

The System of Follow-up of Poverty in the Department of Yako/Province of Passore in Burkina Faso

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Abstract

Poverty incidence in Burkina Faso has remained very high despite the adoption of a number of structural adjustment programs. Cognizant of this problem, the government has developed a Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty which adopts the community-based monitoring system (CBMS) as a tool to monitor the welfare conditions of the poorest and most vulnerable populations. This paper presents the results of the CBMS survey conducted in 39 villages and seven sectors of Yako City, with particular focus on demography, food security, health and hygiene, education and living conditions based on material possessions.

Introduction

Poverty is a phenomenon that exists at different levels of every society. It manifests itself in greater and disturbing proportions in developing countries, notably, in most African and Latin American countries as well as a few Asian countries. According to Martin Ravallion, "poverty exists in a society when the welfare of one or several persons does not reach a level considered as a reasonable minimum according to the criteria of that same society," but poverty has increasingly called on non-material considerations such as the social and cultural aspects.

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Ways have therefore been sought to improve the living conditions of the greatest possible number of people. International institutions and organizations have been working, with some success, to reduce poverty in countries where it is more acute.

In Burkina Faso, the population remains extremely poor despite the significant economic and social progress, as attested by the government's priority surveys in 1994 and 1998. Based on the study on the poverty line, which was estimated at 72,690 CFAF in 1998 (versus 41,099 CFAF in 1994), the poor registered a slight increase—moving from 44.5 percent in 1994 to 45.3 percent in 1998. While poverty declined slightly in rural areas, it has spread widely in urban areas. Annual per-capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) stands at about US\$ 220. In 1999, the country's Human Development Index (HDI) was about 0.320.

According to the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP)'s human development index for year 2001, Burkina Faso occupies the 159th rank. As a basically agricultural country, Burkina Faso has poverty indicators that have remained very high despite the adoption of structural adjustment programs as far back as 1991. In this regard, the government has developed a Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty (SFFP), which prioritizes rural development, given the rural areas' large number of poor people and the potential for medium-term economic growth.

This research on participative Poverty Monitoring Systems (PMS) fits into the support process for the fight against poverty.

The research issue

A consortium involving the Center for Studies, Documentation, and Economic and Social Research (CEDRES), the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (NISD) and the Center for Studies and International Cooperation (CSIC) carried out a pilot research project from 1997 to 1999 in Burkina Faso. This research follows the example of some Asian countries and works within the context of the Micro Impact of Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies (MIMAP) research

program of the International Development Research Center (IDRC). It aims to verify the feasibility of a participative poverty monitoring system (PMS) by identifying relevant poverty indicators. The first phase of this study (1997-1999) focused on the design of a research methodology.

Results from the first phase verified some aspects of the feasibility of PMS for Burkina Faso. Moreover, it was necessary to adjust the PMS by focusing on its original clients, anchoring its administrative position and revising its methodology, especially on data gathering. The rest of PMS's feasibility still needed to be verified. In this regard, it was necessary to operationalize the PMS. Thus, by introducing it into an entire administrative entity such as a division, it can complete methods used in evaluating the impact of development policies on the poorest and most vulnerable populations.

The guiding principle for PMS phase II is to promote a community-based poverty monitoring system that can be generalized for the whole country. Thus, this project covers all villages of a given administrative entity and studies how PMS is feasible in monitoring the local, regional and national efforts against poverty.

Methodology: a plan for establishing a poverty monitoring system (PMS)

Identification of the area where the system is to be introduced

Since PMS is an instrument that should monitor the poverty level of a given population, it is advisable to choose an area or a locality recognized as poor, with further emphasis on poor households or the most disadvantaged groups.

Contact: meeting the population of the locality

Once the area for the study is identified, PMS initiators should contact the local, traditional and administrative officials, and the population itself to know more about the social environment of the area. This encounter should enable all actors of the community's life to be aware of the PMS, including its objectives, the way it operates, its advantages

and drawbacks. It is advisable to stress right from the start that the PMS does not operate as a classical assistance or aid scheme; instead, it is an instrument that can facilitate the search for the means likely to stimulate development.

Development of poverty monitoring indicators

This step is more important because it serves to develop the indicators that determine how the questionnaires are designed. Indicators must be validated through a pre-test. They are divided into two groups: the first are the light and simple indicators whose results survey researchers and supervisors can process and analyze easily. The second group comprises the so-called heavy or complex indicators, which are difficult to work out manually. The data gathered from the questions resulting from the latter indicators must be processed in a computer.

Production of manuals for the survey

To facilitate the work of survey researchers and supervisors, it is necessary to produce a document providing all the information on the stages of the survey, the researcher's behavior in the field and the attitude he should adopt toward the population surveyed. In sum, the document includes the behavioral rules in carrying out a good survey.

Moreover, the survey researcher's manual or guide provides precise directives and explanations on the content of the questionnaire. All the questions and concepts are clearly explained in it.

Data collection and frequency

Data are collected by survey researchers under the supervision of controllers during the year judged as relevant for information gathering. Depending on the variability of the indicators, survey researchers pay households a visit during the year or for a given period to collect data. The frequency or periodicity of data collection is therefore a function of the variability of the indicator.

Selection of survey researchers and supervisors

Survey researchers and supervisors must be members of the local community and chosen by the community itself. The needed qualifications are:

- Integrity;
- Good knowledge of the survey area;
- Accepted by the population;
- With sufficiently high educational level to understand the questionnaires to be administered to the population; and
- Easily gets along with people.

Administration of questionnaires

A survey researcher administers the household questionnaire to each household head with assistance, if possible, from other household members as there are instances where some questions will need to be answered by these other household members. On the other hand, a supervisor administers the community questionnaire to the focus group of the locality.

Data processing

Data gathered by survey researchers and verified by supervisors are processed at two levels. Data on light indicators are processed manually in the field and returned to the population whereas the data derived from so-called heavy or complex indicators are processed with computers by PMS researchers or any other structure that can be put in place for that purpose. An outline of the process is shown in Table 1.

Data presentation

Two types of presentations are made in the PMS approach. The first presentation is made in the locality—first to village development committees (VCDs) and then, to the population—by supervisors and survey researchers as soon as the information gathered on the light

Table 1. Levels at which the data collected is processed

Level	Persons in charge	Tasks	Instruments
Village	Supervisory team at the local level: PMS monitoring committed	Data aggregation at the village level	- Questionnaires - pocket calculators for first synthesis on index cards - index cards for synthesis - village registers
Divisional	Divisional PMS Committee	Data aggregation at the divisional level	Synthetic index cards filled out at the divisional level
Provincial	PMS Monitoring Committee	Data aggregation at the provincial level	Synthetic index cards at the provincial level
National	- Technical cell of Regional Department of the Economy and Planning NISDPMS team of analysts	Data aggregation at the regional level - Poverty profile at the level of the economic region Data aggregation at the national level	Regional instrument for monitoring poverty - Computerized data processing system - Comparative poverty profile at the divisional, provincial and national levels.

(simple) indicators is processed manually. This enables local decision-makers to use the first-hand information in their problem-solving process.

The second type of presentation is made at the division's level, where administrative officials and local development committees will be gathered. All data derived from manual processing and those processed using computers will be returned to the said level. Data presentation will also take into account the analyses carried out by the PMS team that had produced the data at the local level and aggregated at the division's level. The ensuing presentation will compare outcomes between localities as well as with the division.

Community-based animation (organization of community activity)

The organization of local activities is an essential step in the PMS. Such activities can increase the population and officials' awareness on the project and secure their cooperation. The community-based animation stimulates the population to organize itself, to learn how to identify its problems and to take command of its own socio-economic development and welfare improvement.

Moreover, animating the community leads to the establishment of local structures for socio-economic management such as the VDC or the local village Committee for Monitoring Poverty.

Results of the survey

The poverty follow-up survey covers the administrative entities of the Yako division, which consists of 39 villages and the city of Yako as well as its seven sectors.

The operation carried out from May 2003 involved 73,290 persons grouped into 8,454 households. It enabled the gathering of information on different domains: demography, food security, health and hygiene, education and the living conditions based on material possessions

The description and analysis of the different domains will be done through the indicators developed from the survey results. Data are available for each village/sector. For practical reasons, however, these are not analyzed by locality.

Demographic characteristics

The demographic characteristics of the Yako Division are shown per village and per sector in Table 2.

The demographic data while putting emphasis on the division by gender also provides precise information on the total population per village or sector, the statistics by age, as well as the number of households.

Table 2 also features the number of individuals per village and indicates inter-village variability. Villages are of average sizes; no

locality has more than 4,000 persons. The most densely populated villages are Songnaba with 3,979 persons (473 households); Moutoulou with 3,463 persons (350 households); and Petit Samba with 3,330 persons (355 households). In contrast, four villages are the least populated (less than 500 persons). These are Gobila (217 persons), Ouekiougo (395 persons), Napa (415 persons) and Soa (468 persons).

Apart from the villages of Ouekiougo (where 50.4% are men), Nobegyan (50.3%) and Sector 4 (50.1%), other localities have a predominantly female makeup, representing 52.7 percent of the Yako Division population. Some localities reveal a marked deficit in men. These are Gobila (41.0%), Tanguin (43.0%) and Ragounda (43.2%).

Households are basically headed by men (84.5%). It should be noted, however, that women who manage households are mostly in urban areas, where there are higher than average rates. In particular, Sector 1 of Yako City has 35.8 percent of its households headed by women.

The average household size in the Yako Division stands at 8.7 individuals per household. Large-size households basically reside in rural areas. Nagsene, for instance, has the largest household size (13.1 persons). In contrast, except for Yako City's Sector 7, other sectors have households with sizes well below the average (8). In general, the size of households in rural areas is bigger than those in urban areas. This may be due to factors linked to urbanization.

Furthermore, regardless of the area type, households headed by women are smaller. At the division's level, these households have four individuals on average versus 9.5 individuals in households headed by men.

The extreme youthfulness of the population is apparent in Table 3. In effect, 49.5 percent of the population is less than 15 years old. Moreover, individuals less than five years old constitute the most vulnerable group and represent 19.3 percent of the population.

From this standpoint, villages such as Kéo (22.5%), Baskaré (23.2%), Kolbila (22.9%), Goungha (23.0%) and Nagsane (23.6%)

Table 2. Demographic data of the PMS survey in the Yako Division

Village/sector	Total	Sex of Individuals %		Sex of Household Head (%)			Household Size		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Number of Households	Male	Female	Total
Baskaré	736	45.2	54.8	87.0	13.0	54	15.4	1.6	13.6
Bouboulou	2,992	46.5	53.5	90.4	9.6	311	10.2	4.5	9.7
Boulma	2,201	46.0	54.0	98.2	1.8	171	13.1	3.3	12.9
Boura	874	46.9	53.1	82.8	17.2	87	11.2	4.7	10.0
Bouria	2,181	46.6	53.4	93.2	6.8	207	10.9	6.5	10.5
Doure	1,705	45.1	54.9	85.3	14.7	184	10.2	4.1	9.3
Gandado	1,039	48.1	51.9	82.3	17.7	113	10.4	3.4	9.2
Gobila	217	41.0	59.0	78.4	21.6	37	6.7	2.9	5.9
Golo	798	48.0	52.0	96.1	3.9	76	10.6	7.3	10.5
Gonsin	801	46.7	53.3	97.5	2.5	81	10.1	2.5	9.9
Goungaha	1,137	45.8	54.2	77.7	22.3	139	10.0	1.9	8.2
Kabo	2,446	46.3	53.7	83.1	16.9	295	9.3	3.9	8.3
Kéo	618	47.9	52.1	71.6	28.4	74	11.1	1.4	8.4
Koalla	1,330	48.0	52.0	88.8	11.2	134	10.7	3.6	9.9
Koaltanghin	2,078	47.1	52.9	89.8	10.2	235	9.4	3.9	8.9
Kolbila	1,705	49.3	50.7	87.5	12.5	144	13.1	3.6	12.0
Libouré	1,678	46.9	53.1	84.3	15.7	198	9.3	3.9	8.5
Moutoulou	3,462	46.5	53.5	90.3	9.7	350	10.6	3.4	9.9
Nabegyan	694	50.3	49.7	75.9	24.1	87	9.4	3.9	8.1
Nagsene	1,245	44.6	55.4	100.0		95	13.1		13.1
Napan	415	45.3	54.7	89.8	10.2	49	9.0	4.0	8.5
Noussou	1,043	48.1	51.9	88.1	11.9	101	11.4	2.1	10.3
Ouaille	992	47.8	52.2	84.5	15.5	103	10.7	3.8	9.6
Ouedkiougo	395	50.4	49.6	84.9	15.1	53	8.3	2.6	7.5
Pelegtenga	1,637	48.2	51.8	94.6	5.4	149	11.2	7.1	11.0
Petit Samba	3,330	47.1	52.9	87.0	13.0	353	10.1	5.0	9.4
Ragounda	549	43.2	56.8	82.4	17.6	51	12.0	5.1	10.8
Rallo	1,817	47.0	53.0	92.8	7.2	167	11.5	3.4	10.9
Roumtenga	2,184	48.9	51.1	83.6	16.4	269	9.0	3.4	8.1
Sabo	642	44.2	55.8	96.4	3.6	55	11.9	5.0	11.7
Saria	1,002	48.5	51.5	55.4	44.6	213	5.5	3.7	4.7
Sassa	1,624	47.7	52.3	86.6	13.4	157	11.4	3.6	10.3
Soa	468	44.9	55.1	75.4	24.6	57	10.2	2.1	8.2
Songnaba	3,979	47.3	52.7	85.0	15.0	473	9.2	3.9	8.4
Tanguin	859	43.0	57.0	92.4	7.6	79	11.4	4.8	10.9
Taonsgo	995	47.7	52.3	82.6	17.4	138	7.9	3.8	7.2
Tibin	1,674	47.6	52.4	90.7	9.3	172	10.4	3.5	9.7
Tindila	1,611	49.0	51.0	87.0	13.0	207	8.3	4.4	7.8
Zizon	1,293	46.8	53.2	91.2	8.8	137	10.0	3.9	9.4
sect.1(Yako)	1,583	46.1	53.9	64.2	35.8	265	6.6	4.9	6.0
Sect2(Yako)	2,399	47.9	52.1	80.4	19.6	286	9.2	4.9	8.4
Sect3(Yako)	2,269	49.7	50.3	79.2	20.8	390	6.2	4.4	5.8
Sect4(Yako)	2,687	50.1	49.9	76.8	23.2	367	8.0	5.0	7.3
Sect5(Yako)	3,016	47.6	52.4	84.0	16.0	501	6.4	3.8	6.0
Sect6(Yako)	3,206	46.8	53.2	82.2	17.8	405	8.8	4.0	7.9
Sect7(Yako)	1,684	48.0	52.0	90.8	9.2	185	9.7	3.6	9.1
Total	73,290	47.3	52.7	84.5	15.5	8,454	9.5	4.0	8.7

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

ought to be considered as vulnerable, given the higher risk factor for children. In particular, a number of localities have more than half (or 50%) of their population comprising of those younger than 15 years old. These localities are Rallo (65.3%), Kolbila (54.4%), Baskaré (53.5%), Kéo (52.1%), Noussou (52.7%), Lylbouré (52.5%), Bouria (52.1%) and Gandado (52.4%).

