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 2021 was 12,465,543 with 4,355 deaths.
Malaria
Global Fund Update
The Global Fund has announced that Burkina Faso will receive US$242.5 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Burkina Faso’s disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and the importance of sustaining life-saving essential services. For Burkina Faso this is calculated at US$184.8 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Burkina Faso is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress.

Progress
The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard Burkina Faso has scaled up coverage of iCCM and has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage of the targeted at-risk population. The country has financing for sufficient stocks of LLINs, ACTs and RDTs for 2022 and has good stocks of these commodities. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and has completed the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and has carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through participation in the High Burden High Impact approach and has also launched Zero Malaria Starts with Me!

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embalé, Burkina Faso has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Scorecard and this has been updated regularly and is shared on the ALMA scorecard hub. The country is in process of launching its End Malaria Council and Fund.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 12,465,543 with 4,355 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td>The country is distributing the final ITNs in the remaining districts to complete the universal coverage campaign. The NMCP is implementing the MTR in collaboration with WHO and partners. RDTs and ACTs are available at health facility and community levels. The process of establishing a data repository is on-going with WHO support. There are also ongoing discussions on the establishment of the EMC/EMF.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RMNCAH and NTDs**

**Progress**

Burkina Faso has also made good progress in tracer RMNCAH interventions, including DPT3 and vitamin A. 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. Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis is under surveillance. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Burkina Faso is high for trachoma (100%), for Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis (100%) and for schistosomiasis (98%). However, it is low for lymphatic filariasis (0%) and for onchocerciasis (20%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Burkina Faso in 2021 is 18 and shows a very substantial decrease compared with the index in 2020 (89). The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of an NTD Scorecard.
## Previous Key Recommended Actions

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH¹: Impact</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>The Ministry of Health of Burkina Faso trained field workers on COVID-19, and set up triage posts in all university, regional and district hospitals. PPE was provided to health staff including masks, gloves, gowns, and hydroalcoholic gels. Technical guidelines for maintaining the provision of services and care for RMNCAH in the context of COVID-19 have been prepared and their implementation is being monitored. The COVID-19 vaccination campaign is ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Ensure that NTD interventions including MDAs, 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</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>The country is conducting NTD prevention and control interventions whilst continuing to respect COVID-19 safety measures. From June to September 2022, the country conducted MDAs for Lymphatic Filariasis and Onchocerciasis. The country completed the Transmission Assessment for Lymphatic Filariasis in November 2022 in the targeted districts. The country has been also working on the protocol for schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths impact survey and it was submitted to the ethics committee for approval. Other routine activities including resource mobilizations for Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention are being conducted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## New Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for lymphatic filariasis and onchocerciasis to reach WHO targets</td>
<td>Q4 2023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key**

- Action achieved
- Some progress
- No progress
- Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO