CBMS Working Paper 2008-02

The Community Based Monitoring System in Commune of Yako Burkina Faso

Dr. Somda Prosper
Dr. Konaté Lassina
M. Koné Michel

December 2008

Somda Prosper (CEDRES)
psomda@yahoo.fr
Lassina Konaté (UFR/SEG)
lassina.konate@univ-ouaga.bf
M. Koné Michel (Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie)
kone_michel@hotmail.com
After the pilot surveys conducted in each of the two localities, two surveys were conducted in Yako in 2003 and 2007 and one in Diébougou in 2007. Both in Yako and in Diébougou, surveys have yielded results that adequately describe the various facets of poverty in the villages of the two municipalities. It must be noted that the objective of the system is to empower local communities to identify the different facets of their poverty from the data they have collected, and ensure regular and effective monitoring, but mostly to enable them to be in possession of the appropriate collection tool. Under this principle, the second survey of Yako whose results are presented here was conducted mainly by the local people themselves with a streamlined supervision of inspectors and without the participation of the CBMS team. It ran from February to April 2007 and covered all households in 39 villages and 7 areas of the Yako Township. The tools used for data collection were the same as the ones for the previous phases, namely, the household questionnaire and maintenance guide. The stage at which the CBMS reached has enabled us to establish a useful comparison between the results of the survey of 2003 and that of 2007 conducted by the same people. The comparison of the data revealed a trend of certain socioeconomic indicators that can be attributed to the introduction of CBMS in the township. This is what came out in the 2007 report. As we have seen some indicators of CBMS have progressed positively between the two survey periods (2003 - 2007). These include indicators on health, sanitation, education, living conditions, food security and nutrition. Further work is being carried out by the team and we believe it will be completed within a reasonable time, during 2009. It will take into account all households that have kept the same consolidation in the two surveys.
THE COMMUNITY BASED MONITORING SYSTEM (CBMS) 
IN COMMUNE OF YAKO /BURKINA FASO 

CONTRIBUTION OF CBMS TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 

MANILA DECEMBER 2008

L’équipe SSCP/MIMAP

Dr Somda Prosper 
Dr Konaté Lassina 
M. Koné Michel
SYNTHESIS

After the pilot surveys conducted in each of the two localities, two surveys were conducted in Yako in 2003 and 2007 and one in Diébougou in 2007.

Both in Yako and in Diébougou, surveys have yielded results that adequately describe the various facets of poverty in the villages of the two municipalities.

It must be noted that the objective of the system is to empower local communities to identify the different facets of their poverty from the data they have collected, and ensure regular and effective monitoring, but mostly to enable them to be in possession of the appropriate collection tool.

Under this principle, the second survey of Yako whose results are presented here was conducted mainly by the local people themselves with a streamlined supervision of inspectors and without the participation of the CBMS team. It ran from February to April 2007 and covered all households in 39 villages and 7 areas of the Yako Township.

The tools used for data collection were the same as the ones for the previous phases, namely, the household questionnaire and maintenance guide.

The stage at which the CBMS reached has enabled us to establish a useful comparison between the results of the survey of 2003 and that of 2007 conducted by the same people. The comparison of the data revealed a trend of certain socio-economic indicators that can be attributed to the introduction of CBMS in the township. This is what came out in the 2007 report.

As we have seen some indicators of CBMS have progressed positively between the two survey periods (2003 - 2007). These include indicators on health, sanitation, education, living conditions, food security and nutrition.

Further work is being carried out by the team and we believe it will be completed within a reasonable time, during 2009. It will take into account all households that have kept the same consolidation in the two surveys.

In the health sector

- The percentage of those who do not attend any health infrastructure has fallen from 53.1% to 4%;
- The Primary Health Care (PHC) attendance rose from 20.5% to 70.4%;
- While attendance to traditional healers decreased by 13.5% to 12.4%;
- As for attending the traditional obstetrician it increased from 0.2% to 0.9%.

Hygiene

The comparative indicators show that hygiene in the town of Yako has improved between the two surveys, indicating that the population has become aware of the
importance of the hygienic condition of their living environment, thus the proportion of households defecating in the open-air has decreased from 81.2% in 2003 to 79.5% in 2007. Meanwhile, the number of households using septic tanks (WC) rose from 0.7% to 5.5%, which means that the commitments made at the returns of the survey results of 2003 were respected.

As for body hygiene, the use of toilet soap by the population increased from 77.8% in 2003 to 92.5% in 2007.

**Education**

In education the following findings were made in the whole of the municipality:

- The percentage of people with no schooling dropped from 84.2% in 2003 to 74.2% in 2007;
- 13.5% in 2003 compared to 20.6% of the population in 2007, have reached the primary level of education;
- 4.1% of the population in 2007, against 2.5% in 2003 reached the secondary school level 1;
- While the secondary school level 2 was reached by 1% of the population in 2003 it was 0.4% of the population that had reached this level.

**Living conditions**

Concerning the living conditions, significant changes were observed, reflecting the impact of CBMS on the lives of people in the town of Yako.

- In terms of housing, 70.4% of heads of households covered their main houses with roofing sheets in 2007, compared to only 54.4% in 2003. The 2007 data also show that 39.4% of them have cemented the floor of their main houses in 2007 as against 29.1% in 2003;
- The mode of household lighting has somewhat improved, because it shows that 53.6% of households use kerosene lamp in 2007, against 50.7% in 2003. Consequently, the percentage of households using wood for light decreased by 9.1% in 2003 to 4.3% in 2007;
- In terms of drinking water, conditions have improved when we observe the following data access to drinking water in villages where there is no running water:
  - Boreholes: 26.4% of households in 2007 against 22.4% in 2003, are supplied with boreholes;
  - Timbered wells: 27.6% of households in 2007 against 25.8% in 2003 have access;
  - Traditional wells: its use rose from 39.5% of households in 2003 to 32.7% in 2007.
- In terms of property, it is noteworthy that 73.1% of households have a radio in 2007, compared to only 62.3% to possess this in 2003. This net increase of radios indicates an increased possibility of public access to information.

**Food safety**

The number of households affected by total food insecurity, i.e. with no food stock, rose from 22.5% in 2003 to 15.3% in 2007.

**Nutrition**

Although still insufficient, the number of meals a day taken in households has improved somewhat in the district, because in 2003 the men took an average of 2 meals per day, women 2 meals per day and children 2.9 meals per day.

In 2007, men took 2.1 meals per day, while children take 3.4 meals per day. The situation remains unchanged at 2.2 meals per day.

The consumption of “tô”, a staple food regarded as the dish of the poor decreased from 11.9 times a week in 2003 to 6.1 times per week in 2007, which means that households have enough means to get and eat other foods rich in nutrients. This is confirmed by the consumption of animal protein that has increased from 0.9 times per week to 1.1 times per week.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, we will say that returns of the results of the survey in 2003 in the different villages have enabled the people to have the realities of their respective localities at their finger tips and especially to compare them with the data from other villages. The differences that have been made triggered a competition within these populations and this served as a trigger or catalyst for positive changes that have been found during the surveys in 2007.

In addition, the energy that accompanied the establishment and running of the CBMS contributed greatly to improving the poverty indicators and the living conditions of the people.