In terms of dependency at the division's level, 57.8 percent are considered as a burden to others. Such dependency is more pronounced in rural localities. Places such as Rallo (63.2%), Lilbouré (62.2%) and Gandado (61.6%) have more than 60 percent of the population dependent on others.

In conclusion, note that, as mentioned earlier in this paper, the Yako Division in 2003 had a population of 73,290 inhabitants divided into 8,454 households (15 percent of which were managed by women). Other salient characteristics of this population are:

- ***An extremely young population:*** Around 49.5 percent of the population is aged less than or equal to 15 years old. In particular, children less than five years old make up 19.3 percent of the population. This implies a great need for significant investment in social infrastructure, notably on health and education.
- ***Large household size and high proportion of dependents:*** This implies the need to manage numerous risks and consequently, the significant sources of vulnerability. Thus, one can deduce that households of smaller sizes managed by women are less vulnerable than those managed by men (4.0 versus 9.5).

Health and hygiene

Health is a basic element in both individual and society's welfare. A survey evaluates the population's state of morbidity, the households' capacity to identify and prevent the major risks linked to health and their access to adequate healthcare services. This evaluation will be

Table 3. Distribution of the population according to age group and village of residence

Village/sector	Less than 5 Years	6 to 15 Years	16 to 25 Years	26 to 35 Years	36 to 45 Years	46 to 65 Years	More than 55 Years	Proportion of Dependent Population
Baskaré	23.2	30.3	17.5	9.9	8.3	3.7	7.1	60.6
Bouboulou	19.8	28.0	19.7	9.4	7.1	6.6	9.4	57.3
Boulma	17.1	31.0	20.0	11.2	8.1	5.1	7.5	55.6
Boura	21.5	30.2	18.3	11.6	6.3	4.8	7.3	59.0
Bouria	20.6	31.5	17.7	11.7	7.4	4.8	6.2	58.3
Doure	20.8	30.1	16.4	9.6	8.2	6.7	8.2	59.1
Gandado	19.1	33.3	16.9	9.0	7.0	5.4	9.2	61.6
Gobila	24.0	21.7	13.4	9.7	11.1	5.1	15.2	60.8
Golo	20.3	26.6	21.8	11.0	6.9	5.6	7.8	54.6
Gonsin	16.9	30.3	18.6	11.2	8.0	5.0	10.0	57.2
Goungha	23.0	29.3	17.2	10.0	8.4	4.5	7.6	59.9
Kabo	17.0	31.9	18.3	9.6	7.0	6.4	9.8	58.7
Kéo	22.5	29.6	16.3	10.0	8.1	5.3	8.1	60.2
Koalla	18.8	30.5	19.0	10.0	8.9	5.1	7.7	56.9
Koaltanghin	20.3	30.1	15.2	11.8	9.1	4.9	8.7	59.0
Kolbila	22.9	31.4	18.4	10.3	8.7	3.2	5.2	59.5
Lilbouré	19.0	33.6	15.1	9.7	7.2	5.9	9.7	62.2
Moutoulou	19.9	31.8	16.6	9.5	8.0	5.6	8.5	60.3
Nabegyan	19.3	31.1	18.3	8.4	9.1	6.3	7.5	57.9
Nagsene	23.6	25.5	17.3	13.0	7.7	5.1	7.7	56.8
Napan	21.7	26.7	15.7	10.4	7.5	7.7	10.4	58.8
Noussou	20.4	32.3	18.0	9.1	8.2	4.0	7.9	60.6
Ouaille	22.5	28.5	18.5	9.1	7.2	4.8	9.4	60.4
Ouedkiougo	17.0	25.1	19.2	11.4	6.3	8.1	12.9	54.9
Pelegtenga	22.9	26.9	18.8	11.9	7.5	5.4	6.7	56.4
Petit Samba	21.1	29.8	18.3	10.2	7.1	5.3	8.3	59.1
Ragounda	20.4	27.5	20.6	6.9	6.4	8.7	9.5	57.4
Rallo	22.4	32.8	16.5	8.4	6.9	5.0	7.9	63.2
Roumtenga	17.1	28.7	19.2	10.4	7.7	6.4	10.5	56.3
Sabo	20.9	30.4	15.4	11.2	6.7	6.5	8.9	60.1
Saria	19.6	28.3	18.4	11.9	7.4	5.9	8.6	56.5
Sassa	19.0	32.2	16.3	9.9	8.3	5.8	8.5	59.7
Soa	18.6	30.8	19.9	9.2	6.4	4.5	10.7	60.0
Songnaba	18.5	31.5	16.9	10.5	6.8	5.7	10.2	60.1
Tanguin	21.8	29.2	16.4	10.6	7.3	5.9	8.7	59.7
Taonsgo	18.6	30.1	18.4	10.1	6.0	5.5	11.4	60.0
Tibin	19.6	30.3	18.3	10.8	7.6	5.7	7.6	57.5
Tindila	18.7	32.4	16.8	10.7	8.1	5.1	8.2	59.3
Zizon	17.3	33.7	18.8	8.8	7.5	5.0	8.8	59.9
Sect.1(Yako)	13.1	29.8	24.2	12.1	7.2	6.1	7.6	50.5
Sect2(Yako)	16.2	29.9	22.6	10.4	7.2	6.0	7.7	53.8
Sect3(Yako)	15.5	28.0	24.0	13.3	7.8	4.5	7.0	50.4
Sect4(Yako)	15.7	28.8	24.1	11.1	6.7	5.2	8.3	52.8
Sect5(Yako)	18.3	30.2	22.6	11.4	7.5	4.3	5.5	54.1
Sect6(Yako)	18.5	29.9	18.5	10.7	7.6	5.1	9.6	58.1
Sect7(Yako)	21.0	29.3	19.9	9.4	8.1	5.2	7.2	57.5
Total	19.3	30.2	18.8	10.5	7.5	5.4	8.4	57.8

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

made at each village and sector levels of the division through indicators selected for that purpose.

Inventory of healthcare infrastructure

The Health and Social Promotion Center (HSPC) is the first resort of the sick. If the case is beyond the competence of the HSPC once the diagnosis is made, the patient is referred to the Medical Center. The latter, in turn, refers the patient to the Regional Hospital Center (RHC), which transfers him/her to the National Hospital Center (NCH), if necessary. The NCH is at the top of the healthcare pyramid in Burkina Faso.

The healthcare infrastructure in the Yako Division can be seen in Table 4.

In 39 villages and seven sectors, the survey found only 11 HSPCs, and almost as many outlets for the supply of pharmaceutical products. Maternity clinics usually accompany HSPCs.

Given the lack of healthcare infrastructure in a large number of villages, the population is forced to travel long distances to access healthcare services. To compensate for the lack of infrastructure, and proximity to health services, which can be effected by increasing the presence of specialists (i.e., itinerant nurses and traditional midwives), appears to be one way to address this deficit.

It can also be noted that a large number of villages are located more than 3 kilometers from HSPC. Villages such as Napan, Koaltanghin and Kolbila are more than 10 kilometers away. Such distance affects the residents' access to these healthcare facilities.

The distance of localities in relation to healthcare infrastructure limits people's ability to frequent such healthcare sites.

Health status of the population of the Yako Division

The health status of the population during the last 30 days preceding the survey was estimated based on statements given by the respondent. In Table 5, morbidity at the division's level was 16.5 percent for men versus 17.3 percent for women. This slight difference might be due

Table 4. Health care infrastructure and the range of coverage

Village sector	HSPCs Number	Pharmacy	Maternity	Nurses	Midwives	Traditional Midwives	Distance from HSPC	Distance from Pharmacy	Distance from Maternity
Baskaré							5	5	5
Bouboulou				1		1	7	7	7
Boulma	1	1	1	1			0	0	0
Boura							5	5	5
Bouria	1		1	1		1	0	13	0
Douré				1		1	4	4	4
Gandado				1		1	2	2	2
Gollo							5	5	5
Golula				1	1	1	5	5	5
Gonsin				1	1	1	8	8	9
Goungha				1		1	7	7	7
Kabo				1		1	4	4	4
Kéo				1			7	7	7
Koalla				1		1	5	5	5
Koaltanghin				1		1	10	10	10
Kolbila				1			10	10	10
Lilbouré			1			1	8	8	8
Moutoulou							5	5	5
Nagsene				1		1	3	3	3
Nabegyan		1					6	6	6
Napan				1		1	12	12	12
Noussou				1		1	4	4	4
Ouailé				1			2	2	2
Ouedkiougo				1	1	1	7	7	7
Pelgtanga	1	1	1	1		1	0	0	0
Petit Samba	1	1	1	1		1	0	0	0
Ragounda				1			4	4	4
Rallo							5	5	5
Roumtenga	1	1	1	1			0	0	0
Sabo				1		1	5	5	5
Saria				1			4	4	4
Sassa				1		1	3	3	3
Soa				1		1	6	6	6
Song-Naba	1	1	1	1		1	0	0	0
Tanghin				1	1		7	7	7
Taonsgo				1		1	5	5	5
Tibin	1	1	1	1			0	0	0
Tindilla	1	1	1	1		1	0	0	0
Zizon				1		1	1	1	1
Secteur1/Yako		1					2	0	2
Secteur2/Yako	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Secteur3/Yako		1		1	1	1	2	0	2
Secteur4/Yako	1	1		1	1	1	0	0	3
Secteur5/Yako	1			1	1	1	0	5	5
Secteur6/Yako			1	1		1	2	2	0
Secteur7/Yako				1	1	1	5	5	5
Total	11	12	11	38	9	30			

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

to specific requirements of women in matters of health. Localities with high rates of sick people are Soa (36.7% for men and 33.7% for women), Saria (28.4% for men and 28.2% for women), Tibin (24.5% for men and 27.6% for women) and Sabo (23.3% for men and 27.7% for women).

On the other hand, low morbidity rates are found in Sector 5 (3.3% for men and 3.5% for women), and villages such as Tanguin (8.4% for men and 10.7% for women) and Nabegyan (7% for men and 14.2% for women).

It is well known that the poor (who lack healthcare structures or purchasing power to buy prescription drugs) tend to suffer from their illness in silence rather than to complain.

Table 5. Distribution of sick individuals during the last 30 Days, according to sex and village of residence

Village	Male	Female	Village	Male	Female
Baskaré	18.0	26.6	Pelegtenga	11.4	10.6
Bouboulou	15.8	14.4	Petit Samba	21.6	21.2
Boulma	19.2	19.3	Ragounda	12.7	14.4
Boura	19.3	14.7	Rallo	15.2	17.7
Bouria	20.6	20.8	Roumtenga	18.1	19.3
Doure	16.8	15.6	Sabo	23.3	27.7
Gandado	17.4	16.9	Saria	28.4	28.2
Gobila	11.2	10.2	Sassa	16.3	17.3
Golo	15.1	14.3	Soa	36.7	33.7
Gonsin	20.9	22.5	Songnaba	19.1	16.9
Goungha	12.9	12.5	Tanguin	8.4	10.7
Kabo	15.6	14.2	Taonsgo	15.8	13.5
Kéo	17.2	11.8	Tibin	24.5	27.6
Koalla	15.0	14.2	Tindila	15.3	12.4
Koaltanghin	15.1	16.8	Zizon	17.5	19.9
Kolbila	18.1	15.7	Sect.1(Yako)	21.8	26.6
Libouré	11.1	10.9	Sect2 (Yako)	20.9	27.8
Moutoulou	10.7	12.9	Sect3 (Yako)	13.5	15.2
Nabegyan	9.7	14.2	Sect4 (Yako)	14.0	19.0
Nagsene	10.1	10.9	Sect5 (Yako)	3.3	3.5
Napan	11.2	8.4	Sect6 (Yako)	21.1	25.6
Noussou	17.1	14.6	Sect7 (Yako)	17.1	15.3
Ouaille	19.2	23.7	Total	16.5	17.3
Ouedkiougo	13.6	16.3			

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May/June 2003

State of hygiene of the population

The hygiene of a population can be assessed based on latrine use of the community and the households as well as soap usage.

Use of soap

Bathing improves body hygiene, especially when individuals use soap to eliminate microbes and bacteria that are sources of dermatitis and other skin diseases. In the survey, three out of four individuals in the Yako Division use soap while taking a bath.

Unlike in Nabegyan, where residents use soap while bathing, villages such as Petit Samba (28.8%), Boura (29.9%), Keo (40.1%), Koalla (45.3%), Goungha (45.4%) and Sabo (48.4%) report fewer residents using such cleaning agent (Table 6).

Latrine use

People's use of latrines is very low at the division's level (17.8%). Households relieve themselves outdoors (81.2%). This means that the risk of getting sick is very high because in most cases, it is the dirty water drawn from rivers and ponds—where excrete and trash go—that serves as drinking water for most of the villagers.

The village of Golo has the highest latrine use rate among the rural areas (15.8%). The lowest rate in the division (0%) applies to seven villages: Goungha, Nabegyan, Napan, Rallo, Keo, Soa and Baskare.

The survey reveals that latrine use still remains an urban phenomenon. In effect, five out of seven sectors have a rate higher than that of the division. Sector 1 has the highest latrine use rate in Yako City and in the whole division (90.9%). Sector 7's rate is the lowest.

