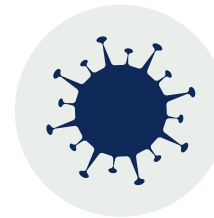




# BURKINA FASO



The U.S. has partnered with Burkina Faso on Global Health Security (GHS) since 2015.



Burkina Faso is at risk for epidemic-prone infectious disease threats, including avian influenza, anthrax, dengue and brucellosis.



First Joint External Evaluation (JEE) conducted in 2017; follow-up planned in 2024.

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## The U.S. Government (USG) GHS Program in Burkina Faso

The U.S. partners with the Government of Burkina Faso to strengthen the country's capacities to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats.

USG's Global Health Security investments also support stronger, more resilient health systems, including training human and animal health workers, strengthening laboratories, and bolstering surveillance systems. These investments support and build on those made by the Government of Burkina Faso, in coordination with other partners and stakeholders.

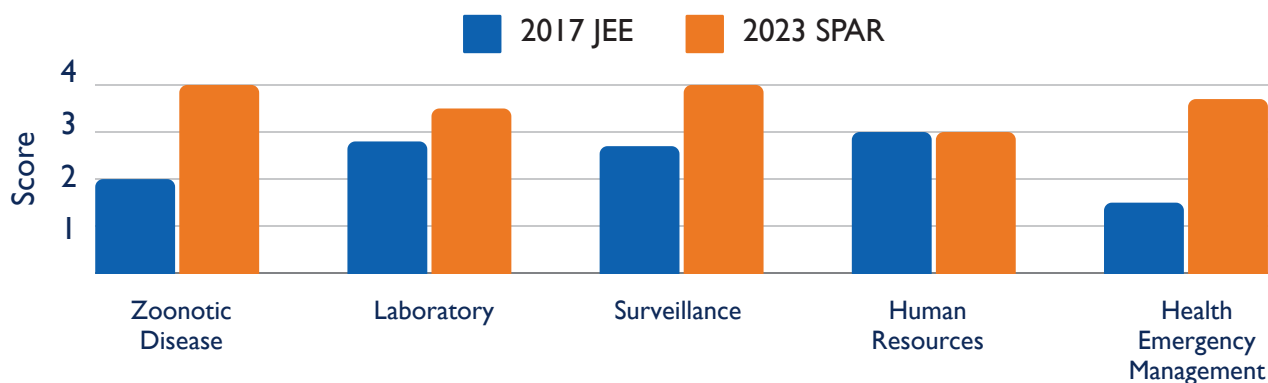
Current and planned GHS activities reflect national priorities, build on best available data, and align with the country context and the health system.

# BURKINA FASO

## Impact of GHS Investments

Burkina Faso has made significant progress strengthening its health security. The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) is a voluntary external assessment of health security capacities conducted approximately every 4-5 years while the States Party Annual Report (SPAR) is an annual self-assessment of these capacities conducted by the governments themselves. The chart below estimates the progress made in the technical areas endorsed by the Government of Burkina Faso for U.S. GHS collaboration.

**Burkina Faso GHS Capacity Scores Over Time\***



\* These tools provide the best approximation of GHS capacities though they use different methodologies. As a result direct comparisons may have limitations.

## Notable Achievements with U.S. Support

- Developed first-ever guidelines on rational use of antibiotics in livestock sector.
- National One Health platform and Strategic Plan in place to promote GHS multi sectoral coordination.
- Health, Animal, Environment ministries co-investigated fish and cattle die offs, identified water contamination from mining as cause, and put in place local measures.
- Graduation of first two-year cohort of the Global Laboratory Leadership Program (GLLP). Burkina Faso is the first country to incorporate GLLP into its existing continuous education programs.
- Field Epidemiology Training Program (3 levels) and In-Service Applied Veterinary Epidemiology Training active.
- The Burkina Faso National Public Health Institute (NPHI) became a focal point for the prevention and control of emerging infectious diseases.
- Established the first Public Health Emergency Operations Center and trained national and regional staff on Incident Management System.
- Integrated specimen transport system in place for lab samples.

## Priority Technical Areas Endorsed by Burkina Faso for U.S. GHS Investments



Zoonotic  
Disease



National  
Laboratory  
System



Disease  
Surveillance



Human  
Resources



Health  
Emergency  
Management

Additional areas of investments include: International Health Regulations (IHR) Coordination, Antimicrobial Resistance, Biosafety & Biosecurity, Immunization, Infection Prevention & Control