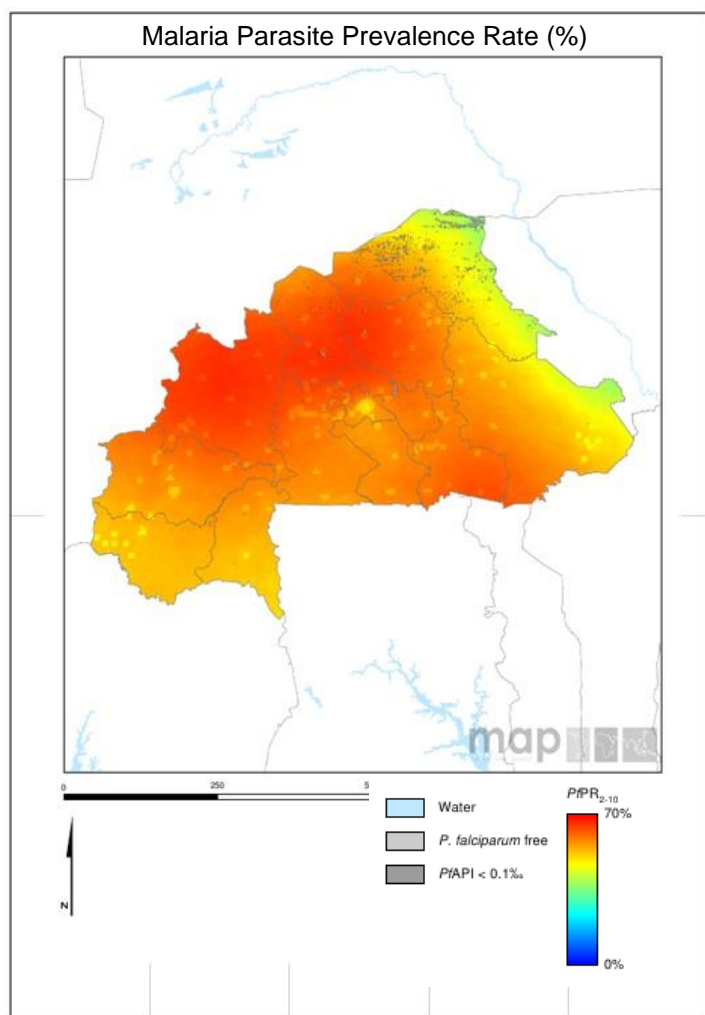


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100	
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100	
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100	
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.5	
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4	
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
Scale of Implementation of icCCM (2013)		
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100	
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health		
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	▲ 55	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	▲ 31	
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		66
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		72
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		50
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)		99
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		91

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Burkina Faso has secured sufficient resources for the procurement of the LLINs, ACTs and RDTs required for 2016 and has achieved 100% operational vector control coverage. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO.

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.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Given the reported mosquito resistance to 4 classes of insecticide, urgently finalise and implement the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q1 2017		Deliverable not yet due

MNCH

Progress





Burkina Faso has also made good progress in tracer MNCH interventions, including 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.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in children under 14 years of age	Q1 2017		Burkina Faso has increased ART coverage by 6% in the total population and in children

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due