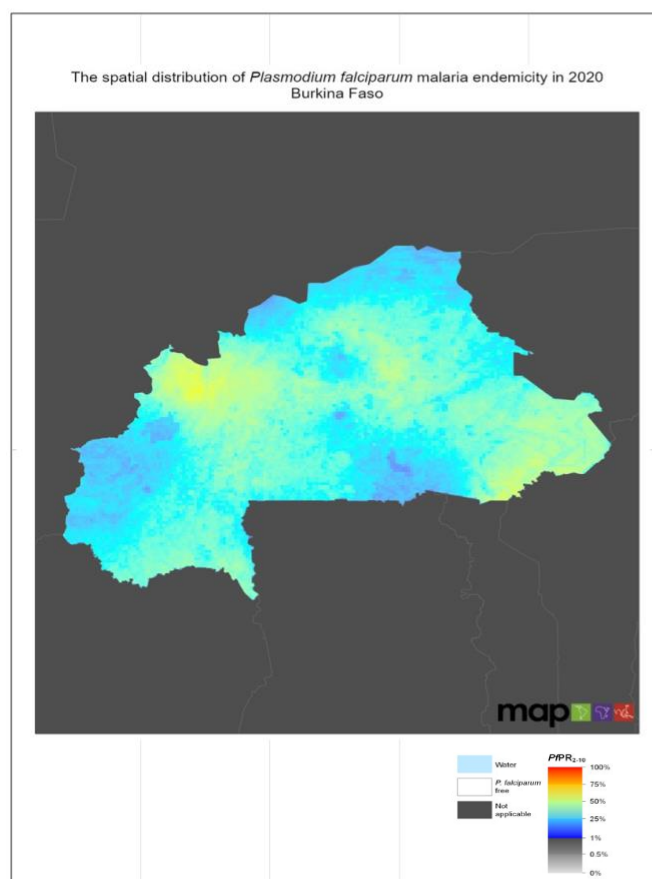


# Burkina Faso ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2025

## 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 2023 was 11,055,698 with 3,396 deaths.

### Metrics

#### Policy

Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		

#### Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		5
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		99
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		

#### Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2023)		74
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		80
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)		31
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		91
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

### Key

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

## **Malaria**

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Extreme weather events displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. Countries must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$181 million to date.

A recent report by ALMA and MNM UK, “The Price of Retreat,” highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Burkina Faso cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 32,405,024 additional cases, 62,498 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$1.3 billion between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Burkina Faso there will be a US\$2.6 billion increase in GDP.

## **Progress**

Burkina Faso has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring and has reported the results to WHO, and in response to these results, the majority of the vector control commodities used in the country are next generation insecticides and nets. The country has also carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees. Burkina Faso has launched Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through participation in the High Burden High Impact approach, and recently signed the Yaoundé Declaration.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Bokoaló, 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 congratulated for the recent launch of the End Malaria Council. The country has launched its national youth corps. The Honourable Minister of Health has been appointed as an ALMA RBM Malaria champion.

## Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 11,055,698 with 3,396 deaths.

## Key Challenges

- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.
- Serious funding gaps to sustain essential life-saving malaria services including the impact of recent reductions in ODA

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Resource Mobilisation	Work to fill key gaps in malaria funding	Q2 2024		The EMC held its first meeting during which an analysis of the funding gaps of the NSP was carried out. Actions were proposed to mobilize domestic resources for the new NSP 2026-2030. These actions include advocacy with the government for an increase in resources allocated to the fight against malaria. Additionally, promoting multisectoral collaboration through EMC will help mobilize financial and non-financial resources in other sectors to support the fight against malaria.
Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025		The Government undertook an evaluation of the actions of the various ministerial departments in order to prioritize actions within the framework of measures aimed at reducing the State's expenditure. This allowed for the consolidation of key malaria control interventions, particularly in the areas of prevention and case management. One of the methods used is malaria risk stratification combined with service coverage, which makes it possible to determine the districts or population groups that should benefit from interventions as a priority based on specificities and resource availability. Following the partial freeze of American aid, the NMCP carried out an analysis of interventions to identify those that are most efficient and impactful in the context of reduced funding. Subsequently, commitments for malaria control inputs have been secured. In September, the American Government notified the country of the continuation of its commitments until 2026. ACTs, RDTs and medicines for treatment of severe malaria have been delivered. Mitigation measures, however, remain in place.

## Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

### Progress

Burkina Faso has made good progress in the tracer RMNCAH intervention DPT3. Burkina Faso has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

### Previous Key Recommended Action

The country has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions

addressing low coverage of ART coverage in children, with a 2% increase in coverage reported in the last year.

## Neglected Tropical Diseases

### Progress

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 and schistosomiasis. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Burkina Faso is 100% for trachoma and for Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis (100%) as the two diseases are under surveillance only. It is also very good for lymphatic Filariasis (78%) and for onchocerciasis (79%). However, it is low for schistosomiasis (36%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Burkina Faso in 2023 is 74. Apart from schistosomiasis, the country reached WHO targets for other MDAs organized.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		A basic agreement has been obtained for the provision of meteorological data to the Ministry of Health. An agreement is currently being developed between the National Malaria Control Program and the Meteorological Department to regularly obtain meteorological data that will feed into the Data Repository. Taking into account the analysis of the national adaptation plan related to climate change, one of the prospects is the development of an integrated climate-health early warning system and an effective risk communication mechanism aimed at preventive health measures and behaviors to adopt in the event of health events linked to climate change.

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due