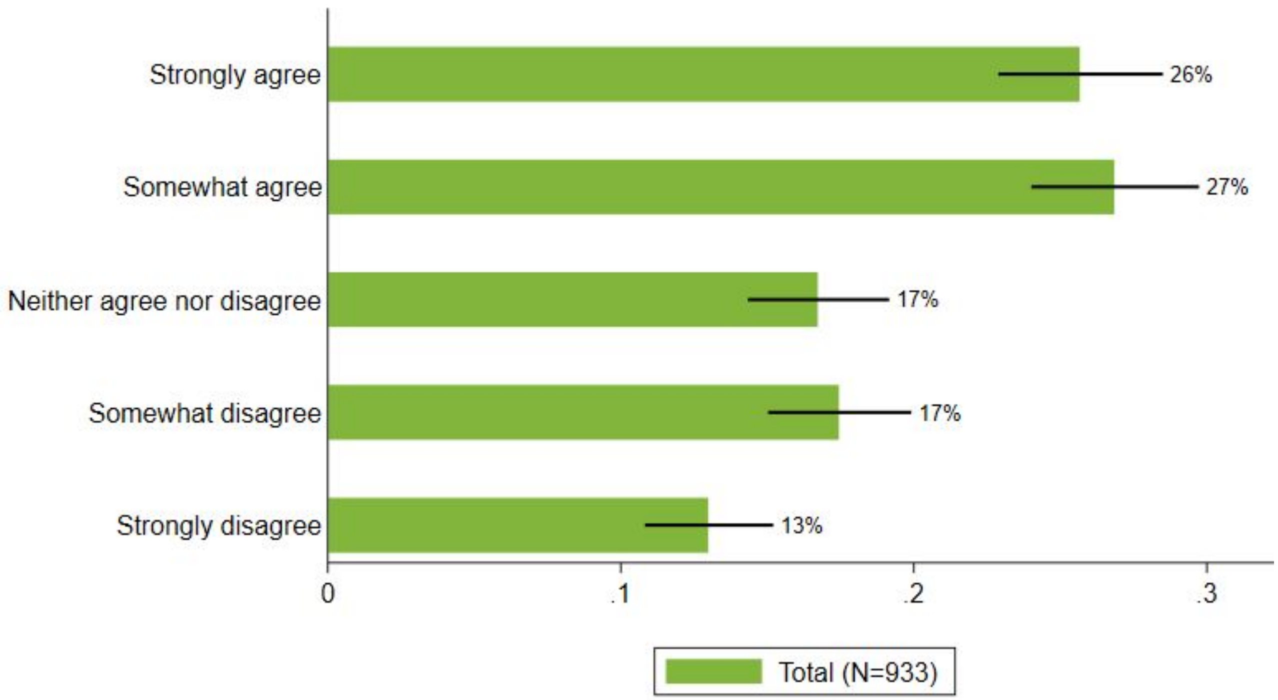
# Among those respondents who indicate that they would not take the vaccine (31%), side effects from the vaccine is the most popular reason cited.

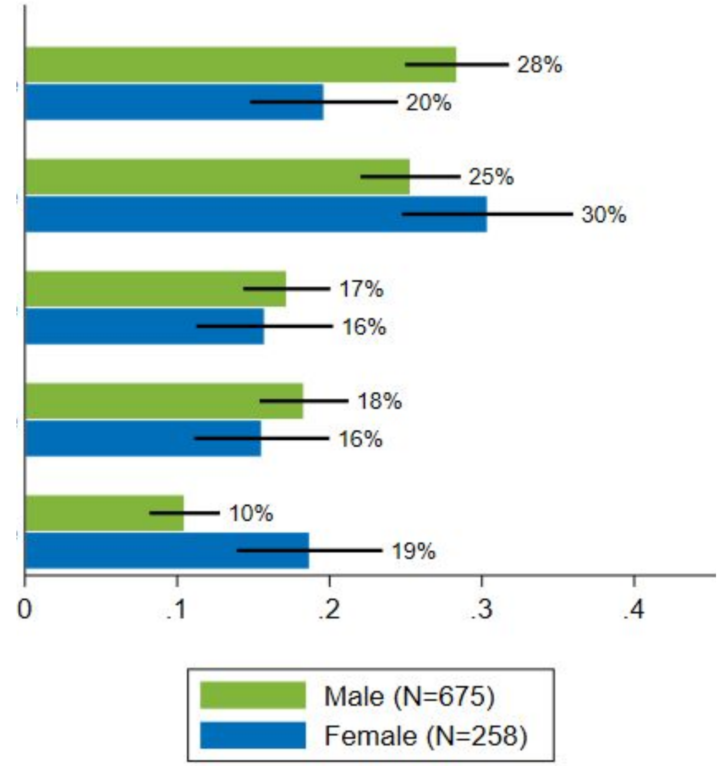


## 52% of respondents indicate that doctors or other health staff are the most trustworthy source around vaccines. Women are more likely than men to trust family members for vaccine information.

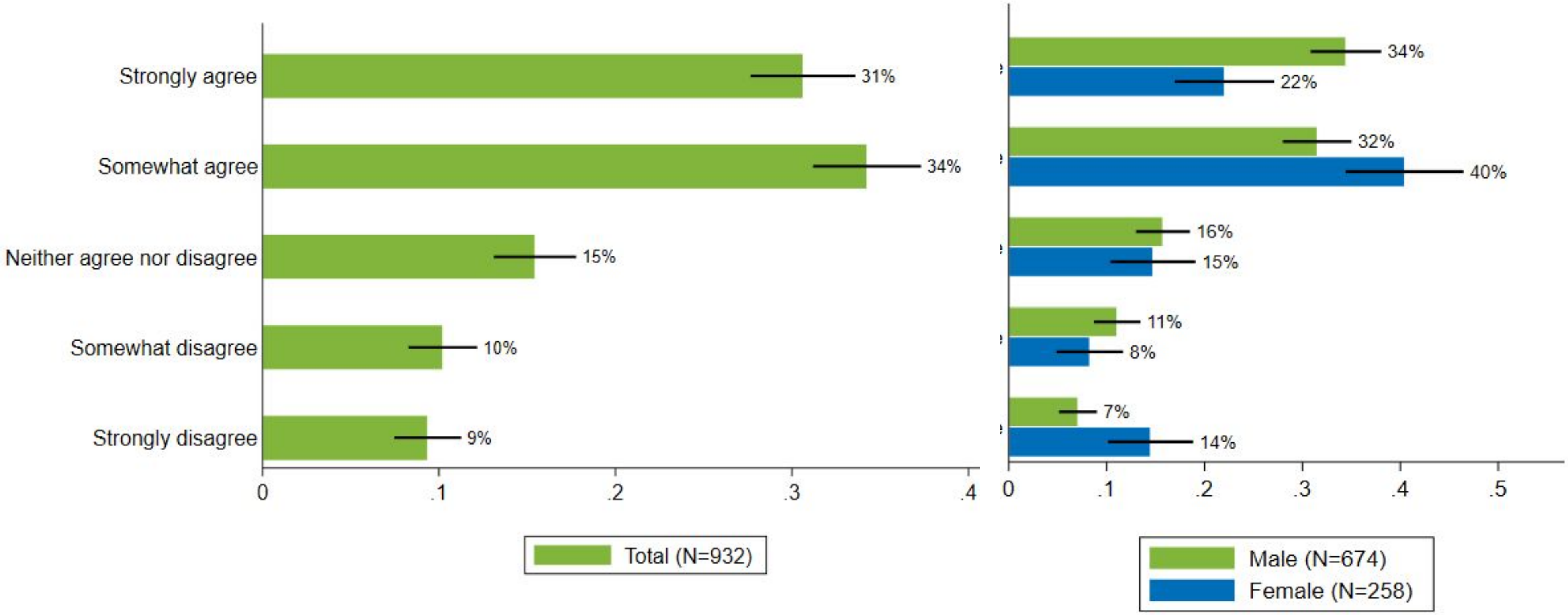


## More than half (53%) of respondents strongly or somewhat agree that vaccines are safe, compared to 30% that somewhat or strongly disagree that vaccines are safe. More than one in four male respondents and one in five female respondents strongly agree that the vaccines are safe.



## A majority of respondents (65%) strongly or somewhat agree that vaccines are effective. 34% of male respondents strongly consider vaccines to be effective, while 14% of female respondents strongly disagree that they are effective.



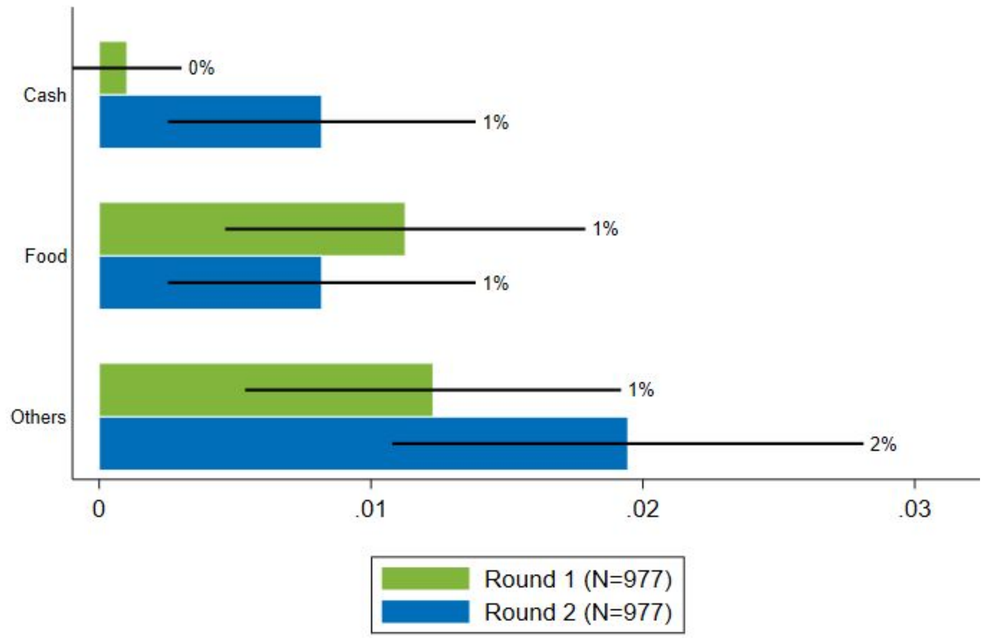
# 2

# Social Protection, Food Security, and Financial Resilience

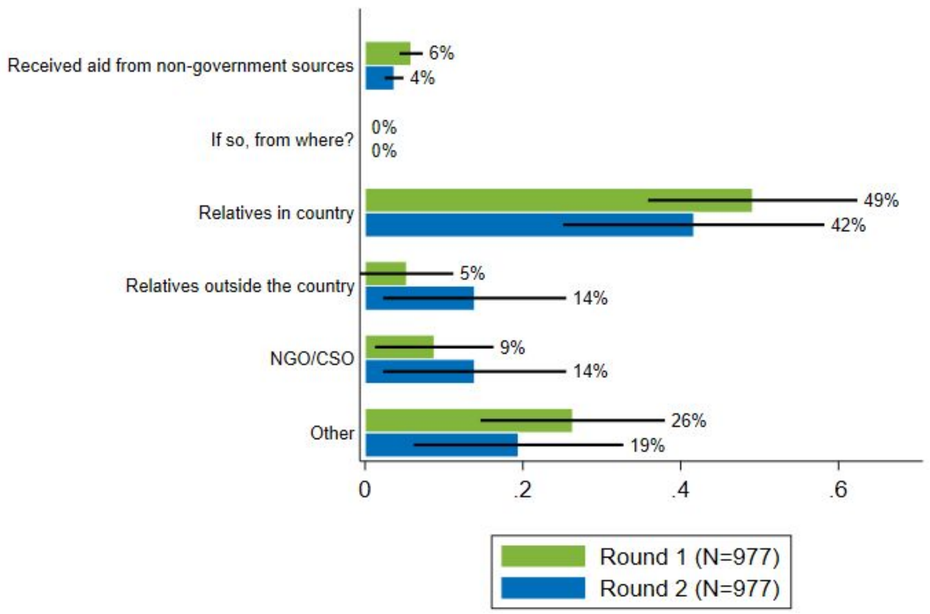
## Social Protection, Food Security, and Financial Resilience: Key Takeaways

- There have been decreases between 19-25 pp in respondents’ inability to buy their usual amounts of food from markets because of market shortages, high food prices, or reduced incomes.
- While 21% of respondents indicate that they have family/friends that can help in times of need, nearly half (49%) report receiving less than usual support from that source.
- 60% of respondents report that children’s diets have stayed about the same since schools closed.
- Almost one in ten respondents indicate that they feel it is unsafe to travel to markets, due to security concerns.

## Across rounds, less than 5% of respondents report receiving assistance from the government in response to COVID-19. Less than 10% of respondents received assistance from non-government sources.

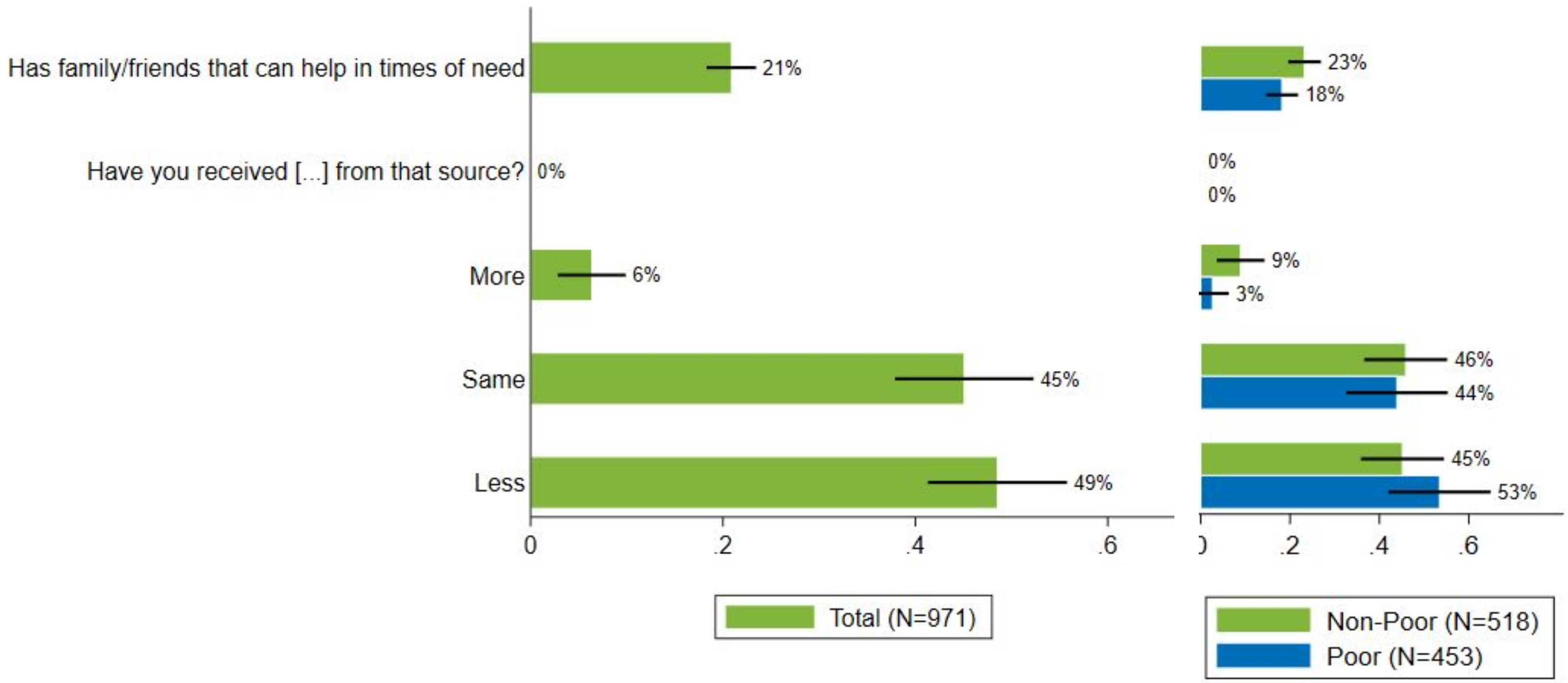



Government Assistance

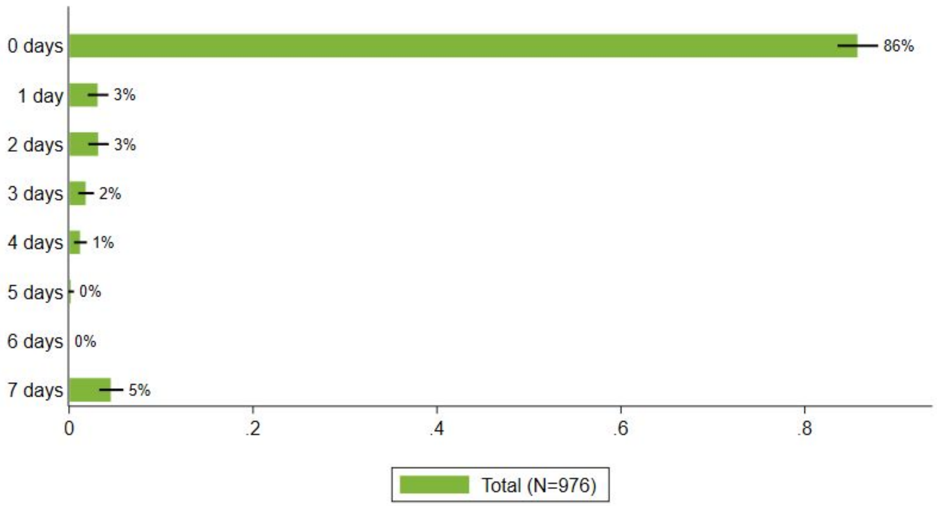



Non-Government Assistance

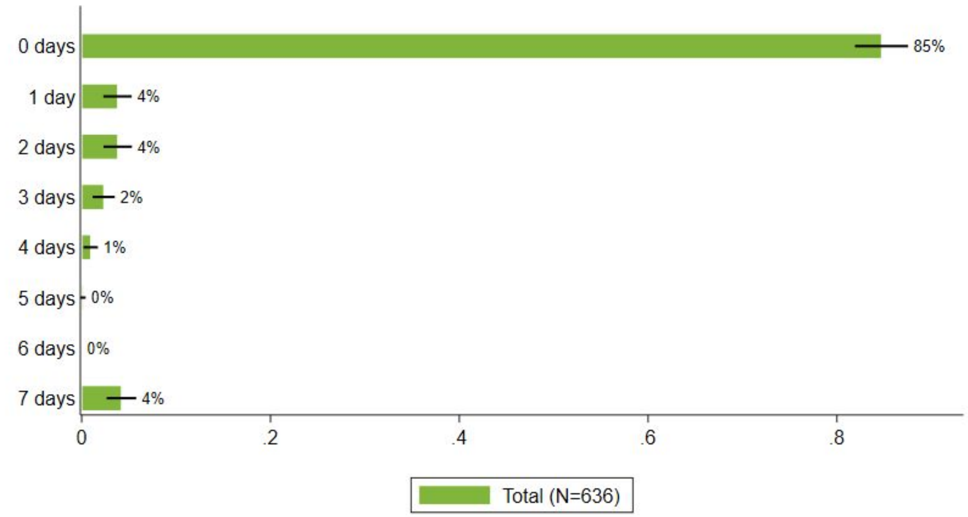
## While 21% of respondents indicate that they have family/friends that can help in times of need, nearly half (49%) report receiving less than usual support from that source.