Frequency of visits to healthcare facilities

The frequency of healthcare visits is a measure of such healthcare facilities' efficiency. The percentage of population who do not visit any modern healthcare facilities or consult only traditional healers

Table 6. Distribution of households per village according to toilet and soap use

Village	Water Closet (W.C)	Latrine	Nature	Other	Soap use
Baskaré			100.0		62.9
Bouboulou	0.3	1.6	98.1		88.1
Boulma	1.8	7.1	90.6	0.6	74.8
Boura		4.5	95.5		29.9
Bouria		1.9	97.6	0.5	68.2
Doure		1.6	98.4		95.0
Gandado		5.3	93.8	0.9	65.1
Gobila		2.7	97.3		86.6
Golo	3.9	1.8	80.3		94.9
Gonsin		1.2	98.8		74.8
Goungha			100.0		45.4
Kabo	1.4	0.3	98.3		55.6
Kéo			100.0		40.1
Koalla	0.7	0.7	98.5		45.3
Koaltanghin	0.4	0.4	99.1		75.2
Kolbila		2.8	97.2		61.7
Lilbouré	3.0	6.6	89.9	0.5	95.3
Moutoulou	0.3	1.4	98.0	0.3	86.7
Nabegyan			98.9	1.1	100.0
Nagsene		1.1	98.9		99.8
Napan			100.0		62.9
Noussou		4.0	96.0		54.3
Ouaille		1.0	99.0		85.5
Ouedkiougo		1.9	98.1		72.4
Pelegtenga	2.0	6.0	91.9		98.4
Petit Samba	0.3	2.8	96.9		28.3
Ragounda		9.8	88.2	2.0	91.1
Rallo			100.0		67.0
Roumtenga		4.8	95.2		77.3
Sabo		3.6	96.4		48.4
Saria		3.3	96.7		65.1
Sassa		7.6	91.1	1.3	98.1
Soa			100.0		58.3
Songnaba	1.9	10.8	87.3		85.7
Tanguin	2.5		97.5		99.8
Taonsgo	0.7	6.5	92.8		99.2
Tibin	0.6	6.4	93.0		55.9
Tindila	0.5	7.2	92.3		94.1
Zizon		0.7	99.3		79.4
Sect.1(Yako)	1.1	90.9	7.2	0.8	86.6
Sect2 (Yako)	0.3	51.7	46.2	1.7	95.5
Sect3 (Yako)	1.8	86.7	11.0	0.5	98.6
Sect4 (Yako)	2.4	49.5	46.5	1.6	99.1
Sect5 (Yako)	0.4	57.3	41.9	0.4	98.2
Sect6 (Yako)	0.2	16.8	82.5	0.5	88.6
Sect7 (Yako)		8.1	91.9		59.4
Total	0.7	17.8	81.2	0.3	77.8

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May / June 2003

and marabouts is 66 percent. Only one out of five sick persons (20.5%) in the Yako Division goes to an HSPC for consultation.

Note that 15 out of 39 villages in the division have frequency rates lower than the division's average (Table 7). In the village of Gobila, no sick person went to HSPC for consultation. The lack of healthcare infrastructure and distance may be postulated as the main causes of such household behavior in rural areas. On the other hand, in the city of Yako, three sectors (5, 6 and 7) display very low frequency rates, the lowest rate being in Sector 5 (1%). According to representatives of Sectors 5 and 7 during one of the focus group discussions, such behavior is influenced by the cost of healthcare services.

Insecurity with regard to sanitation is very much manifested in the department. What is most worrisome is that in three of the seven sections of the city of Yako, less than 10 percent of their sick go to the HSPCs for aid. The most glaring case is that of Sector 5, which had already been mentioned.

Summary on healthcare results

The results for the Yako Division reveal the weaknesses in healthcare coverage. The supply of healthcare services is very low and the distance from village to center is too far apart. In effect, of all the 39 localities in the Yako Division, only 11 availed of an HSPC. The frequency of visits to HSPCs is low because of, among others, the lack of such facilities in most villages on one hand, and the high costs of healthcare services (notably in Yako City), on the other hand. The population's state of morbidity is of great concern and serious efforts will have to be deployed to improve the latrine use rate in the division.

Education

Education as a poverty-monitoring indicator is assessed in terms of its effectiveness and efficacy. For instance, the supply and demand for education is measured based on the educational infrastructure

Table 7. Distribution of sick persons according to village and medical facilities consulted

Village	Traditional Health	HSPC	Traditional Midwife	Others	None
Baskaré	29.4	41.2			29.4
Bouboulou	23.3	37.2	1.2	25.6	12.8
Boulma	27.7	51.1		19.1	2.1
Boura	40.0	30.0		3.3	26.7
Bouria	1.2	53.5		19.8	25.6
Doure	44.8	46.3		3.0	6.0
Gandado	8.0	17.7		2.7	71.7
Gobila	13.5			8.1	78.4
Golo	65.2	17.4		17.4	
Gonsin	50.0	31.3		18.8	
Goungha	4.3	4.3		7.9	83.5
Kabo	9.2	10.2		5.1	75.6
Kéo	9.1	31.8		40.9	18.2
Koalla	3.7	14.9		9.7	71.6
Koaltanghin	12.3	5.1		2.6	80.0
Kolbila	15.8	36.8		15.8	31.6
Lilbouré	48.9	22.2		15.6	13.3
Moutoulou	55.1	27.5		14.5	2.9
Nabegyan	52.2	4.3		43.5	
Nagsene	64.7	23.5			11.8
Napan		62.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Noussou	5.0	13.9		4.0	77.2
Ouaille	29.7	10.8		35.1	24.3
Ouedkiougo	5.7	3.8		3.8	86.8
Pelegtenga	19.4	52.8	2.8	13.9	11.1
Petit Samba	15.7	30.7		11.8	41.7
Ragounda	13.7	13.7		2.0	70.6
Rallo	41.3	43.5		10.9	4.3
Roumtenga	19.8	54.2		18.8	7.3
Sabo	11.5	30.8		46.2	11.5
Saria	13.3	25.3		49.4	12.0
Sassa	19.6	52.9		27.5	
Soa	21.1	21.1		3.5	54.4
Songnaba	7.1	53.8	1.3	35.3	2.6
Tanguin	68.8	31.3			
Taonsgo	7.2	15.9			76.8
Tibin	37.0	37.0		9.6	16.4
Tindila	1.4	15.9		.5	82.1
Zizon	8.8	11.8		9.6	69.9
Sect.1(Yako)	7.6	47.8		28.3	16.3
Sect2 (Yako)	33.9	36.4		16.1	13.6
Sect3 (Yako)	20.0	24.2		35.8	20.0
Sect4 (Yako)	10.9	64.4		17.8	6.9
Sect5 (Yako)	1.0	1.0	.4	5.2	92.4
Sect6 (Yako)	3.7	4.0		21.0	71.4
Sect7 (Yako)	16.8	7.6		4.3	71.4
Total	13,5	20,5	0,2	12,7	53,1

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

such as the number of schools and their impact on the localities and surroundings where they are located, the population's level of schooling, and the net rate of schooling.

Infrastructure

The Yako Division has 36 primary schools, both public and private, with 167 classrooms. Out of 15 localities, 14 rural villages and Sector 3 of Yako City have no primary schools (Table 8). Such disparities between rural and urban areas are prevalent across the country, too. In the Yako Division, 25 out of 39 rural villages (64%) have a school with three or six classrooms each. On the other hand, out of seven urban sectors in the municipality of Yako, six have at least one school each (86%).

Moreover, Sector 1 has three public schools with six classrooms each and a private school with three classrooms. This translates to 21 classrooms for a population of 1,583 inhabitants. In Sector 3, there are no schools for the 2,399 inhabitants. In the village of Moutoulou, which has among the highest school-age population (6-15 years old), there exists only one school with three classrooms.

Although relatively endowed with more schools than the other divisions in the Passore Province and the rest of the country, the Yako Division's educational infrastructure is on the lower side of Burkina Faso's standard. Ideally, there should be one school per 1,000 inhabitants.

In addition to primary schools, there exist 24 literacy centers in the Yako Division, most of which are located in rural areas. Three (Sectors 1, 2 and 3) out of seven sectors of Yako City have a literacy center. As with the entire territory, these literacy centers compensate for the lack of traditional schools and give those who, for various reasons, have been unable to attend school, an opportunity to learn to read, write and calculate. Unfortunately, these centers are not adequately distributed: 22 out of 24 centers are established in localities that already have at least one primary school. Sector 1, which possesses the largest number of schools (4) and classrooms (21) in

Table 8. Educational infrastructure in the Yako Division

Village	Number of Primary Schools	Number of Classrooms		Number of Médersa	Distances Covered in KM		
					Literacy Centers	Médersa	Primary School
Baskaré	0	0	0	1	5	5	
Bouboulou	1	6	1	0	5	7	0
Boulma	1	6	1	0	3	6	0
Boura	1	3	0	0	5	5	0
Bouria	1	3	1	0	0	17	0
Doure	1	6	1	0	15	4	0
Gandado	1	3	0	0	2	14	0
Gobila	0	0	0	0	2	5	5
Golo	0	0	0	0	5	5	5
Gonsin	0	0	0	0	9	9	9
Goungha	0	0	0	0	7	17	7
Kabo	1	6	1	0	0	14	0
Kéo	1	3	0	0	5	12	0
Koalla	1	3	1	0	1	10	0
Koaltanghin	1	3	1	0	0	8	0
Kolbila	1	6	2	1	0	0	0
Lilbouré	1	3	1	0	5	3	0
Moutoulou	1	3	1	0	0	2	0
Nabegyan	0	0	0	0	6		6
Nagsene	0	0	0	0	12	7	5
Napan	1	3	1	0	0	19	0
Noussou	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Ouaille	0	0	0	0	1	7	1
Quedkiougo	1	6	0	1	9	0	0
Pelegtenga	1	6	1	0	0	6	0
Petit Samba	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
Ragounda	1	3	1	0	0	5	0
Rallo	1	6	1	0	0	4	0
Roumtenga	1	3	0	0	5	5	0
Sabo	1	3	0	0	4	5	0
Saria	1	3	0	1	9	0	0
Sassa	1	9	2	1	0	0	0
Soa	0	0	0	1	7	0	7
Songnaba	1	4	1	0	0	5	0
Tanguin	1	6	1	0	0	10	0
Taonsgo	1	6	1	0	1	18	0
Tibin	0	0	1	0	0	17	1
Tindila	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
Zizon	0	0	0	0	6		2
Sect.1(Yako)	4	21	1	0	0	1	0
Sect2(Yako)	2	12	1	0	2		0
Sect3(Yako)	0	0	1	1	3	0	2
Sect4(Yako)	2	10	0	0	3	3	0
Sect5(Yako)	1	6	0	0	10	5	0
Sect6(Yako)	1	6	0	0	3	2	0
Sect7(Yako)	1	6	0	0	5	5	0
Total	36	173	24	6			

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

Yako City, also has a literacy center. In fact, only two localities (the village of Zison and Sector 1) have been able to acquire a literacy center.

Koranic schools (or Franco-Arabic schools known as Medersa) are only six in number, five of which are scattered in other localities of the Yako Division while one is in the city. These make up for the lack of traditional schools and literacy centers.

Meanwhile, there are three secondary education schools in Yako City: one provincial high school, one municipal high school and one private high school.

Despite the relatively high number of educational infrastructure, the prospect of redistributing these schools to rural areas had not been taken into consideration. Moreover, literacy centers and the Medersa schools, which could serve as a palliative for the rural population, are limited in number and unequally distributed in the division.

Children of school-going age who live in villages needing schools are thus forced to cover long distances to be schooled.

Distances to be covered

Since the 24 literacy centers and six Medersa schools are located in only a few localities, notably in rural villages, children have to travel for kilometers to attend the nearest school from the village. Two other villages (Goungha and Tanghin) are located 7 kilometers from the nearest school.

Even though national standards provide that children should not travel more than 2.5 kilometers to attend school, more than 12 villages are located at distances varying between 2 kilometers and 9 kilometers from the nearest school. The same holds true for literacy centers whose distances from one of the 27 villages vary from 2 kilometers to 15 kilometers. The village of Doure is the farthest from the nearest literacy center (15 kilometers), followed by the village of Napan (12 kilometers).

Schooling and literacy

The survey looks at the level of schooling of different populations in villages and sectors so as to evaluate the impact of educational infrastructure on these localities. If the percentage of educated people and the level of schooling are high enough in a given locality, then the human resources can acquire more skills for learning new methods of cultivation and better use of appropriate farming techniques.

Table 9 gives the distribution of population according to the level of schooling. Records pertain to the highest level of education attained, regardless of the age and time that elapsed since the individual left school, if he ever attended one.

Survey results show a high percentage (84%) of individuals with no schooling in all the 39 rural villages of the division and the seven sectors of the Yako Municipality. The survey also confirms the disparity between urban or semi-urban areas, and rural areas. The lowest percentages for individuals with no schooling are found in semi-urban areas. On the average, 74 percent of the population of the sectors in Yako City has no schooling, against 90.8 percent in rural villages. For instance, by comparing data outliers of the two areas (rural versus urban), only 63 percent of the population of Sector 1 (versus 80 percent of the population of Songnaba) is not educated. Sector 7 (85.8%) and the rural village of Napan (97.8%) have the highest number of individuals with no schooling. Note that Sector 7 is a peripheral area that can be easily classified as a rural area.

When viewed division-wide, 13.1 percent has reached the primary school level while 2.5 percent and 0.4 percent has attended the first cycle and second cycle of the secondary school, respectively. Clearly, the percentage of people who went to a university (higher education) is negligible at the level of villages and sectors, and even at the division's level.

Furthermore, six out of the seven sectors in Yako City have primary school education ratings that are above the division's average of 13.1 percent. Sector 1 holds the highest percentage (21.3%). In Sector 7—the only area of the Yako urban municipality that is below

Table 9. Distribution of the population according to level of schooling and village of residence (%)

Village	No Schools	Primary School	Secondary 1	Secondary 2	Higher Educ.	Total
Baskaré	89.9	9.2	0.9			100.0
Bouboulou	89.7	9.5	0.6		0.1	100.0
Boulma	84.5	15.4	0.1			100.0
Boura	83.5	15.5	1.0			100.0
Bouria	90.9	9.1				100.0
Doué	84.3	15.2	0.5			100.0
Gandado	83.8	14.1	1.9	0.1		100.0
Gobila	84.3	12.0	3.7			100.0
Golo	83.8	13.5	2.0	0.6		100.0
Gonsin	94.1	5.1	0.8			100.0
Goungaha	96.0	3.9	0.1			100.0
Kabo	91.3	7.9	0.7	0.1		100.0
Kéo	94.8	4.8	0.4			100.0
Koalla	91.4	8.3	0.3			100.0
Koaltanghin	95.3	3.7	0.9	0.1		100.0
Kolbila	88.2	11.0	0.8			100.0
Lilbouré	78.4	18.1	3.2	0.2		100.0
Moutoulou	88.9	9.7	1.2	0.2		100.0
Nabegyan	89.3	9.1	1.4		0.2	100.0
Nagsene	91.7	8.3				100.0
Napan	97.9	1.8	0.3			100.0
Noussou	88.7	9.8	1.5			100.0
Ouaille	86.2	13.4	0.3	0.1		100.0
Ouedkiougo	89.9	8.9	1.0	0.3		100.0
Pelegtenga	80.4	18.4	1.2			100.0
Petit Samba	86.2	12.3	1.3	0.2		100.0
Ragounda	87.1	10.2	2.7			100.0
Rallo	88.3	10.4	1.2	0.1		100.0
Roumtenga	81.7	15.4	2.5	0.3	0.1	100.0
Sabo	79.9	19.5	0.4	0.2		100.0
Saria	81.1	17.3	1.6			100.0
Sassa	81.8	15.9	1.8	0.5		100.0
Soa	90.2	9.0	0.6	0.2		100.0
Songnaba	80.0	17.7	2.1	0.2		100.0
Tanguin	91.7	8.1	0.2			100.0
Taonsgo	86.1	11.5	2.0	0.4		100.0
Tibin	81.6	16.4	1.7	0.2		100.0
Tindila	82.4	14.9	2.5	0.1		100.0
Zizon	90.6	8.2	0.9	0.3		100.0
Sect.1(Yako)	74.2	18.4	6.2	1.1	0	100.0
Sect2 (Yako)	69.3	20.0	9.1	1.6	0.1	100.0
Sect3 (Yako)	67.5	20.4	9.3	2.8		100.0
Sect4 (Yako)	77.7	15.8	5.2	1.3		100.0
Sect5 (Yako)	63.0	21.3	1.2	2.5		100.0
Sect6 (Yako)	81.0	14.7	3.8	0.5		100.0
Sect7 (Yako)	85.8	11.2	2.9	0.1		100.0
Total	84.0	13.1	2.5	0.4	0.0	100.0

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

the division's average—only 11.2 percent has primary school education. As for the rural zone, 15 out of 39 villages stand above the average, with the village of Sabo leading at 19.5 percent. The village of Napan has the lowest percentage of people with primary school education (1.8%).

