

Burkina Faso

This document is a compilation of all questions, justifications, and sources used to determine the 2021 Global Health Security Index scores for Burkina Faso. For a category and indicator-level summary, please see the Country Profile for Burkina Faso.

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Category 1: Preventing the emergence or release of pathogens with potential for international concern

1.1 ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)

1.1.1 AMR surveillance, detection, and reporting

1.1.1a

Is there a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection, and reporting of priority AMR pathogens?

Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, and it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 2, Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 1, No evidence of an AMR plan = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection and reporting of priority AMR pathogens. Burkina Faso has completed a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of International Health Regulations Core Capacities, which indicated that a plan has been prepared but not been implemented as of the report's publishing in late 2017. [1] There has been no evidence of any development on this plan since then. A national AMR plan is not available on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Public Health. [2,3] The World Health Organisation (WHO) library of national action plans for antimicrobial resistance does not list an entry for Burkina Faso. [4] The WHO Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Country Self Assessments confirms that Burkina Faso has a national AMR action plan developed, but there is not a national plan or system for monitoring antimicrobials' usage given that capacity (laboratory and for reporting data) is lacking. [5]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports" ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. Évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/272453>] Accessed 23 July 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Library of National Action Plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self Assessments". [<http://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

1.1.1b

Is there a national laboratory/laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens?

All 7 + 1 priority pathogens = 2, Yes, but not all 7+1 pathogens = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Although there is some evidence Burkina Faso is conducting surveillance related to antimicrobial resistance, there is insufficient publically available evidence that Burkina Faso has a national laboratory/laboratory system which can test for the 7+1 priority AMR pathogens. Burkina Faso has a National Laboratory of Public Health (LNSP), which reports that one of its many missions is to "coordinate the National Network of Integrated Surveillance Laboratories for Priority Diseases and Rapid

Disease Confirmation". [1] Its website does not clarify which diseases it surveys and tests for. The MEASURE Evaluation's (a United States Agency for International Development (USAID) program providing quality research and rigorous monitoring and evaluation) Rapid Evaluation of Surveillance of Potential Epidemic and Epizootic Diseases provides a list of priority diseases in Burkina Faso, which includes *Shigella* spp, but it does not mention if this includes drug-resistant *Shigella* spp. [2] However, this report details a number of capacity challenges within the identification and tracking of emerging diseases that limit the laboratory system's impact. [2] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the World Health Organisation (WHO) of late 2017 indicated that Burkina Faso has 16 (of 35) laboratories and sentinel sites set up for testing AMR pathogens for human health, not animal health. However, there is no evidence outlining which pathogens for which the country is capable of testing. [3] Surveilling authorities intend to set up a national reference laboratory for AMR pathogens, but it is not yet operational. [3] Although the report dates from late 2017, there has been no evidence of a change since then. The JEE says that the national livestock laboratory (LNE) is not operational either. [3] The World Health Organisation (WHO) library of national action plans for antimicrobial resistance does not list an entry for Burkina Faso. [4] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health and of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [4,5]

[1] National Laboratory of Public Health (LNSP). 2019. "Qui Sommes Nous?". [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[2] Geers, Eric H., Issaka Sawadogo, Serge Nzietchueng, M. Yolande B. Eugene. 2018. "Rapid Evaluation of Surveillance of Potential Epidemic and Epizootic Diseases in One Region of Burkina Faso." ("Evaluation rapide des systèmes de surveillance des maladies à potentiel épidémique et épizootique dans une région du Burkina Faso "). MEASURE Evaluation. [<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-18-306-fr>] Accessed 23 July 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports" ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/272453>] Accessed 23 July 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Library of National Action Plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

1.1.1c

Does the government conduct environmental detection or surveillance activities (e.g., in soil, waterways) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that the government conducts detection or surveillance activities (e.g. in soil, waterways, etc.) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change and the Ministry of Health. [1,2] The World Health Organization's Joint External Evaluation for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017, indicates that detection or surveillance activities are insufficient and need to be strengthened, without providing further details. [3] No academic source or paper was found on this subject. There is no evidence of a National Action Plan on antimicrobial resistance. A national AMR plan is not available on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Public Health. [2,4] The World Health Organisation (WHO) library of national action plans for antimicrobial resistance does not list an entry for Burkina Faso. [5]

[1] Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change. [<http://www.environnement.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Library of National Action Plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

1.1.2 Antimicrobial control

1.1.2a

Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans?

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that there is a national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans in Burkina Faso. There is no relevant information on the website of the Ministry of Health, including the department in charge of pharmaceutical regulations and licencing (DRLP). [1,2] Meanwhile, several academic works have mentioned that antibiotics are available without prescriptions or on the informal market. [3,4] Burkina Faso is not listed on the World Health Organisation's (WHO) list of National Action Plans on antimicrobial resistance. [5] The JEE of the WHO mentions that a survey regarding the correct use of antibiotics was underway in the country in 2017, but no further details have been provided. [6]

[1] Ministry of Health. [http://www.sante.gov.bf/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=188&Itemid=1032]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, National Observatory of the Population's Health ("Observatoire national de la Sante de la Population") (WHO). 2011. [<http://www.onsp-sante.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, World Health Organisation (WHO). 2011. "Pharmaceutical Profile of Burkina Faso" ("Profil pharmaceutique du Burkina Faso"). [<http://apps.who.int/medicinedocs/fr/m/abstract/Js19741fr/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[4] Abdoul-Salam Ouedraogo. 2016. "Prevalence, circulation and characteristics of multiresistant bacterias in Burkina Faso". ("Prévalence, circulation et caractérisation des bactéries multirésistantes au Burkina Faso"). Accessed 23 July 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). Library of National Action Plans (antimicrobial resistance).

[<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. Évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

1.1.2b

Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals?

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that there is a national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, the Ministry of Health, including the pharmaceutical regulatory body, or the Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [1,2, 3] The JEE of the WHO mentions that a survey regarding the correct use of antibiotics was underway when their mission was conducted in the country in December 2017, but no details have been provided (it does not say whether the survey deals with human or animal health, or both, and there is no evidence that this survey has later been completed and published). [4] Burkina Faso is not listed on the World Health Organisation's (WHO) list of National Action Plans on antimicrobial resistance. [5]

[1] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[3] Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [<https://www.mra.gov.bf/accueil>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. Évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). Library of National Action Plans (antimicrobial resistance).

[<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

1.2 ZOONOTIC DISEASE

1.2.1 National planning for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

1.2.1a

Is there national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents on zoonotic disease?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that there is a national law, plan, or equivalent strategy document, on zoonotic disease in Burkina Faso. On the contrary, a 2018 report from the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) says the lack of such a strategy document should lead to the creation of a panel of experts to deal with these issues: "The ministries in charge of livestock and public health are not able to produce a precise estimate of the incidence and the prevalence of zoonotic diseases and AMR." [1] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the World Health Organisation (WHO) has also pointed to the lack of strategy or policy to fight zoonotic diseases. [2] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, or the Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [3,4, 5] The World Organization of Animal Health (OIE) completed an evaluatory mission to Burkina Faso. However, the report is not publicly available. [6]

[1] Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). 2018. "Overview of zoonotic diseases and AMR: The case for an expert elicitation protocol in Burkina Faso". ("Aperçu sur les maladies zoonotiques et la RAM: L'argument en faveur d'un protocole d'élitication d'experts au Burkina Faso"). [<http://www.fao.org/3/I8491FR/i8491fr.pdf>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 23 July 2020..

[3] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [<https://www.mra.gov.bf/accueil>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[6] World Organization of Animal Health (OIE). "Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Evaluation Missions." [<https://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/status-of-missions/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

1.2.1b

Is there national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy document(s) which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence of national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy document(s) in Burkina Faso that measure for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans. On the contrary, a 2018 Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) report indicated a complete lack of epizootic strategy document to deal with these issues. [1] A 2018 MEASURE Evaluation of surveillance systems of potential epidemic and epizootic diseases in Burkina Faso also recommended the country create policies and measures to limit the transmission of epizootic diseases to humans. [2] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the World Health Organisation (WHO) has also pointed to the lack of strategy or policy to fight zoonotic diseases. [3] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, or the Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [4, 5,6]

[1] Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). 2018. "Overview of zoonotic diseases and AMR: The case for an expert elicitation protocol in Burkina Faso". ("Aperçu sur les maladies zoonotiques et la RAM: L'argument en faveur d'un protocole d'élicitation d'experts au Burkina Faso"). [<http://www.fao.org/3/I8491FR/i8491fr.pdf>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[2] Geers, Eric H., Issaka Sawadogo, Serge Nzietchueng, M. Yolande B. Eugene. 2018. "Rapid Evaluation of Surveillance of Potential Epidemic and Epizootic Diseases in One Region of Burkina Faso." ("Evaluation rapide des systèmes de surveillance des maladies à potentiel épidémique et épizootique dans une région du Burkina Faso"). MEASURE Evaluation. [<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-18-306-fr>] Accessed 23 July 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [<https://www.mra.gov.bf/accueil>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

1.2.1c

Is there national legislation, plans, or guidelines that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient publicly available evidence of national plans, guidelines, or laws that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern. Burkina Faso has issued a legal norm (ruling) which accounts for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern. [1] The Joint External Evaluation

(JEE) report of the World Health Organisation (WHO) states that seven zoonotic diseases are considered as priority pathogens by the government. [2] A few academic reports indicate that the surveillance of zoonotic diseases, particularly rabies, anthrax, bird flu, and brucellosis are conducted in Burkina Faso. [3,4] This surveillance is conducted separately by three different Ministries - the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources, and the Ministry of the Environment, the Green Economy and Climate Change - without any formal collaboration between them. The Ministry of Health collaborates with community actors to identify and report potential pathogens, while the other two Ministries have more passive surveillance systems. [3] Additionally, there is no surveillance of zoonotic pathogens on wildlife reserves and there are not effective mechanisms for managing and transporting samples to laboratories or reporting the results back to the community. [3] There is no evidence of detailed plans for surveillance and control for at least 3 zoonotic diseases. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, or the Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [5, 6,7]

[1] Government of Burkina Faso. "Norm N°YEAR VII-00113/FP/AGRI-LE, Regarding the Regulation of Zoo-Sanitary Police in Burkina Faso". (" Kiti N°AN VII portant réglementation de la police zoo-sanitaire au Burkina Faso").

[<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/bkf4153.pdf>] Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[3] Geers, Eric H., Issaka Sawadogo, Serge Nzietchueng, M. Yolande B. Eugene. 2018. "Rapid Evaluation of Surveillance of Potential Epidemic and Epizootic Diseases in One Region of Burkina Faso." ("Evaluation rapide des systèmes de surveillance des maladies à potentiel épidémique et épizootique dans une région du Burkina Faso "). MEASURE Evaluation.

[<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-18-306-fr>] Accessed 23 July 2020.

[4] WHO. 2016. Technical and Ministerial Meeting Report. ("RAPPORT DE LA REUNION TECHNIQUE ET MINISTERIELLE ")

[<https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-08/Rapport%20de%20la%20R%3%a9union%20technique%20et%20Minist%3%a9rielle%20sur%20l'approche%20une%20seule%20sant%3%a9.pdf>] Accessed 24 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[7] Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [<https://www.mra.gov.bf/accueil>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

1.2.1d

Is there a department, agency, or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that there is a department, agency or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries. The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the World Health Organisation (WHO) mentions that the collaboration between human and animal health is limited. It does not mention any zoonotic disease unit which functions across multiple ministries. [1] It also mentions the existence of a surveillance network known as RESUREP (Epidemiological Surveillance Network for Animal Diseases-RESUREP), but this network only focuses on animal health. Several academic papers indicate that three Ministries (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources, and Ministry of the Environment, the Green Economy and Climate Change) all oversee zoonotic diseases with a lack of coordination between them. [3,4] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources, or the Ministry of the Environment, the Green Economy and Climate Change. [5,6,7,8] Burkina Faso has not made public their evaluation report from the World Organisation for Animal Health

(OIE).[9]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed on 22 January 2019.

[3] Geers, Eric H., Issaka Sawadogo, Serge Nzietchueng, M. Yolande B. Eugene. 2018. "Rapid Evaluation of Surveillance of Potential Epidemic and Epizootic Diseases in One Region of Burkina Faso." ("Evaluation rapide des systèmes de surveillance des maladies à potentiel épidémique et épizootique dans une région du Burkina Faso"). MEASURE Evaluation. [<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-18-306-fr>] Accessed 23 July 2020.

[4] Tohouri, R.R., Kebe, M.R., Kouassi, C., & Chauffour, J. 2020. Burkina Faso's 'One Health' Initiative's Structure ["L'architecture d'entreprise « une seule santé » du Burkina Faso "] MEASURE Evaluation.

[<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-20-406-fr>] Accessed 23 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[7] Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [<https://www.mra.gov.bf/accueil>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[8] Ministry of the Environment, the Green Economy, and Climate Change [<https://www.environnement.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed in 24 July 2020.

[9] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). "OIE PVS Evaluation Reports". [<http://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/pvs-evaluation-reports/>]. Accessed in 24 July 2020.

1.2.2 Surveillance systems for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

1.2.2a

Does the country have a national mechanism (either voluntary or mandatory) for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Burkina Faso has a national bureaucratic mechanism for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency. The surveillance network for epidemiologic disease ("Réseau de surveillance épidémiologique des maladies", or RESUREP in French) which includes community volunteers who report to veterinary agents about suspected cases. [1,2] The agents verify the cases and pass the information through their chain of command to the Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [2] In 2017, according to the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the World Health Organisation (WHO), there were already over 100 veterinary checkpoints. [3] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources, or the Ministry of the Environment, the Green Economy and Climate Change. [4, 5,6,7]

[1] Geers, Eric H., Issaka Sawadogo, Serge Nzietchueng, M. Yolande B. Eugene. 2018. "Rapid Evaluation of Surveillance of Potential Epidemic and Epizootic Diseases in One Region of Burkina Faso." ("Evaluation rapide des systèmes de surveillance des maladies à potentiel épidémique et épizootique dans une région du Burkina Faso "). MEASURE Evaluation. [<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-18-306-fr>] Accessed 23 July 2020.

[2] Tohouri, R.R., Kebe, M.R., Kouassi, C., & Chauffour, J. 2020. Burkina Faso's 'One Health' Initiative's Structure ["L'architecture d'entreprise « une seule santé » du Burkina Faso "] MEASURE Evaluation.

[<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-20-406-fr>] Accessed 23 July 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [<https://www.mra.gov.bf/accueil>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[7] Ministry of the Environment, the Green Economy, and Climate Change [<https://www.environnement.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed in 24 July 2020.

1.2.2b

Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that there are laws or guidelines that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals in Burkina Faso. There is a general national data privacy law passed in 2004 to protect personal data (Law N 010-2004/AN). However, it does not specifically mention data collected through surveillance of animals [1] A national livestock laboratory (LNE) and four regional laboratories are in charge of surveillance activities. But the World Health Organization's Joint External Evaluation for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017 does not share information regarding privacy or confidentiality at the LNE. [2] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources, or the Ministry of the Environment, the Green Economy and Climate Change. [3, 4, 5,6]

[1] National Assembly (l'Assemblée nationale) of Burkina Faso. Law Number 010-2004/AN of 20 April 2004. "On Protection of Personal Data" ("PORTANT PROTECTION DES DONNEES A CARACTERE PERSONNEL"). [<https://www.afapdp.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Burkina-Faso-Loi-portant-protection-des-donnees-a-caractere-personnel-2004.pdf>] Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [<https://www.mra.gov.bf/accueil>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of the Environment, the Green Economy, and Climate Change [<https://www.environnement.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed in 24 July 2020.

1.2.2c

Does the country conduct surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife (e.g., wild animals, insects, other disease vectors)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Burkina Faso conducts any active surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife, according to publicly available sources. The Department of Wildlife and Hunting Resources within the Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources is in charge of investigating cases of suspicious dead animals. [1] They have a small number of agents dispersed throughout the country, but there is no evidence of active testing outside of suspicious cases reported to them. The Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in 2017, does not mention surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife but says that the country's network for epidemiological surveillance (Epidemiological Surveillance Network for Animal Diseases-RESUREP) is underfunded. [2] According to Burkina Faso's 2017 self-declaration on its recovery from avian influenza, RESUREP was created in 1999 and includes 104 epidemiological surveillance posts, including 22 border inspection posts, 7 regional laboratories (Bobo-Dioulasso, Banfora, Fada, Ouahigouya, Tenkodogo, Dori and Dédougou) and the National Livestock Laboratory in Ouagadougou [3]. This self-declaration indicates that the surveillance of the domestic birds is the responsibility of the agents of the Ministry of the Animal and Fisheries Resources and that of the wild birds is ensured by the agents of the Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climatic Changes while RESUREP agents alert national authorities and implement the first sanitary measures and take samples to the national breeding laboratory [3]. Academic reports suggest that both these ministries use passive surveillance systems, rather than actively test for zoonotic disease. [1] Once a zoonotic disease is confirmed, then an active surveillance is implemented to protect non-infected regions. [3] There is not any surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife reserves in Burkina Faso according to academic sources. [1] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources, or the Ministry of the Environment, the Green Economy and Climate Change. [4, 5,6,7]

[1] Geers, Eric H., Issaka Sawadogo, Serge Nzietchueng, M. Yolande B. Eugene. 2018. "Rapid Evaluation of Surveillance of Potential Epidemic and Epizootic Diseases in One Region of Burkina Faso." ("Evaluation rapide des systèmes de surveillance des maladies à potentiel épidémique et épizootique dans une région du Burkina Faso"). MEASURE Evaluation.

[https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-18-306-fr] Accessed 23 July 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[3] World Organization for Animal Health. 27 October 2017. "Self-declaration of Burkina Faso on the recovery of its free status regarding highly pathogenic avian influenza in poultry." [https://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/self-declared-disease-status/] Accessed 7 September 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. [http://www.sante.gov.bf/]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [https://www.agriculture.bf/]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [https://www.mra.gov.bf/accueil]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[7] Ministry of the Environment, the Green Economy, and Climate Change [https://www.environnement.gov.bf/accueil] Accessed in 24 July 2020.

1.2.3 International reporting of animal disease outbreaks

1.2.3a

Has the country submitted a report to OIE on the incidence of human cases of zoonotic disease for the last calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2019

OIE WAHIS database

1.2.4 Animal health workforce

1.2.4a

Number of veterinarians per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 0.93

2018

OIE WAHIS database

1.2.4b

Number of veterinary para-professionals per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 15.35

2018

OIE WAHIS database

1.2.5 Private sector and zoonotic

1.2.5a

Does the national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulations, or plans include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that the national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulation or plan includes mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses. In fact, there is no publicly available evidence that there is a national law, plan, or equivalent strategy document on zoonotic disease in Burkina Faso. On the contrary, a 2018 report from the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) cited the lack of such a strategy document. [1] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources, or the Ministry of the Environment, the Green Economy and Climate Change. [2,3,4, 5, 6]. The World Health Organization's Joint External Evaluation for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017, indicates the role of the private sector to fund the country's epidemiological surveillance network (Epidemiological Surveillance Network for Animal Diseases-RESUREP) was discussed during its latest mission, but there is no evidence that this has led to a specific plan. [7] No evidence was found in studies or articles.

[1] Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). 2018. "Overview of zoonotic diseases and AMR: The case for an expert elicitation protocol in Burkina Faso". ("Aperçu sur les maladies zoonotiques et la RAM: L'argument en faveur

d'un protocole d'élitication d'experts au Burkina Faso"). [<http://www.fao.org/3/i8491FR/i8491fr.pdf>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[2] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [<https://www.mra.gov.bf/accueil>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of the Environment, the Green Economy, and Climate Change [<https://www.environnement.gov.bf/accueil>]
Accessed in 24 July 2020.

[7] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

1.3 BIOSECURITY

1.3.1 Whole-of- government biosecurity systems

1.3.1a

Does the country have in place a record, updated within the past five years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Burkina Faso has in place a record, updated within the past 5 years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities. The Joint External Evaluation for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017, states that "the country has not prepared a comprehensive inventory of dangerous pathogens and toxins". [1] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the public health institute, or the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation, or the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [2,3,4,5,6,7] The 2006 biosecurity law does not mention inventory of dangerous pathogens and toxins. [8] Burkina Faso is considered a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) according to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) but it has not submitted Confidence-Building Measure reports in accordance with decisions of the BWC Review Conferences in 2019 and 2020. [9]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[3] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[4] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of National Defence and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[7] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[8] Official Gazette. 2006. Law n° 005-2006/AN. [http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Burkina%20Faso/BF_Loi_Securite_Biotechnologie.pdf]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[9] The United Nations Office at Geneva. 2018. Confidence Building Measures. State Parties. <https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/burkina-faso>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

1.3.1b

Does the country have in place legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems, and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Burkina Faso has in place legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. The 2006 biosecurity law does not include these elements in regards to dangerous pathogens and toxins as it focuses on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). [1] Similarly, the 2004 National Regulations on Biotechnology Security only focuses on issues pertaining to GMOs. [2] No other relevant legislation or regulation was found in the Vertic database. [3] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the public health institute, of the Ministry of National Defence and Veterans, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management or the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [4,5,6,7,8] The Joint External Evaluation for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017, indicates physical containment is insufficient. The report does not does mention relevant legislation or regulations. [9] Burkina Faso is considered a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) according to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) but it has not submitted Confidence-Building Measure reports in accordance with decisions of the BWC Review Conferences in 2019 and 2020. [10]

[1] Official Gazette. 2006. Law n° 005-2006/AN. [http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Burkina%20Faso/BF_Loi_Securite_Biotechnologie.pdf]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] National Regulation Regarding Biotechnology Security. DECRET N° 2004-262/PRES/PM//MECV/ MAHRH/MS (RèGLES NATIONALES EN MATIÈRE DE SÉCURITÉ EN BIOTECHNOLOGIE) [<https://www.aatf-africa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/regulation-r%C3%A8gles-nationales-en-mati%C3%A8re-de-s%C3%A9curit%C3%A9-en-biotechnologie-au-burkina.pdf>] Accessed 27 July 2020.