# The majority of adults and children have not had to limit portion sizes because of inability to buy food.

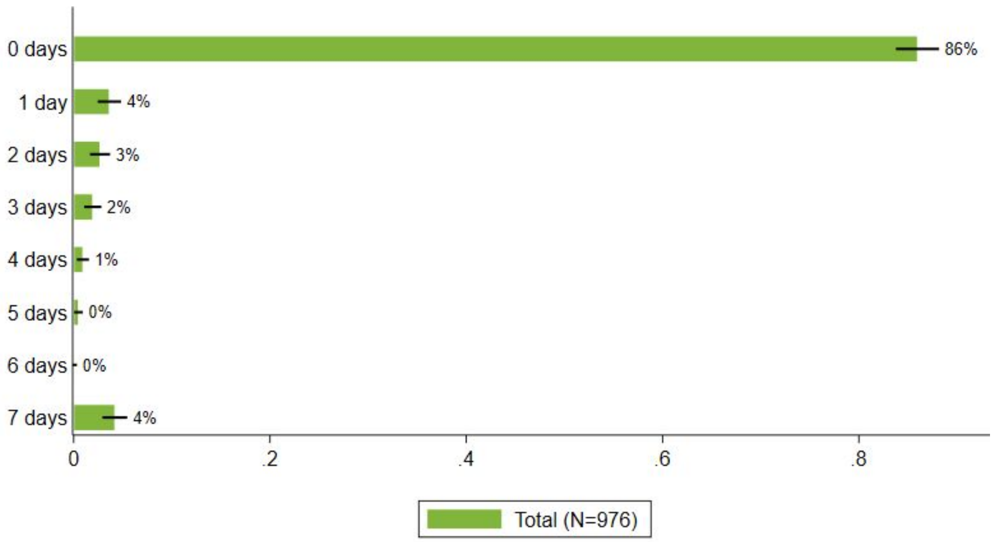



**Adults**

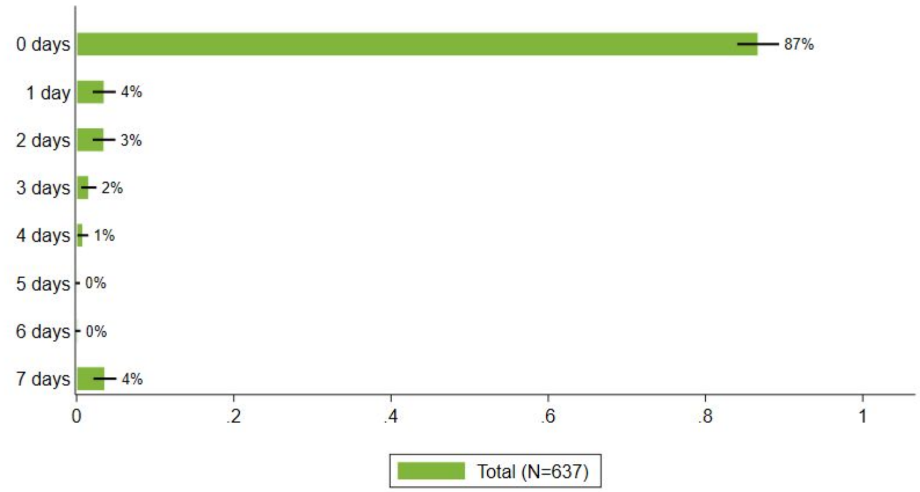



**Children**

# The majority of adults and children/teenagers have not had to reduce the number of meals because of an inability to buy food.

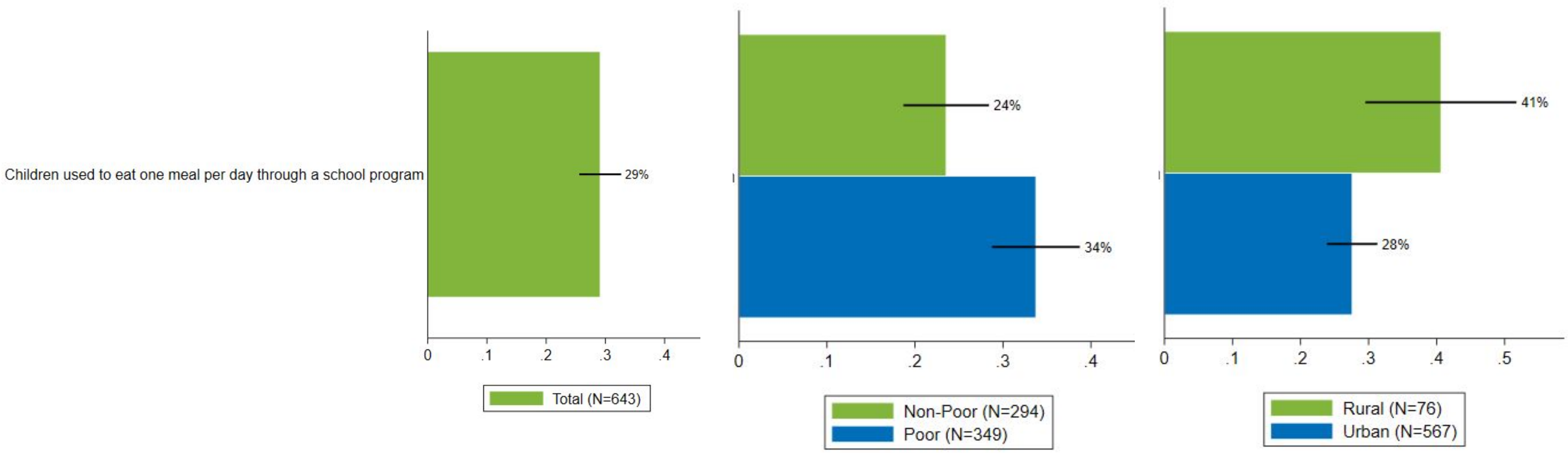



Adults

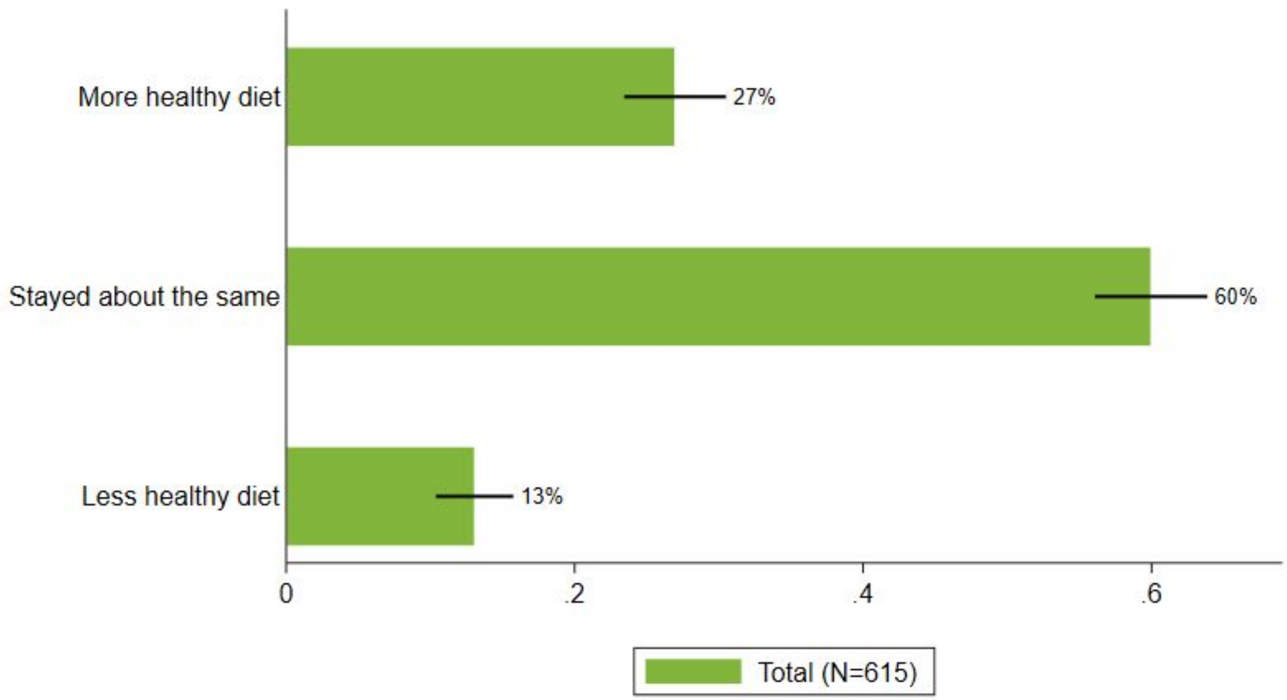



Children or Teenagers

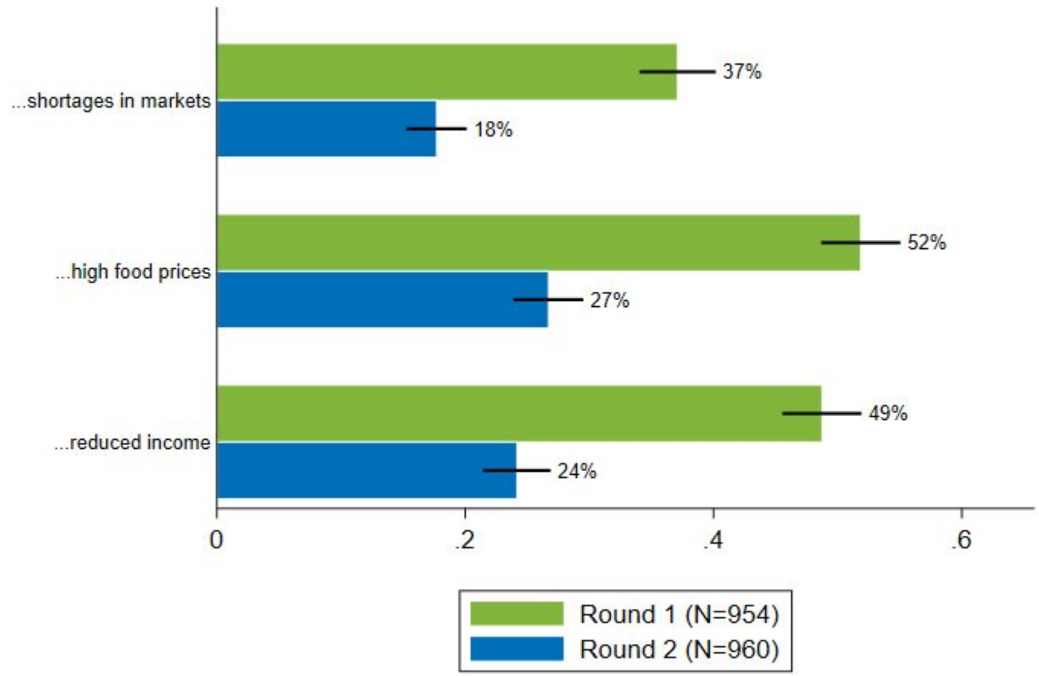
**Almost one third (29%) of respondents indicate that their children used to eat at least one meal per day through a school feeding program (before schools closed). 34% of poor respondents' and 41% of rural respondents' children ate at least one meal per day through a school feeding program (before schools closed).**

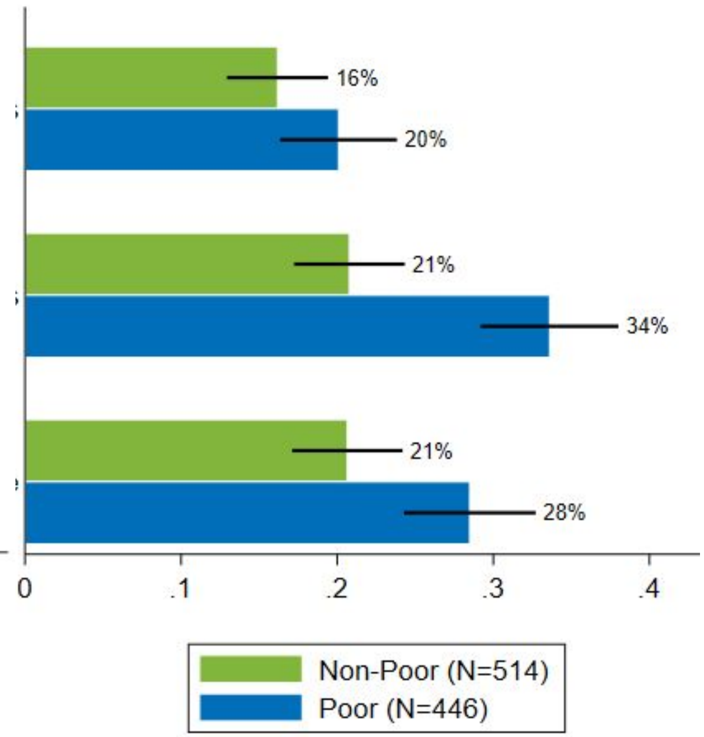


## For Round 2, 60% of respondents report that children's diets have stayed about the same since schools closed.

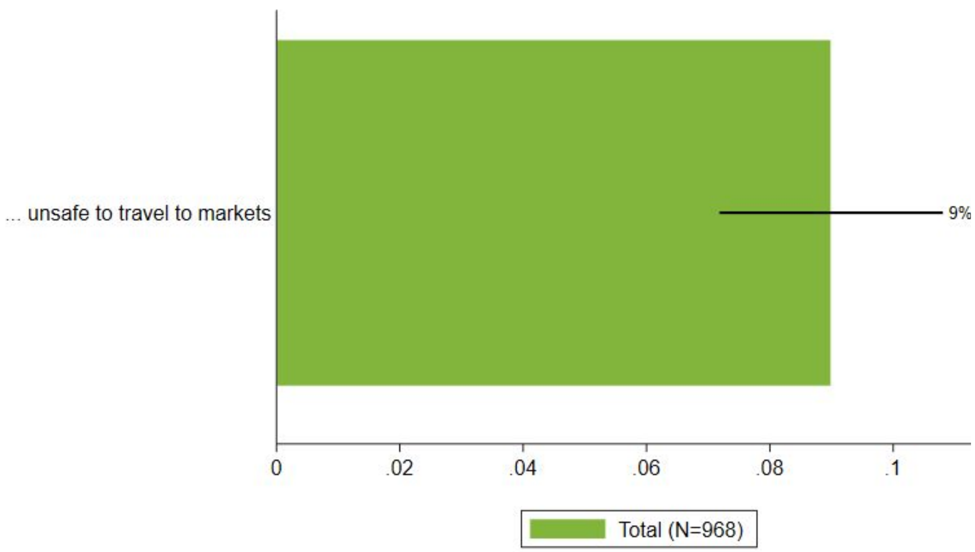


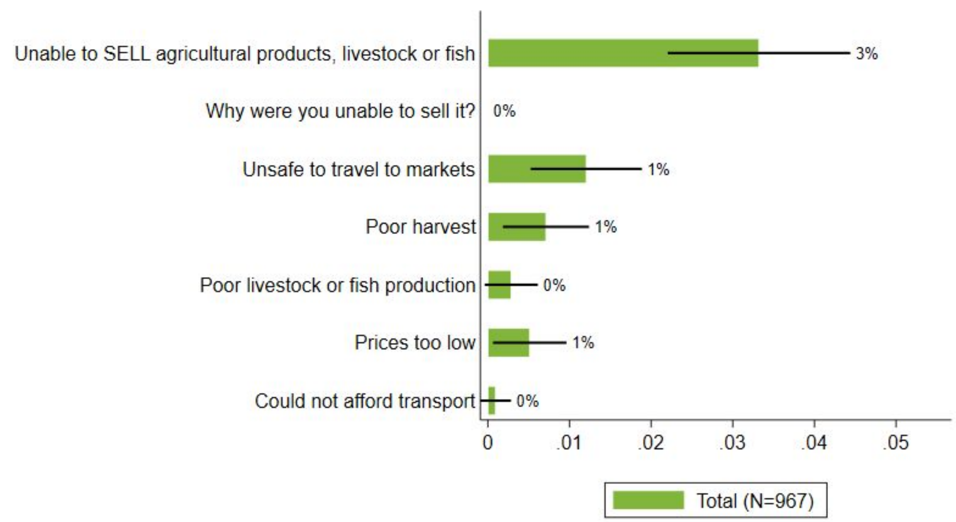
**There have been decreases between 19-25 pp in respondents' inability to buy their usual amounts of food from markets because of market shortages, high food prices, or reduced incomes. High food prices and reduced incomes are barriers for a higher proportion of poor respondents compared to non-poor respondents.**