The survey reveals that 2.5 percent of the population of the division reached the first cycle of secondary schooling. Except for Yako City's Sector 1, where 13.2 percent of the population reached the first cycle, all other localities stand below 10 percent. Only five rural villages have reached and slightly gone beyond the division's average of 2.5 percent; these are Roumtenga and Tindila (2.5%), Ragounda (2.7%), Liboure (3.2%) and Gobila (3.7%). In the villages of Nagsene and Bouria (1,245 and 2,181 inhabitants, respectively), no one reached the secondary level.

Data also show that 0.4 percent of the division's population (or one out of 250 individuals), attended the second cycle of secondary schooling. Only six sectors of Yako City and two rural villages are above the division's average of 0.4 percent: their rates range from 0.5 percent (for Sector 6 and Sassa) to 2.8 percent (for Sector 4). In 20 out of 37 villages, no inhabitant has reached the second cycle of secondary schools. As for higher education, the survey reveals that only four localities have residents who reached that level: Nabegyan, Sector 3, Roumtega and Bouboulou.

When analyzed by gender and level of schooling, the percentage of men who have never attended school is lower than that of women (80.5% for men versus 87.1% for women). At the primary school level, 15.8 percent of men (against 10.6% of women) have reached this level; 3 percent of men (against 2% of women) attended the first cycle of secondary school; and 0.6 percent of men (versus 0.2% of women) reached the second cycle of secondary schooling (Table 10).

In practically all villages, one finds that it is the women who reached the primary school level, even if their percentage is sometimes very low. At the first cycle of the secondary school level, there are two villages (Nagsene and Boura) where no male had attended that

cycle; in 11 villages, no female reached that level. When it comes to higher education, it is only in Bouboulou where women had reached that scholastic level (0.2%). Meanwhile, there are four localities (Nabegyan: 0.4%, Roumtenga: 0.1% and Sectors 2 and 3) where men attended the level.

Net rate of schooling (NRS)

The net rate of schooling (NRS) is the ratio of children in full-time education in period *P* to the number of children of the same school age who should be attending that same level of schooling at around the same period. In the case of this survey, NRS is the ratio of children ages 6 to 16 years old who attend school, over children of the same school age living in the village or sector. Within the framework of this study, the SSP team has voluntarily chosen to retain NRS in lieu of the Gross Rate of Schooling (GRS) because the NRS better reflects the reality of the moment. It reflects in fact, the effort that parents and the village exert so as to keep the children in school.

Table 11 gives the NRS in primary and secondary schools for each of the 39 villages and seven sectors in Yako City according to schooling level and children's gender. Although there are no secondary schools in every village or sector of the division, the calculation for NRS for secondary schools also takes into account the children of each village or sector attending a secondary school outside their place of residence.

The net average rate of primary level schooling for Yako Division is 40.3 percent. It is certainly higher than the national NRS of 36.5 percent but lower than that of Passore Province (53%) and Northern region (49.9%), according to the quick survey results of MEBA for 2003-2004. The highest NRS (74.1%) is found in Sector 1, whereas the lowest (3.3%) is in the village of Napan. Once more, the data bring out the gap between urban and rural areas. Twenty-five out of 39 rural villages have an NRS below the division's average while in the urban areas, six out of seven sectors are clearly above that average. The lowest NRS, which is that of Sector 7 (39.4%), is very close to

Table 10. Population distribution according to level of schooling, sex, and village of residence

Village/ sector	No schooling		Primary School		Secondary School		Scholars		Higher education		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bouboulou	86.9	92.0	11.8	7.7	1.2	0.2					100	100
Napan	97.4	98.3	1.9	1.7	0.6						100	100
Goungha	95.0	96.9	4.8	3.1	0.2						100	100
Koaltanghin	94.1	96.5	4.6	2.9	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.1			100	100
Gonsin	92.6	95.5	6.5	3.9	1.0	0.6					100	100
Kéo	90.4	98.2	8.7	1.8	1.0						100	100
Zizon	89.1	92.0	9.4	7.1	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.1			100	100
Kabo	88.9	93.4	10.2	5.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1			100	100
Koala	88.3	94.4	11.4	5.4	0.3	0.3					100	100
Nagsemé	88.2	94.4	11.8	5.6							100	100
Bouria	87.5	93.8	12.5	6.2							100	100
Soa	86.7	93.0	11.4	7.0	1.4		0.5				100	100
Moutoulou	86.4	91.0	12.0	7.8	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.3			100	100
Tanghin	85.6	95.9	14.0	4.1	0.4						100	100
Ouedkiougo	84.9	94.9	13.1	4.6	2.0			0.5			100	100
Baskaré	84.1	94.4	14.3	5.3	1.6	0.3					100	100
Ragounda	84.0	89.4	12.2	8.7	3.8	1.9					100	100
Noussou	83.9	93.2	12.9	6.8	3.2						100	100
Secteur7	83.9	87.5	12.5	9.9	3.3	2.5	0.2				100	100
Kolbila	83.7	92.2	15.1	7.4	1.1	0.4					100	100
Nambéguian	83.4	95.1	14.4	3.9	1.8	1.1			0.4		100	100
Taonsgo	83.4	88.6	12.4	10.6	3.4	0.8	0.8				100	100
Rallo	83.1	92.8	14.6	6.8	2.2	0.4	0.2				100	100
Golula	82.0	85.9	12.4	11.7	5.6	2.3					100	100
Petit Samba	81.9	90.0	15.6	9.3	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.1			100	100
Ouaillé	79.9	91.7	19.2	8.3	0.6		0.3				100	100
Boura	79.6	86.8	19.1	12.3	1.2	0.8					100	100
Boulma	79.4	88.8	20.4	11.1	0.1	0.1					100	100
Roumtenga	79.4	83.9	16.7	14.1	3.2	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.1		100	100
Secteur6	79.4	82.4	16.2	13.4	3.6	3.9	0.8	0.2			100	100
Gandado	79.0	88.3	18.6	10.0	2.2	1.7	0.2				100	100
Tindilla	79.0	85.7	18.0	11.9	2.8	2.3	0.3				100	100
Gollo	78.9	88.4	17.5	9.7	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.3			100	100
Sassa	77.8	85.2	18.6	13.7	2.6	1.1	1.0				100	100
Song-Naba	77.0	82.6	20.9	14.9	2.0	2.3	0.1	0.2			100	100
Tibin	76.6	86.1	20.3	13.0	2.5	1.0	0.5				100	100
Sabo	76.4	82.6	23.1	16.7	0.4	0.4		0.4			100	100
Saria	75.7	86.0	21.7	13.3	2.6	0.7					100	100
Secteur5	75.7	79.5	15.9	15.7	6.2	4.3	2.2	0.5			100	100
Douré	75.4	91.5	23.8	8.3	0.8	0.3					100	100
Pelgtenga	73.3	86.8	24.2	13.2	2.5						100	100
Secteur2	71.6	76.5	19.8	17.2	7.2	5.3	1.4	0.9	0.1		100	100
Libouré	70.8	84.9	24.4	12.8	4.7	2.0	0.2	0.3			100	100
Secteur3	67.8	70.7	20.9	19.2	9.3	8.9	1.9	1.2	0.1		100	100
Secteur4	65.2	69.7	21.0	19.9	10.3	8.2	3.5	2.2			100	100
Secteur1	59.3	66.2	22.9	19.8	13.4	13.0	4.3	0.9			100	100
Total	80.5	87.1	15.8	10.6	3.0	2.0	0.6	0.2	0	0	100	100

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

Table 11. Net rate of schooling according to level, sex and village of residence

Village	NRPRIM	NRPRIM-men	NRPRIMwom	NRSEC1-men	NRSEC1wom	NRSEC2-men	NRSEC2wom
Baskaré	25.7	38.0	13.3	6.0	3.1	0	0
Bouboulou	24.1	29.8	20.6	2.8	.8	0	0
Boulma	44.1	50.2	37.0	.6	1.0	0	0
Boura	37.1	47.3	31.9	1.4	5.1	0	0
Bouria	23.3	30.2	17.2	0	0	0	0
Doure	36.4	51.5	21.5	.9	1.6	0	0
Gandado	44.1	51.4	35.2	4.8	2.1	0	0
Gobila	59.1	50.0	68.8	21.4	25.0	0	0
Golo	34.8	43.7	24.0	13.6	5.7	4.2	0
Gonsin	11.2	11.1	9.8	1.6	0	0	0
Goungaha	11.4	13.5	11.3	0	0	0	0
Kabo	26.4	31.3	22.4	4.5	3.6	2.6	0
Kéo	10.7	16.6	5.6	1.0	0	0	0
Koalla	24.8	33.2	19.5	3.0	.8	0	0
Koaltanghin	13.0	14.1	10.0	4.2	1.9	0	0
Kolbila	29.1	36.7	25.3	2.8	1.2	0	0
Libouré	43.6	54.8	32.3	20.1	7.3	0	2.0
Moutoulou	25.6	28.3	20.1	2.8	2.6	1.2	3.0
Nabegyan	27.7	34.6	19.1	2.3	1.2	0	0
Nagsene	25.8	33.2	19.9	0	0	0	0
Napan	3.3	5.8	3.3	0	0	0	0
Noussou	29.0	39.0	19.4	9.3	0	0	0
Ouaille	34.1	40.8	31.4	2.3	0	0	0
Ouedkiougo	35.9	43.5	31.1	8.0	0	0	0
Pelegtenga	53.0	58.5	44.9	8.1	0	0	0
Petit Samba	36.1	44.9	28.8	5.3	1.2	1.0	0
Ragounda	33.9	41.1	23.9	16.0	5.6	0	0
Rallo	24.6	31.1	20.4	7.4	.4	2.2	0
Rourmtenga	43.9	44.8	44.9	7.6	6.7	1.5	0
Sabo	49.3	52.4	42.1	2.1	0	0	0
Saria	56.7	66.5	43.9	7.2	1.6	0	0
Sassa	45.5	47.6	42.9	9.1	3.8	2.9	0
Soa	28.9	31.5	26.9	4.8	0	4.2	0
Soa	28.9	31.5	26.9	4.8	0	4.2	0
Songnaba	45.9	47.3	42.1	8.5	10.1	0	9
Songnaba	45.9	47.3	42.1	8.5	10.1	0	9
Tanguin	18.0	23.9	11.8	0	0	0	0
Tanguin	18.0	23.9	11.8	0	0	0	0
Taonsgo	41.1	45.5	40.0	12.3	4.2	6.5	0
Taonsgo	41.1	45.5	40.0	12.3	4.2	6.5	0
Tibin	44.5	53.8	31.6	9.4	2.1	5.0	0
Tindila	45.7	47.3	42.4	15.9	7.3	4.8	0
Zison	29.7	33.4	27.0	6.7	3.7	1.2	1.4
Sect.1(Yako)	74.1	75.0	73.2	38.8	36.6	18.2	6.5
Sect2 (Yako)	59.9	59.5	57.0	27.6	19.5	6.3	4.5
Sect3 (Yako)	71.2	71.8	71.2	33.1	25.5	5.2	3.9
Sect4 (Yako)	68.9	69.5	70.0	30.8	34.4	12.2	9.7
Sect5 (Yako)	55.1	60.0	52.2	23.1	15.5	12.7	2.1
Sect6 (Yako)	51.5	53.3	50.2	18.4	20.7	6.1	9
Sect7 (Yako)	39.4	39.9	36.8	11.7	15.0	2.8	0
Total	40.3	44.3	35.3	10.9	8.1	3.4	1.4

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

the division's average. Three rural villages have rates comparable with those of the sectors of Yako City; these villages are Gobila (59.1%), Sarig (56.7%) and Pelegtenga (53.0%). This gap is also observed at the secondary school level.

When viewed by gender, the division's NRS reveals a disparity of 8.8 percent between boys and girls at the primary level (44.3% and 35.5%, respectively). As gleaned from Table 12, this tendency is reflected at the secondary level (secondary 1: boys, 10.9% and girls, 8.1%; secondary 2: boys, 3.4% and girls, 1.4%). Moreover, the disparity between boys and girls is more pronounced in rural than in urban areas. Thus, the greatest difference (22.5%) between boys and girls in rural areas is in Lilboure (boys, 54.8%; and girls, 32.3%), whereas the greatest disparity in the urban areas is a 7.8 percent in Sector 5 of Yako (boys, 60.0%; and girls, 52.2%).

The village of Gobila and Sector 4 are exceptions to the rule, and stand out because their girls' NRS is higher than that of the boys at the primary and secondary first cycle levels. In Sectors 6 and 7, it is at the secondary level's second cycle where girls' NRS exceeds that of the boys. The lower disparity between boys and girls in some villages, particularly in urban areas, means that parents put as much importance to the education of girls as they do to that of the boys. In contrast, girls in rural areas are kept at home to handle domestic chores in the place of their mothers.

Table 12. NRS of girls and boys according to level and village of residence

Village/sector	NRPRIM-men	NRPRIM-women	NRSEC1-men	NRSEC1-women	NSEC2-men	NRSEC2-women
Gobila	50.0	68.8	21.4	25.0	0	0
Sect4 (Yako)	69.5	70.0	30.8	34.4	12.2	9.7
Sect6 (Yako)	53.3	50.2	18.4	20.7	6.1	9
Sect7 (Yako)	39.9	36.8	11.7	15.0	2.8	0
Ensemble/ département	44.3	35.3	10.9	8.1	3.4	1.4

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May / June 2003

The survey reveals that in most villages and sectors of Yako Division where the household head is a woman, girls are maintained in school longer, and the NRS for both genders is higher. Data averages for the whole division confirm this. Division-wide, the NRS for households headed by men is 39.2 percent. For those headed by women, it is 48.4 percent (Table 13).