[3] Vertic. [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/b/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020

[4] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[5] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of National Defence and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[7] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[8] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[9] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[10] The United Nations Office at Geneva. 2018. Confidence Building Measures. State Parties. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/burkina-faso>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

ecbm.unog.ch/state/burkina-faso]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

1.3.1c

Is there an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations. Burkina Faso has set up a National Agency on Biosecurity in 2015. Nevertheless, it seems to deal mainly with Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)-related matters. [1]. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system, the Ministry of National Defence and Veterans, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management or the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [2,3,4,5,6] The national public health institute, which was launched in 2018 by the Ministry of Health, has no website. [7] It appears to still be establishing itself and its direction. [8] There is no relevant information in the Joint External Evaluation for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017. [9] No relevant legislation or regulation was found in the Vertic database. [10] Burkina Faso is considered a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) according to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) but it has not submitted Confidence-Building Measure reports in accordance with decisions of the BWC Review Conferences in 2019 and 2020. [11]

[1] Presidency of Burkina Faso. 2015. Decree N°2015-834/PRES-TRANS/PM/MEF/MRSI. "Set up of the Biosecurity National Agency (ANB)". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/bkf150839.pdf>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[3] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of National Defence and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[7] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[8] National Public Health Institute. 2019. "National Public Health Institute Newsletter." ("Bulletin d'Informations de l'Institut National de Sante Publique") [http://onsp-sante.bf/sites/default/files/publications/246/Newsletter_Insp%20Burkina%20Faso%20N%C2%B01.pdf] Accessed 24 July 2020.

[9] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[10] Vertic. [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/b/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[11] The United Nations Office at Geneva. 2018. Confidence Building Measures. State Parties. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/burkina-faso>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

1.3.1d

Is there public evidence that shows that the country has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that shows that the country has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system or the National Public Health Institute, the Ministry of National Defence and Veterans, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management or the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [1, 2,3,4,5,6] There is no relevant information in the Joint External Evaluation for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017, . [7] No relevant legislation or regulation was found in the Vertic database. [8] Burkina Faso is considered a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) according to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) but it has not submitted Confidence-Building Measure reports in accordance with decisions of the BWC Review Conferences in 2019 and 2020. [9]

[1] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[3] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of National Defence and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[7] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[8] Vertic. [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/b/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[9] The United Nations Office at Geneva. 2018. Confidence Building Measures. State Parties. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/burkina-faso>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

1.3.1e

Is there public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)–based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has an in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based diagnostic testing for Ebola or anthrax, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen. The Muraz Center (Centre Muraz) in Bobo Dioulasso was established in 1939 and its laboratory is able to diagnose 12 viruses, including Ebola. [1] A 2018 French PhD Thesis confirms that the Muraz Center has PCR testing capabilities and that the Muraz Center is equipped with "an extraction room with a Microbiological Safety Cabinet of Class II, an automatic extractor, a centrifuge and micro centrifuges, a freezer and a refrigerator and all the necessary equipment for the extraction of nucleic acids; a mixing room with two PCR stations, a -20 degree freezer and all material necessary for the preparation of a reaction mixture; an amplification room for real-time PCR with two real-time PCR thermal cyclers and their computer systems, two simple thermal cyclers for conventional PCR, a Microbiological Safety Cabinet of Class II, a refrigerator; a gel migration room with two tanks of migration, a reader and a room for sequencing with a sequencer at 4 capillaries coupled to its computer system." [2]

Reports confirm PCR capabilities for Dengue fever, meningitis, Crimean Congo viruses (CCHF), Lassa fever, and hepatitis B. [3,4,5,6] However, there is insufficient evidence that its PCR capabilities can be used for Ebola and Anthrax testing. As such, it is not clear what test is used for Ebola testing and if PCR testing is used. The Joint External Evaluation for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017, mentions that a case of anthrax has been detected in 2017 by the country's routine surveillance system, but it does not specify which tests the country uses to diagnose anthrax [7]

[1] ReliefWeb. 21 May 2018. "Acquisition of a P3 Mobile Laboratory: Burkina Faso is Now Independent for the Management of All Class 4 Viruses". ("Acquisition d'un laboratoire mobile P3 : le Burkina Faso désormais indépendant en termes de gestion de tout virus de classe 4"). [<https://reliefweb.int/report/burkina-faso/acquisition-d-un-laboratoire-mobile-p3-le-burkina-faso-d-sormais-ind-pendant-en>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] Zida, Sylvie. 2018. "The Development and implementation of PCR approaches to improve access to molecular infectious disease diagnostic tests in underdeveloped countries." ("Développement d'approches PCR et implémentation pour l'amélioration de l'accès au diagnostic moléculaire des maladies infectieuses dans les pays à ressources limitées") HAL open archives. [<https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-01809529/document>] Accessed 24 July 2020.

[3] World Health Organization. 6 November 2017. "Dengue Fever - Burkina Faso." [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/6-november-2017-dengue-burkina-faso/en/>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[4] Research Gate. January 2014. "Figure 3" Impact of a conjugated anti meningococcal A vaccine on notification of bacterial meningitis in West Burkina Faso (2009-2012). [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Bobo-Dioulasso-centre-Muraz-nombre-de-bacteries-par-type-determinees-par-PCR-dans_fig3_259588458] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[5] Integrated Quality Laboratory Services. 28 May 2017. "Implementation of the diagnosis of Crimea-Congo and Lassa viruses at the Muraz center, Burkina Faso" ("Mise en place du diagnostique des virus Crimée-Congo et Lassa au centre Muraz, Burkina Faso") [https://www.iqls.net/?Pn=Print&SC=Article_View&Article_Id=175] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[6] National Research Agency on AIDS and Hepatitis (ANRS.) 2020. "The Burkina Faso Site" ("Le site du Burkina Faso") [<https://www.anrs.fr/en/node/250>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[7] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

1.3.2 Biosecurity training and practices

1.3.2a

Does the country require biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that the country requires biosecurity training, using a standardised, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the National laboratory system or the National Public Health Institute, the Ministry of Defence and Veterans, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, or the Ministry of Higher Education and Research. [1,2,3,4,5,6] There is no relevant information in the Joint External Evaluation for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017. [7] No relevant legislation or regulation was found in the Vertic database. [8] Burkina Faso is considered a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) according to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), but it has

not submitted Confidence-Building Measure reports in accordance with decisions of the BWC Review Conferences in 2019 and 2020. [9]

- [1] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [2] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.
- [3] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [4] Ministry of National Defence and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [6] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [7] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [8] Vertic. [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/b/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [9] The United Nations Office at Geneva. 2018. Confidence Building Measures. State Parties. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/burkina-faso>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

1.3.3 Personnel vetting: regulating access to sensitive locations

1.3.3a

Do regulations or licensing conditions specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to the following checks: drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks?

Personnel are subject to all three of these checks = 3, Personnel are subject to two of these checks = 2, Personnel are subject to one of these checks = 1, Personnel are not subject to any of these checks = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that regulations or licensing conditions specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to the following checks: drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the national public health institute, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, of the Ministry of Defence and Veterans, and of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research. [1,2,3,4, 5,6] There is no relevant information in the Joint External Evaluation for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017. [7] No relevant legislation or regulation was found in the Vertic database. [8] Burkina Faso is considered a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) according to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) but it has not submitted Confidence-Building Measure reports in accordance with decisions of the BWC Review Conferences in 2019 and 2020. [9]

- [1] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [2] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.
- [3] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

- [4] Ministry of National Defense and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [6] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [7] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [8] Vertic. [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/b/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [9] The United Nations Office at Geneva. 2018. Confidence Building Measures. State Parties. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/burkina-faso>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

1.3.4 Transportation security

1.3.4a

Does the country have publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (specifically including Categories A and B)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the country has publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (Categories A and B). The Ministry of Transport, Urban Mobility, and Road Safety does not share information on the subject on its website. [1] According to Burkina Faso's 2017 Self-declaration on avian influenza, Epidemiological Surveillance Network for Animal Diseases of Burkina Faso (RESUREP) agents were trained on disease recognition, sampling techniques, packaging, storage and shipment of suspicious samples to the laboratory. [2] RESUREP agents take samples that they send to the national breeding laboratory. However, there is no information on how these samples are transported or whether there are national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the public health institute, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, of the Ministry of Defence, and of the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [3,4,5,6,7,8] There is no relevant information in the Joint External Evaluation for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017. [9] No relevant legislation or regulation was found in the Vertic database. [10] Burkina Faso is considered a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) according to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), but it has not submitted Confidence Building Measure reports in accordance with decisions of the BWC Review Conferences in 2019 and 2020. [11]

- [1] Ministry of Transport, Urban Mobility, and Road Safety [<https://www.transports.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [2] World Organization for Animal Health. 27 October 2017. "Self-declaration of Burkina Faso on the recovery of its free status regarding highly pathogenic avian influenza in poultry." [<https://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/self-declared-disease-status/>] Accessed 7 September 2020.
- [3] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [4] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.
- [5] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeeef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [6] Ministry of National Defense and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [7] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

- [8] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [9] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [10] Vertic. [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/b/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [11] The United Nations Office at Geneva. 2018. Confidence Building Measures. State Parties. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/burkina-faso>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

1.3.5 Cross-border transfer and end-user screening

1.3.5a

Is there legislation and/or regulations in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and pathogens with pandemic potential?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence of a national legislation, regulation, or other guidance in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential in Burkina Faso. The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017, mentions the existence of the Epidemiological Surveillance Network for Animal Diseases (RESUREP), which has 104 veterinary posts, 22 of which are for border control. However, the JEE indicated that RESUREP has limited functioning due to financial restraints. [1] There is insufficient information in the JEE or other sources about how these border posts function or whether any guidance was in place to oversee their functioning. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the public health institute, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation, and of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. [2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9] Burkina Faso is considered a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) according to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) but it has not submitted Confidence-Building Measure reports in accordance with decisions of the BWC Review Conferences in 2019 and 2020. [10] No relevant legislation or regulation was found in the Vertic database. [11]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] Ministry of Transport, Urban Mobility, and Road Safety [<https://www.transports.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 24 July 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[4] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[5] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of National Defence and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[7] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[8] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[9] Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Crafts [<https://www.commerce.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 24 July 2020.