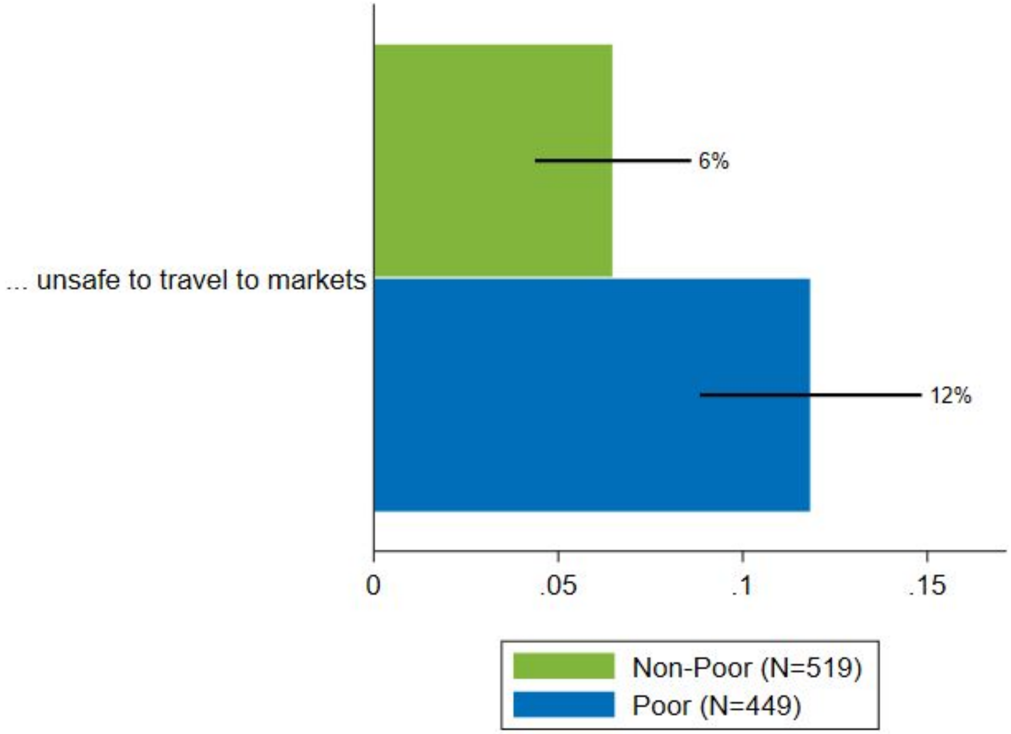



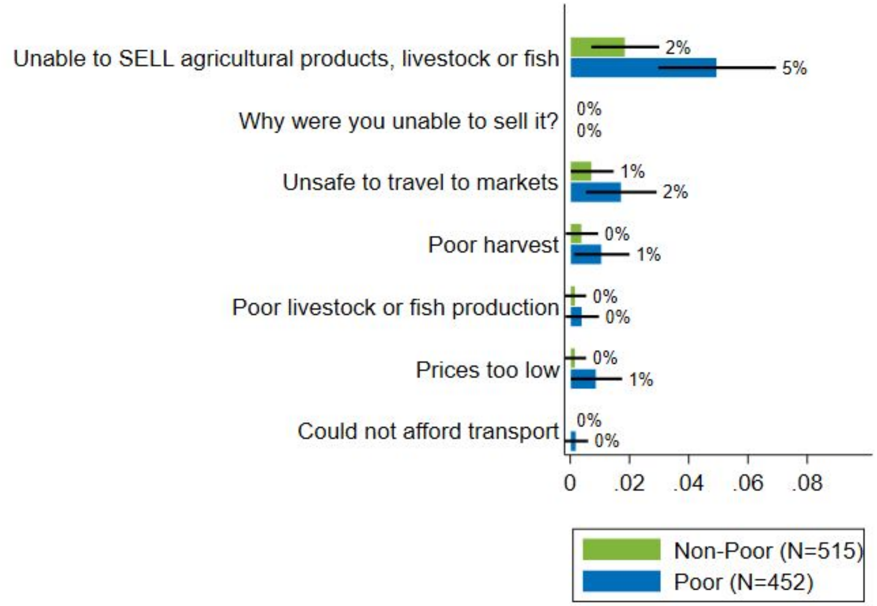
# Almost one in ten respondents indicate that they feel it is unsafe to travel to markets, due to security concerns.



# A larger proportion of poor respondents cite safety (due to security concerns) along market routes as a reason they are unable to access markets.



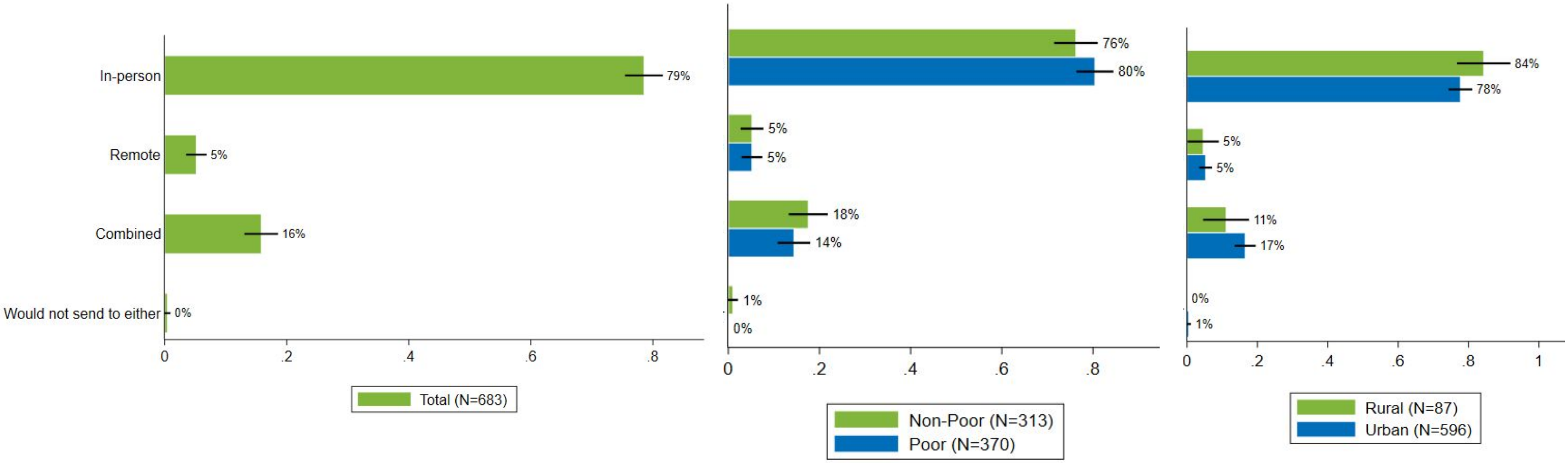
3

# Education

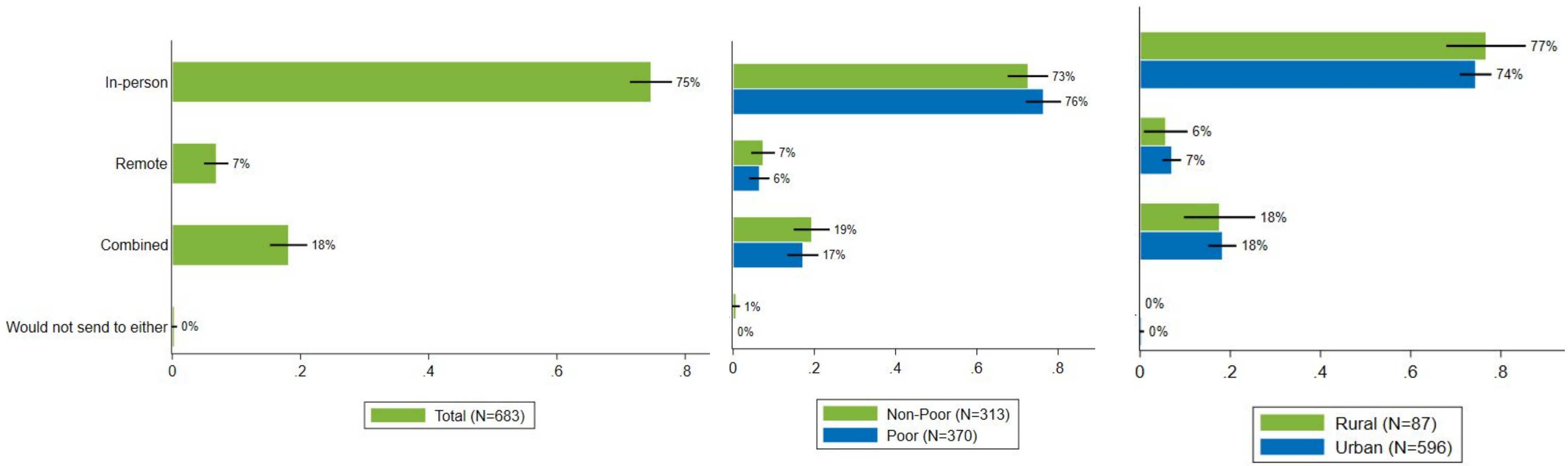
## Education: Key Takeaways

- A majority of respondents prefer for primary-level students (79%) and secondary-level students (75%) to return to in-person schooling.
- Besides education, household chores are the predominant activity that primary school students spend time doing.
- Almost half of poor respondents and one third of non-poor respondents report more conflict at home between children and adults during school closures.
- Verbal reprimands are the most common disciplinary approach for children given by poor/non-poor and rural/urban respondents.

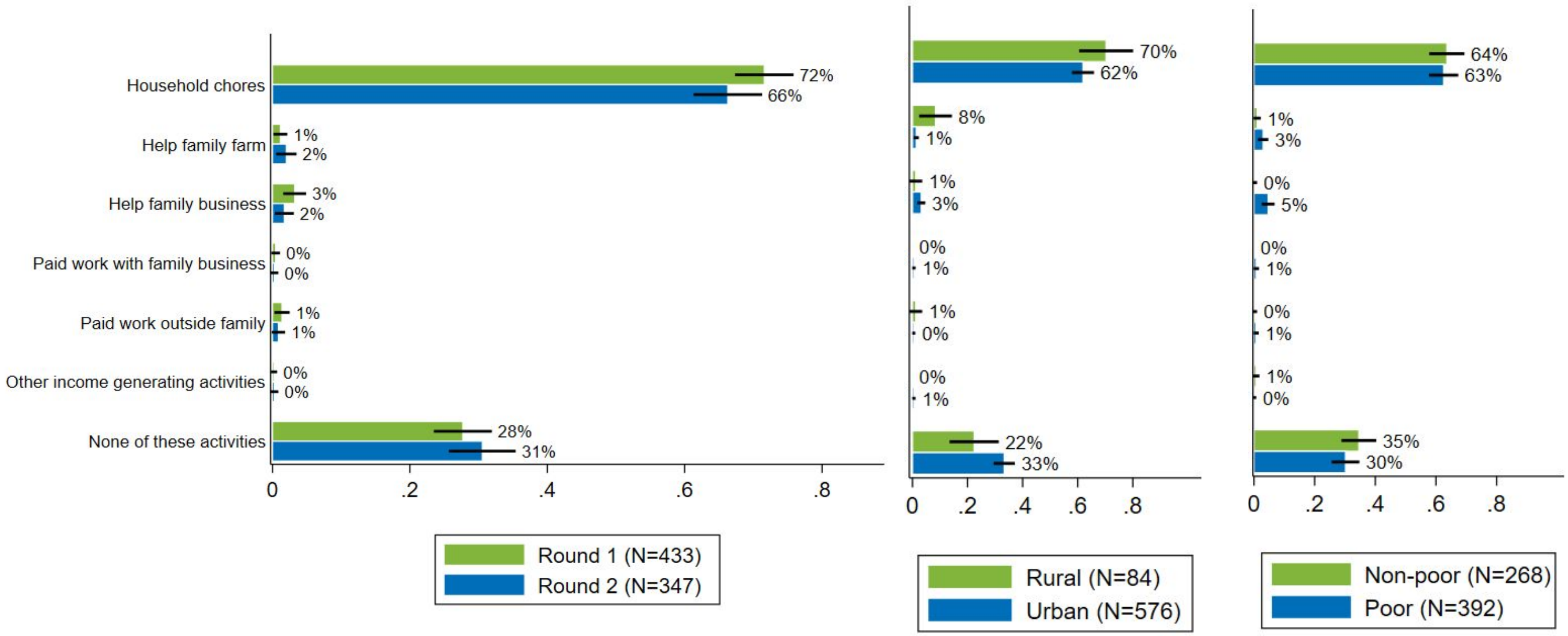
# A majority of respondents (79%) prefer for primary-level students to return to in-person schooling.



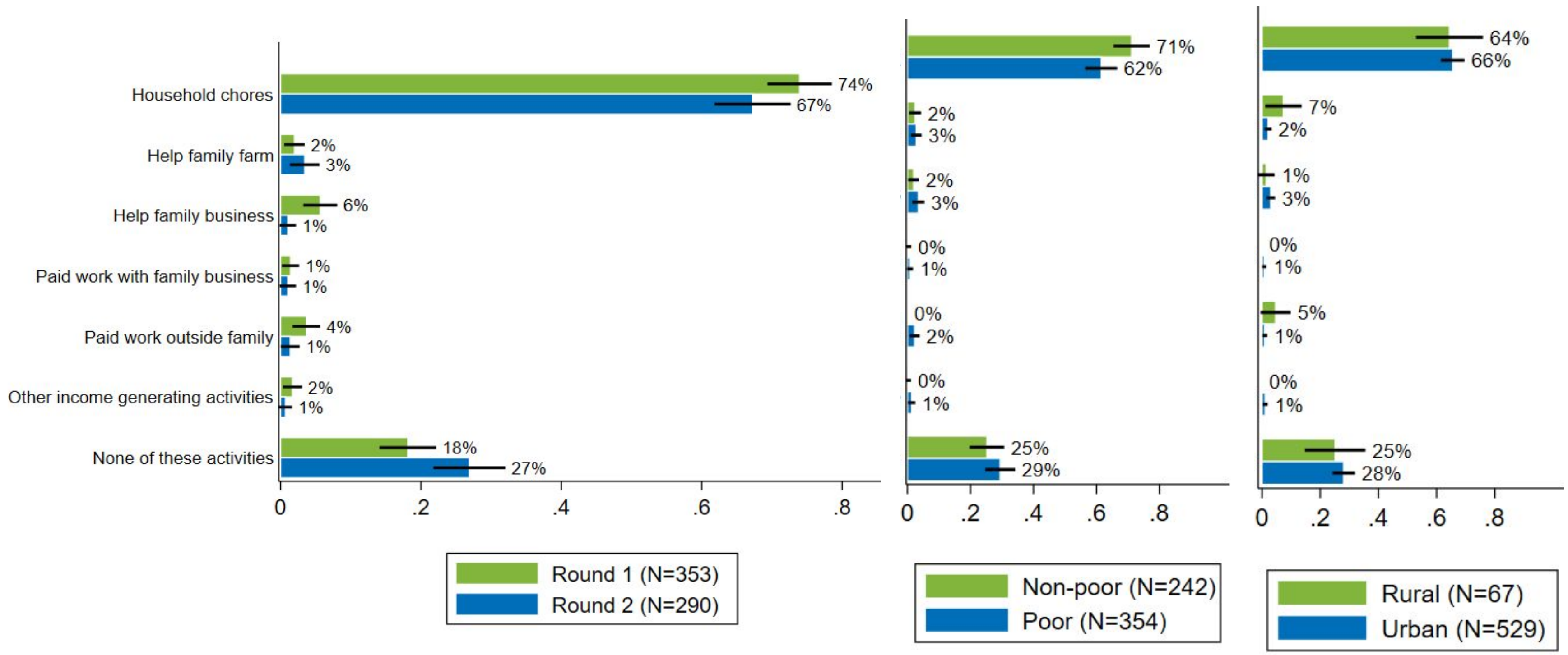
# A majority of respondents (75%) prefer for secondary-level students to return to in-person schooling.



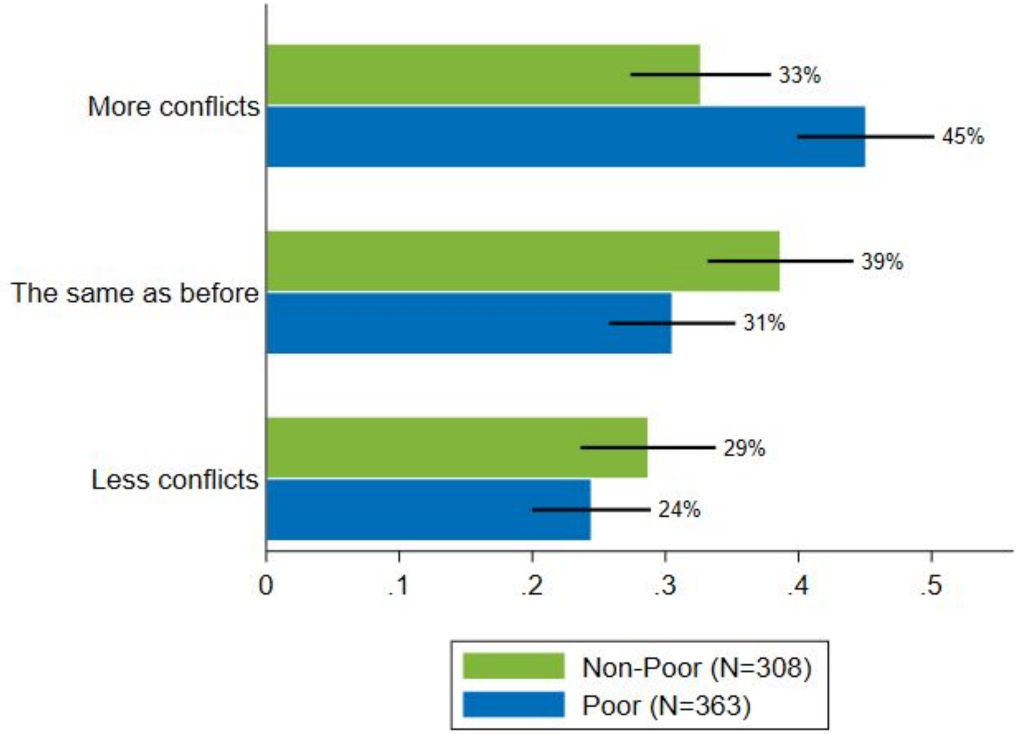
# Besides education, household chores are the predominant activity that primary school students spend time doing.

