

END IN AFRICA

# Burkina Faso




# Achievements

- ★ Completed mapping for all 7 NTDs and scaled up mass drug administration (MDA) to the national level.
- ★ Over half (55.7%) of the country's 70 health districts (HDs) have stopped MDA for lymphatic filariasis (LF) after transmission assessment surveys (TAS) found no further need for treatment in 39 HDs.
- ★ Over half (52.1%) of the HDs with trachoma (25 of 48 HDs) have stopped district-level MDA for trachoma because less than 5% of children ages 1–9 in those HDs currently have the disease.
- ★ More than 9 out of 10 (91.4%) HDs with onchocerciasis (64 of 70 HDs) have stopped MDA for onchocerciasis.

**ALL**  
**70**  
Districts affected  
by NTDs

**16** **million**  
At risk for NTDs



# Current Activities in Burkina Faso

## **Mass Drug Administration**

- ▶ Conduct one annual round of community-based MDA for trachoma in 23 HDs.
- ▶ Provide annual community-based MDA in the 31 HDs that still need LF treatments.
- ▶ Provide community-based MDA for SCH in 59 HDs.
- ▶ Conduct community-based MDA for Oncho in 6 HDs.
- ▶ Treat 64 HDs for STH (via the MDAs for LF or SCH).

## **Disease Assessments and Monitoring**

- ▶ Support the National Program for the Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis (PNEFL) in conducting night blood surveys (pre-transmission assessment surveys or pre-TAS) in 21 HDs and transmission assessment surveys (TAS) in 5 HDs.
- ▶ Support post-MDA LF surveillance surveys and post-MDA TAS in 26 HDs.
- ▶ Conduct trachoma drug treatment impact surveys in 10 HDs.
- ▶ Conduct Oncho epidemiological evaluation in 7 HDs.
- ▶ Conduct SCH/STH impact assessment in 19 HDs.

## **Training and Capacity Building**

- ▶ Train trainers, supervisors, nurses, community health workers and community drug distributors (CDDs) involved in implementing MDA for NTDs at the national, regional, district and peripheral health center levels.



PHOTO CREDIT:  
© 2007 Jennifer Klopp,  
Courtesy of Photoshare

- ▶ Train NTD drug managers and pharmacists in implementing standard operating procedures for supply chain management.
- ▶ Strengthen monitoring and evaluation capacity by training staff in the NTD program (NTDP) in data quality assessments.



### **NTD Program Support**

- ▶ Implement information, education, and communication (IEC) strategies, community meetings and media campaigns to inform communities about NTDs and improve participation in MDA activities.
- ▶ Help the NTDP make projections and apply for NTD drugs.
- ▶ Conduct regular planning meetings to support implementation of the country work plan and budget.
- ▶ Strengthen program coordination and support the development of and partnerships between the NTDP and NTD partners through meetings, workshops, annual reviews and distribution of reports.
- ▶ Supervise and monitor MDA at all levels.
- ▶ Revise and improve data collection tools.
- ▶ Support publication production and FY2016 work planning activities.

A map of the African continent is shown in a light gray tone. The country of Burkina Faso is highlighted in a solid red color, making it stand out from the other countries. To the west of Burkina Faso, a blue line represents a river system, likely the Niger River. To the east, a blue outline indicates a large body of water, which is Lake Chad. The map shows the outlines of all African countries.

# NTDs in Burkina Faso

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) affect all 70 of Burkina Faso's health districts (HDs), with an **estimated 16 million people at risk of contracting one or more diseases**. NTDs are debilitating and disproportionately affect the poor and vulnerable, particularly women and children.

While lack of awareness, unsafe health practices, and limited access to safe water and sanitation continue to present challenges, Burkina Faso's NTD control program has made good progress toward reducing disease risks for the country's citizens, particularly for lymphatic filariasis (LF), onchocerciasis (Oncho) and trachoma. Nevertheless, these NTDs as well as schistosomiasis (SCH) and soil-transmitted helminthes (STH) continue to threaten health and well-being in Burkina Faso and require continued attention and support from USAID's END in Africa project and other partners.

# END in Africa

Funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and managed by FHI 360, the END in Africa project aims to reduce the prevalence of 7 neglected tropical diseases--trachoma, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis and 3 soil-transmitted helminthes (hookworm, roundworm and whipworm)--in Burkina Faso and 5 other West African countries (Ghana, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo and Côte d'Ivoire).

As END in Africa project lead, FHI 360 provides overall program administration support to the NTDPs in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, while subgrantees Helen Keller International (HKI) and Health and Development International (HDI) support project operations in Burkina Faso (HKI), Niger (HKI), Sierra Leone (HKI), and Togo (HDI). END in Africa partner Deloitte Consulting LLP provides capacity-building expertise to the NTDPs, particularly in financial management and oversight.

## END in Africa Project, FHI 360

1825 Connecticut Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20009  
(202) 884-8000  
[ENDinAfrica@fhi360.org](mailto:ENDinAfrica@fhi360.org)



[www.endinafrica.org](http://www.endinafrica.org)



[@ENDinAfrica](https://twitter.com/ENDinAfrica)



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



## Other NTD Partners in Burkina Faso

Funding is provided mainly by USAID through FHI 360 and HKI. However, the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine's Filarial Programmes Support Unit (FPSU; formerly known as the Centre for Neglected Tropical Diseases), Sightsavers, WHO Country Office in Burkina Faso and other partners provide some funding for MDA in certain districts of Burkina Faso.