[10] The United Nations Office at Geneva. 2018. Confidence Building Measures. State Parties. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[11] Vertic. [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/b/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

1.4 BIOSAFETY

1.4.1 Whole-of-government biosafety systems

1.4.1a

Does the country have in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that the country has in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations. Burkina Faso has passed a biosafety law in 2006, although it is focused on biotechnology and genetically modified organisms. [1] Similarly, the 2004 National Regulations on Biotechnology Security only focuses on issues pertaining to GMOs. [2] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017 mentions the need to "set up and implement a national biosafety and biosecurity legislation". [3] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the public health institute, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, and the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [4,5,6,7,8] Burkina Faso is considered a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) according to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) but it has not submitted Confidence Building Measure reports in accordance with decisions of the BWC Review Conferences in 2019 and 2020. [9] No relevant legislation or regulation was found in the Vertic database. [10]

[1] Official Gazette. 2006. Law n° 005-2006/AN. [http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Burkina%20Faso/BF_Loi_Securite_Biotechnologie.pdf]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] National Regulation Regarding Biotechnology Security. DECRET N° 2004-262/PRES/PM//MECV/ MAHRH/MS (Règles NATIONALES EN MATIÈRE DE SÉCURITÉ EN BIOTECHNOLOGIE) [<https://www.aatf-africa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/regulation-r%C3%A8gles-nationales-en-mati%C3%A8re-de-s%C3%A9curit%C3%A9-en-biotechnologie-au-burkina.pdf>] Accessed 27 July 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[5] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[6] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[7] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[8] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[9] The United Nations Office at Geneva. 2018. Confidence Building Measures. State Parties. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/burkina-faso>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[10] Vertic. [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/b/>]. Accessed

24 July 2020

1.4.1b

Is there an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that the country has in place an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations. Burkina Faso has set up a National Agency of Biosecurity in 2015, although it seems to focus mainly on genetically modified organisms. [1] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, or the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [2,3,4,5,6]. There is no relevant information in the JEE of the WHO. [7] Burkina Faso is considered a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) according to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) but it has not submitted Confidence Building Measure reports for 2019 and 2020. [8] No relevant legislation or regulation was found in the Vertic database. [9]

[1] Presidency of Burkina Faso. 2015. Decree N°2015-834/PRES-TRANS/PM/MEF/MRSI. "Set up of the Biosecurity National Agency (ANB)". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/bkf150839.pdf>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[3] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[4] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[7] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[8] The United Nations Office at Geneva. 2018. Confidence Building Measures. State Parties. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/burkina-faso>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[9] Vertic. [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/b/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020

1.4.2 Biosafety training and practices

1.4.2a

Does the country require biosafety training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that the country requires biosafety training, using a standardised, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working

with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the National laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, or the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [1,2,3,4,5]. There is no relevant information in the Joint External Evaluation for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017. [6] Burkina Faso is considered a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) according to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) but it has not submitted Confidence Building Measure reports in accordance with decisions of the BWC Review Conferences in 2019 and 2020. [7] No relevant legislation or regulation was found in the Vertic database. [8]

[1] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[3] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[7] The United Nations Office at Geneva. 2018. Confidence Building Measures. State Parties. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/burkina-faso>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[8] Vertic. [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/b/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020

1.5 DUAL-USE RESEARCH AND CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE SCIENCE

1.5.1 Oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research

1.5.1a

Is there publicly available evidence that the country has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that the country has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential, and/or other dual use research. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national public health laboratory and the National Public Health Institute, the Ministry of Defense and Veterans, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, or the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [1,2,3,4,5,6,]. The Biosecurity National Agency (ANB) established in 2015 does not have its own website. [7,8] There is no relevant information in the he Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017. [9] No relevant legislation or regulation was found in the Vertic database. [10] Burkina Faso is considered a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) according to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) but it has not submitted Confidence Building Measure reports in accordance with decisions of the BWC Review Conferences in 2019 and 2020. [11]

- [1] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [2] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.
- [3] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [4] Ministry of National Defense and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [6] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [7] Presidency of Burkina Faso. 2015. Decree N°2015-834/PRES-TRANS/PM/MEF/MRSI. "Set up of the Biosecurity National Agency (ANB)". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/bkf150839.pdf>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [8] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation.. 2019. "Details." [https://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/informations/actualites/details?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=88&cHash=f3ef4cb69900efd78fd9890c5e763639] Accessed 8 September 2020.
- [9] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [10] Vertic. [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/b/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [11] The United Nations Office at Geneva. 2018. Confidence Building Measures. State Parties. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/burkina-faso>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

1.5.1b

Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence of a national policy requiring oversight of dual use research, such as research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and/or pathogens with pandemic potential in Burkina Faso. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national public health laboratory and the National Public Health Institute, the Ministry of Defense and Veterans, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, or the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [1,2,3,4,5,6]. The Biosecurity National Agency (ANB) established in 2015 does not have its own website. [7,8] There is no relevant information in the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017. [9] No relevant legislation or regulation was found in the Vertic database. [10] Burkina Faso is considered a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) according to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) but it has not submitted Confidence Building Measure reports in accordance with decisions of the BWC Review Conferences in 2019 and 2020. [11]

- [1] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [2] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.
- [3] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [4] Ministry of National Defense and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

- [6] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [7] Presidency of Burkina Faso. 2015. Decree N°2015-834/PRES-TRANS/PM/MEF/MRSI. "Set up of the Biosecurity National Agency (ANB)". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/bkf150839.pdf>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [8] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation.. 2019. "Details." [https://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/informations/actualites/details?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=88&cHash=f3ef4cb69900efd78fd9890c5e763639] Accessed 8 September 2020.
- [9] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [10] Vertic. [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/b/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [11] The United Nations Office at Geneva. 2018. Confidence Building Measures. State Parties. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/burkina-faso>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

1.5.1c

Is there an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence of an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, pathogens with pandemic potential, and/or other dual use research in Burkina Faso. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national public health laboratory and the National Public Health Institute, the Ministry of Defense and Veterans, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, or the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [1,2,3,4,5,6]. The Biosecurity National Agency (ANB) established in 2015 does not have its own website. [7,8] There is no relevant information in the he Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017. [9] No relevant legislation or regulation was found in the Vertic database. [10] Burkina Faso is considered a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) according to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) but it has not submitted Confidence Building Measure reports in accordance with decisions of the BWC Review Conferences in 2019 and 2020. [11]

- [1] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [2] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.
- [3] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [4] Ministry of National Defense and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [6] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [7] Presidency of Burkina Faso. 2015. Decree N°2015-834/PRES-TRANS/PM/MEF/MRSI. "Set up of the Biosecurity National Agency (ANB)". [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/bkf150839.pdf>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [8] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation.. 2019. "Details." [https://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/informations/actualites/details?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=88&cHash=f3ef4cb69900efd78fd9890c5e763639] Accessed 8 September 2020.
- [9] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External

Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[10] Vertic. [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/b/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[11] The United Nations Office at Geneva. 2018. Confidence Building Measures. State Parties. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/burkina-faso>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

1.5.2 Screening guidance for providers of genetic material

1.5.2a

Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring the screening of synthesized DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) against lists of known pathogens and toxins before it is sold?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence of a national legislation, regulation, policy, or other guidance, requiring the screening of synthesized DNA before it is sold in Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso's national regulation on biotechnology security does not mention screening synthesized DNA. [1] The 2006 biosecurity law and the 2004 National Regulations on Biotechnology Security do not mention screening of DNA before items are sold. [2,3] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the public health institute, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation, and of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. [4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11] There is no relevant information in the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017. [12] Burkina Faso is considered a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) according to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) but it has not submitted Confidence-Building Measure reports in accordance with decisions of the BWC Review Conferences in 2019 and 2020. [13] No relevant legislation or regulation was found in the Vertic database. [14]

[1] National Regulation Regarding Biotechnology Security. DECRET N° 2004-262/PRES/PM//MECV/ MAHRH/MS (RÈGLES NATIONALES EN MATIÈRE DE SÉCURITÉ EN BIOTECHNOLOGIE) [<https://www.aatf-africa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/regulation-r%C3%A8gles-nationales-en-mati%C3%A8re-de-s%C3%A9curit%C3%A9-en-biotechnologie-au-burkina.pdf>] Accessed 27 July 2020.

[2] Official Gazette. 2006. Law n° 005-2006/AN. [http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Burkina%20Faso/BF_Loi_Securite_Biotechnologie.pdf]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[3] National Regulation Regarding Biotechnology Security. DECRET N° 2004-262/PRES/PM//MECV/ MAHRH/MS (RÈGLES NATIONALES EN MATIÈRE DE SÉCURITÉ EN BIOTECHNOLOGIE) [<https://www.aatf-africa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/regulation-r%C3%A8gles-nationales-en-mati%C3%A8re-de-s%C3%A9curit%C3%A9-en-biotechnologie-au-burkina.pdf>] Accessed 27 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Transport, Urban Mobility, and Road Safety [<https://www.transports.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 24 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[6] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[7] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[8] Ministry of National Defence and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

- [9] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [10] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [11] Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Crafts [<https://www.commerce.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [12] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [13] The United Nations Office at Geneva. 2018. Confidence Building Measures. State Parties. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [14] Vertic. [<http://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/b/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

1.6 IMMUNIZATION

1.6.1 Vaccination rates

1.6.1a

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2)

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2), 95% or greater = 2, 80-94.9% = 1, Less than 80%, or no data = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2019

World Health Organization

1.6.1b

Are official foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccination figures for livestock publicly available through the OIE database?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2020

OIE WAHIS database

Category 2: Early detection and reporting for epidemics of potential international concern

2.1 LABORATORY SYSTEMS STRENGTH AND QUALITY

2.1.1 Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases

2.1.1a

Does the national laboratory system have the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests?

Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and these tests are named = 2, Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and the tests are not named = 1, No evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that the national laboratory system has the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO defined core tests although the names are not listed. The laboratory system has the capacity to conduct nine of them, according to the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the World Health Organisation. It states that the virus culture for polio virus is the only one that is not available among the 10 required tests. [1] However, the report does not list which nine tests are available. It does mention that the following diseases can be tested through the national laboratory system: meningitis, influenza, human papilloma virus (HPV), haemorrhagic viral fevers, rotaviruses and HIV / STIs. [1] A 2013 WHO National Survey of Health Services in Burkina Faso indicates that malaria laboratory tests are widely available. [2] However, there is no publicly available evidence that Burkina Faso has defined its four country-specific tests. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute, or the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [3,4,5,6].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. Évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] WHO & Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013. National Survey of Health Services and Quality of Health Data. ("ENQUETE NATIONALE SUR LES PRESTATIONS DES SERVICES DE SANTE ET LA QUALITE DES DONNEES SANITAIRES ") [https://www.who.int/healthinfo/systems/SARA_Burkina_Faso_2012_fullreport.pdf] Accessed 27 July 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[4] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[5] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

2.1.1b

Is there a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing?

Yes, there is evidence of a plan, and it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 2, Yes, there is evidence of a plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 1, No evidence of a plan = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence of a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing, though the country released a plan for covid-19 in the previous year. There is a 'COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan', which was elaborated in March 2020 and the 'Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso' created in April 2020. [1,2]

The former 'COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan' lists gaps in research and implementation for covid-19 such as limited stockpiles and finances as well as considers a futures analysis of potential covid scenarios based on which it would take further action. It does not, however, mention any goals, plans, or considerations for conducting testing for covid-19. [1] Similarly, the latter, 'Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso', details shortages and strategies to overcome surveillance at the points of entry, collection of samples and strengthen lab analysis capacities such as "re-enforcing multisectoral collaboration", "communication between others", "identification of contacts and suspected cases", and "follow up on information" and includes goals for contact tracing, hospital capacity building, rapid response team deployment, among others. However, the plan does not mention testing for covid-19 pathogens beyond contact tracing, nor does it include any information about scaling testing capacity or define goals for testing.

According to the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the World Health Organisation for Burkina Faso, the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS) in Burkina Faso was in the process of being established but it lacked a strategic plan for its operations at this time. [3,4] There is no additional relevant on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute, or the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [5,6,7,8].

