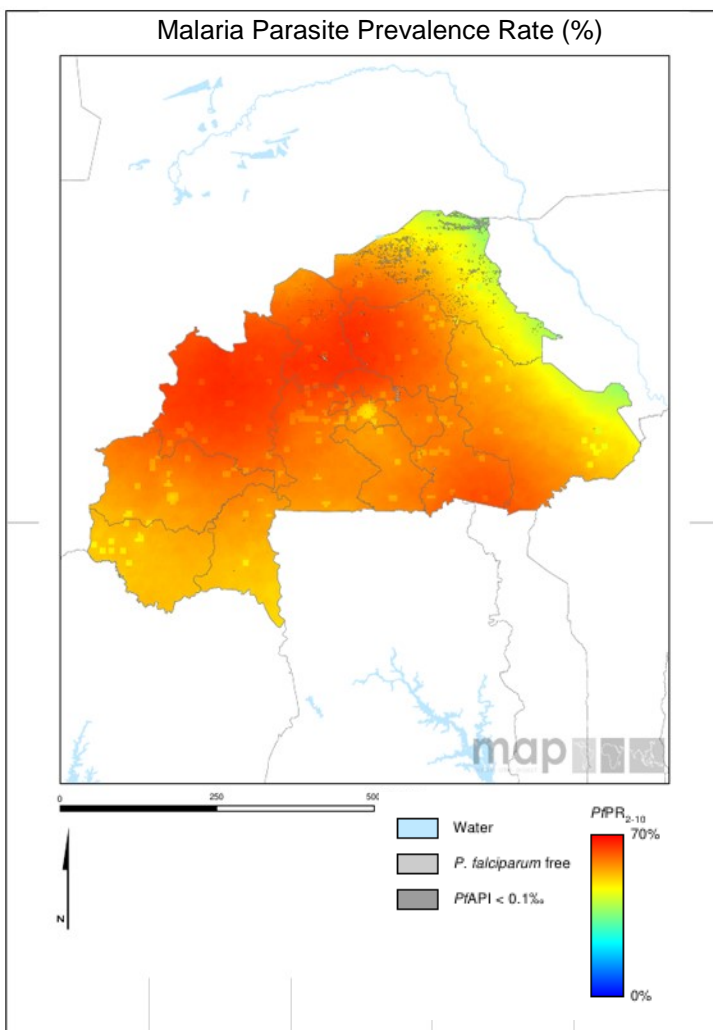


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is present throughout Burkina Faso, with transmission most intense in the southern part of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 8,280,183 with 5,632 deaths.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control		
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)		
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)		
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)		
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)		3.5
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact		
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)		100
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		100
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health		
PMTCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)		75
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		66
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	▲	50
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)		99
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)		91
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		72

Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data/Not applicable

Progress

Burkina Faso has banned the import and sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies. The country has introduced a policy on Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia. The country has secured sufficient resources for the procurement of the LLINs, ACTs and RDTs required for 2015. Burkina Faso was awarded a 2015 ALMA Award for Excellence in Implementation of Vector Control.

Burkina Faso has also made good progress in tracer MNCH interventions including PMTCT, DPT3, vitamin A coverage and postnatal care, and has recently increased exclusive breastfeeding coverage. Burkina Faso has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 8,280,183 with 5,632 deaths. Progress in reducing cases has been reported sub-nationally where interventions have been intensified. WHO, through modeling, estimates that there has been a less than 50% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenge

- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.