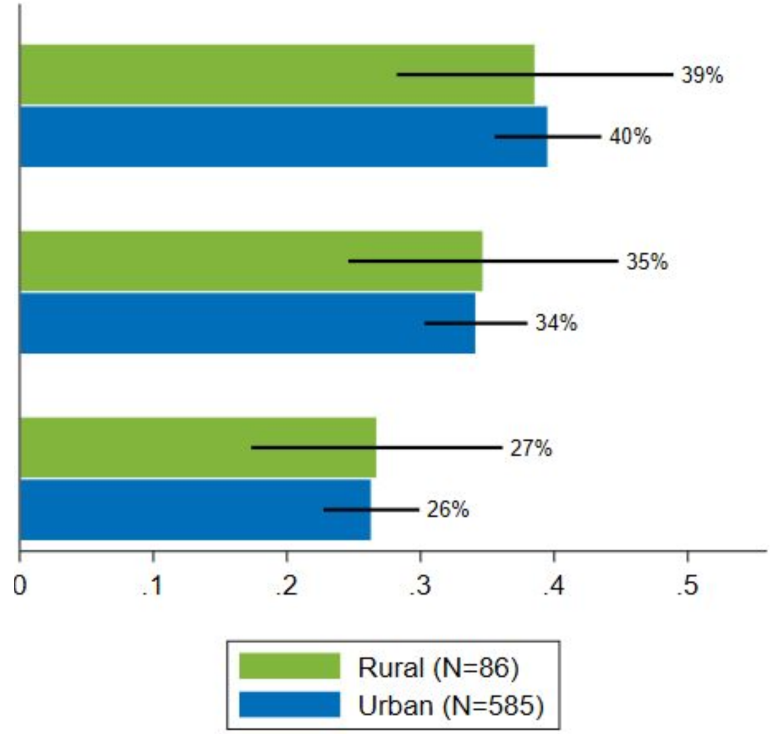


# Besides education, household chores are the predominant activity that college/lycee students spend time doing.

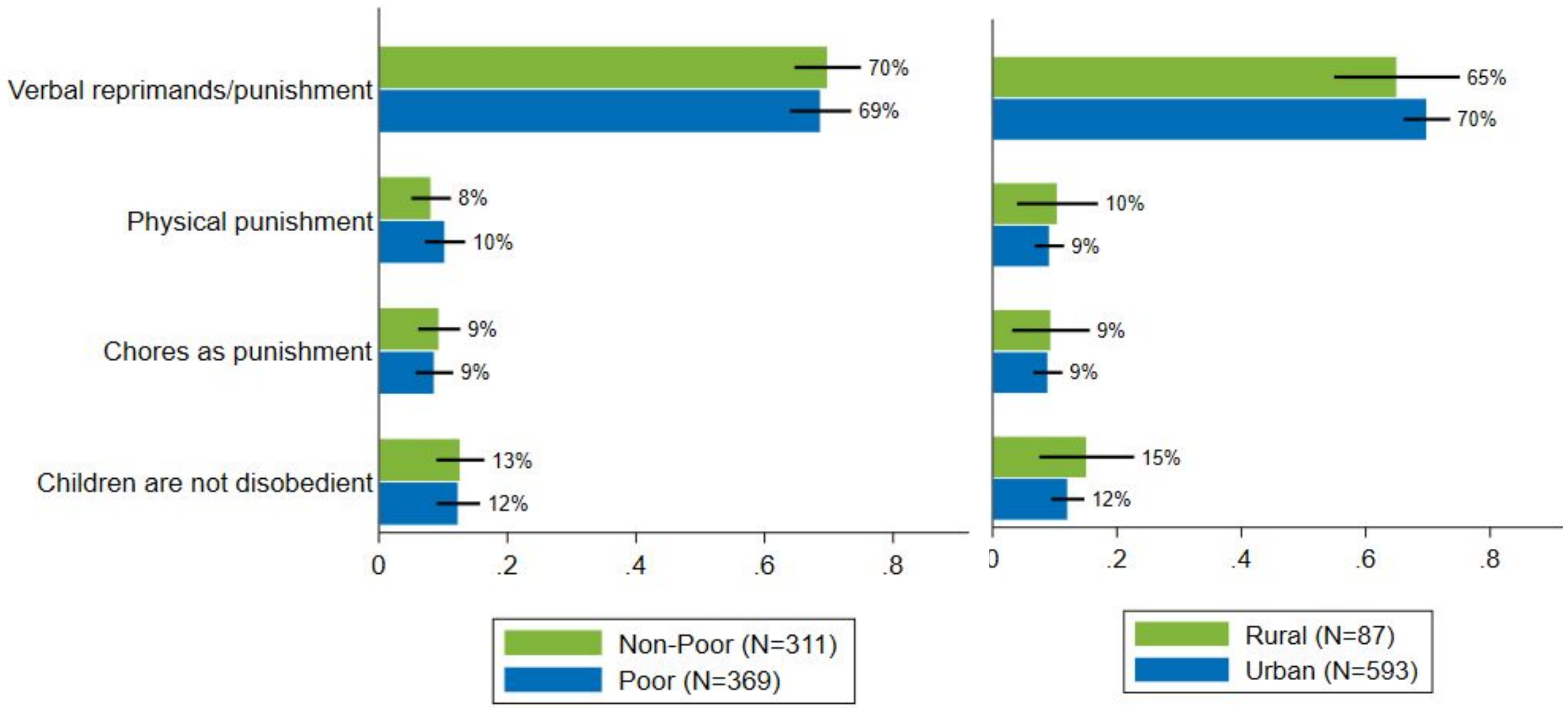


## Almost half of poor respondents and one third of non-poor respondents report more conflict at home between children and adults during school closures.



## Verbal reprimands are the most common disciplinary approach for children given by poor/non-poor and rural/urban respondents.



4

# Economic Activity & Employment

# Economic Activity & Employment: Key Takeaways

- A majority (81%) of heads of household or respondents report working in the last week. A greater proportion (85%) of male heads of household/respondents indicate working in the past week compared to female heads of household/respondents (74%).

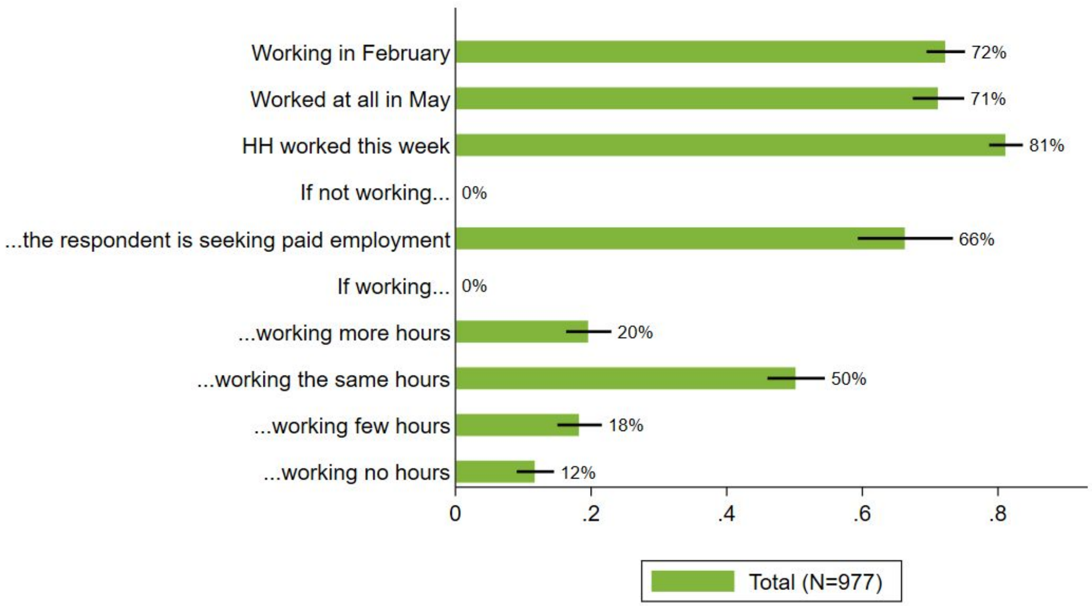
- A majority of respondents working (77%) consider that their employer has taken adequate precautions against the virus.

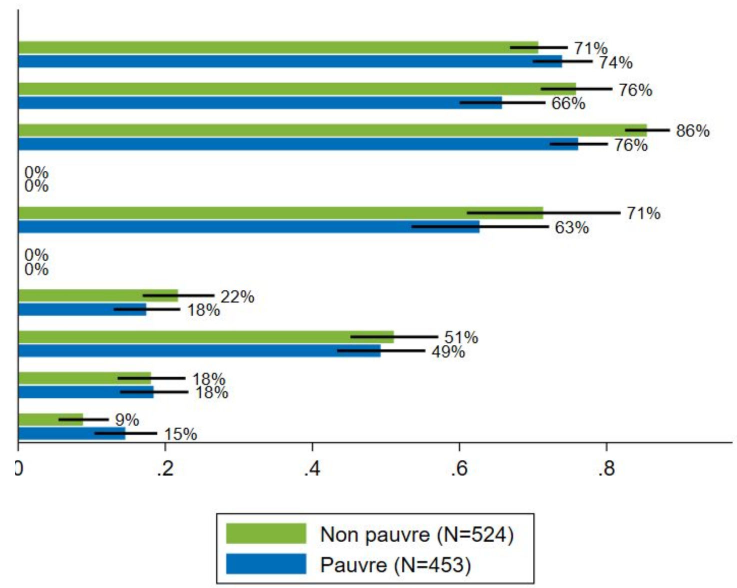
- Among those who indicate they are working less compared to February 2020, 38% indicate it is because the business is no longer operating. Among this group, only 22% has looked for a new job.

- Across rounds, a majority (78%-81%) of respondents could obtain emergency financial sources (20k FCFA) in 1 month, though more than one in four would find it somewhat difficult.

## A majority (81%) of heads of household or respondents report working in the last week.

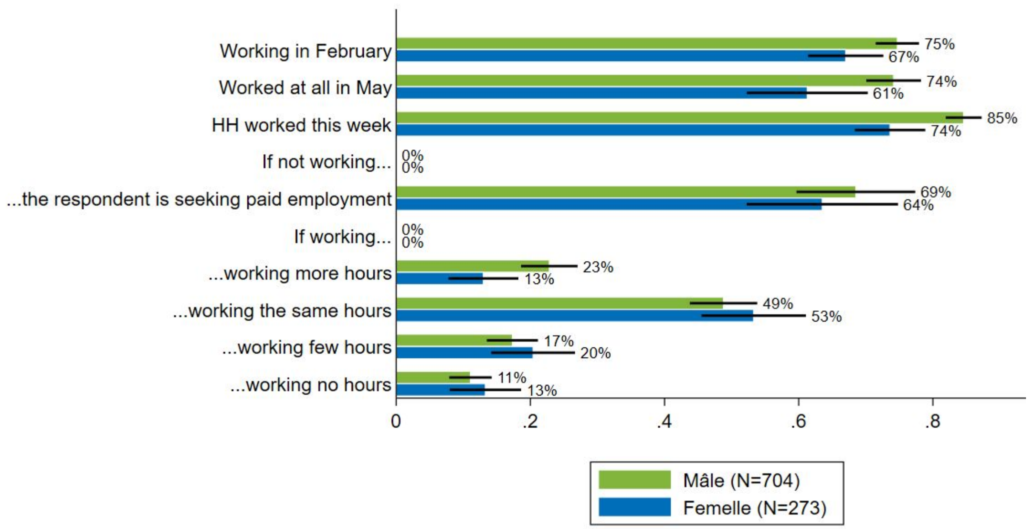
## A greater proportion (86%) of non-poor heads of household or respondents indicate working in the past week compared to poor heads of household/respondents.

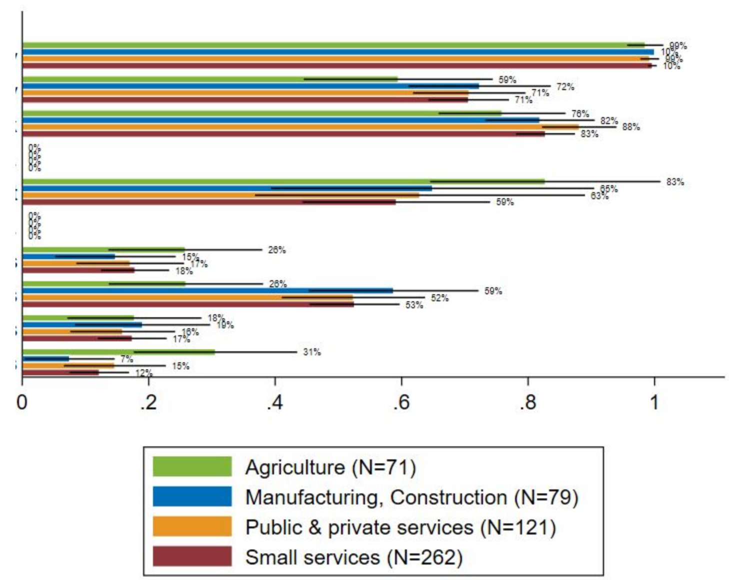


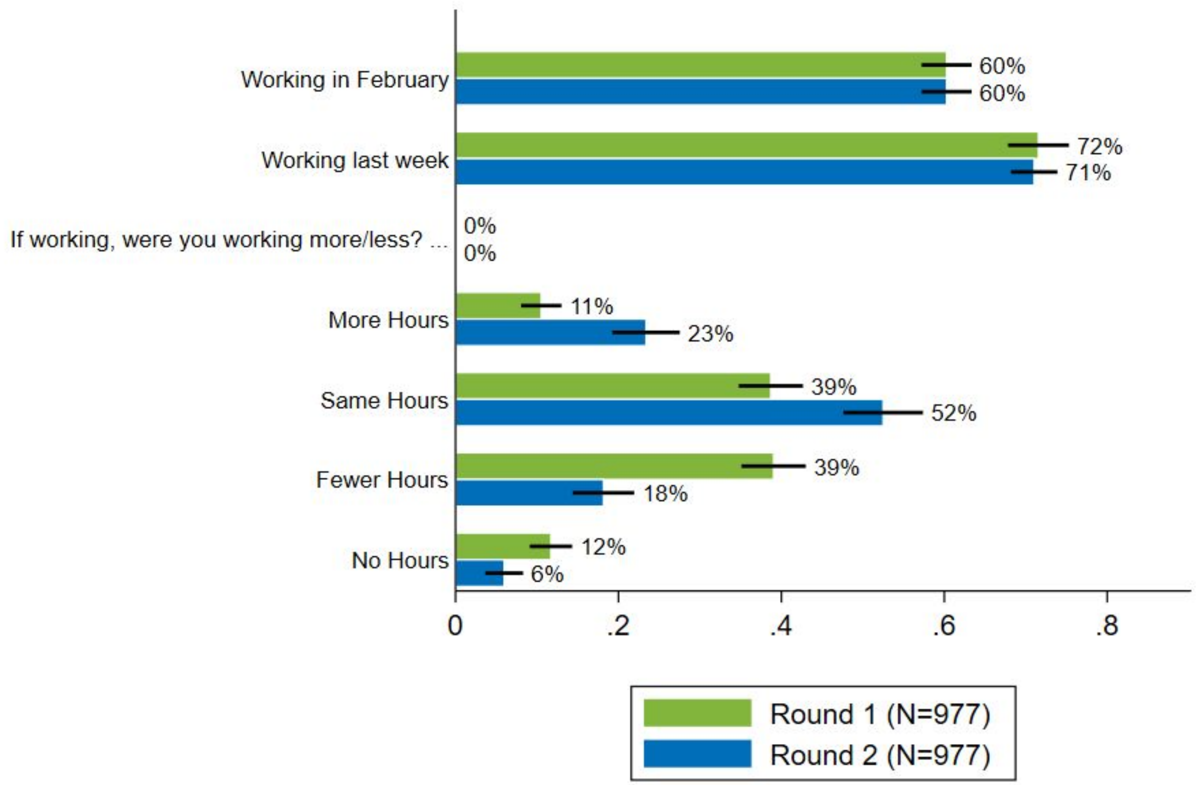
## A greater proportion (85%) of male heads of household/respondents indicate working in the past week compared to female heads of household/respondents (74%).

## A greater proportion of heads of household/respondents working in the public and private services sector indicate working in the past week compared to those in the agriculture sector.