[1] Ministry of Health Burkina Faso. "COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan." (PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO)

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 27 July 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE")

[<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjuTLObrAhVMrxoKHZNcFUFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2F2020-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usq=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[4] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 22 January 2020. "Emergency Health Response: CORUS finalizes its strategic plan" ("Réponse aux urgences sanitaires :Le CORUS finaliseson plan stratégique")

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=122&cHash=e4e10d2bada0bc60951c58beb19f8625] Accessed 27 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[6] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[7] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[8] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

2.1.2 Laboratory quality systems

2.1.2a

Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is accredited (e.g., International Organization for Standardization [ISO] 15189:2003, U.S. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments [CLIA])?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that the national laboratory that serves as a reference facility is accredited. The Muraz Center based in Bobo-Dioulasso is engaged in a process of accreditation to ISO 15189 with the support of its partners including African Society for Laboratory Medicine and the World Health Organization. [1] There is not sufficient evidence available that it has yet achieved this accreditation. There is no mention of such a system on the websites of the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system, the National Public Health Institute, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation or the Quality Assurance Department of the National Research and Training Center for Malaria (CNRFP). [2,3,4,5,6,7] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017, does not refer to accreditation. [8] The 2017 United Nations Industrial Development Organization's (UNIDO) West Africa Directory of Organizational Accreditation Compliance does not include any accredited national laboratories in Burkina Faso. [9]

[1] Ebola Vaccine 2 (EBOVAV II). 2020. "Project Partners." [<https://www.ebovac2.com/about-us/project-partners>] 8 September 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[3] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[4] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[7] National Research and Training Center for Malaria (CNRFP). 2020. "Quality Insurance."

[<http://www.cnrfp.bf/index.php/en/quality-insurance>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[8] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[9] United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Edition August 2017. "West Africa Directory of Organizational Accreditation" ("Répertoire des Organismes d'évaluation de la conformité accrédités en Afrique de l'Ouest")

[https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2017-10/accreditation_FR.PDF] Accessed 27 July 2020.

2.1.2b

Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is subject to external quality assurance review?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

The national laboratory that serves as a reference facility is subject to external quality assurance review. The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the World Health Organisation (WHO) says that Burkina Faso has indeed an external quality assessment review for all laboratories of the public health sector and 32 laboratories of the private sector. It adds that "some laboratories are involved in a process of quality assurance review and are part of an external review process conducted by reliable international partners". No details about the quality assurance review itself are provided. [1] Burkina Faso is also one of the founding members of the regional West African Network of Biomedical Analysis Laboratories, and as a member, it receives external quality evaluations of its laboratories each year. [2] Internally, the procedures for external quality assurance reviews are detailed in the Ministry of Health's National Public Health Institute's website [3] There is no additional information on the website of the Quality Assurance Department of the National Research and Training Center for Malaria (CNRFP) [4]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] West African Network of Biomedical Analysis Laboratories (RESAOLAB). [<https://www.resaolab.org/membres/burkina-faso/>] Accessed 27 July 2020.

[3] National Public Health Institute (INSP). "Clinical Biology." [http://www.onsp-sante.bf/profiles_information/index.php/Burkina_Faso:Biologie_clinique/fr] Accessed 27 July 2020.

[4] National Research and Training Center for Malaria (CNRFP). 2020. "Quality Insurance." [<http://www.cnrfp.bf/index.php/en/quality-insurance>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

2.2 LABORATORY SUPPLY CHAINS

2.2.1 Specimen referral and transport system

2.2.1a

Is there a nationwide specimen transport system?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence of a nationwide, operational system for transporting specimens from the site of collection to a laboratory for testing in Burkina Faso. According to the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the World Health Organisation (WHO), a specimen transport system is in place for the detection and confirmation of 10 priority diseases, including contracts with private transport companies. However, the JEE rates Burkina Faso's specimen transport system as "limited" and it adds that there are no national standard operational procedures.[1] There is no mention of such a system on the websites of the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute or the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [2,3,4,5,6] On July 9th, 2020, the Ministry of Health and Burkina Faso Post Office signed a partnership agreement to establish a national system for transporting all types biological specimens in all 70 health districts in Burkina Faso. [7] As of September 2020, there is insufficient public information that this national system has been implemented.

- [1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [2] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [3] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.
- [4] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [6] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.
- [7] Bonkougou, Justine. 9 July 2020. "Biological Sample Transport: Ministry of Health and Burkina Faso Post office Sign a Partnership Agreement. LeFaso.net. ("Transport des échantillons biologiques : Le ministère de la Santé et La Poste Burkina Faso signe une convention de partenariat") [<https://lefaso.net/spip.php?article97981>] Accessed 27 July 2020.

2.2.2 Laboratory cooperation and coordination

2.2.2a

Is there a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak?

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak in Burkina Faso. There is a COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan, which was elaborated in March 2020 and the Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso created in April 2020. [1,2] However, neither address authorizing or licensing laboratories to supplement the national public health laboratory system. There is no additional relevant information in the the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the World Health Organisation or on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute, or the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [3, 4,5,6,7].

- [1] Ministry of Health Burkina Faso. "COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan." (PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO) [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 27 July 2020.
- [2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE") [<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjujuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNcFjUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xiChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.
- [3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[5] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.Insp.gov.bf/Inbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[6] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[7] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

2.3 REAL-TIME SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING

2.3.1 Indicator and event-based surveillance and reporting systems

2.3.1a

Is there evidence that the country is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease?

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance and evidence that the data is being analyzed on a daily basis = 2,

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance, but no evidence that the data are being analyzed on a daily basis

= 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease. The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the World Health Organisation (WHO) says that Burkina Faso follows the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) norms and issues a weekly epidemiological bulletin. However, it notes that the country's event based surveillance system is currently in its pilot phase in three districts. [1] Nevertheless, there is no evidence of an event-based surveillance system that looks at reports, stories, rumours, and other information about health events that could be a serious risk to public health. In fact, a 2017 health practices study in the country confirmed that the health system focuses on indicator-based weekly health statistics for their infectious disease surveillance. [2] The MEASURE Evaluation, working with One Health, began piloting an event-based surveillance in one region in Burkina Faso in 2017 to test this type of monitoring. [3] There is no evidence that this has been expanded to the rest of the country. The country does not have an OIE PVS evaluation report. [4] There is no additional relevant on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, or the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [5,6,7,8,9].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. Évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] Rasmussen, Stine. 28 November 2017. "Practices of Disease Surveillance and Response in Burkina Faso" Paper presented at the 14th International Conference on Social Implications of Computers in Developing Countries (ICT4D), May 2017, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. [<https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01650088/document>] Accessed 27 July 2020.

[3] Connolly, A.M., Sawadogo, I., Geers, E., & Eugene, M.Y.B. 2019. "Implementing Event-Based Surveillance in Burkina Faso: Using the "One Health" Approach." MEASURE Evaluation. [<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-19-368>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] World Organization of Animal Health (OIE). "Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Evaluation Missions." [<https://www.oie.int/solidarity/pvs-evaluations/status-of-missions/>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[6] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.Insp.gov.bf/Inbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 23 July 2020.

[7] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[8] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[9] Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

2.3.1b

Is there publicly available evidence that the country reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Burkina Faso reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years. Between September and November 2020, Burkina Faso reported 442 cases of febrile jaundice in its North-Central region. Though Hepatitis A, B, and C are common in the country, this is the first time Burkina Faso reported any cases of Hepatitis E, a liver disease caused by the hepatitis E virus (HEV), typically as a result of sanitation and hygiene measures related to water. The WHO has at present deemed this as a low risk event. [1] There is no evidence of any disease outbreak reported by the country to the WHO in 2019. [2]

Burkina Faso confirmed its first two cases of covid-19 on March 9th, 2020, after the WHO declared covid-19 as a PHEIC on January 30, 2020. [3, 4] There is no additional relevant on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the national laboratory system, and the National Public Health Institute. [5, 6, 7].

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 27 November, 2020. "Emergencies preparedness, response: Acute hepatitis E – Burkina Faso." [https://www.who.int/csr/don/27-november-2020-hepatitis-e-burkina_faso/en/] Accessed April 12, 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Emergencies preparedness, response: 2019." [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/year/2019/en/>] Accessed April 12, 2021.

[3] Voice of America. 10 March 2020. "Two first cases of coronavirus confirmed in Faso." ("Deux premiers cas de coronavirus confirmés au Faso") [<https://www.voaafrique.com/a/deux-premiers-cas-de-coronavirus-confirm%C3%A9s-au-burkina/5322588.html>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 27 April, 2020. "Archived: WHO Timeline - COVID-19." [<https://www.who.int/news/item/27-04-2020-who-timeline---covid-19>] Accessed April 12, 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

2.3.2 Interoperable, interconnected, electronic real-time reporting systems

2.3.2a

Does the government operate an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Burkina Faso operates a comprehensive electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level. The national health statistics repository (ENDOS-BF) uses the District Health Information Systems 2 (DHIS2). [1] This national web-based platform operational as of 2013 integrates health data monthly from all levels of care in the health pyramid (local health centers, district hospitals, regional hospitals, academic hospital). [1] Data entry is monthly and is carried out at the level of health districts and hospitals. Since 2019, Burkina Faso is also implementing the One Health electronic platform ("Une seule santé" in French), which provides real-time data on unusual events and suspected cases to central-level directorates, laboratories, and the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS). [2] The DHIS2 supports an innovative One Health electronic platform, tracking over 60 human, animal, and environmental diseases across three Ministries. [3] This surveillance system is active at sub-national levels including at health center levels [1,4]. It even allows entries via mobile phone for community health workers. [5] According to the 2017 Joint External Evaluation report (JEE) of the World Health Organization, the central level produces and disseminates a weekly epidemiological bulletin providing feedback to the intermediate and peripheral levels, as well as to partners, concerning surveillance in the human health sector. The timeliness and completeness of weekly district surveillance reports at the regional level are within standards (>80%) according to the JEE. However, the report notes that at the time, sharing of information between the human, animal and environmental health sectors was not systematic, the electronic notification system did not have a real-time, interoperable and interconnected system and was not integrated into the DHIS2 platform. [6]

[1] Ouédraogo, Mady, David Tiga Kangoye, Sékou Samadoulougou, Toussaint Rouamba, Philippe Donnen, and Fati Kirakoya-Samadoulougou. 2020. "Malaria Case Fatality Rate among Children under Five in Burkina Faso: An Assessment of the Spatiotemporal Trends Following the Implementation of Control Programs." *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*; V17

[6]. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7143776/>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] Kebe, Mohamed, Cyrille Kouassi, Issaka Sawadogo, Romain-Rolland Tohouri, Jeanne Chauffour. 2019. "The One Health Electronic Platform in Burkina Faso." *MEASURE Evaluation*. [<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/gr-19-100>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] Global Digital Health Forum. 2019. "Comparison of DHIS2 Structure and Use in Six African Countries: A Case Study of MEASURE Evaluation's Building and Scaling-up of the Electronic Health Information System Software." Panel Discussion. 10 December 2019. Remote. [<https://gdhf2019.dryfta.com/program-schedule/program/44/comparison-of-dhis-2-structure-and-use-in-six-african-countries-a-case-study-of-measure-evaluation-s-building-and-scaling-up-of-the-electronic-health-information-system-software>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] Ouédraogo, Boukary. 2018. *The System of Epidemiological Surveillance in Burkina Faso: Contribution to the establishment of a computerized system for reporting malaria data and geo-epidemiological analyzes for decision-making.* ("Système de surveillance épidémiologique au Burkina Faso : Contribution à la mise en place d'un dispositif informatisé de remontée des données du paludisme et analyses géo-épidémiologiques pour la prise de décision.") Thesis. Université d'Aix-Marseille. Marseille, France.

