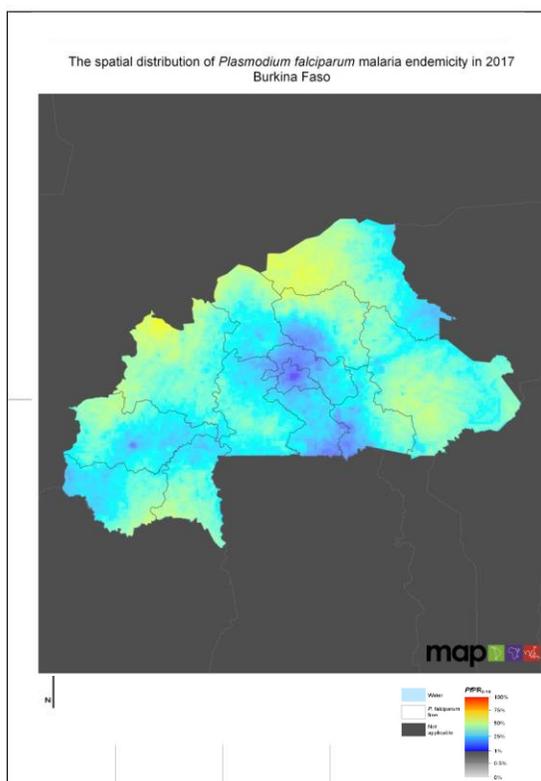


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2019 was 7,036,835 with 1,060 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2020 projection (% of need)		97
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)		93
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2019 (CPIA Cluster D)		3.2
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)	▲	
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)	▲	
LLINIRS campaign on track		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM		
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)		100
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2019)		86
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)		67
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)		29
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		80
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		74
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		50
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)		99
DPT3 coverage 2019 (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

Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, Neglected Tropical Diseases and malaria.

WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic. For Burkina Faso, it was of vital importance to ensure that the delivery of seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) planned for 2020 went ahead as planned, whilst taking into account physical distancing, in accordance with the recent guidance and recommendations from WHO. The country is congratulated for successfully implementing the SMC as planned. Without the SMC campaign, coupled with the need to sustain essential health services including malaria case management, there was a prediction of an increase in malaria cases and deaths. Under the worst-case scenario, WHO estimated that there could be a 10.3% increase in malaria cases, and a 73.9% increase in malaria deaths in Burkina Faso. This scenario would have represented a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

It is essential to ensure the continuity of malaria, RMNCAH and NTD services in 2021 as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact our continent. This may include the implementation of any necessary catch-up activities and ensuring timely planning to account for potential delays in procurement and delivery. Any intervention must ensure the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

Progress

Burkina Faso has scaled up coverage of iCCM and has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage of the targeted at risk population. Burkina Faso has a high rating in public sector management systems (CPIA cluster D). The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and has recently completed the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Burkina Faso has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Scorecard. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through participation in the High Burden High Impact approach.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 7,036,835 with 1,060 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, malaria, and Neglected Tropical Diseases.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020 Impact		The country has adequate stocks of essential malaria commodities. The IRS campaign took place as planned. Four rounds of SMC were completed by the end of Q4 2020

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2015 and 2019, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2020 target of a 40% reduction in malaria incidence	Q4 2021

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Burkina Faso has also made good progress in tracer RMNCAH interventions, including DPT3, exclusive breastfeeding and skilled birth attendants. Burkina Faso has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Burkina Faso is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Burkina Faso is high for trachoma (100%), schistosomiasis (83%), onchocerciasis (82%), and for lymphatic filariasis (80%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Burkina Faso in 2019 is 86 with a slight decrease compared with the index in 2018 (89).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		Progress not reported

Burkina Faso has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing the low coverage of ARTs in children, and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Ensure that NTD interventions including Mass Drug Administration, vector control and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritising key necessary catch up activities	Q4 2021

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due