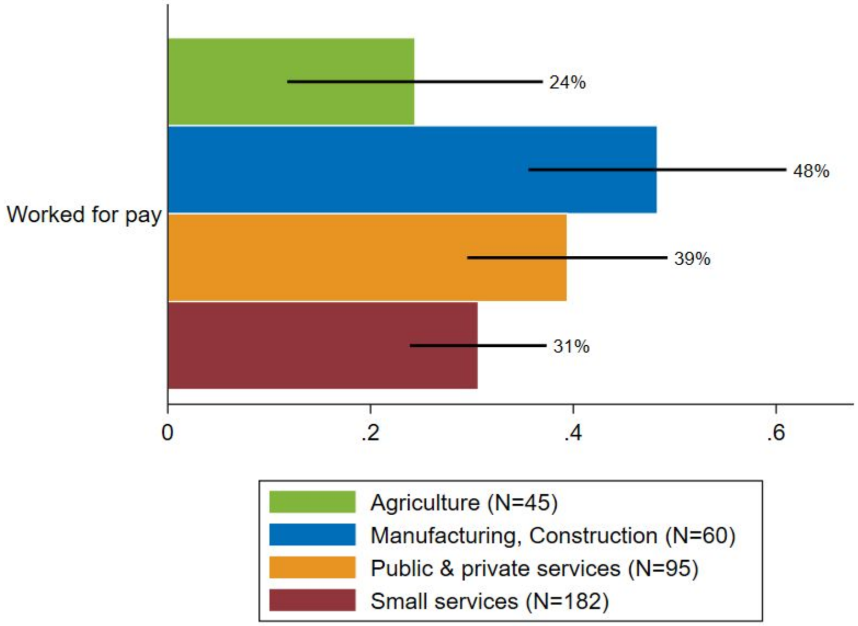


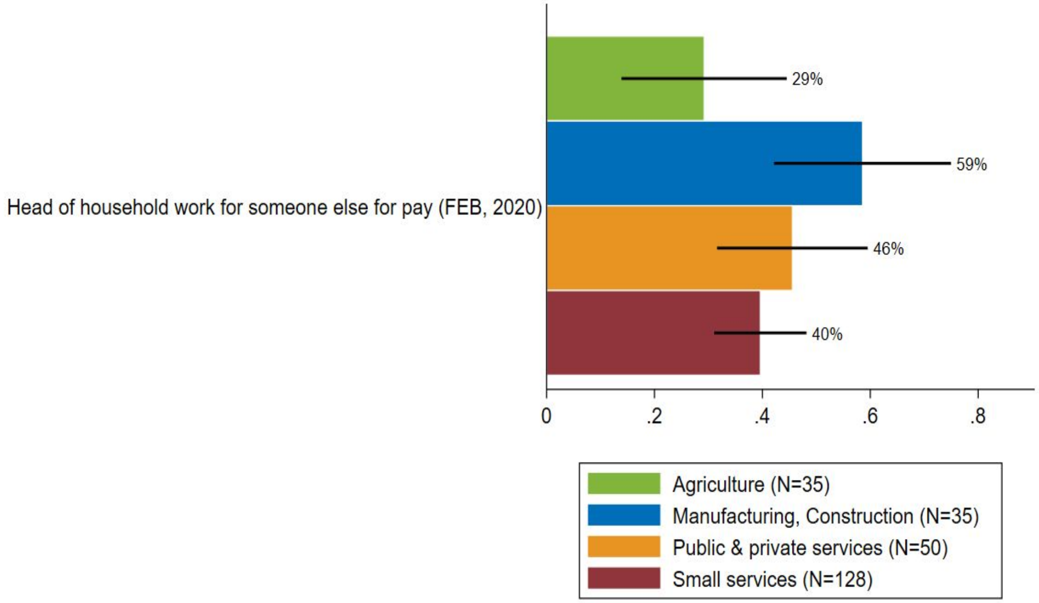



# Among those working in the last week, the proportion working fewer hours decreased by 38pp across rounds.

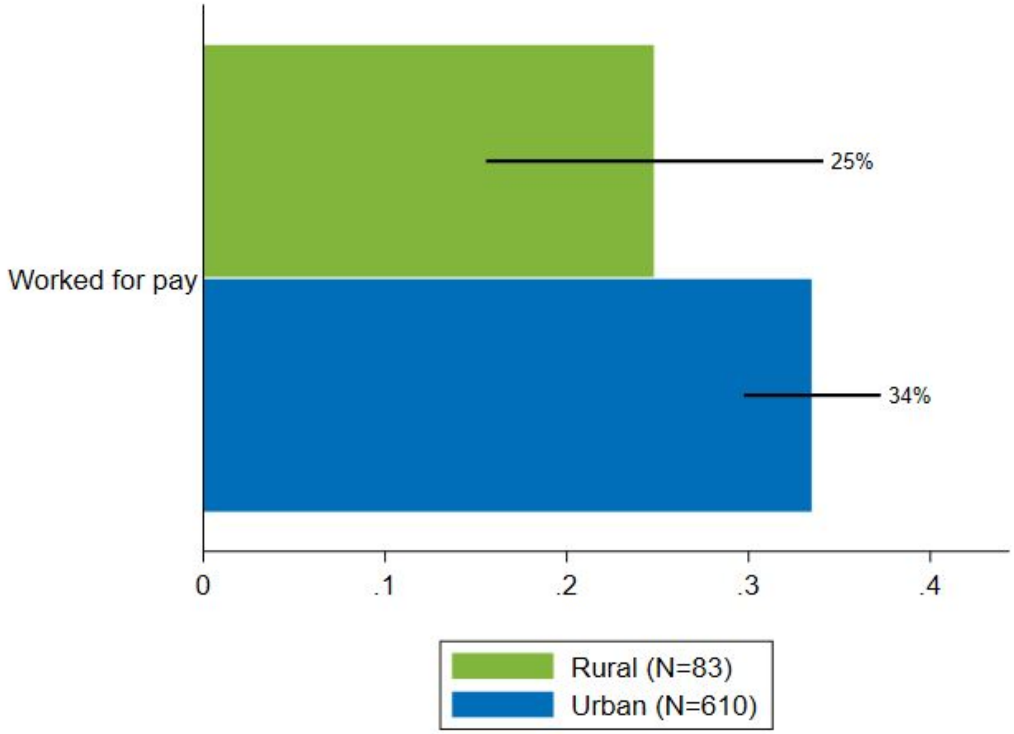


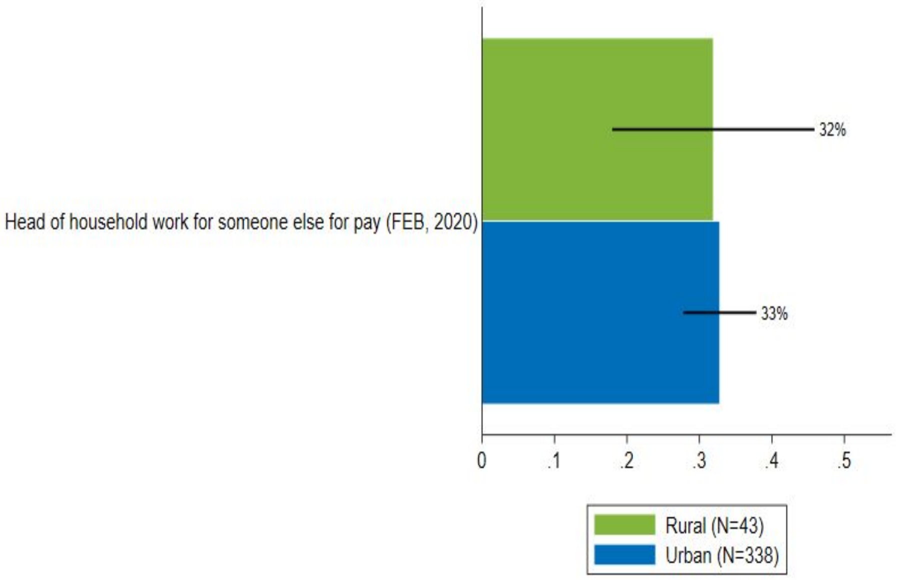
# 46% of respondents in the manufacturing/construction sector worked for someone for pay for 1+ hours in the past week.



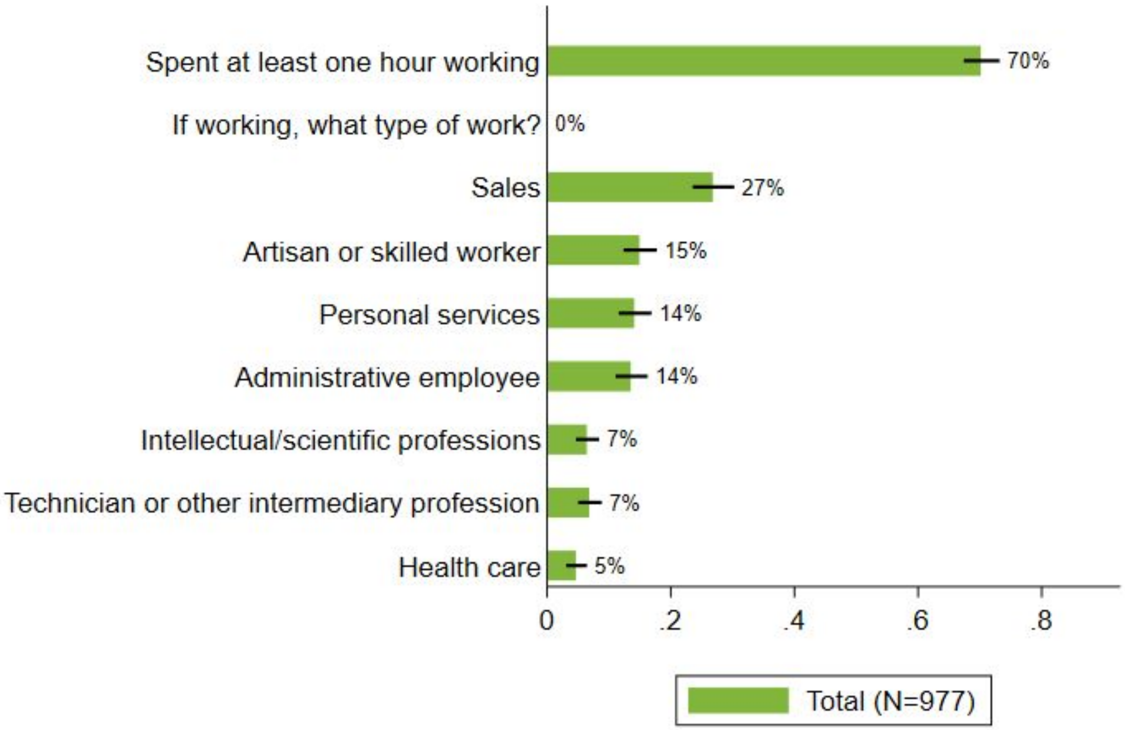



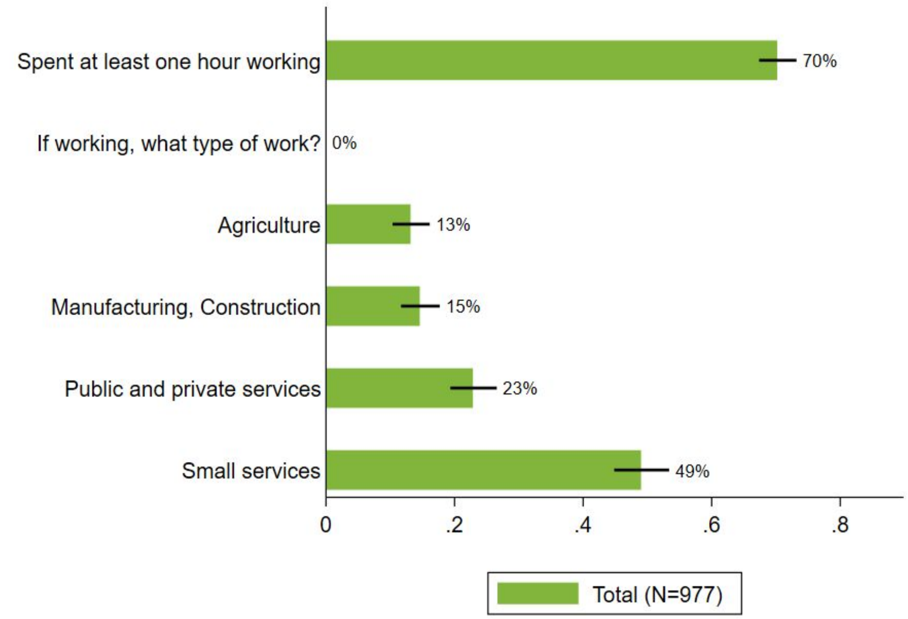
# 34% of urban respondents worked for someone for pay for 1+ hours in the last week.



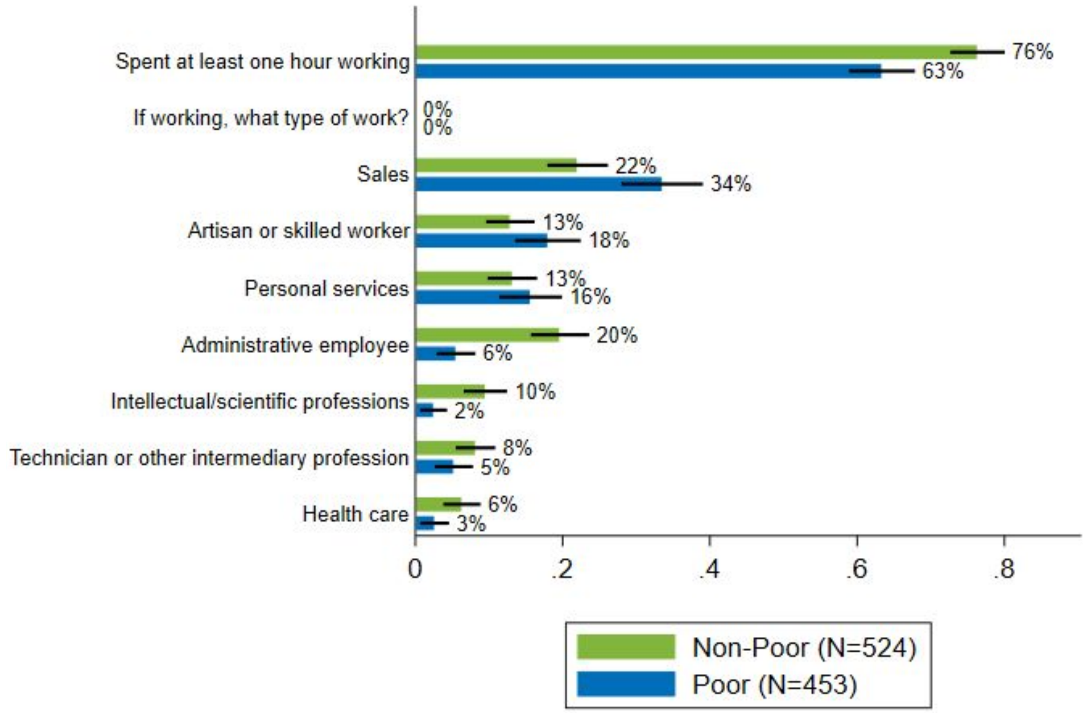
# Among those working, 27% work in sales.

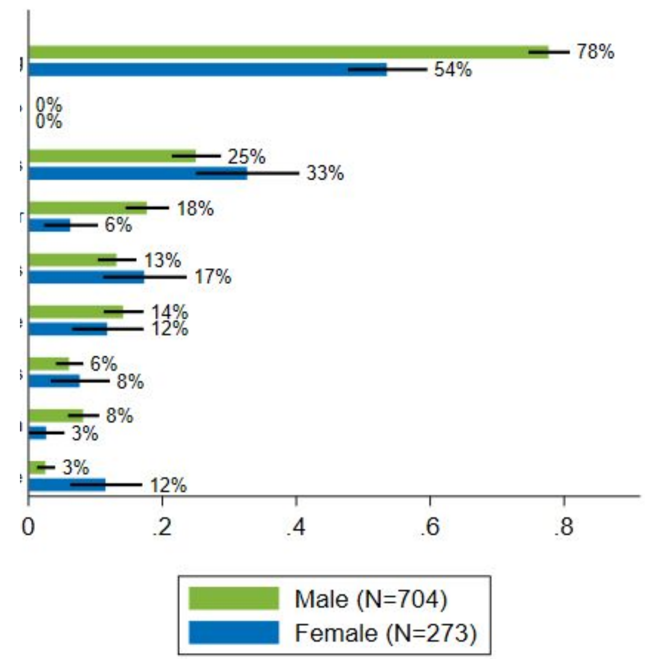


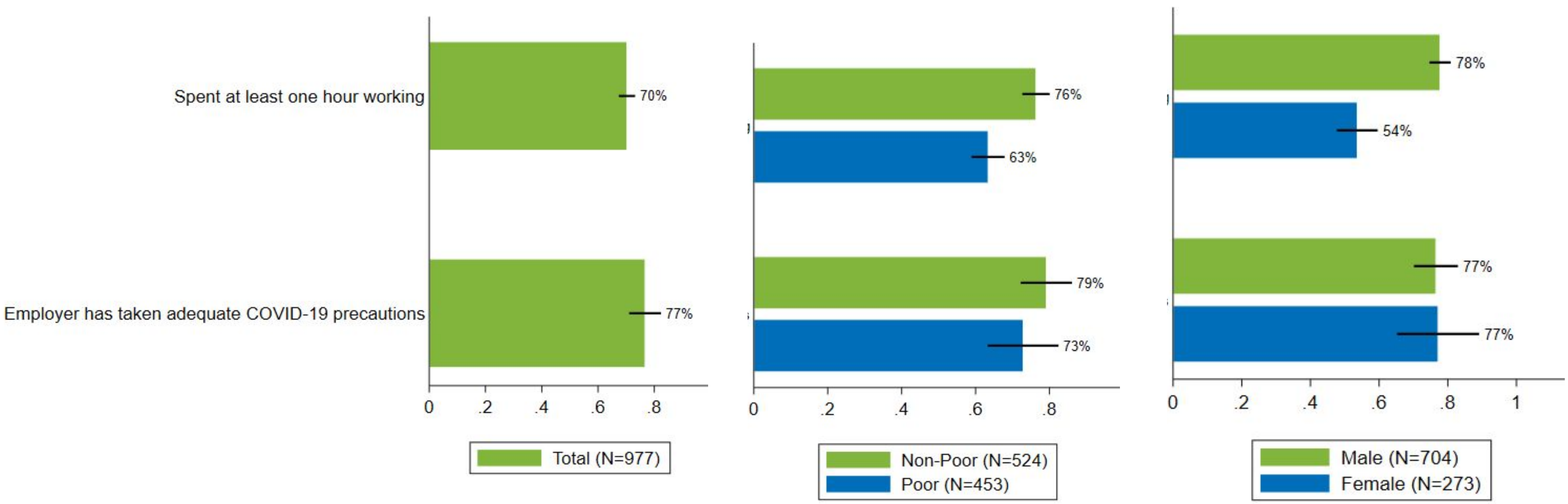
## 76% of non-poor respondents are working compared to 63% of poor respondents.