[https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/41a4/946b6fd220de5a1b4f4fdd657869d0b009fe.pdf?_ga=2.150740982.1133364375.1596046657-381502821.1596046657] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] Ouédraogo, B., Gaudart, J., Dufour, J.C. May 2018. "An assessment of mobile use and a reorganization of the information circuit for epidemiological surveillance in Burkina Faso." ("Une évaluation de l'utilisation de la téléphonie mobile et d'une réorganisation du circuit de l'information pour la surveillance épidémiologique au Burkina Faso") *The Epidemiological and Public Health Review*. (Revue d'épidémiologie et de Santé Publique) V66

[3] :S177. [<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S039876201830525X>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 21 October 2020.

2.3.2b

Does the electronic reporting surveillance system collect ongoing or real-time laboratory data?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that the electronic reporting surveillance system in Burkina Faso collects ongoing, real-time laboratory data. Since 2019, Burkina Faso has been implementing the One Health electronic platform, which provides real-time data on unusual events and suspected cases to central-level directorates, laboratories, and the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS). [1] Burkina Faso's electronic health management information system—ENDOS—is integrated with the One Health platform. The ENDOS system was implemented in 2013 and included only health data tracked at the health center level. It was updated in 2019 with the One Health system, which is more comprehensive and incorporates animal health data from the Ministry of Animal Health and Wildlife and includes real-time data. The District Health Information Systems 2 (DHIS2) supports an innovative One Health electronic platform, tracking over 60 human, animal, and environmental diseases across three Ministries. [2] This surveillance system is active at sub-national levels including at health center levels [3]. It even allows entries via mobile phone for community health workers. [4] According to the 2017 Joint External Evaluation report (JEE) of the World Health Organization, laboratory data is regularly transmitted to the surveillance system for some diseases by national laboratories (meningitis, measles and dengue). [5] However, this transmission is regular and not real-time.

[1] Kebe, Mohamed, Cyrille Kouassi, Issaka Sawadogo, Romain-Rolland Tohouri, Jeanne Chauffour. 2019. "The One Health Electronic Platform in Burkina Faso." MEASURE Evaluation. [<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/gr-19-100>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] Ouedraogo, B., Gaudart, J., Dufour, J.C. May 2018. "An assessment of mobile use and a reorganization of the information circuit for epidemiological surveillance in Burkina Faso." ("Une évaluation de l'utilisation de la téléphonie mobile et d'une réorganisation du circuit de l'information pour la surveillance épidémiologique au Burkina Faso") The Epidemiological and Public Health Review. (Revue d'épidémiologie et de Santé Publique) V66

[3] :S177. [<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S039876201830525X>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] Ouédraogo, Boukary. 2018. The System of Epidemiological Surveillance in Burkina Faso: Contribution to the establishment of a computerized system for reporting malaria data and geo-epidemiological analyzes for decision-making." ("Système de surveillance épidémiologique au Burkina Faso : Contribution à la mise en place d'un dispositif informatisé de remontée des données du paludisme et analyses géo-épidémiologiques pour la prise de décision.") Thesis. Université d'Aix-Marseille. Marseille, France.

[https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/41a4/946b6fd220de5a1b4f4fdd657869d0b009fe.pdf?_ga=2.150740982.1133364375.1596046657-381502821.1596046657] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] Ouedraogo, B., Gaudart, J., Dufour, J.C. May 2018. "An assessment of mobile use and a reorganization of the information circuit for epidemiological surveillance in Burkina Faso." ("Une évaluation de l'utilisation de la téléphonie mobile et d'une réorganisation du circuit de l'information pour la surveillance épidémiologique au Burkina Faso") The Epidemiological and Public Health Review. (Revue d'épidémiologie et de Santé Publique) V66

[3] :S177. [<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S039876201830525X>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 21 October 2020.

2.4 SURVEILLANCE DATA ACCESSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

2.4.1 Coverage and use of electronic health records

2.4.1a

Are electronic health records commonly in use?

Electronic health records are commonly in use = 2, Electronic health records are not commonly in use, but there is evidence they are used = 1, No evidence electronic health records are in use = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is some evidence that electronic health records are in common use for individuals. Electronic health records have been increasing in use for consultations of children under 5 years old. The Swiss Children's Aid Organization, Terre des hommes, collaborated with the Ministry of Health (MoH) of Burkina Faso in 2013 to implement an Integrated eDiagnostic Approach (IeDA, or REC in French) which provides support to healthcare workers through a digital job aid (on a tablet device) for children under 5 in six (of 45 nationally) health districts in Burkina Faso. [1] In addition, IeDA is integrated with District Health Information Systems 2, the health management information system deployed in Burkina Faso by the Ministry of Health and sends regular data to that system. [1] In January 2020, individual health records for children under 5 were expanded by the MoH to other regions of the country and now cover over 1600 public health centers (CSPS in French) for children under 5. [2] Electronic health data is commonly used in the Burkina Faso health system, however. The national health statistics repository (ENDOS-BF) also uses electronic records with the DHIS2 for collective health reporting. [3] There is no additional relevant on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [4,5,6].

[1] The E-Health Observatory. 2020. "Integrated e-Diagnostic Approach (IeDA)." [<https://www.odess.io/initiative-detail/integrated-e-diagnostic-approach-ieda.html>] Accessed 10 September 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2020. "Electronic Registration of Consultation." ("Registre électronique de consultation"). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=152&cHash=590986c0c346b9a74a4b410e671fdd56] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] Ouédraogo, Mady, David Tiga Kangoye, Sékou Samadoulougou, Toussaint Rouamba, Philippe Donnen, and Fati Kirakoya-Samadoulougou. 2020. "Malaria Case Fatality Rate among Children under Five in Burkina Faso: An Assessment of the Spatiotemporal Trends Following the Implementation of Control Programs." *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*; V17

[6]. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7143776/>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lbnbp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

2.4.1b

Does the national public health system have access to electronic health records of individuals in their country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient publically available evidence that the national public health system has access to electronic health records for individuals in Burkina Faso. There is some evidence that the national public health system has access to electronic health records that exist for children under 5. The national public health system consists of over 1600 public health care centers provided by the government in addition to its public clinics and hospitals throughout the country. Since 2013, the Ministry of Health (MoH) of Burkina Faso has implemented an Integrated eDiagnostic Approach (IeDA, or REC in French), which provides support to healthcare workers through a digital job aid (on a tablet device) for children under 5 in six (of 45 nationally) health districts in Burkina Faso. [1] The 2015 self-reported WHO eHealth country profile confirmed that Burkina Faso did not have a national electronic health records system at that time. [2] In addition, IeDA is integrated with District Health Information Systems 2, the health management information system deployed in Burkina Faso by the Ministry of Health and sends regular data to that system. [1] In January 2020, individual health records for children under 5 were expanded by the MoH to other regions of the country and now cover over 1600 public health centers (CSPS in French) for children under 5. [3] There is no additional relevant on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [4,5,6].

[1] The E-Health Observatory. 2020. "Integrated e-Diagnostic Approach (IeDA)." [<https://www.odess.io/initiative-detail/integrated-e-diagnostic-approach-ieda.html>] Accessed 10 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. 2015. "Global Observatory for eHealth." [<https://www.who.int/goe/publications/atlas/2015/en/#B>] Accessed 10 September 2020.

[3] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2020. "Electronic Registration of Consultation." ("Registre électronique de consultation"). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=152&cHash=590986c0c346b9a74a4b410e671fdd56] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

2.4.1c

Are there data standards to ensure data is comparable (e.g., ISO standards)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient public information that there are data standards to ensure data is comparable (e.g., ISO standards) in Burkina Faso. Given the recent adaptation of individual electronic health records (January 2020) and its limited scope (only children under 5 and only in two regions), there is insufficient information about the data standards of these records in order to confirm if they are comparable. [1] There is no additional relevant on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [2,3,4].

[1] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2020. "Electronic Registration of Consultation." ("Registre électronique de consultation"). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=152&cHash=590986c0c346b9a74a4b410e671fdd56] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

2.4.2 Data integration between human, animal, and environmental health sectors

2.4.2a

Is there evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data (e.g., through mosquito surveillance, brucellosis surveillance)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There are increasingly strong mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human and wildlife surveillance to share data in Burkina Faso. In February 2019, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MRAH), and the Ministry of the Environment (MEEVCC) implemented a "One Health" approach and database in Burkina Faso. [1] The One Health electronic platform tracks 52 human, 14 animal, and 7 environmental diseases and is connected to Burkina Faso's government electronic database (ENDOS). [2] Efforts are also currently being directed at making the One Health platform connect to the laboratory sample information system. The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture had first set up a committee to manage epidemics in 2014 and then established a committee to manage epizootic diseases in 2017. The 2017 Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the World Health Organisation (WHO) had concluded at that time that "collaboration between human and animal health is limited" and that collaboration between surveillance laboratories are insufficient. [3]

[1] Kebe, Mohamed Rahim, Cyrille Kouassi, Issaka Sawadogo, Romain-Rolland Tohouiri, and Jeanne Chauffour. 2019. "The One Health Electronic Platform in Burkina Faso." MEASURE Evaluation.

[<https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/gr-19-100>] Accessed 30 July 2020.

[2] Chauffour, Jeanne & Dr. Romain-Rolland Tohouiri. 2019. "The One Health Approach in Burkina Faso." Global Digital Health Forum. [<https://gdhf2019.dryfta.com/user-profile/abstract/public/341/the-one-health-approach-in-burkina-faso>] Accessed 30 July 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

2.4.3 Transparency of surveillance data

2.4.3a

Does the country make de-identified health surveillance data on infectious diseases publicly available via reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, or similar)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Burkina Faso makes de-identified health surveillance data on disease outbreaks publicly available via reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, or similar) on a regular basis. The Ministry of Health has been updated since 2019 to include data on the home page of its website of the number of sick people and deaths for the following illnesses: cancer, COVID-19, malaria, hypertension, and renal failure, which appear to be updated daily. [1]

[1] Ministry of Health. [<https://www.sante.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 30 July 2020.

2.4.3b

Does the country make de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Burkina Faso makes de-identified health surveillance data on COVID-19 publicly available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, or similar). The data is available daily on the home page of the Ministry of Health and includes the number of cases and deaths, a breakdown by region, gender, a daily case and death accumulation timeline, frequency of health alerts, and data from neighboring countries. [1] Although the Ministry of Health website also has a dedicated COVID-19 sub-page (Coronavirus-BF), no information had been populated at the time of research. [2] There is no additional relevant information on the websites of the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [3,4]

[1] Ministry of Health. [<https://www.sante.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 30 July 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health Coronavirus. [<https://www.sante.gov.bf/corona-virus>] Accessed 30 July 2020.

[3] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfec3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

2.4.4 Ethical considerations during surveillance

2.4.4a

Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Burkina Faso has legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities. Specifically, a 2004 law entitled "Protecting Personal Data" forbids the collection or analysis of any personally identifying health data without the express consent of the person concerned. [1] Specifically, Article 23 states: "any publicity or commercial use of personal health data is prohibited". [1] The law, which was adopted in 2004 by the National Assembly of Burkina Faso, refers to "automated data processing". [1] The Data Processing and Freedom Commission (Commission de l'informatique et des libertés, or CNIL) was launched in late 2007 as an independent body in charge of protecting individuals' data. [2]

[1] National Assembly (l'Assemblée nationale) of Burkina Faso. Law Number 010-2004/AN of 20 April 2004. "On Protection of Personal Data" ("PORTANT PROTECTION DES DONNEES A CARACTERE PERSONNEL"). [<https://www.afapdp.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Burkina-Faso-Loi-portant-protection-des-donnees-a-caractere-personnel-2004.pdf>] Accessed 24 July 2020.