The survey results clearly demonstrate the effort made by women household heads to enable their children not only to acquire an education but to go as far as they can in their schooling as well. This is perhaps the only way for women to ensure success and the family's future, considering that these households do not own land and often expect to be expropriated.

Table 14 highlights the girls' higher NRS at the primary as well as at the secondary levels in households managed by women in the Yako Division. This particular effort demonstrates the concern of female household heads to guarantee a better life for their daughters.

The lower NRS in most rural villages compared to those in urban areas may be due, among others, to the limited resources of parents, most of whom are food crop producers. The educational infrastructure is certainly available but parents lack the financial resources that will allow their children access to existing schools.

The NRS has tremendously fallen at the secondary school level. For instance, boys' rates dropped from 43.3 percent at the primary school level to 10.2 percent at the secondary level first cycle, and to 3.3 percent at the secondary level second cycle. For the girls, the

Table 13. NRS according to gender of household head, level and village of residence: Yako Division

HHGender	TNPRIM	TNPRIMH	TNPRIMF	TNSEC1H	TNSEC1F	TNSEC2H	TNSEC2F
Male	39.2	43.3	34.1	10.2	7.1	3.3	1.1
Female	48.4	53.4	45.1	17.1	15.4	4.7	4.8
Total	40.3	44.3	35.3	10.9	8.1	3.4	1.4

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

decline in the NRS between primary and secondary levels is even more dramatic: from the primary level's 34.1 percent, this dipped to the secondary first cycle's 7.1 percent and secondary second cycle's 1.1 percent.

At the second cycle of the secondary school level, the NRS tends to drop to zero in almost all the villages. In few exceptional villages where students are able to reach that level, more often than not these students are boys. On the other hand, it is in the sectors of Yako City where more girls in the second cycle of secondary school can be found.

The phenomenon is explained by the presence of secondary schools in Yako City. That is, their existence facilitates girls' access to such educational level. Conversely, the low number of village girls in the second cycle of secondary schools may be due to the absence of this scholastic level in the said villages. Parents may not be ready to send their children—especially their daughters—without trustworthy landlords, to cities or urban centers where secondary schools are located. Moreover, many parents prefer to give their daughter in marriage once the latter turns 16 or 17 years old rather than let her pursue her studies.

Success rates in school exams

The survey focuses on exam results at the primary school level as these provide insights on children's success rates in official examinations, especially the primary school certificate (PSC). In addition to exams, the survey looks into the rates of transition from the primary to the secondary level, i.e., the percentage of children who succeeded to obtain the PSC (regardless of the primary schools they attended) and who were able to enter the first year of secondary schooling. These rates cover the 2002-2003 schoolyear and are presented in Table 15.

Table 15 calculates the success rate for the whole division at 52.1 percent, of which 49.7 percent were able to enroll in a secondary school. It is in rural villages where more had success in obtaining the PSC. Four villages (Boulma, Doure Ouaille and Rallo) had a 100

Table 14. Net rates of schooling of girls according to level, gender of household head (HH) and village of residence

Village	Gender of HH	NRPRIM women	NRSEC1women	NRSEC2women
Baskaré	Male	12.4	3.2	0
	Female	50.0	0	
	Total	13.3	3.1	0
Bouboulou	Male	20.3	0.8	0
	Female	25.0	0	0
	Total	20.6	0.8	0
Boura	Male	31.6	5.9	0
	Female	33.3	0	0
	Total	31.9	5.1	0
Bouria	Male	15.9	0	0
	Female	35.0	0	0
	Total	17.2	0	0
Gobila	Male	70.8	28.6	0
	Female	62.5	0	0
	Total	68.8	25.0	0
Kabo	Male	21.0	3.2	0
	Female	31.3	5.6	0
	Total	22.4	3.6	0
Koalla	Male	17.3	0.9	0
	Female	62.5	0.0	0
	Total	19.5	0.8	0
Koaltanghin	Male	9.7	2.1	0
	Female	14.3	0.0	0
	Total	10.0	1.9	0
Kolbila	Male	24.0	1.4	0
	Female	42.9	0	0
	Total	25.3	1.2	0
Lilbouré	Male	30.6	4.9	2.1
	Female	48.5	21.4	0
	Total	32.3	7.3	2.0
Pelegtenga	Male	45.8	0	0
	Female	25.0	0	0
	Total	44.9	0	0
Petit Samba	Male	27.6	0.2	0
	Female	39.2	11.9	0
	Total	28.8	1.2	0
Ragounda	Male	22.0	3.2	0
	Female	50.0	20.0	0
	Total	23.9	5.6	0
Soa	Male	24.5	0	0
	Female	40.0	0	0
	Total	26.9	0	0
Songnaba	Male	41.8	9.5	1.0
	Female	45.5	14.8	0
	Total	42.1	10.1	0.9
Tanguin	Male	10.8	0	0
	Female	25.0	0	0
	Total	11.8	0	0
Taonsgo	Male	38.2	4.9	0
	Female	50.0	0	0
	Total	40.0	4.2	0
Zion	Male	26.4	4.1	1.4
	Female	50.0	0	
	Total	27.0	3.7	1.4

Table 14. (cont'd)

Village	Gender of HH	NRPRIM women	NRSEC1women	NRSEC2women
Sect.1(Yako)	Male	71.6	36.2	8.2
	Female	75.5	37.3	1.9
	Total	73.2	36.6	6.5
Sect2 (Yako)	Male	57.3	19.2	1.9
	Female	55.4	21.7	22.7
	Total	57.0	19.5	4.5
Sect3 (Yako)	Male	73.0	26.1	3.6
	Female	64.2	23.6	5.3
	Total	71.2	25.5	3.9
Sect4 (Yako)	Male	72.0	29.5	8.3
	Female	61.4	50.0	15.2
	Total	70.0	34.4	9.7
Sect5 (Yako)	Male	52.7	13.0	1.6
	Female	50.0	27.8	5.6
	Total	52.2	15.5	2.1
Sect6 (Yako)	Male	48.2	21.4	1.1
	Female	65.4	16.7	0
	Total	50.2	20.7	0.9
Sect7 (Yako)	Male	34.4	15.6	0
	Female	100.0	0	0
	Total	36.8	15.0	0
Département Yako	Male	34.1	7.1	1.1
	Female	45.1	15.4	4.8
	Total	35.3	8.1	1.4

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

percent success rate while the highest rates in the urban areas of Sector 4, Sector 2 and Sector 1 were only 74.3 percent, 66.1 percent and 66.1 percent, respectively.

All students who had obtained the PSC and are living in seven rural villages were able to enroll in secondary schools. On the other hand, the highest enrolment rate in the urban areas was 91.3 percent (Sector 5). However, the best score in the division was in Sector 4, where 74.3 percent of students attained their PSC and of which 90 percent then enrolled in a secondary school.

When compared by area (Table 16), all villages had lesser success in the PSC (51.3%) than did the urban areas (56.9%). Moreover, less rural children were enrolled in secondary schools (44.8%) than children in the urban areas (69.5%).

Literacy

To compensate for the lack of traditional educational infrastructure, the Burkina Faso government introduced literacy centers in some

Table 15. Rates of success in the PSC and access to first year of secondary school according to area of residence

Village	% Success in the PSC Exam	% Students with PSC Moved up to First Year SEC1	Village	% Success in the PSC Exam	% Students with PSC Moved up to First Year SEC1
Baskaré	0	0	Pelegtenga	42	6.7
Bouboulou	41	50	Petit Samba	32.1	33.3
Boulma	100	57.1	Raounda	33	50
Boura	57	18.2	Rallo	100	50
Bouria	76.9	70	Roumtenga	27.8	53.3
Douré	100	50	Sabo	75	50
Gandado	75	66	Saria	66	100
Gobila	25	100	Sassa	35.5	12.5
Gollo	40	50	Soa	0	0
Gonsin	50	100	Song-Naba	82.6	31.5
Goungaha	55	0	Tanghin	0	0
Kabo	20	35	Taonsgo	28	50
Kéo	0	0	Tibin	66.7	41.7
Koala	43	28	Tindilla	50	30
Koaltanghin	85	100	Zizon	43	100
Kolbila	54	50	Secteur1	66.1	56.4
Lilbouré	77.8	50	Secteur2	69.6	60
Moutoulou	62.5	40	Secteur3	59	68.8
Nabegyan	50	0	Secteur4	74.3	90.3
Nagsene	80	50	Secteur5	37.9	91.3
Napan	50	100	Secteur6	45.1	62.5
Noussou	50	0	Secteur7	46.5	57.1
Ouaille	100	25	Total	52.1	49.7
Ouedkiougo	25	100			

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May / June 2003

Table 16. Success rates in the PSC and entry into first form of secondary school

Description	Urban sectors	Rural villages	Yako division as a whole
Graduated with PSC diploma	56.9	51.3	52.1
Enrolled in first year of Sec. School	69.5	44.8	49.7

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May / June 2003

localities. Literacy, in effect, is another means of access to reading and writing. Generally, it benefits those who have not had the opportunity to pass through the traditional structures of learning. The survey (Table 17) has taken into account population in the age group between 10 and 45 years old who did not attend school or dropped out early. This fringe of the population has gone through a structure other than a formal school to learn how to read and write.

The literacy rate of the above age group is 25 percent for the whole Yako Division with the following distribution: literate men at 69.9 percent versus literate women at 38.1 percent. The disparity in gender decreases as men's literacy rate drops. Thus, the ratio of literate men to women is 5 to 1 in Keo, where the percentage of literate men is the highest in the division (82.6%), and 1.1 to 1 in the village of Ragounda, where the percentage of literate men is the lowest (52.6%).

Literacy rates by sex and villages are quite low as indicated in Table 18.

In no village or city sector does the literacy rate of women exceed nor comes close to that of men. As in the case of the level of schooling, it is in urban sectors where literacy rates are the highest, going from 65.9 percent in Sector 1 to 24.0 percent in Sector 7. In rural villages, the top rates vary from 36.7 percent in Liboure, the gold panning area, to 5.9 percent in Keo. The low literacy rate may be explained by the limited number of literacy centers: there are 24 centers, four

Table 17. Distribution of literate population according to gender, and village of residence

Village	Male	Female	Total
Baskaré	78.2	21.8	100.0
Bouboulou	65.2	34.8	100.0
Boulma	65.9	34.1	100.0
Boura	67.4	32.6	100.0
Bouria	66.7	33.3	100.0
Doure	67.9	32.1	100.0
Gandado	66.1	33.9	100.0
Gobila	52.8	47.2	100.0
Golo	59.4	40.6	100.0
Gonsin	74.5	25.5	100.0
Goungha	57.4	42.6	100.0
Kabo	63.4	36.6	100.0
Kéo	82.6	17.4	100.0
Koalla	68.8	31.3	100.0
Koaltanghin	67.1	32.9	100.0
Kolbila	69.0	31.0	100.0
Libouré	67.1	32.9	100.0
Moutoulou	56.6	43.4	100.0
Nabegyan	78.8	21.2	100.0
Nagsene	71.2	28.8	100.0
Napan	78.3	21.7	100.0
Noussou	69.4	30.6	100.0
Ouaille	73.5	26.5	100.0

Village	Male	Female	Total
Ouedkiougo	74.5	25.5	100.0
Pelegtenga	28.5	71.5	100.0
Petit Samba	30.6	69.4	100.0
Ragounda	47.4	52.6	100.0
Rallo	30.5	69.5	100.0
Roumtenga	34.3	65.7	100.0
Sabo	39.5	60.5	100.0
Saria	32.9	67.1	100.0
Sassa	34.2	65.8	100.0
Soa	26.4	73.6	100.0
Songnaba	39.6	60.4	100.0
Tanguin	31.0	69.0	100.0
Taonsgo	39.1	60.9	100.0
Zizon	33.8	66.2	100.0
sect.1(Yako)	45.8	54.2	100.0
Sect2 (Yako)	44.2	55.8	100.0
Sect3 (Yako)	43.6	56.4	100.0
Sect4 (Yako)	40.7	59.3	100.0
Sect5 (Yako)	45.4	54.6	100.0
Sect6 (Yako)	41.9	58.1	100.0
Sect7 (Yako)	40.2	59.8	100.0
Total	38.1	61.9	100.0

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

Table 18. Literacy rates according to gender and village of residence

Village	Male	Female	Total
Baskaré	9.3	2.6	11.9
Bouboulou	9.7	5.2	14.9
Boulma	9.1	4.7	13.9
Boura	16.6	8.0	24.6
Bouria	9.5	4.8	14.3
Doure	12.8	6.0	18.8
Gandado	16.7	8.6	25.3
Gobila	13.5	12.1	25.5
Golo	18.2	12.5	30.7
Gonsin	13.1	4.5	17.6
Goungha	3.7	2.8	6.5
Kabo	9.0	5.0	14.0
Kéo	4.9	1.0	5.9
Koalla	9.9	4.5	14.5
Koaltanghin	7.3	3.6	10.8
Kolbila	10.3	4.7	15.0
Lilbouré	24.7	12.0	36.7
Moutoulou	5.7	4.3	10.0
Nabegyan	11.2	3.0	14.2
Nagsene	6.7	2.7	9.3
Napan	6.7	1.9	8.5
Noussou	12.5	5.5	18.0
Ouaille	13.2	4.8	18.0
Ouedkiougo	13.2	4.5	17.8

Village	Male	Female	Total
Pelegtenga	18.4	7.3	25.7
Petit Samba	9.8	4.2	14.0
Ragounda	10.3	9.0	19.3
Rallo	12.6	5.5	18.0
Roumtenga	18.0	9.4	27.4
Sabo	16.2	10.7	26.9
Saria	16.2	7.9	24.1
Sassa	20.1	10.6	30.7
Soa	12.5	4.5	16.9
Songnaba	16.6	10.8	27.4
Tanguin	6.0	2.7	8.7
Taonsgo	20.5	13.0	33.5
Tibin	12.3	5.2	17.6
Tindila	21.2	11.4	32.6
Zizon	14.7	7.5	22.2
Sect.1(Yako)	35.6	30.0	65.5
Sect2 (Yako)	23.3	18.2	41.5
Sect3 (Yako)	33.4	25.8	59.2
Sect4 (Yako)	31.1	21.3	52.4
Sect5 (Yako)	24.3	20.2	44.5
Sect6 (Yako)	20.1	14.5	34.6
Sect7 (Yako)	14.3	9.6	24.0
Total	15.8	9.7	25.5

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

of which are located in the Yako urban area. The low literacy rate among females could be explained by the fact that women are unavailable for their literacy classes. Literacy sessions take place during the dry season, a period when women devote themselves instead to activities related to marketing, gardening, gathering fuel wood and dried vegetables from the fields. Literacy lessons are generally taught in French or in *mooré*, the national language.