## 78% of male respondents are working compared to 54% of female respondents.

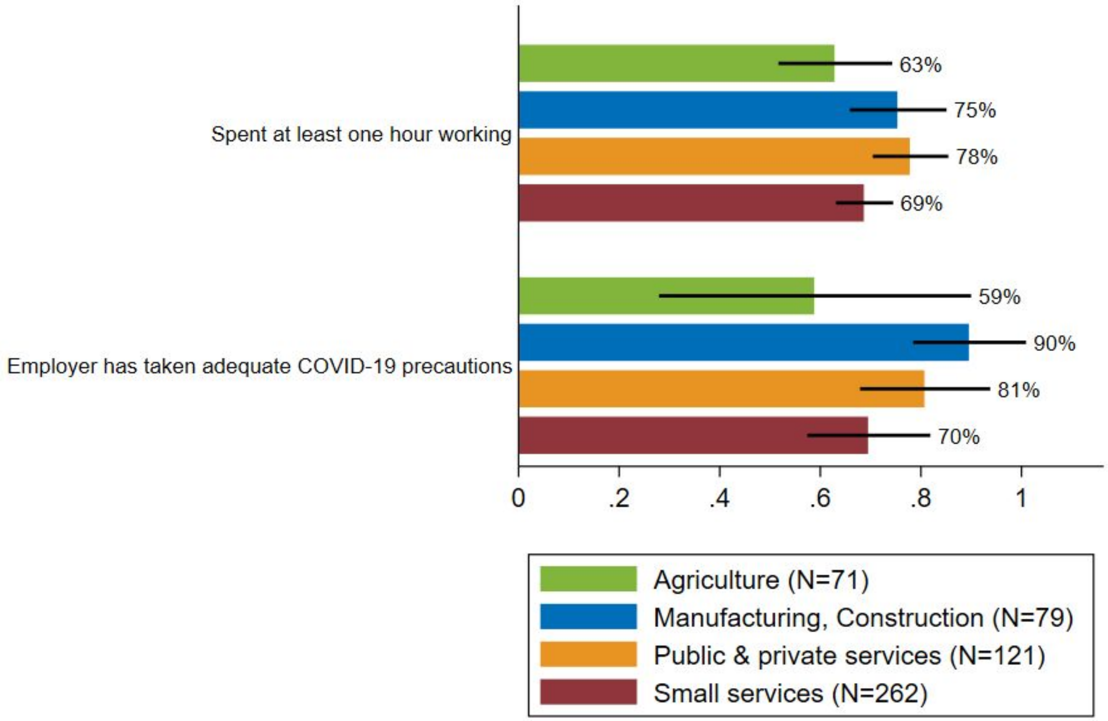


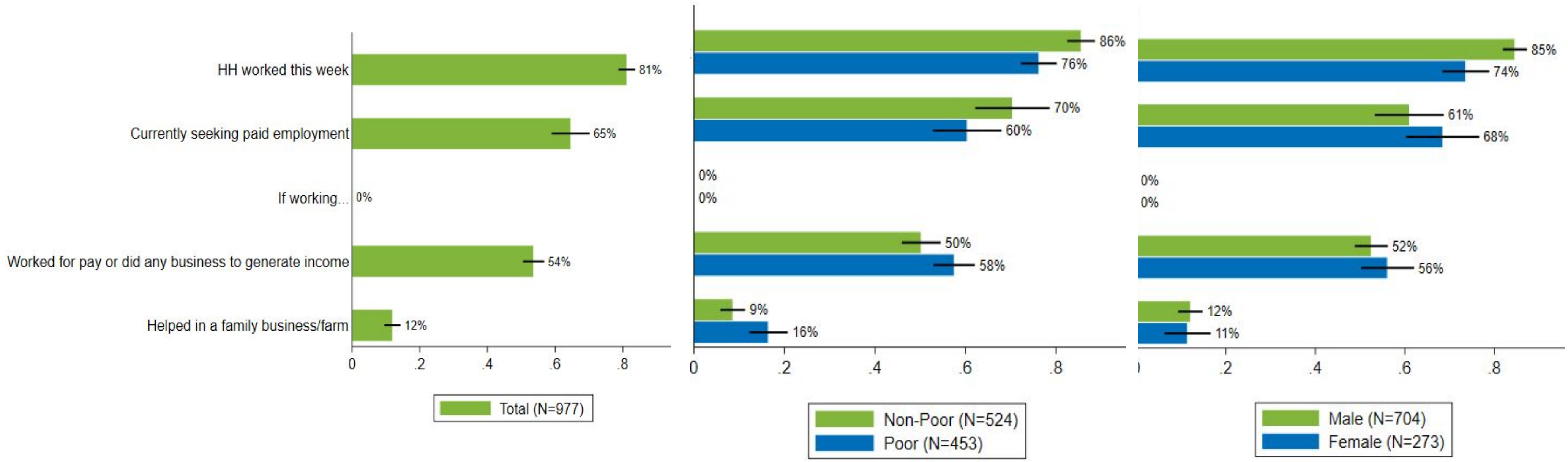
# A majority of respondents working (77%) consider that their employer has taken adequate precautions against the virus.



# There are not statistically significant differences with respect to employees' perceptions in different sectors on their employers' precautions against COVID-19.

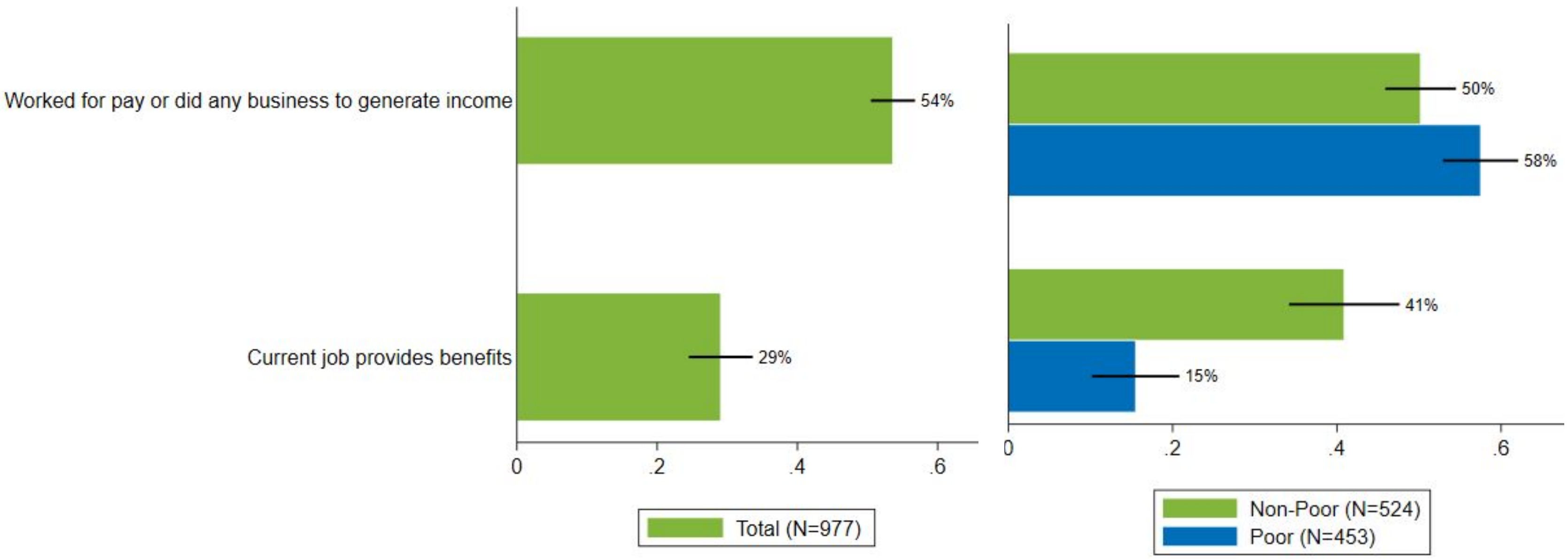


# Among respondents that indicate their household worked in the last week, 12% helped in a family farm. Male respondents are more likely to have been working in the past week.



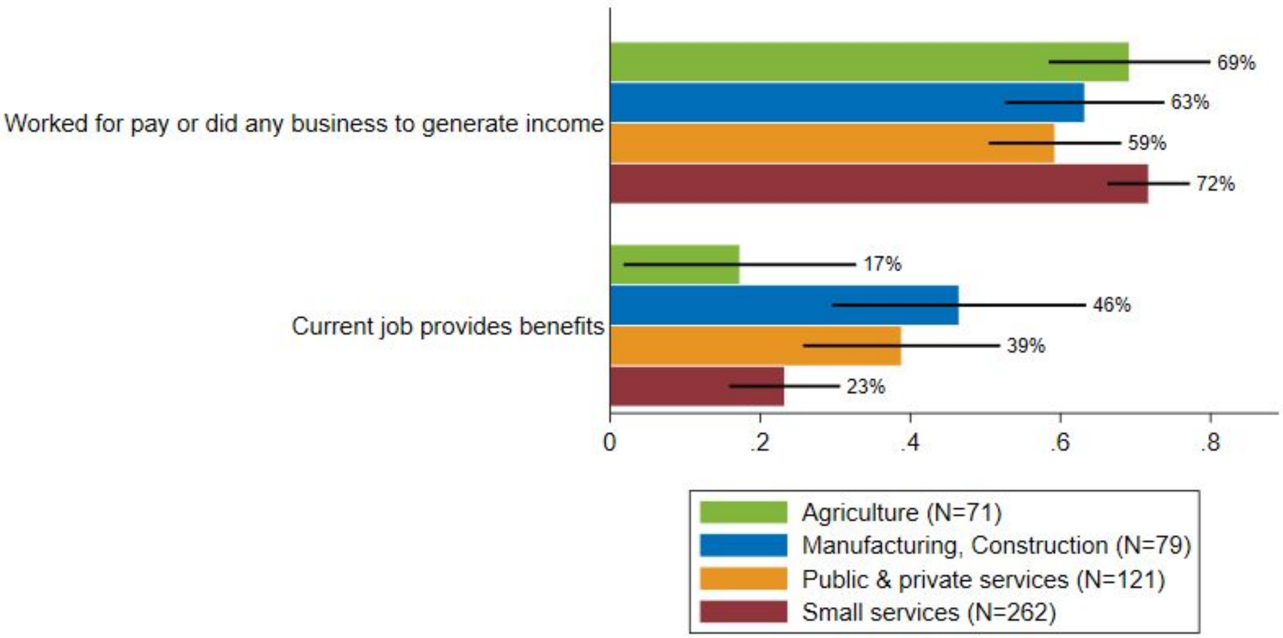
## 29% of heads of household or respondents who are working have a job that provides benefits.

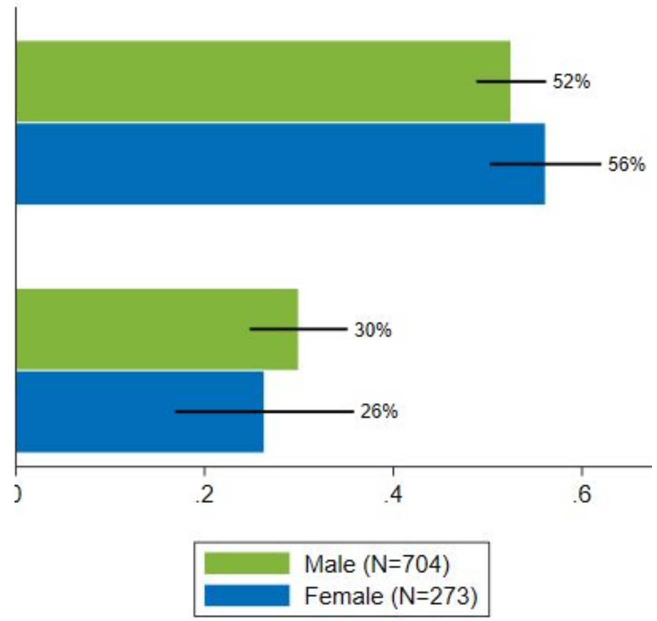
## 41% of non-poor heads of household or respondents who are working have a job that provides benefits.



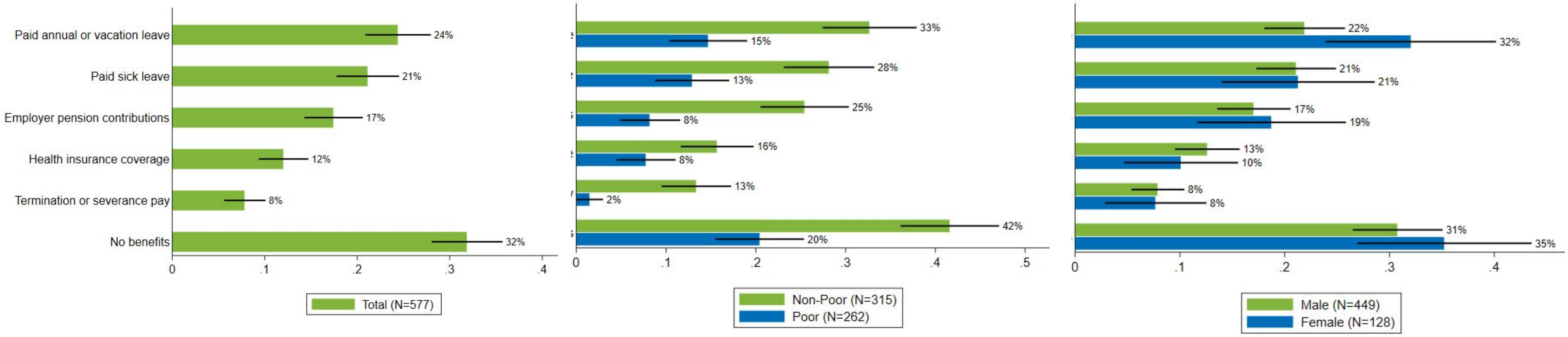
## Agriculture is the sector with the lowest proportion of respondents or heads of household who are working that receive benefits.

## More than one quarter of male and female respondents/heads of household report having a job that provides benefits.



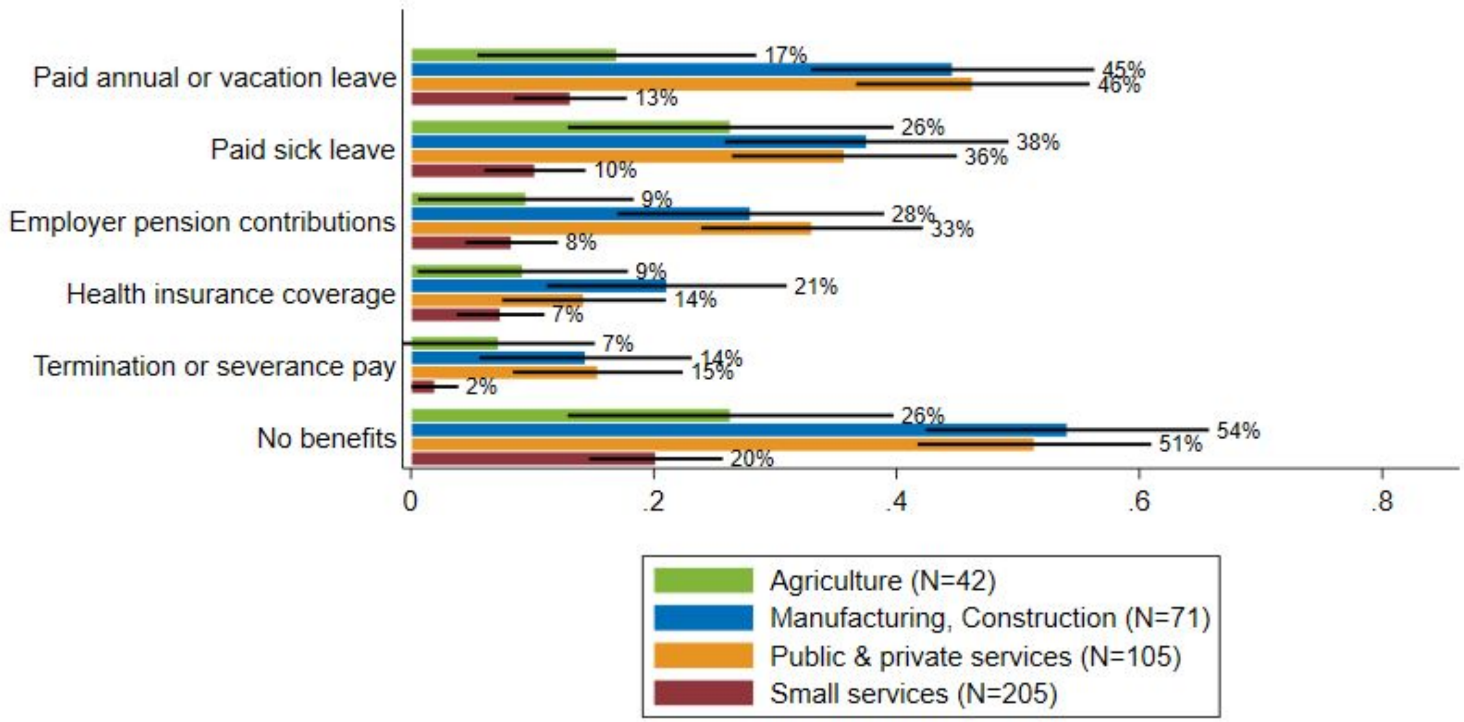



# Among those working*, one third had a job in February 2020 that did not have benefits. One fourth had paid annual leave.