[2] Data Processing and Freedom Commission (Commission de l'informatique et des libertés, CNIL). [<http://www.cil.bf/>].

Accessed 10 September 2020

2.4.4b

Is there legislation and/or regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, include mention of protections from cyber attacks (e.g., ransomware)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has legislation and/or regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, include mention of protections from cyber attacks (eg ransomware). According to the UNCTAD Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide database, Burkina Faso has a law that addresses dissemination of personal information, including health (Loi n° 010-2004/AN Portant Protection des Données à Caractère Personnel) and a cybercrime law (Code Pénal). [1] Loi n° 010-2004/AN Portant Protection des Données à Caractère Personnel includes identification number, and information regarding physique, physiology, psychology, economy, cultural, or social of an individual and provides protections for it. [2] However, the protections safeguarding electronic processing of personal data including health data under the Code Pénal are unavailable as the website link is no longer operational. [1] The Commission de l'Informatique et des Libertés ('CIL'), the data protection authority of Burkina Faso, is responsible for taking "necessary measures to ensure that the automated or non-automated processing, whether public or private, of nominative information is carried out in accordance with the Law (Article 40 of the Law)" but it is unclear whether this applies to personal health data. [3] Further, there is no mention of data protections in place for electronically stored information pertaining to personal health data. [1, 3]

[1] United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). 02/04/2020. "Cyberlaw Tracker: The case of Burkina Faso". [<https://unctad.org/page/cyberlaw-tracker-country-detail?country=bf>] Accessed June 3, 2021.

[2] Association francophone des autorités de protection des données personnelles (AFAPDP). January 2012. "Loi n° 010-2004/AN Portant Protection des Données à Caractère Personnel (in French)". [<https://www.afapdp.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/Burkina-Faso-Loi-portant-protection-des-donn%c3%a9es-%c3%a0-caract%c3%a8re-personnel-20042.pdf>] Accessed June 3, 2021.

[3] One Trust Data Guidance. December 2020. "Burkina Faso - Data Protection Overview". [<https://www.dataguidance.com/notes/burkina-faso-data-protection-overview>] Accessed June 3, 2021.

2.4.5 International data sharing

2.4.5a

Has the government made a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region?

Yes, commitments have been made to share data for more than one disease, Yes, commitments have been made to share data only for one disease = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso made a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data for 1 or more diseases during a public health emergency with other countries in the region. Burkina Faso is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which has a specialized West African Health Organisation (WAHO). WAHO's mission is to harmonise "the policies of the Member States, pooling of

resources, and cooperation with one another and with others for a collective and strategic combat against the health problems of the sub-region". [1] However, there is no evidence that WAHO has required its members to make public commitments to share health surveillance data during a public health emergency or that it has any enforcement power to require them to share data in a public health emergency. Burkina Faso appears to have shared some COVID-19 data with the African Center for Disease Control, but there is insufficient evidence that Burkina has made a commitment to do so. [2] The Ministry of Health website indicated that it holds regular coordination meetings with financial and technical partners, and a coordination meeting held on March 16th, 2020 included discussions on strategies to implement to stop the spread of COVID-19. [3] There is no additional information about whether surveillance data is shared with other countries in the region. There is no additional relevant information on the websites of the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [4, 5, 6].

[1] West African Health Organization. 2020. "Who We Are." [<https://www.wahooas.org/web-ooas/en/who-we-are>]. Accessed 30 July 2020.

[2] Africa Center for Disease Control. "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)." [<https://africacdc.org/covid-19/>] Accessed 10 September 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. 16 March 2020. "The Minister of Health Meets PTF." ("Le ministère de la Santé rencontre les PTF") [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=177&cHash=7e6bbafc4dbf13a0dabf09c5b943d095] Accessed 10 September 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfec3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

2.5 CASE-BASED INVESTIGATION

2.5.1 Case investigation and contact tracing

2.5.1a

Is there a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency?

Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems, but only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that a national system is in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing, but only in response to active public health emergencies. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute about support at sub-national levels to expand contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency. [1,2,3]. In June 2018, Burkina Faso established the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS), which is tasked with assuring the collective preparation, coordination and operation management of health risks and emergencies in-country. [4]. Although one of its missions is to mobilize and rapidly deploy human, material, and/or financial resources for managing public health emergencies, it appears that CORUS has insufficient resources to conduct its mission. There is also no specific mention of contact tracing in its mandate. Additionally, in January 2020, CORUS was still attempting to finalize its strategic plan to accomplish its large mandate. [5] The 2017 Joint External

Evaluation report (JEE) of the World Health Organization reported that CORUS' building was still under-construction and there was not a plan or any procedures to manage its functioning or modalities for its activation. [6] The Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso created in April 2020 of wraparound services to be provided for cases or suspected cases to self-isolate as recommended. [7] One of the objectives of this plan is to respond to the ongoing covid-19 pandemic by identifying and following up with suspected and infected contacts "with 30,000 volunteers or ASBCs" for which the government has allocated 2610 000 000 CFA (US\$ 4.7m) and, to "strengthen volunteer skills on covid-19 in 1 day", an investment of CFA 143, 794, 652 (US\$ 260, 733) has been allocated. Further, the government noted the deployment of rapid response teams to investigate cases across the country with an initial investment of CFA 2, 208, 600, 000 (approximately US\$ 4m). The plan has also allocated resources towards investigation of cases at ports of entry and transportation. [7]

[1] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 22 January 2020. "Emergency Health Response: CORUS finalizes its strategic plan" ("Réponse aux urgences sanitaires :Le CORUS finalise son plan stratégique")

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%Bnews%5D=122&cHash=e4e10d2bada0bc60951c58beb19f8625] Accessed 27 July 2020.

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

[7] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE")

[<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjjuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNncfUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usq=AOVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

2.5.1b

Does the country provide wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention?

Yes, both economic support and medical attention are provided = 2, Yes, but only economic support or medical attention is provided = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Burkina Faso provides wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention. There is no mention in the COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan, elaborated in March 2020. [1] However, the Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso created in April 2020 notes that wraparound services in the form of economic support to those admitted to public and private healthcare facilities for covid-19 will be given 5000 CFA per day for 14 days, standard time considered for quarantine. However, this is not available for any diseases beyond covid-19. [2] There is no further mention of these types of services on the websites of

the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute, the Ministry of the Economy, Finances, and Development, or the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity, and the Family. [3,4,5,6,7].

[1] Ministry of Health Burkina Faso. "COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan." (PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO)

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 27 July 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE")

[<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjuTL0ObrAhVMrxoKHZNNcfUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of the Economy, Finances, and Development. [www.finances.gov.bf/] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[7] Ministry of Women, National Solidarity, and the Family [<https://www.action-sociale.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

2.5.1c

Does the country make de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina makes de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar). Burkina Faso in partnership with UNICEF has made an application available online, which facilitates contact tracing by allowing people with phones to download the application and send and receive data about COVID-19. [1] However, there is no evidence that this application produces daily reports or that these reports would be available to those who do not have phones or the application. There is no additional relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute or the Ministry of Security. [2,3,4,5] There is no relevant information on the websites of the emergency planning agency (CONASUR) or the Operation Center for Health Emergency Response (CORUS). [6,7]

[1] Wakatt Communication. 6 May 2020. "Burkina: Applications for the monitoring and detection of suspected cases of COVID-19." ("Burkina : Des applications pour le suivi et la détection des cas suspects de COVID-19.")

[<http://wakatt.com/2020/05/06/burkina-des-applications-pour-le-suivi-et-la-detection-des-cas-suspects-de-covid-19/>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Security. [<https://www.securite.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[6] Operation Center for Health Emergency Response. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[7] Operation Center for Health Emergency Response. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

2.5.2 Point of entry management

2.5.2a

Is there a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of a public health emergency?

Yes, plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, but plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Burkina Faso has a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to monitor suspected and potential cases for international travelers in the event of a public health emergency. Ouagadougou International Airport (OUA), Bobo-Dioulasso Airport (BOY), land borders, and international rail services were closed started March 21, 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions. [1] Ouagadougou and Bobo airports returned to normal operations on August 1st, 2020. [2] All land borders remain closed as of September 10th, 2020. [2] There is no mention of these types of services on the websites of the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute, or the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization, and Social Cohesion. [3,4,5,6]. Additionally, given the insecurity occurring in Northern Burkina, reports show that borders are porous and uncontrolled. [7,8]

[1] World Aware. April 2020. "COVID-19 Alert: African Countries Tightening Travel Restrictions as of April 2."

[<https://www.worldaware.com/covid-19-alert-african-countries-tightening-travel-restrictions-april-2>] Accessed 10 September 2020.

[2] U.S. Embassy in Burkina Faso. 8 September 2020. "COVID-19 Information." [<https://bf.usembassy.gov/u-s-citizen-services/covid-19-information/>] Accessed 10 September 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization, and Social Cohesion. [<https://www.matd.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[7] UNDP. 2016. "The rise of cross-border insecurity." Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue.

[http://archipress.org/docs/pdf/undp/Burkina-Faso_Report.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[8] GIZ. 2020. "A look at border areas: Security and stability for the inhabitants of Burkina Faso." ("Regard sur les espaces frontaliers : Sécurité et stabilité pour les habitants du Burkina Faso") [<https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/60367.html>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

2.6 EPIDEMIOLOGY WORKFORCE

2.6.1 Applied epidemiology training program, such as the field epidemiology training program, for public health professionals and veterinarians (e.g., Field Epidemiology Training Program [FETP] and Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians [FETPV])

2.6.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in country
- Resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs (such as FETP)

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Burkina Faso has an applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in country. The West Africa Field Epidemiology Training Program (WAFETP) was established in 2010 but changed its name to the Burkina Faso Field Epidemiology Training Program (BFETP) in 2018. [1] It provides training to Burkinabe and also other people from the West Africa region. However, BFETP is not currently accredited by Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET). [2] There is no additional information about Burkina Faso providing resources for citizens to attend training on on the websites of the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute [3,4,5].

[1] AFENET. 2020. "Burkina Faso FELTP" [<http://afenet.net/index.php/countries/burkina-faso>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] TEPHINET. 2020. "Burkina Faso Field Epidemiology Training Program." [<https://www.tephinet.org/training-programs/burkina-faso-field-epidemiology-training-program>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

2.6.1b

Are the available field epidemiology training programs explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or is there a specific animal health field epidemiology training program offered (such as FETPV)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Available field epidemiology training programs is explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals in Burkina Faso. The West African country has been hosting a regional Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP), which includes nine other countries. "The programme trains professionals in human and animal health", according to the Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET). [1] This is confirmed by the JEE of the World Health Organisation (WHO). [2] In addition, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations has encouraged Sub-Saharan African countries to set up specific Field Epidemiology Training Programme for Veterinarians (FEPTV), although there is no evidence that this has been established yet. [3] In 2018, the FAO and the Institute for Infectious Animal Diseases (IIAD) at Texas A&M

AgriLife Research launched the In-Service Applied Veterinary Epidemiology (ISAVET) program in 14 countries, including Burkina Faso. [4,5] The program is a four-month frontline field epidemiology program to train veterinary field epidemiologists. [6] There is no additional information on the websites of the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute, or Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [7,8,9,10]

[1] Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET). 2018.