School dropouts

A school dropout, as the name indicates, is defined as a student who drops out of a classical educational structure without completing the program for which he registered. This phenomenon generally grafts itself into a school system and is studied when evaluating the system's efficiency.

The survey enables one to grasp the scope of this phenomenon in the Yako Division. It reveals that the dropout rate at the divisional

level amounts to 2.5 percent (Table 19). It is more pronounced among the boys (1.5%) than the girls (0.9%). It is only in the village of Napan where the rate for girls is higher than that for boys. Meanwhile, the rate between genders (0.3%) is the same in Kabo and Tindila.

Survey data show that 30 (i.e., two urban sectors [Sectors 3 and 4] and 28 villages) out of 46 localities have rates below the division's over-all rate (2.5%). The 16 other localities with rates higher than the average consist of 11 rural villages and five urban sectors. The higher rates among rural and urban areas are registered by Doure (8.0%) and Sector 5 (11.4%), respectively. The lowest dropout rates are in Gonsin (0.3%) for the rural areas and Sector 4 for the urban areas.

One can deduce that the dropout phenomenon is more prevalent in the city than in villages (five out of seven sectors versus one out of 39 rural villages), and concerns boys more than girls (1.5% for boys; 0.9% for girls). It, therefore, is a male and urban phenomenon.

Table 19. School dropout rate according to gender and village of residence

Village	Male	Female	Total
Baskaré	1.2	1.3	2.5
Bouboulou	0.7	0.8	1.6
Boulma	2.2	1.2	3.4
Boura	1.2	0.8	2.0
Bouria	0.9	0.3	1.2
Doure	6.0	2.0	8.0
Gandado	0.3	0.7	0.9
Gobila		2.1	2.1
Golo	1.6	0.6	2.2
Gonsin	0.3		0.3
Goungha	0.3	0.6	0.9
Kabo	0.3	0.3	0.6
Kéo	1.9		1.9
Koalla		0.4	0.4
Koaltanghin	1.6	0.4	2.0
Kolbila	2.6	0.6	3.2
Lilbouré	0.8	0.4	1.2
Moutoulou	0.4	0.3	0.7
Nabegyan	1.8	1.1	2.9
Nagsene	2.4	1.7	4.1
Napan	1.9	2.9	4.9
Noussou	0.8	0.2	1.0
Ouaille	3.6	0.7	4.4
Ouedkiougo	0.6		0.6

Village	Male	Female	Total
Pelegtenga	1.8	1.1	2.9
Petit Samba	1.7	0.8	2.5
Ragounda			0.0
Rallo	0.9	0.4	1.3
Roumtenga	0.8	0.1	0.9
Sabo	3.1	1.1	4.2
Saria	1.0	1.0	2.0
Sassa	0.5		0.5
Soa	1.1	0.5	1.6
Songnaba	0.7	0.3	1.0
Tanguin	1.1	1.0	2.1
Taonsgo	0.8	0.7	1.5
Tibin	1.3	0.7	2.0
Tindila	0.3	0.3	0.6
Zizon	0.6	0.3	1.0
Sect.1(Yako)	1.4	1.2	2.6
Sect2(Yako)	1.9	1.9	3.8
Sect3(Yako)	1.0	1.3	2.3
Sect4(Yako)	0.9	0.8	1.7
Sect5(Yako)	6.5	4.9	11.4
Sect6(Yako)	2.5	1.5	4.0
Sect7(Yako)	2.9	1.1	4.0
Total	1.5	0.9	2.5

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May/June 2003

The causes for abandoning schools are undoubtedly many but the reason most frequently tackled in focus group discussions as the most significant is the high cost of schooling. This was mentioned by people from 43 out of 46 villages and sectors. Family chores (recognized by 40 out of 46 villages and sectors) is the second reason for dropping out of school. People from 29 out of 46 localities mentioned other causes: parents and students' lack of interest in schooling, students' laziness and the lure of quick gains in gold panning activities.

Summary on education

Despite the existence of a significant number of educational infrastructure in the Yako Division, the NRS is quite low (40.3%) compared to the provincial (53.0%) and regional (49.9%) rates. In addition to the urban/rural gap, discrimination is felt at the gender level. In effect, the NRS for girls is lower (35.5%) than that for boys (44.3%). On the other hand, the survey reveals that at the household level, the NRS is higher in households managed by women (45.1%) than those headed by men (34.1%). This phenomenon is more marked at the primary and secondary levels and concerns girls in households managed by women.

The division's success rate in obtaining a PSC is quite low (52.1%). Of those who passed, 49.7 percent have enrolled in secondary schools. It is in rural villages where the highest success rates can be found—100 percent in four rural villages versus 74.3 percent in Sector 4, which has the highest rate in the urban zone.

The literacy rate is likewise very low (25.6%) for the whole of Yako Division: 61.9 percent of which are men against 38.1 percent women. If one is to break down the illiterate population by gender, one can see that 34.6 percent of men (against 17.9% of women) have become literate. The dropout rate, which amounts to 2.5 percent at the division's level, is significant and seems to be an urban and male phenomenon. Its major causes are the cost of schooling and demands of family chores.

Food security

Quantitative aspects of the food situation in the Division of Yako

Availability of grain stocks at the household level

In the Yako Division, 70.5 percent of households living in rural areas keep stocks of cereals. At the village level, 15 out of 39 villages have more than 80 percent households with stocks of cereals. In Soa, every household has a stock at its disposal. However, it is not enough to have a stock of food; such should also adequately cover the food needs of the household until the next harvest season. From this point of view, only 22.5 percent of the households in the division are covered. In the village of Soa, 42.1 percent of households have a buffer stock of cereals for their food requirements (Table 20). However, out of the 39 villages in the division, 19 have less than 20 percent of households with adequate buffer stocks. In other words, more than four out of every five households in half of the village face food problems. This situation is quite alarming in Bouria, Napan, Ragounda, Tanghin and Tinbin, where more than 50 percent of households do not possess cereal stocks. One can thus conclude that there is no food security in this situation. Further, more than two for every three households face hunger because they do not have enough cereal stocks to last until the next harvest season.

Quantities of food consumed by the population in the division

At the division's level, the survey shows that men eat two meals per day; women, 2.2 and children, 2.9. One out of three villages in the division has their men's consumption at below that of the division's average rate. The village of Tanghin has the highest average (2.8), and Saria, the lowest (1.4). Yako City, meanwhile, has three out of seven sectors showing men's average number of meals at lower than that of the division's average. Sector 5 has the highest average (2.4) and Sector 2, the lowest (1.7).

While women's average number of meals per day is higher than that of men, 15 out of the 39 villages have their average consumption

Table 20. Quantitative aspects of the food situation in the Yako Division

Villages	Stocks of Cereals Available (% households)	Buffer Stocks of Cereals Until Next Harvest (% household)	Number of Meals/Man/Day (average)	Number of Meals/Woman/Day (average)	Number of Meals/Child/Day (average)
Baskaré	62.3	81.8	1.8	2	2.6
Bouboulou	66.6	47.8	2.2	2.4	3.3
Boulma	65.3	45.0	2	2.2	3.1
Boura	80.5	7.1	2.1	2.1	3.1
Bouria	49.8	51.5	22	2.4	3.4
Doure	81.5	11.2	2.2	2.4	3.1
Gandado	59.3	17.9	1.7	2.2	3
Gobila	56.8	9.5	1.5	2.1	2.4
Golo	63.2	12.5	2.2	2.2	3.1
Gonsin	98.8	23.8	2.4	2.4	3.4
Goungha	93.5	15.4	1.6	2.1	2.8
Kabo	52.2	11.8	2.1	2.3	3.1
Kéo	98.6	6.8	1.5	2	2.4
Koalla	64.9	14.9	1.7	2	3.3
Koaltanghin	92.3	25.1	2	2.1	2.9
Kolbila	96.5	37.4	1.9	2.1	2.8
Libouré	86.8	21.6	2.2	2.4	3.1
Moutoulou	74.6	33.8	2.2	2.3	3.3
Nabegyan	58.6	21.6	2.1	2.7	3.6
Nagsene	96.8	42.4	2.4	2.5	3.7
Napan	38.8	42.1	2.1	2.2	3.5
Noussou	52.5	20.8	1.8	1.9	2.8
Ouaille	87.4	11.1	2.4	2.6	3.9
Ouedkiougo	62.3	8.1	2.1	2.3	3.1
Pelegtenga	87.4	23.4	2.7	2.5	3.3
Petit Samba	62.3	3.6	1.6	1.7	2.2
Ragounda	83.2	-	2.1	2.1	3.1
Rallo	50.9	34.1	2.2	2.2	3.1
Roumtenga	71.0	17.3	2	2.1	3
Sabo	54.5	13.3	2.2	2.5	3.9
Saria	85.4	9.3	1.4	2.1	2.9
Sassa	94.9	7.3	2	2.2	3.2
Soa	100.0	42.1	1.5	1.8	2.6
Songnaba	61.0	16.3	2	2.3	3
Tanguin	1.3	100.0	2.8	2.8	3.8
Taonsgo	72.5	20.0	2.4	2.4	3.1
Tibin	36.6	28.6	2	2	2.7
Tindila	69.1	32.9	2.1	2.2	3
Zizon	89.1	12.3	2.1	2.2	3.3
Sec.1Yako	18.5	10.2	2.2	2.1	2.3
Sec.2Yako	12.6	19.4	1.7	2	2.1
Sec.3Yako	13.6	13.2	2.3	2.3	2.1
Sec.4Yako	23.4	20.9	1.9	2.3	3
Sec.5Yako	19.5	-	2.4	2.3	2.3
Sec.6Yako	35.6	13.2	1.9	2.4	3.1
Sec.7Yako	70.8	18.3	2	2.2	3.1
Total	57.5	21.4	2	2.2	2.9

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

at less than 2.2 meals a day. This case applies as well to two out of the seven sectors in Yako.

Tanghin has the highest average (2.8), ahead of Sector 6's 2.4. The village of Petit Samba has the lowest average number of meals (1.7). In Yako City, Sector 2 holds the lowest average (2.0).

The village of Ouaille has the highest average in terms of meals per day taken by children (3.9) while Sector 3 has the lowest (2.1). This situation is quite paradoxical since four out of seven sectors in Yako have averages lower than the division's average. One can thus conclude that households in the Yako Division do not pay a substantial amount for their children's nourishment.

Food quality of the Division's population

At the division's level, households consumed the tô (a paste made of flour sorghum, maize or millet) 6.1 times; other meals, 1.5 times; and rice, 0.8 times during the week (Table 21). These meals are eaten 0.9 times per week with meat, and 2.6 times per week with fish. Households in the Yako Division mostly consume the tô, other food types and rice, in that order. Rice is hardly consumed once a week, just as meat. Households consume more fish than meat. This may be due in part to the fact that the division has a nearby dam where fish breeding and marketing are developed. The residents' low consumption of animal proteins is the dominant characteristic in households' nutrition.

At the village level, the survey reveals that among the 24 villages whose consumption of tô is more than the division on average, there exist five villages where households consume meat at least once a week, and four villages where fish is consumed at least three times a week. Sabo holds the record in terms of highest average tô consumption per week (11 times), with hardly any fish. Ouekiougo holds the lowest average consumption of tô (3.7 times), with 1.1 times of meat, and 1.9 times of fish per week. Moreover, it is only in the villages where households consume rice at an average of once per week.

Table 21. Qualitative aspects of the food situation in the Yako Division

Villages	Average No. of Meals per Week	Average No. of Rice Meal per Week	Average No. of Meals with Meat per Week	Average No. of Meals with Fish per Week	Average No. of Times of Other Meals per Week
Baskaré	5.8	0.2	0.1	0.7	1
Bouboulou	5.8	0.3	0.8	1.4	2
Boulma	6.7	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.8
Boura	6.7	0.4	0.4	1.8	1
Bouria	6.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	2
Doure	6.7	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.1
Gandado	7.0	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.3
Gobila	6.5	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.8
Golo	7.0	0.7	1.0	4.6	1.2
Gonsin	6.6	0.5	0.7	2.3	1.8
Goungha	5.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.2
Kabo	6.8	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.8
Kéo	5.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.6
Koalla	5.8	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.1
Koaltanghin	4.9	0.3	0.7	1.6	2
Kolbila	6.8	0.4	1.0	1.9	2
Lilbouré	6.2	0.9	1.0	3.4	1.5
Moutoulou	6.7	0.2	0.6	2.5	1.9
Nabegyan	5.4	0.1	0.9	2.6	1.5
Nagsene	4.8	0.0	0.5	2.9	2.2
Napan	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.5
Noussou	6.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7
Ouaille	6.2	0.7	0.9	4.6	1.7
Ouedkiougo	3.7	1.3	1.1	1.9	2.1
Pelegtenga	6.1	0.9	0.9	5.0	2.2
Petit Samba	6.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.6
Ragounda	6.7	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.9
Rallo	6.8	0.3	0.4	1.3	1
Roumtenga	6.9	0.3	0.6	1.9	1.2
Sabo	11.0	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.7
Saria	5.2	0.2	0.6	1.9	1.9
Sassa	6.4	0.8	1.0	3.3	1.7
Soa	6.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.5
Songnaba	6.9	1.0	1.1	2.9	1.9
Tanguin	4.9	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.4
Taonsgo	6.2	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.6
Tibin	5.6	0.5	1.2	2.6	1
Tindila	6.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.2
Zizon	5.8	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.6
Sec.1Yako	5.5	2.0	2.1	3.9	1.5
Sec.2Yako	6.4	1.3	1.7	3.7	0.8
Sec.3Yako	5.5	2.7	2.5	4.9	1.5
Sec.4Yako	5.8	1.3	1.3	4.5	1
Sec.5Yako	5.2	1.9	1.4	4.6	0.8
Sec.6Yako	6.7	1.1	1.3	3.9	1.6
Sec.7Yako	4.8	0.4	0.6	3.1	1.9
Total	6.1	0.8	0.9	2.6	1.5

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

Rice consumption is more significant in the city of Yako. Households in six out of seven sectors consume rice at least once a week. Sector 7 registered the lowest consumption (0.4 times) while Sector 3 has the highest (5.5 times). All households that eat rice at least weekly also consume meat or fish at least once a week. The correlation between these variables shows that households living in semi-urban areas are distinctly better nourished. Their food is varied and rich in animal protein.

On the over-all, however, household nutrition is dominated by the tō and characterized by low animal protein intake, which has significant consequences on a child's development.

Degree of organization and access to credit

Degree of organization of the Yako Division's population

Among the population ages 10 years and above, 27.6 percent—that is, approximately one person out of four—are members of an organization. The village of Bouria has the lowest rate (3.8%) and Keo (76.2%), the highest in the division (Table 22).