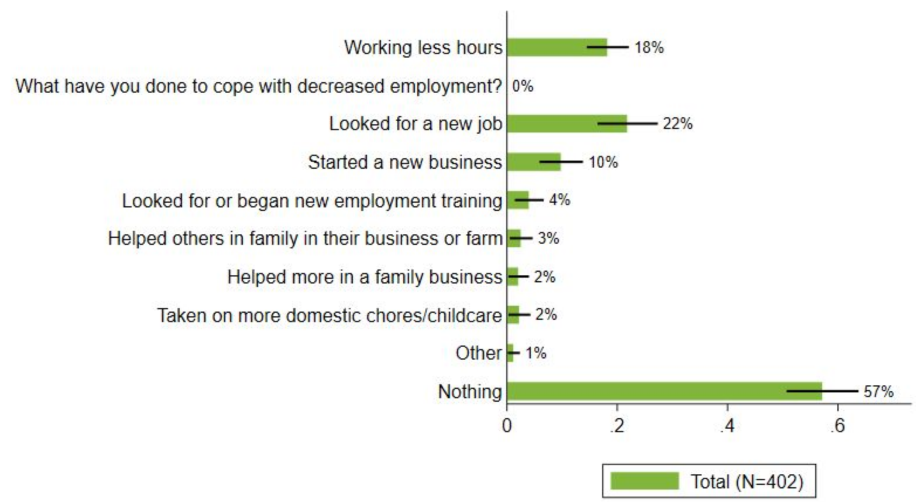

*heads of household or respondents

# Manufacturing/Construction and Public/Private services were most likely to offer paid annual leave.*

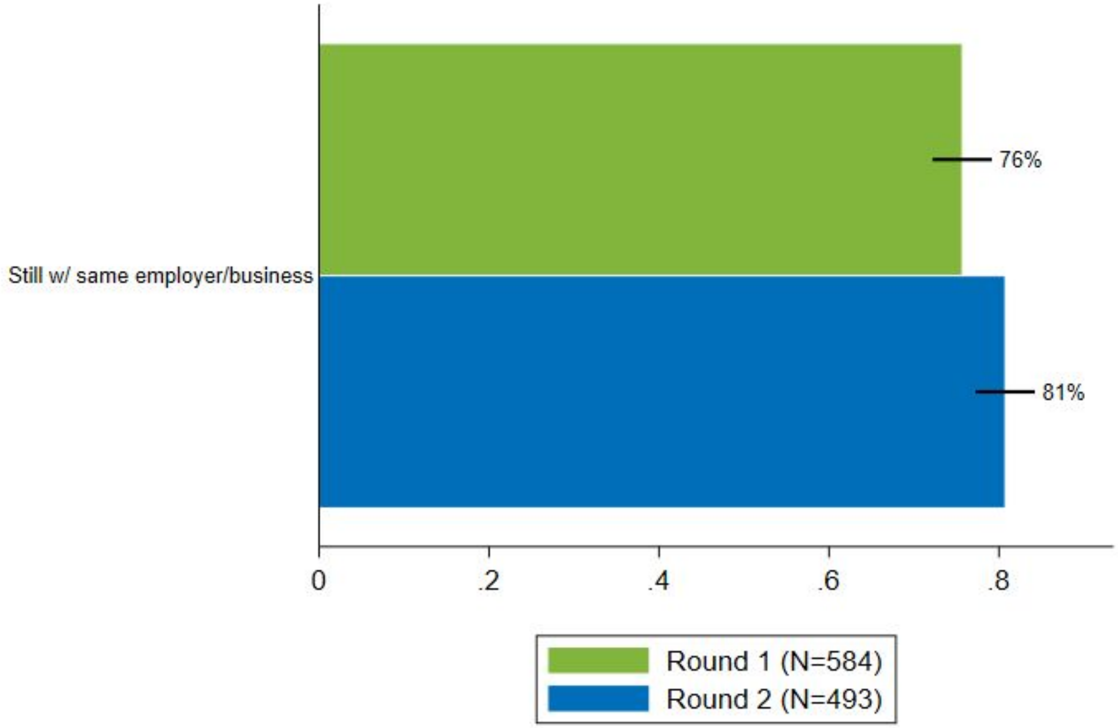



*February 2020

# Among those who indicate they are working less compared to February 2020, 38% indicate it is because the business is no longer operating. Among this group, only 22% has looked for a new job.

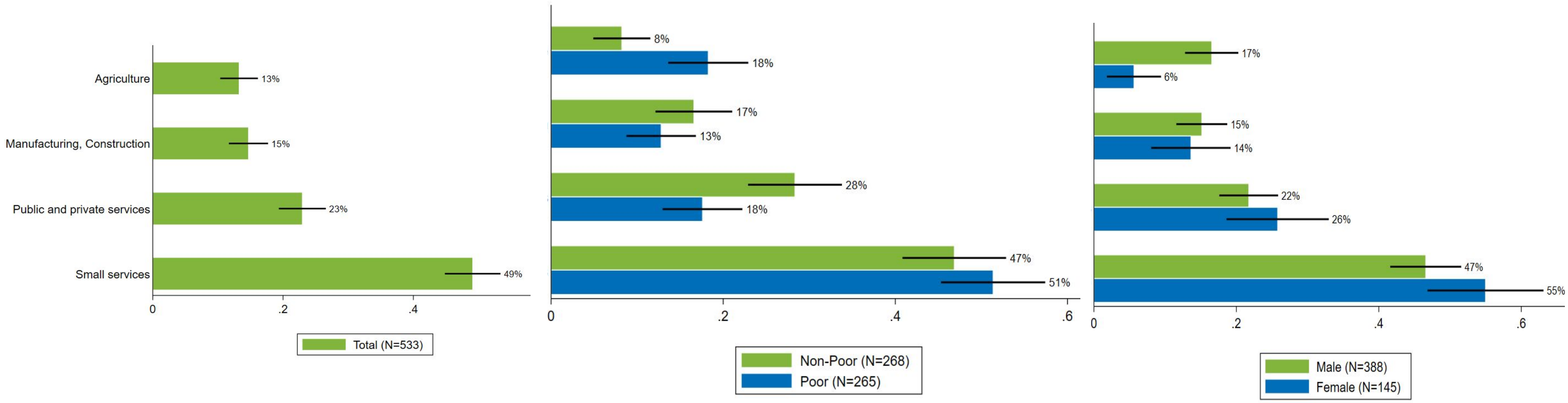
# Across rounds, the majority of heads of households or respondents indicate working for same employer since Feb 2020.



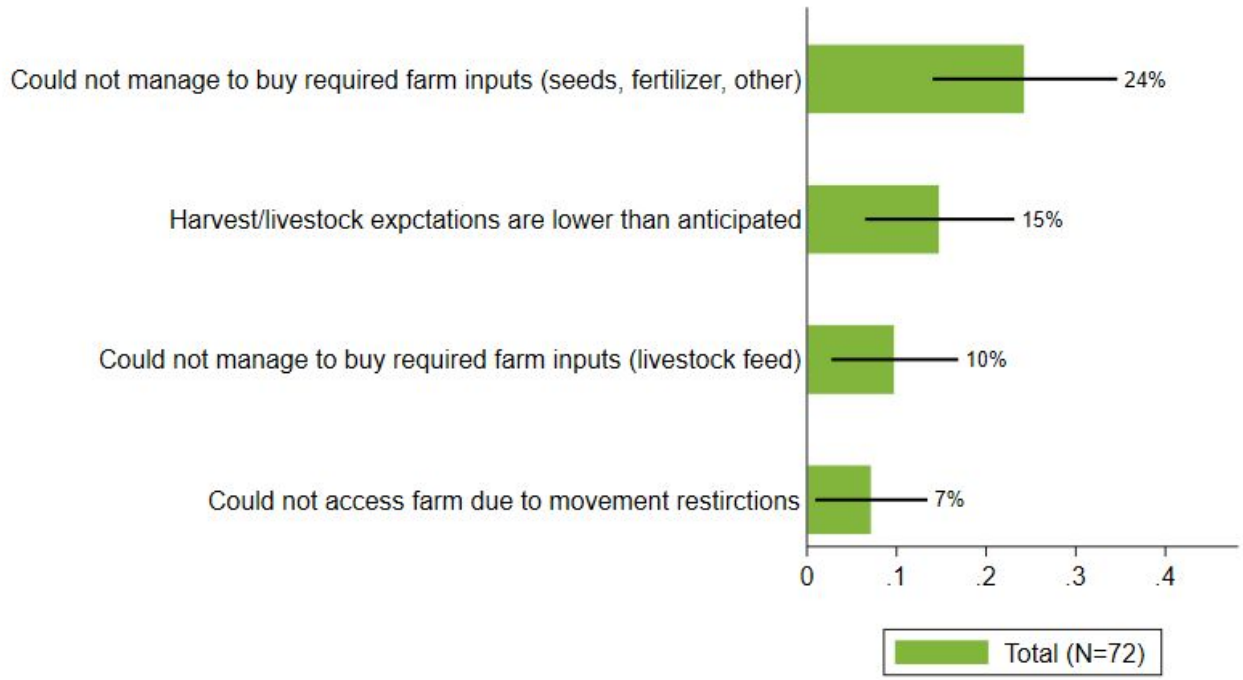
**Almost half of the heads of household/respondents work in small services.**

**Non-poor respondents/heads of household are more likely to work in public and private services than their counterparts.**

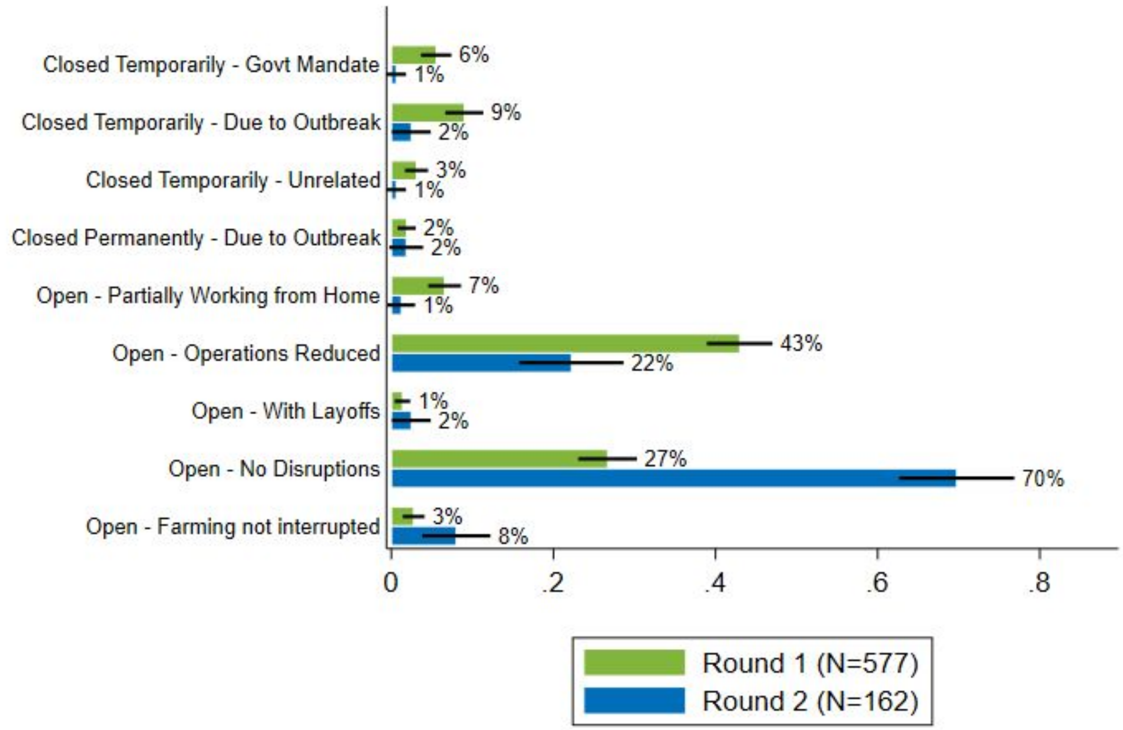
**Male heads of household are more likely to work in agriculture compared to females.**



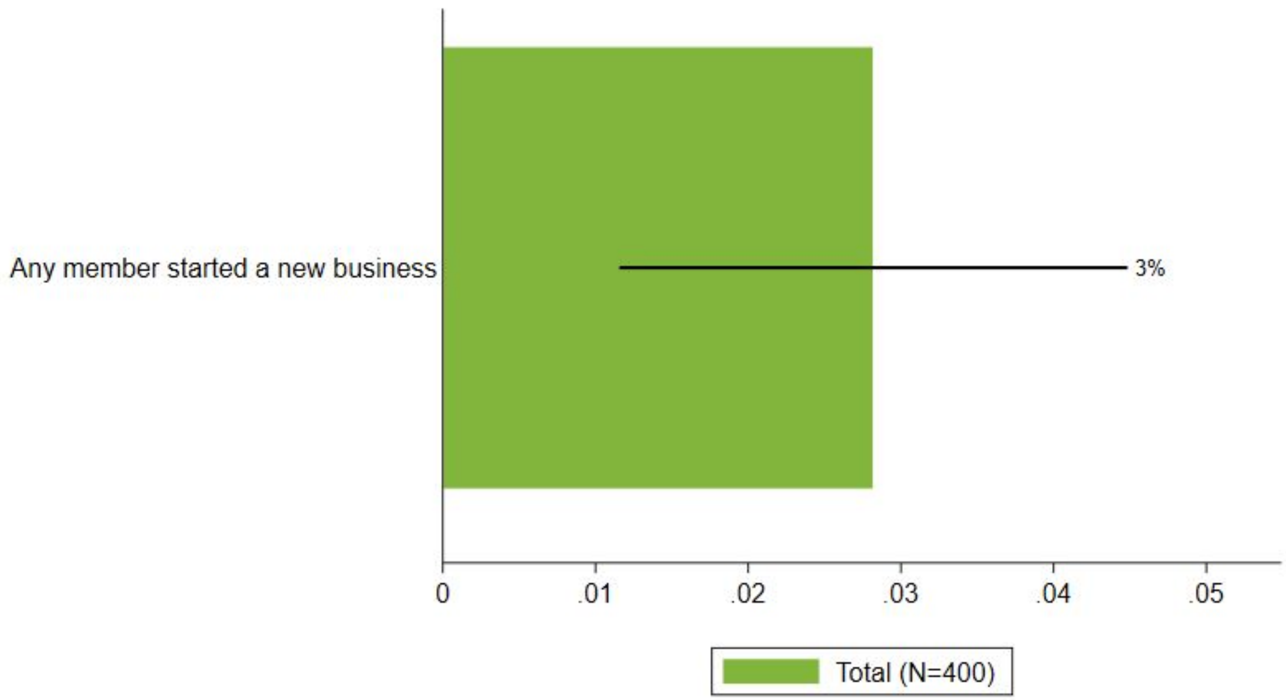
# Nearly one quarter of household-owned and operated farms could not manage to buy required inputs.



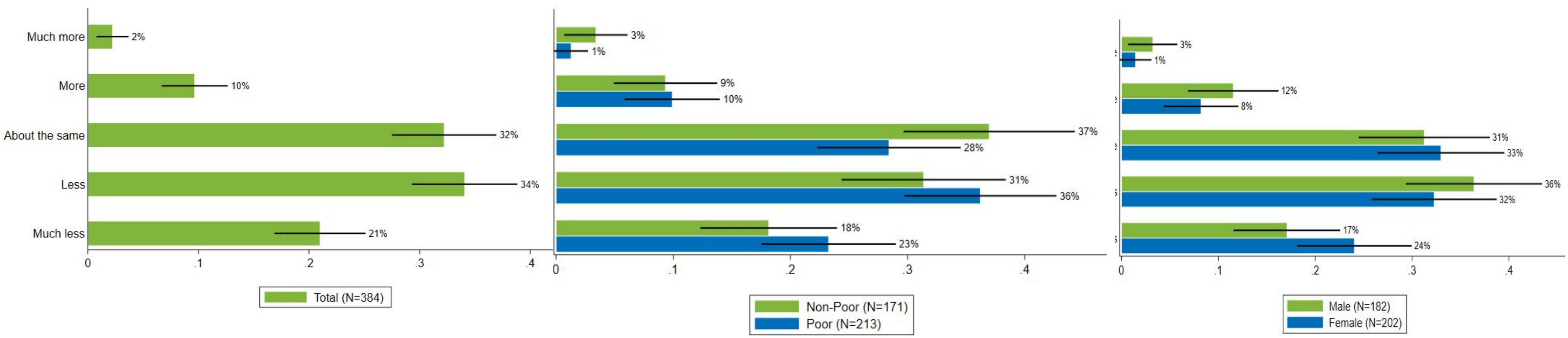
# 70% of respondents'/head of households' businesses were reported as being open, up from 27% in Round 1.



