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 Allocation
The Global Fund announced that Burkina Faso will receive US$242.5 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Burkina Faso’s disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Burkina Faso this is calculated at US$ 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. The Global Fund resources are especially important in the current resource constrained environment. The ongoing economic crisis, increased costs of doing business, and the need to introduce newer more expensive commodities to address insecticide and drug resistance mean that countries may experience shortfalls in sustaining their life-saving malaria essential services.

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 2023 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 Embaló, 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.
- Insufficient resources to sustain essential services over the next three years

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 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>NTDs</td>
<td>Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for lymphatic filariasis and onchocerciasis to reach WHO targets</td>
<td>Q4 2023</td>
<td></td>
<td>In Q1 2023, the country conducted NTD routine activities including surveillance for targeted diseases. The country completed the 2022 MDA reports, The MDA campaigns were successfully conducted with the following coverage: Lymphatic Filariasis: 80.83%; Onchocerciasis: 79.13%; Schistosomiasis: 100%, with increased coverage compared to the 2021 MD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key**
- Green: Action achieved
- Yellow: Some progress
- Red: No progress
- Gray: Deliverable not yet due