All the seven sectors of Yako City show rates below the division's average, whereas 25 out 39 villages have a rate above that of the division. Sector 3 has the lowest membership rate for men (8.1%). Thus, one may deduce that the rural population has more inclination for organizing itself than do those in Yako City.

The analysis along gender lines shows women as more organized (30.3%) than men (24.5%) in the whole division. Nevertheless, in nine villages (Boura, Kaolla, Kobo, Rallo, Tibin, Nabegyan, Doure, Baskare and Ragounda), the males' rate for organization is the highest at 62 percent relative to women's 41.8 percent.

Access to credit by the population of the Yako Division

A low proportion of households (5.8%) in the division have access to credit. Only five villages have an access rate higher than 20 percent: These are Soa, Nagsene, Sassa, Kobilá and Doure. The village of Soa

Table 22. Distribution of population according to membership in an organization and access to credit

Villages	Population Aged 10 and Above, Member of An Organization	Male Population Aged 10 and Above, Member of An Organization	Female Population Aged 10 and Above, Member of An Organization	Population Having No Access to Credit
Baskaré	50,6	62	41,8	98,1
Bouboulou	19,2	18,4	19,9	99,7
Boulma	17,3	16,8	17,7	100
Boura	28,8	25,2	32,1	100
Bouria	3,8	6,7	1,4	86,5
Doure	53,1	56,3	50,8	78,3
Gandado	35,9	33	38,3	89,4
Gobila	57,8	45,6	66,7	81,1
Golo	29,1	23,9	33,7	100
Gonsin	50,7	45,1	55,1	100
Goungha	52,6	45,9	57,7	100
Kabo	18,5	19,9	17,4	100
Kéo	76,2	78,3	74,8	81,1
Koalla	8,1	9,3	7,2	97
Koaltanghin	31,7	27,3	35,3	98,3
Kolbila	42,2	40,4	43,8	71,5
Libouré	26,5	23,7	28,8	93,4
Moutoulou	25,8	22,4	28,4	99,7
Nabegyan	39	41,5	36,8	82,8
Nagsene	23,5	19,6	26,4	67,4
Napan	22,7	17,5	27,1	95,9
Noussou	19,2	14,7	23,3	98
Ouaille	33,3	28	37,5	100
Ouedkiougo	34,3	33,3	35,1	100
Pelegtenga	31,9	23,4	39,1	100
Petit Samba	35,6	25,9	44	99,7
Ragounda	64	69,3	60,4	100
Rallo	24,8	25,5	24,2	100
Roumtenga	33,5	32,8	34,1	100
Sabo	38	36,9	38,9	96,4
Saria	40,7	37,3	43,6	94,8
Sassa	24,2	16,4	30,8	68,2
Soa	67,2	63,4	70,4	38,6
Songnaba	37,4	32	41,9	96,4
Tanguin	60	56,2	62,3	97,4
Taonsgo	32,8	27,9	37	96,4
Tibin	28,4	34,4	23,3	100
Tindila	25,9	20,6	30,6	82,9
Zizon	21,4	20,2	22,4	83,9
Sec.1Yako	26,7	23,2	29,5	97,7
Sec.2Yako	18,5	8,7	27,1	98,9
Sec.3Yako	10,3	8,1	12,4	100
Sec.4Yako	14,5	11,7	17,3	94,3
Sec.5Yako	13,7	19,4	8,4	99
Sec.6Yako	18,1	10,7	24,3	87,1
Sec.7Yako	26,3	11,3	39,3	98,9
Total	27,6	24,5	30,3	94,2

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

distinguishes itself as having the highest access-to-credit rate in the division: 61.4 percent of its households benefit from credit.

On the other hand, the survey shows that in 13 villages and in Sector 3 of Yako, households do not have access to credit at all. Sectors 5 and 7 have rates lower than the division's 5.8 percent. Only Sector 6 boasts an access rate of 12.9 percent. Credit, thus, seems to be relatively more accessible to the rural population (6.6%) than to those in Yako City (3.7%).

Living conditions of the households

Living conditions of household in the Yako Division were evaluated based on data collected on housing, the quality of the roof and floor of the main house, and furniture and lighting used by the household.

Housing

For roofing, sheet metal (zinc) is a material that reflects more comfortable living conditions than straw or earth (bay). Table 23 shows that for the whole division, 54.4 percent of households have roofing of sheet metal (zinc); 26.4 percent, of straw; and 19.1 percent, of earth (bay). In other words, almost half the households sleep under unsafe roofing, especially during the rainy season. The village of Soa registers the lowest rate for sheet metal at 12.3 percent. Only eight out of 39 villages have a rate higher than that of the division. These are Nagsene (55.8%), Gobila (59.5%), Liboure (60.1%), Palentenga (60.4%), Sassa (64.3%), Taonsgo (65.9%), Tanghin (67.1%) and Golo (71.1%).

All sectors of Yako City have percentage figures for sheet metal at above the division's average. Sector 7 has the lowest rate (57.3%) and Sector 3, the highest (98.7%). Houses roofed with sheet metal (aluminum zinc) are mainly concentrated in Yako City.

For the flooring, 68.4 percent of the households in the division use *banco*; 29.1 percent, cement; and 2.4 percent, tiles. Cement is considered the more convenient floor material compared to *banco*.

Table 23. Distribution of household according to the materials roof and floor of the main house

Villages	Roof of the Main House			Floor of the Main House	
	Sheet Metal	Thatch or straw	Earth	Banco	Cement
Baskaré	24.1	44.4	31.5	98.1	1.9
Bouboulou	42.8	37.3	19.9	75.6	22.2
Boulma	46.5	29.4	23.5	83.5	15.9
Boura	43.2	27.3	29.5	73.9	26.1
Bouria	30	46.9	23.2	74.9	25.1
Doure	45.1	28.8	24.5	98.4	-
Gandado	47.8	35.4	16.8	68.1	16.8
Gobila	59.5	29.7	10.8	83.8	13.5
Golo	71.1	7.9	21.1	81.9	18.1
Gonsin	43.2	18.5	38.3	85.2	7.4
Goungha	27.3	51.8	20.9	92.1	7.9
Kabo	38.4	48.6	12.6	85	15
Kéo	13.5	67.3	18.9	97.3	2.7
Koalla	31.3	54.5	14.2	95.5	3.7
Koaltanghin	29.5	33.8	36.8	92.3	7.7
Kolbila	42.5	34	23.6	70.8	26.4
Lilbouré	60.1	23.2	16.7	85.3	14.7
Moutoulou	37.1	24.3	38.3	88.2	11.2
Nabegyan	35.6	35.6	28.7	43.7	6.9
Nagsene	55.8	22.1	22.1	80	20
Napan	36.7	32.7	30.6	89.8	10.2
Noussou	34.7	60.4	5	93.1	6.9
Ouaille	44.7	35	20.4	96.1	3.9
Ouedkiougo	45.3	24.5	30.2	66	34
Pelegtenga	60.4	21.5	18.1	45.6	30.9
Petit Samba	28.3	49.6	22.1	80.4	9.4
Ragounda	39.5	47.1	13.7	96.1	3.9
Rallo	30.5	26.3	43.1	65.9	34.1
Roumtenga	40.5	42	17.1	97	3
Sabo	29.1	45.5	25.5	85.5	3.6
Saria	39.4	28.2	31.9	55.9	44.1
Sassa	64.3	2.5	29.3	82.8	17.2
Soa	12.3	86	1.8	98.2	1.8
Sognaba	41.5	23.7	34.7	86.8	13.2
Tanguin	67.1	32.9	-	88.6	11.4
Taonsgo	65.9	116	22.5	29.7	50.7
Tibin	38.4	18.6	43	71.5	20.3
Tindila	45.4	45.9	8.2	98.6	1.4
Zizon	32.1	60.6	7.3	95.6	4.4
Sec.1Yako	98.5	-	1.5	10.6	88.7
Sec.2Yako	86	4.5	9.4	51	49
Sec.3Yako	98.7	1.3	-	13.8	86.2
Sec.4Yako	92.7	1.6	5.7	19	81
Sec.5Yako	91.2	7.8	1	40.6	59.2
Sec.6Yako	77.5	4.9	17.5	49.6	50.4
Sec.7Yako	57.3	24.3	18.4	81.1	18.9
Total	54.4	26.4	19.1	68.4	29.1

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

Only well-to-do households afford to cover their floors with tiles. Meanwhile, seven out of 39 villages have households using banco for floors although these are at rates below the division's average (81.1%). Sector 1 has the lowest rate: 10.6 percent.

Bed types

For most people, a mat on the bare floor is obviously less comfortable than a bed with a mattress. The survey reveals that 50.1 percent of household heads in the division sleep on a mat and only 19.3 percent lie on a bed with mattress (Table 24). This translates to almost one out of five household heads. Note too that 26.4 percent—or about one out of four—household heads sleep on a wooden bed. In the rural areas, 18 of the 39 villages have a lower percentage of mat users than the average for the whole division. Baskare holds the highest percentage and Tibin, the lowest. Eight villages' percentage of household heads using mattresses is higher than the average for the division. These villages are Goungha, Nousseou, Nagsene, Zizon, Golo, Sassa, Tibin and Tanghin. Tanghin has the highest percentage among the villages and Keo, the lowest.

In the city of Yako, five in seven sectors have a rate of mattress users that is higher than that of the division. Sector 3 has the highest rate (49.7%) and Sector 7, the lowest (14.1%).

In conclusion, findings show that majority of household heads sleep on a mat on the bare floor, whereas it is the city folk, especially in Sector 3 and Yako City, who use beds with mattresses.

Type of lighting

Electricity has not reached the division yet, and this is why only 5.8 percent of all households use it. Electric power is mainly found in Yako City, particularly in Sector 3, where 47.2 percent of households use it.

The kerosene lamp is the preferred mode of lighting in the division (50.7% of households—or one out of two). The flashlight comes in second place. It is used by one out of three households

Table 24. Distribution of households according to types of bed and lighting (%)

Villages	Types of beds			Types of lighting		
	Mat	Wooden Bed	Bed with Mattress	Kerosene Lamp	Flash Light	Fire Wood
Baskaré	98.1	-	1.9	9.3	75.9	14.8
Bouboulou	38.3	43.1	18	55.6	37.3	6.8
Boulma	41.8	48.8	7.6	10.6	84.7	4.7
Boura	42	46.6	6.8	54.7	34.9	9.3
Bouria	58.5	27.5	7.7	31.9	66.7	1.4
Doure	54.9	38.6	4.9	44.6	47.8	7.6
Gandado	45.9	45.9	8.3	19.8	66.7	11.7
Gobila	75.7	10.8	10.8	35.1	10.8	54.1
Golo	59.2	15.5	25.4	89	8.2	1.4
Gonsin	33.3	55.6	9.9	37	40.7	22.2
Goungha	45.5	31.3	23.1	30.2	38.8	30.9
Kabo	54.1	27.6	17.2	28.2	50.7	17.7
Kéo	62.2	36.5	1.4	16.4	47.9	35.6
Koalla	60.2	30.8	9	26.3	55.6	18
Koaltanghin	30.5	63.1	3	3.8	87.6	8.5
Kolbila	49.3	40.3	9.7	22.2	55.6	22.2
Lilbouré	38.9	46	13.1	57.6	39.4	1
Moutoulou	62.8	26.2	10.1	39.7	49.4	10.6
Nabegyan	65.5	27.6	6.9	59.8	25.3	14.9
Nagsene	32.6	40	24.2	2.1	97.9	-
Napan	54.2	29.2	10.4	40.9	56.8	2.3
Noussou	54	20	24	55	28	17
Ouaille	51.5	35	9.7	79.6	15.5	4.9
Ouedkiougo	54.7	37.7	3.8	67.9	20.8	11.3
Pelegtenga	41.2	41.9	12.8	65.8	33.6	-
Petit Samba	79.3	8.2	11.9	40.2	24	35.3
Ragounda	92.2	-	2	41.2	33.3	25.5
Rallo	30.2	67.3	2.5	52.7	34.7	12.6
Roumtenga	73	15.4	10.1	54.5	22	23.1
Sabo	49.1	34.5	16.4	49.1	34.5	16.4
Saria	54.5	41.8	2.8	42.3	43.2	14.6
Sassa	36.9	32.5	29.3	34.4	64.3	1.3
Soa	53.6	42.9	1.8	22.8	45.6	31.6
Songnaba	51.6	30.9	15.3	73.7	21.1	4.5
Tanguin	43	8.9	35.4	17.7	82.3	-
Taonsgo	47.1	31.2	18.8	86.9	10.9	2.2
Tibin	29.4	32.9	35.3	17.9	70.2	11.9
Tindila	59.2	19.9	17.4	36.6	56.6	6.8
Zizon	32.6	42.2	24.4	54.1	43.6	2.3
Sec.1Yako	42.2	1.1	40.7	61.1	1.5	-
Sec.2Yako	36.8	15	43.6	70.9	12.6	3.5
Sec.3Yako	31.5	0.5	49.7	51.5	1.3	-
Sec.4Yako	45.9	8.2	41	72.8	9.2	0.5
Sec.5Yako	64.7	2.6	18.2	75.7	3.4	0.8
Sec.6Yako	51.4	11.6	33.8	93.8	2.7	2.5
Sec.7Yako	40.2	45.7	14.1	60.5	34.3	5.2
Total	50.1	26.4	19.3	50.7	34.1	9.1

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

(34.1%). Sector 6 holds the highest percentage of storm lantern or hurricane lamp users (93.8%) while the village of Nagsene shows the lowest (2.1%). Gobila still uses mostly firewood for lighting.

Supply of drinking water

Water constitutes a scarce resource, and access to drinking water is a welfare or poverty criterion. Table 25 shows the division's mode of access to drinking water.

Forty percent of households in the Yako Division do not have drinking water all year round. Two out of five persons get their water supply from traditional wells (39.5%) and rivers and ponds (0.6%). In the village of Soa, 52.6 percent of households get their drinking water from traditional wells while 47.4 percent, from rivers and ponds.

Tap water is mainly distributed in Yako City but only 11.6 percent of households benefit from it. One in four households (25.8%) get their drinking water from a bus well and 22.4 percent fetch theirs from the bore hole. In the villages of Baskare and Gobila, every household gets its supply of drinking water from the bus well (100%). Songnaba has the highest percentage of households that get their supply of drinking water from traditional wells.

Ownership of some basic goods

Means of transport and communication

As shown in Table 26, most households own a bicycle that is used as their means of transport (1.41 per household), followed by the moped (0.36 per household). There are 26 villages where more households own bicycles than the division on average. Nagsene registers the highest average in the division: 2.66 bicycles and 1.07 mopeds per household.