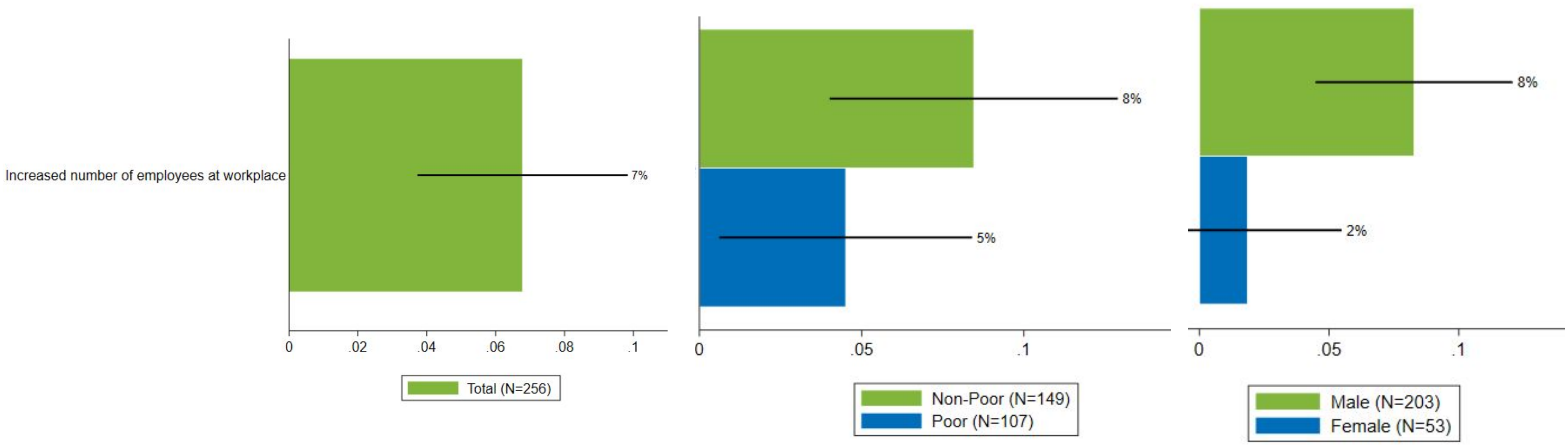
# Less than 5% of respondents indicate that any household member started a new business since March 2020.



# Compared to March 2020, about one third of heads of household report either less income or about the same income.

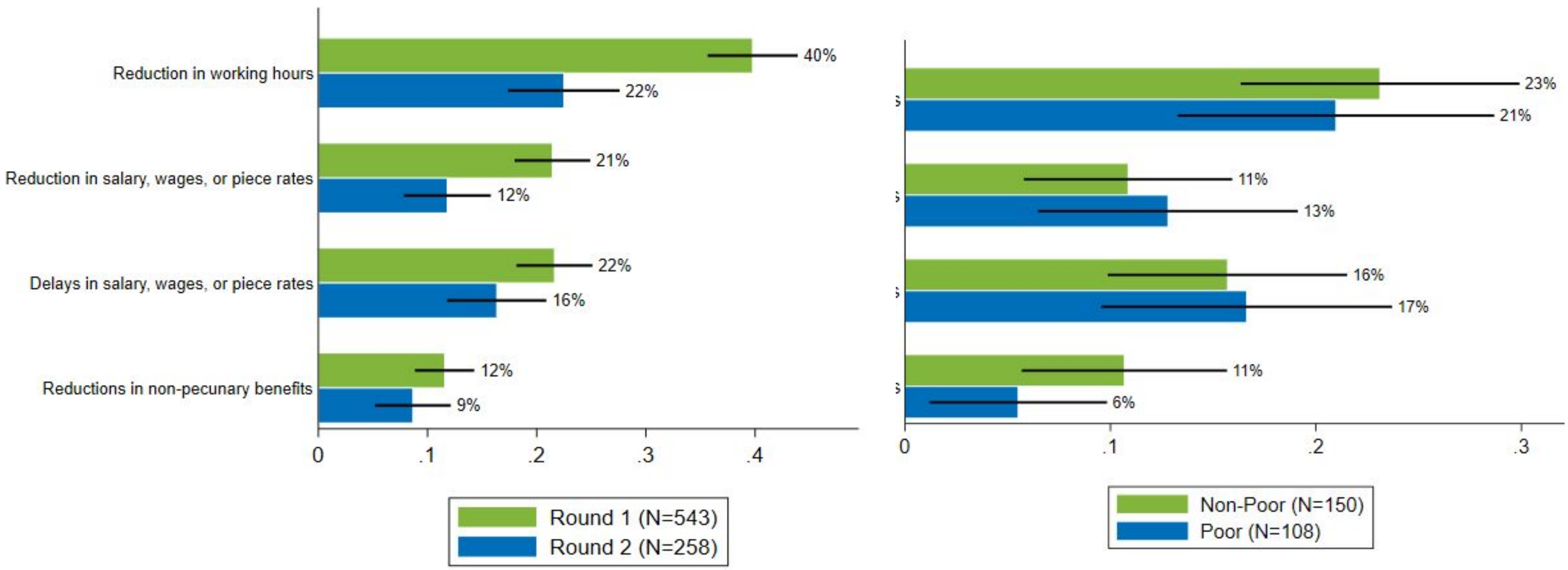


# Nearly one in ten respondents* reported an increase in the number of employees at their workplace. Men were more likely to report increases in the number of employees are their workplace.



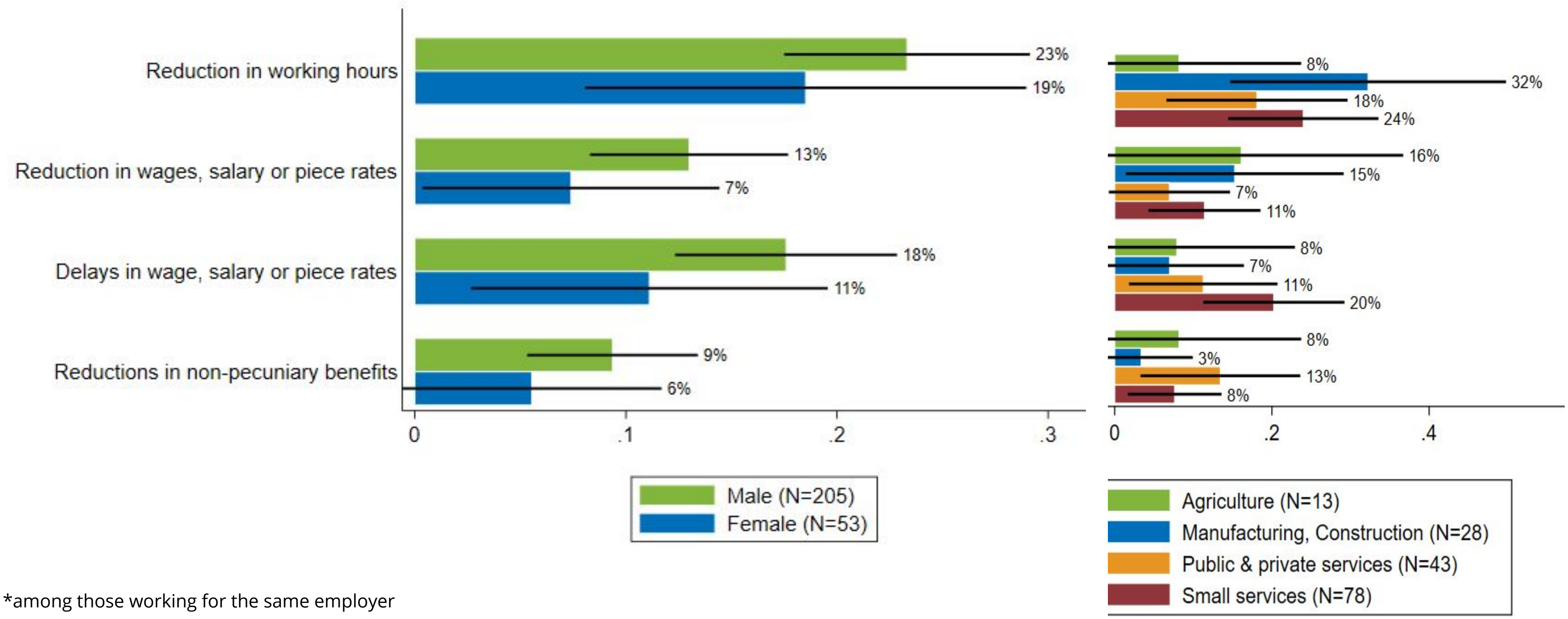

*among those working for the same employer

## Across rounds, there was an 18pp decrease in the proportion of respondents* that reported a reduction in working hours, and a 9pp decrease in the proportion that reported a reduction in salary, wages, or piece rates.



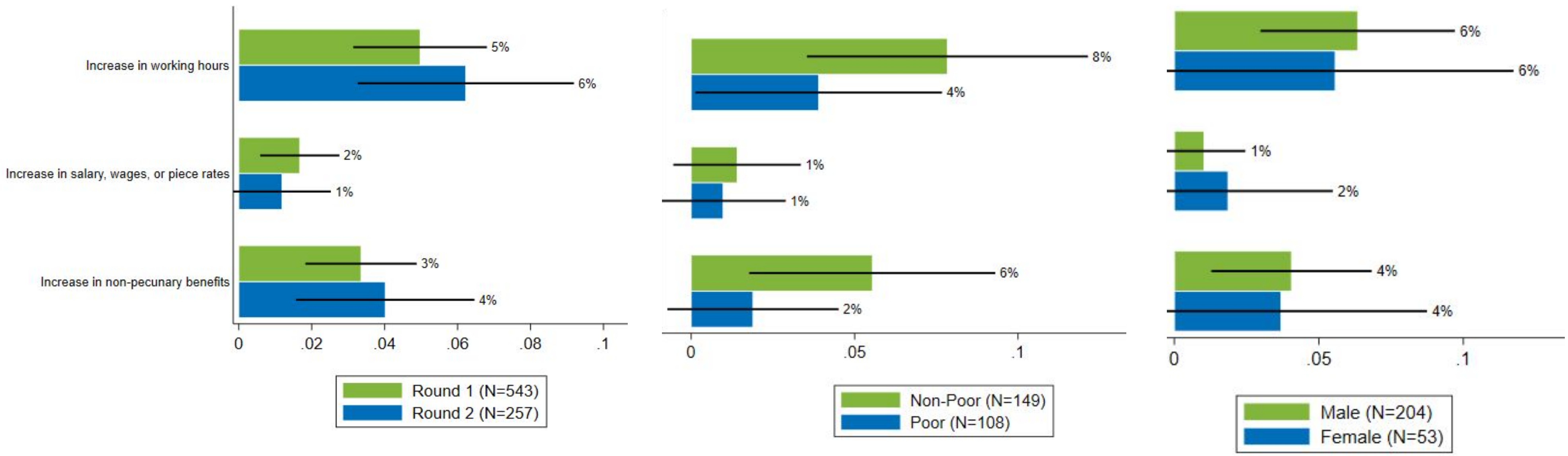

*among those working for the same employer

# A larger proportion of male respondents* indicated reductions or delays in wages, salary, or piece rates compared to female respondents, though the difference is not statistically significant.

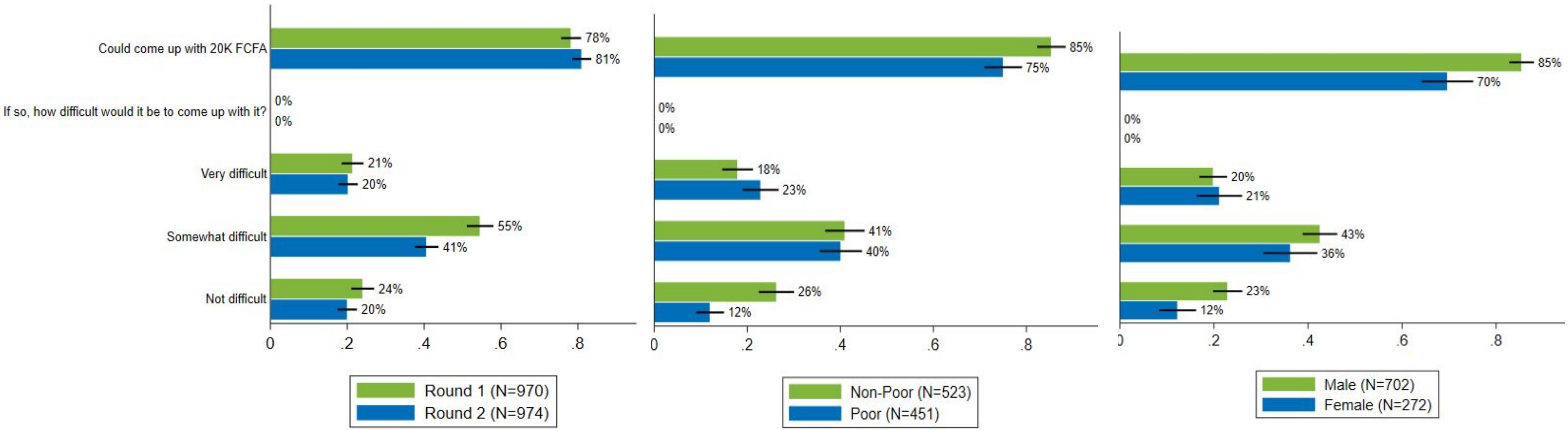



*among those working for the same employer

# There are not statistically significant differences across rounds with regards to respondents increasing their working hours or wages and benefits.



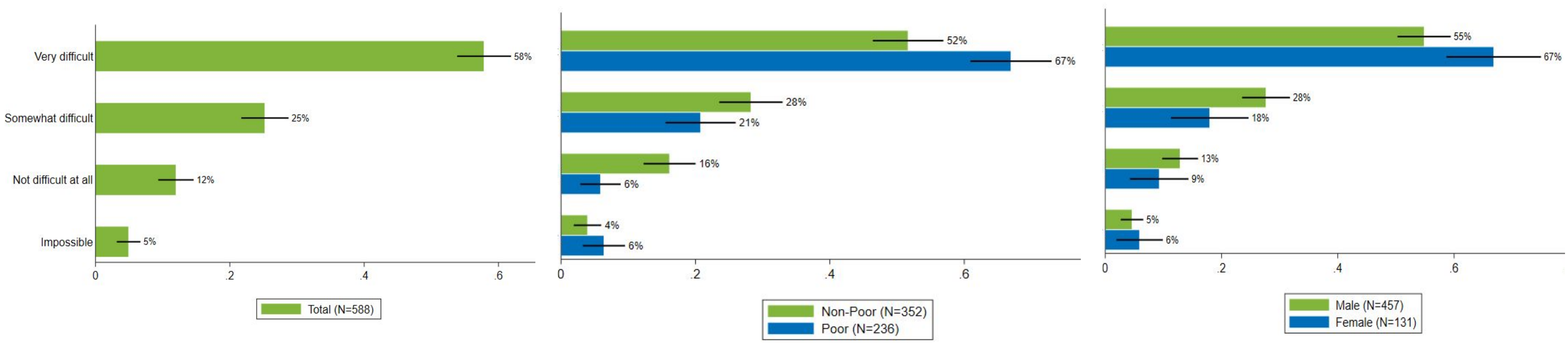
# Across rounds, a majority of respondents could obtain emergency financial sources (20k FCFA) in 1 month, though more than one in four would find it somewhat difficult.



**58% respondents would find it very difficult to obtain emergency funds in 7 days.**

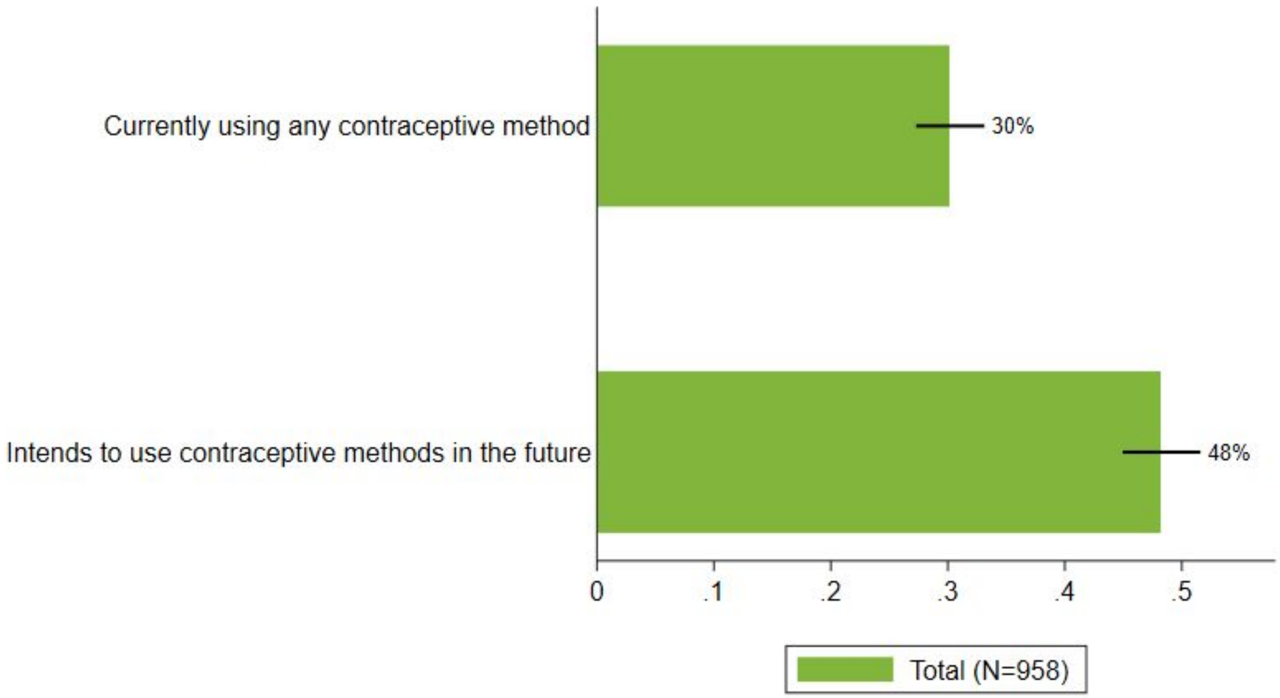
**67% of poor respondents and 52% of non-poor respondents would find it very difficult to obtain emergency funds in 7 days.**

**67% of female respondents and 55% of male respondents would find it very difficult to obtain emergency funds in 7 days.**



# 5 Family Planning

## 30% of respondents* indicate that they are currently using any contraceptive method, and 48% of respondents indicate that they intend to use contraceptive methods in the future.




*males and females born after 1970.

**11% of respondents indicate that it has been more difficult to access family planning since the onset of the crisis, and 3% of respondents indicate that girls under 18 in the household that have gotten pregnant since the onset of the crisis.**