Television is not yet widely used. Only 6.9 percent of households in the division own a TV. In contrast, 62.3 percent—or three out of five—households own transistor radios. There are 21 villages that have a percentage higher than the division's average. Paletenga has

Table 25. Distribution of households according to a main source of drinking water

Villages	Bore hole	Bussed Well	Tap Water	Traditional Well	Others
Baskaré		100			
Bouboulou	8	30.5		61.4	
Boulma	91.2	1.8		7.1	
Boura	33	63.6		3.4	
Bouria	1.4	63.3	0.5	34.8	
Doure	84.8	12		3.3	
Gandado	5.3	41.6		53.1	
Gobila		100			
Golo		55.3		44.7	
Gonsin	63	13.6		23.5	
Goungaha	48.9	10.8		40.3	
Kabo	41.2	1.7		57.1	
Kéo	50	21.6		28.4	
Koalla	14.9	33.6		51.5	
Koaltanghin	15.4	19.7		65	
Kolbila	6.3	4.2		89.6	
Lilbouré	11.1	43.9		44.9	
Moutoulou	5.2	4.9	1.1	87.4	1.4
Nabegyan	67.8	27.6		4.6	
Nagsene	95.8	4.2			
Napan	34.7	65.3			
Noussou	3	23.8		73.3	
Ouaille	19.4	13.6		67	
Ouedkiougo	17			83	
Pelegtenga	36.2	0.7		63.1	
Petit Samba	12.5	6.8		80.7	
Ragounda	19.6	56.9		23.5	
Rallo	47.9	37.7		14.4	
Roumtenga	55.4	37.2		7.4	
Sabo	32.7	65.5		1.8	
Saria		15.5		84.5	
Sassa	12.7	45.9		41.4	
Soa				52.6	47.4
Songnaba	7.8	0.4		91.7	
Tanguin	3.8	96.2			
Taonsgo	19.6	12.3		67.4	0.7
Tibin	39	50.6		10.5	
Tindila	26.1	44.9		26.6	2.4
Zizon	6.6	41.6		51.8	
Sec.1Yako	7.9	7.9	81.5	2.6	
Sec.2Yako	22.7	0.7	41.3	35.3	
Sec.3Yako	2.6	12.3	84.6	0.5	
Sec.4Yako	7.3	40.8	24.5	27.4	
Sec.5Yako	17.5	46.6	35.1	0.8	
Sec.6Yako	25.2	18.5	11.4	41.7	3.2
Sec.7Yako	30.3	69.7			
Total	22.4	25.8	11.6	39.5	0.6

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

the highest rate (87.9%) and Keo, the lowest rate (35.1%) of households possessing a functional radio.

Kitchen appliances and utensils

Refrigerators are owned by urban households, mainly in Sector 3 in Yako City, where 13.6 percent own one. Moreover, this rate is the highest in the division.

The average number of ownership of metallic pots is 3.58 per household; aluminum plates, 2.66; plastic plates, 1.8; and china plates, 0.66 per household.

Ownership of metallic pots is a sign that a household is more affluent than those who use clay pots (or canaries) for cooking. In 13 villages, each household owns at least four metallic pots. The village of Bouboulou holds the highest average number (2.37). Only Sector 6 of Yako City has an average figure (3.59) higher than that of the division.

Each household has an average of 2.66 aluminum plates. The village of Ouaille possesses the highest average number of aluminum plates (10.12) and plastic plates (3.45). Only two villages (Roumtenga and Ouedkiougo) have at least one China plate per household. In the city, only four sectors (Sectors 1, 2, 3 and 4) have at least a China plate owned per household.

In conclusion, the average number of metallic pots per household is relatively low in the division. A similar tendency is observed with regard to ownership of plates in aluminum, plastic and China.

Clothing

The survey took into consideration four types of fabric: waxed cloth (the highest quality), *fanci* cloth, woven cloth and dyed fabric.

In the six months preceding the survey, households bought *fanci* cloth (0.67 per household); waxed cloth (0.3 per household); dyed cloth; and woven cloth (0.24 per household). These figures are relatively low and imply a low purchasing power among households.

Table 26. Distribution of some basic goods, in averages (%)

Villages	Bicycle	Moped	Radio	TV	Pots	Aluminum Plates	Plastic Plates	Dyed Cloth/ 6 Months	Fanci Cloth / 6 Months	Woven Cloth / 6 Months	Waxed Cloth / 6 Months
Baskaré	1.87	0.26	72.2	1.9	4.61	4.48	2.65	2.33	1.89	1.19	0.5
Bouboulou	1.6	0.31	59.5	1	5.27	1.84	0.35	0.04	2.24	0.41	0.15
Boulma	2.35	0.55	75.3	2.4	4.42	3.43	2.28	0.04	0.98	0.58	0.09
Boura	1.75	0.22	65.9	2.3	2.75	0.87	0.55	2	0.64	0.24	0.26
Bouria	1.76	0.34	58.5	1.9	4	2.11	1.14	0.48	0.56	0.09	0.1
Doure	1.7	0.29	79.9	1.6	3.11	1.96	1.33	0	1.06	0.66	0.29
Gandado	1.48	0.17	55.8	1.8	3.86	2.68	3.45	0.22	0.8	0.15	0.03
Gobila	1.19	0.38	56.8	5.4	3.08	1	0.95	0	1.08	0	0
Golo	1.89	0.52	67.1	1.3	2.87	0.64	0.63	6	1.28	0.27	0.3
Gonsin	1.75	0.4	65.4	2.5	4.37	2.74	2.77	0.37	3.05	0.01	0.68
Gounga	1.33	0.22	43.2	0.7	3.01	2.01	1.55	0.68	1.01	0.43	0.07
Kabo	1.49	0.29	55.8	1.4	4.4	2.24	1.67	0.32	1.5	0.23	0.19
Kéo	1	0.11	35.1	-	2.73	2.19	2.05	1.56	0.51	0.77	0.04
Koalla	1.66	0.19	50.7	-	3.69	5.68	1.06	0.8	0.37	0.19	0.03
Koaltanghin	1.52	0.21	63.7	0.9	4.44	3.38	1.02	0.04	0.7	0.14	0.05
Kolbila	1.82	0.31	60.4	2.1	3.03	5.7	1.66	1.33	1.52	0.26	0.4
Libouré	1.35	0.36	60.6	1.5	3.38	4.86	1.29	5.71	4.07	1.10	0.68
Moutoulou	1.59	0.26	64.6	2	3.8	5.62	2.22	1.5	1.63	0.43	0.12
Nabegyan	1.16	0.1	52.9	1.1	3.36	1.85	1.78	0.26	3.70	0.26	0.9
Nagsene	2.66	1.07	76.8	12.6	5.07	5.35	1.91	0.11	2.26	0.22	0.98
Napan	1.47	0.27	57.1	-	3.57	1.9	1.27	0	1.39	0	0.12
Noussou	1.31	0.23	49.5	2	4.59	3.63	2	0.35	2.16	0.41	0.18
Ouaille	1.43	0.29	67	1.9	4.79	10.12	3.45	0.15	3.46	0.1	0.4
Ouedkiougo	1.43	0.19	66	-	3.43	1.55	3.06	0	2.43	0.64	0.25
Pelegtenga	1.72	0.67	87.9	8.1	5.18	3.03	2.42	25	3.03	0.72	5.75
Petit Samba	1.22	0.19	42.2	1.7	2.37	1.32	1.15	1.62	0.84	0.07	0.18
Ragounda	1.29	0.10	68.6	-	3.35	4.22	3	0	1.08	0.88	0.02
Rallo	1.83	0.28	58.1	1.2	3.76	3.05	2.18	0	1.07	0.02	0.39
Rourmtenga	1.40	0.28	54.3	1.9	3.34	1.44	1.44	2.17	0.78	0.27	0.23
Sabo	1.82	0.36	81.8	1.8	3.53	2.36	2.27	0	1.67	0.11	0.73
Saria	0.85	0.12	42.3	1.9	2.85	2.3	1.81	0.55	0.96	0.28	0.24
Sassa	1.96	0.54	71.3	7	4.64	1.05	1.55	0	3.11	0.57	2.35
Soa	1.4	0.11	57.9	1.8	3.98	2.6	2.49	0.11	0.4	0.7	0.09
Songnaba	1.43	0.26	65	3.6	3.15	1.98	1.88	2.23	1.38	0.02	0.54
Tanguin	1.81	0.53	79.7	-	4.14	2.29	1.43	0.24	1.56	0.27	0.57
Taonsgo	1.22	0.34	63	2.9	3.33	4.28	1.51	0.18	1.25	0.12	0.25
Tibin	1.81	0.28	66.3	3.5	3.57	6.66	2.6	2.46	1.41	0.12	0.52
Tindila	1.12	0.22	62.8	1.9	3.78	2.49	1.67	0.02	0.74	0.30	0.24
Zizon	1.5	0.34	64.2	-	3.17	2.61	0.99	0.28	1.12	0.23	0.09
Sec.1Yako	0.74	0.54	64.9	24.2	3.03	1.5	2.49	1.4	0.78	0.11	1.09
Sec.2Yako	1.11	0.49	55.2	15.7	3.51	2.26	1.91	1.87	0.79	0.05	1.43
Sec.3Yako	0.85	0.56	75.1	36.7	2.92	2.09	2.67	0.3	1.04	0.07	2.18
Sec.4Yako	1.1	0.55	69	20.4	3.17	1.83	2.12	0.03	1.12	0.02	1.13
Sec.5Yako	1.05	0.54	65.7	17.9	3	1.78	2.77	0.03	1.32	0.1	1.28
Sec.6Yako	1.35	0.44	62	6.2	3.59	1.39	1.44	0.27	1.31	0.08	0.47
Sec.7Yako	1.64	0.32	59.5	4.3	3.25	1.66	0.15	0.02	2.87	0.05	0.24
Total	1.41	0.36	62.3	6.9	3.58	2.66	1.8	0.3	1.42	0.24	0.67

Source: Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) Survey, May /June 2003

During the period mentioned above, only two villages (Pelegtenga and Sassa) had households purchasing more than one fabric. Pelegtenga, a gold-washing village, had more purchases (5.75 per household). At Gobila, households bought neither waxed, woven nor dyed cloth. Moreover, it is in Yako City where households bought at least one waxed cloth. Five out of seven sectors in Yako City had a figure greater than a unit ("1"): these are Sectors 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Sector 3 has the highest average number of waxed cloth bought per household (2.18).

Liboure holds the most significant number of fancy clothing (4.07 per household). Sixteen villages have household purchases higher than the division's average. Sector 7 is the only sector in the city that has surpassed the division's average (2.87 fancy cloth per household). Eight villages did not purchase dyed fabric in the last six months before the survey. These are Gobila, Napan, Rallo, Ouekieougou, Sabo, Doure, Ragounda and Sassa. Golo holds the largest average number of dyed fabric bought per household. As for woven cloth, only two villages have a figure greater than a unit: These are Baskare (1.19) and Liboure (1.10).

Conclusion

The survey in the Yako Division produced conclusive results that satisfactorily described the different facets of poverty in the 39 villages of the division, and the seven sectors of Yako City.

On the demographic level, the Yako Division in 2003 had a population of 73,290 inhabitants (34,635 men and 38,655 women) comprising 8,454 households, of which 15.5 percent were managed by women. The following salient points characterize this population:

- **An extremely young population:** 49.5 percent of the population is less than or equal to 15 years old. Children less than five years old represent 19.3 percent of the population, which implies significant requirements for social investment, especially on health and education.

- **Large household sizes and the high proportion of dependent individuals:** These imply a need to manage numerous risks and constitute important sources of vulnerability. Given that households managed by women have a smaller size compared to those headed by men (average size of 4.0 against 9.5), it can be deduced that women are less vulnerable.

The survey reveals a low healthcare coverage. Only 11 out of 39 locations possess an HSPC, and distance hinders access to such. The number of times these HPSCs are frequented by the population is low because of, among others: (1) the lack of facilities in numerous villages; and (2) the high cost of health services, especially in Yako City. The morbidity rate is of great concern and serious efforts must be deployed to improve latrine use in the villages.

Despite the existence of a significant number of educational infrastructures, the NRS in the division is lower than provincial and regional rates. The NRS for girls is lower (35.5%) than that for boys (44.3%). At the household level, the survey reveals that the rate is higher in households managed by women (45.1%) than those headed by men (34.1%). The rate of success for obtaining the PSC is quite low.

The division's 25.5 percent literacy rate is very low and the distribution rate is unfavorable to women. It can be observed that 34.6 percent of men (versus 17.9 percent of women) have effectively been taught how to read, write and calculate.

The dropout rate is quite significant and appears to be a male and urban phenomenon. Two major reasons for dropping out of school are the high cost of schooling and domestic chores.

The study also shows that there is no food security to speak of. More than two out of three households face hunger because they do not have adequate cereals stocks to tide them over until the next harvest season. The survey shows that men take an average of two meals a day; women take 2.2; and children have 2.9. The household's nutrition

is mainly dominated by tô and is characterized by low animal protein intake. This has significant consequences on children's growth and development.

The distribution of the population of those over 10 years old shows that 27.6 percent are members of an organization (about 1 out of 4 persons). Only a small proportion of households in the division have access to credit.

Meanwhile, 54.4 percent of households have house roofs made of metal sheets; 26.4 percent, of straw; and 19.1 percent, of earth. In other words, about one in two households sleeps under an unsafe roof, especially during the rainy season. For flooring, 68.4 percent of the households use banco, 29.1 percent use cement, and 2.4 percent use tiles.

The survey further reveals that in general, majority of household heads sleep on a mat on the floor. Beds with mattresses are mainly used in the city.

Electricity has not reached the countryside yet. Only 5.8 percent of households in the whole division use electricity.

Around 40.1 percent of households in the division do not have drinking water all year round. Two out of five persons get their water supply from traditional wells (39.5%) and from rivers and ponds (0.6%).

Most households (1.41%) own bicycles and use it as a means of transportation. The moped is owned by 0.36 percent of households. Meanwhile, the average number of metallic pots is relatively low in the division (3.58 per household). So is the use of aluminum plates (2.66 per household) and porcelain plates (0.66 per household).

During the six-month period preceding the start of the survey, households purchased fancy cloth the most (1.42 per household). It is followed by waxed cloth (0.67 per household); dyed cloth (0.3 per household); and woven cloth (0.4 per household). These figures are relatively low, and imply a low purchasing power among households.

Comments

- The data are very useful for policy.
- The use of images in presentation to the communities is innovative but the images are not as accessible as they should be. Certain concepts are hard to communicate through images. For example, the concept of mortality rate and the usefulness of images as a means of communication is limited by such constraints. Provide information on how the team makes people understand the data.
- The urban-rural data should be disaggregated for presentation of results.
- There are concerns about data preservation and more information about this is needed.
- The comparison between the two phases of the project should also be made more explicit.
- There are also several complicated tables that are not properly analyzed. There needs to be more coherence and complementarities between the text and the tables.
- Provide information on how data are being disseminated to the local authorities.