[<https://www.tephinet.org/training-programs/burkina-faso-field-epidemiology-training-program>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[3] Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations. December 2017. "FAO encourages Sub-Saharan African Countries to Set Up a Regional Training Programme in Epidemiology and Public Health for Veterinarians". ("La FAO accompagne les pays d'Afrique subsaharienne à développer un programme régional de formation en épidémiologie de terrain pour les vétérinaires.") [<http://www.fao.org/senegal/actualites/detail-events/en/c/1071418/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[4] Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations. October 2018. "New training for veterinarians in 14 African countries to help combat infectious diseases." [<http://www.fao.org/emergencies/fao-in-action/stories/stories-detail/en/c/1161401>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[5] Institute for Infectious Animal Diseases. "Frontline ISAVET." [<https://iid.tamu.edu/frontline-isavet>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[6] Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations. October 2019. "First FAO ISAVET training programme held in Uganda." [<http://www.fao.org/resilience/news-events/detail/en/c/1171750>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020.

[8] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[9] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[10] Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [<https://www.mra.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

2.6.2 Epidemiology workforce capacity

2.6.2a

Is there public evidence that the country has at least 1 trained field epidemiologist per 200,000 people?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Completed JEE assessments; Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

Category 3: Rapid response to and mitigation of the spread of an epidemic

3.1 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

3.1.1 National public health emergency preparedness and response plan

3.1.1a

Does the country have an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential?

Evidence that there is a plan in place, and the plan is publicly available = 2, Evidence that the plan is in place, but the plan is not publicly available OR, Disease-specific plans are in place, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan = 1, No evidence that such a plan or plans are in place = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Burkina Faso has a national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses a few communicable diseases with pandemic potential but it is not an overarching plan for any types of disease outbreak. A multi-risk contingency plan, called National Multi-Risks Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes, was set up in 2008, covering the epidemic risks of meningitis, cholera and avian flu. [1] The plan is intended to cover both natural disasters and epidemics, although it does not have information/a plan for other epidemics. The plan was updated and replaced in 2013-2014 to a new plan called National Multi-Risk Disaster Preparedness And Response Plan, which only addresses the epidemic risks and responses for Meningitis, Cholera, and H1N1 bird flu. [2] Specific disease contingency plans were later issued given that this national plan did address all disease outbreaks, for example the plan focusing on Ebola in 2014 called the Preparation and Response Plan to a Possible Ebola Virus Epidemics in Burkina Faso [3]. In 2020, two contingency plans were issued for COVID-19: the COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan in March 2020 and the April 2020 Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso. [4,5] The Joint External Evaluation of the International Health Regulations Core Capacities of Burkina Faso describes the contingency plan as an asset for the country. [6] The Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) is an agency that responds to emergencies and is decentralized. [7,8]

[1] Government of Burkina Faso. 2008. "National Multi-Risks Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes". ("Plan national multi-riques de préparation et de réponses aux catastrophes"). [<https://www.ifrc.org/docs/IDRL/burkinafasoPlan.pdf>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPOSE AUX CATASTROPHES") [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. November 2014. "Preparation and Response Plan to a Possible Ebola Virus Epidemics in Burkina Faso". [https://www.preventionweb.net/files/Plan%20de%20preparation%20et%20riposte%20Ebola_Revise_Last.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020

[5] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE") [<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjujuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNcFUQfjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2F-covid->

19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xIChz] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[7] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). (Conseil national des secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation). [http://www.conasur.gov.bf]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[8] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). 2009. [http://www.un-spider.org/links-and-resources/institutions/burkinabe-council-emergency-relief-and-rehabilitation-conasur]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

3.1.1b

If an overarching plan is in place, has it been updated in the last 3 years?

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no overarching plan which is designed to address multiple infectious disease threats. Although Burkina Faso's national public health emergency response plan does include plans for a few communicable diseases with pandemic potential, it has not been updated in the past three years. A multi-risk contingency plan, called National Multi-Risks Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes, was set up in 2008, covering the epidemic risks of meningitis, cholera and avian flu. [1] The plan is intended to cover both natural disasters and epidemics, although it does not have information/a plan for other epidemics. The plan was updated and replaced in 2013-2014 by a new plan called National Multi-Risk Disaster Preparedness And Response Plan, which only addresses the epidemic risks and responses for Meningitis, Cholera, and H1N1 bird flu. [2] The Joint External Evaluation, conducted in 2017, in Burkina Faso describes the contingency plan as an asset for the country. [3] Specific disease contingency plans were later issued given that this national plan did address all disease outbreaks, for example the plan focusing on Ebola in 2014 called the Preparation and Response Plan to a Possible Ebola Virus Epidemics in Burkina Faso [4]. In 2020, two contingency plans were issued for COVID-19: the COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan in March 2020 and a COVID-19 Response Plan created in April. [5,6]

[1] Government of Burkina Faso. 2008. "National Multi-Risks Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes". ("Plan national multi-risques de préparation et de réponses aux catastrophes"). [https://www.ifrc.org/docs/IDRL/burkinafasoPlan.pdf]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPONSE AUX CATASTROPHES") [http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. November 2014. "Preparation and Response Plan to a Possible Ebola Virus Epidemics in Burkina Faso". [https://www.preventionweb.net/files/Plan%20de%20preparation%20et%20riposte%20Ebola_Revise_Last.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020

3.1.1c

If an overarching plan is in place, does it include considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations?

Yes = 1, No /no plan in place= 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of an overarching plan which addresses multiple infectious disease threats. There is, however, a national emergency plan which includes plans for a few select infectious disease threats that does include considerations for paediatric and other vulnerable populations. The 2008 National Multi-Risks Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes includes provisions to target vulnerable groups, such as children, women, the elderly and the disabled. [1] However, it only covers the epidemic risks of meningitis, cholera and avian flu. The plan is intended to cover both natural disasters and epidemics, although it does not have information/a plan for other epidemics. The plan was updated and replaced in 2013-2014 by a new plan called National Multi-Risk Disaster Preparedness And Response Plan which only addresses the epidemic risks and responses for Meningitis, Cholera, and H1N1 bird flu. [2] The Joint External Evaluation, conducted in 2017, in Burkina Faso describes the contingency plan as an asset for the country. [3] Specific disease contingency plans were later issued given that this national plan did address all disease outbreaks, for example the plan focusing on Ebola in 2014 called the Preparation and Response Plan to a Possible Ebola Virus Epidemics in Burkina Faso [4]. In 2020, two contingency plans were issued for COVID-19: the COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan in March 2020 and a COVID-19 Response Plan created in April. [5,6] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [7,8,9]

[1] Government of Burkina Faso. 2008. "National Multi-Risks Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes". ("Plan national multi-risques de préparation et de réponses aux catastrophes"). [<https://www.ifrc.org/docs/IDRL/burkinafasoPlan.pdf>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPOSE AUX CATASTROPHES") [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. November 2014. "Preparation and Response Plan to a Possible Ebola Virus Epidemics in Burkina Faso". [https://www.preventionweb.net/files/Plan%20de%20preparation%20et%20riposte%20Ebola_Revise_Last.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020

[7] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[8] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[9] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

3.1.1d

Does the country have a publicly available plan in place specifically for pandemic influenza preparedness that has been updated since 2009?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH)

3.1.2 Private sector involvement in response planning

3.1.2a

Does the country have a specific mechanism(s) for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has a specific mechanism for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response. The 2013/2014 National Multi-Risks Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes includes provisions to explore the involvement of private companies to finance some activities. [1] Nevertheless, there is no evidence of a specific mechanism or memorandum of understanding. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute or the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Handicrafts. [2,3,4,5] There is no additional information on the websites about In June 2018, Burkina Faso established the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS), founded in 2018, and tasked with assuring the collective preparation, coordination and operation management of health risks and emergencies in-country or with the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR), a decentralized agency that responds to emergencies. [6,7,8]

[1] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPOSE AUX CATASTROPHES")

[<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Handicrafts. [<https://www.commerce.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 30 July 2020.

[6] Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[7] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). (Conseil national des secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation). [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[8] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). 2009. [<http://www.un-spider.org/links-and-resources/institutions/burkinabe-council-emergency-relief-and-rehabilitation-conasur>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

3.1.3 Non-pharmaceutical interventions planning

3.1.3a

Does the country have a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic?

Yes, a policy, plan and/or guidelines are in place for more than one disease = 2, Yes, but the policy, plan and/or guidelines exist only for one disease = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Burkina Faso has a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic, but the policy, plan and/or guidelines exist only for one disease. On 13 May 2020, Burkina Faso enforced several measures to prevent the spread of the covid-19 pandemic, sealing country borders, closing of schools, and banning all activities grouping more than 50 people. [1] The country also issued a Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in March 2020 and a Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso in the April 2020. [2, 3] However, neither plan discusses the implementation of NPIs during the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2013/2014 National Multi-Risks Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes also does not include a plan to implement NPIs during an epidemic or pandemic. [4] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [5, 6, 7] There is no additional information on the websites of the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS), founded in 2018, and tasked with assuring the collective preparation, coordination and operation management of health risks and emergencies in-country or with the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR), a decentralized agency that responds to emergencies. [8, 9, 10]

[1] UNICEF. June 2020. "Burkina Faso Humanitarian Situation Report No. 5".

[<https://www.unicef.org/media/78481/file/Burkina-Faso-SitRep-June-2020.pdf>] Accessed April 12, 2021.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO")

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020

[3] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE")

[<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjuTL0ObrAhVMrxoKHZNncfUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xiChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[4] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPONSE AUX CATASTROPHES")

[<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[7] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[8] Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[9] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). (Conseil national des secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation). [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[10] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). 2009. [<http://www.un-spider.org/links-and-resources/institutions/burkinabe-council-emergency-relief-and-rehabilitation-conasur>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

3.2 EXERCISING RESPONSE PLANS

3.2.1 Activating response plans

3.2.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year?

- Is there evidence that the country has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Burkina Faso activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year and there is evidence that the country has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year. In March 2020, the country issued a Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic and in April 2020, a Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso was created. [1,2] Burkina Faso has been following this April Response Plan for the COVID-19 disease outbreak in 2020, which is based loosely on its 2013/2014 National Multi-Risks Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes. [3] A national-level biological threat-focused exercise was conducted in 2020 with the World Health Organization for covid-19. [4] There is no additional relevant information on national emergency response plan activation or exercises the websites of the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [5,6,7]

[1] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO")

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE")

[<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjujTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNcFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usq=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xiChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[3] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPONSE AUX CATASTROPHES")

[<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] WHO. 2020. "Simulation Exercise." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[7] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

3.2.1b

Is there evidence that the country in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities?

Yes, the country has developed and published a plan to improve response capacity = 2 , Yes, the country has developed a plan to improve response capacity, but has not published the plan = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response of a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities. In March 2020, the country issued a Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic and in April 2020, a Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Fasowas created. [1,2] These response plans analyzed the gaps and best practices available in their epidemiological system, and they developed to improve their response capabilities to COVID-19. In the past, the country has conducted two after action reviews (AAR), according to the World Health Organisation (WHO), including one for Dengue Fever in April 2018. [3] This AAR includes recommendations for improving response capabilities and an action plan with deadlines indicating which actors should take which actions. There is insufficient evidence that the Ministry of Health has adopted these recommendations and the AAR action plan.

[1] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO")

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020. 2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE")

[<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjujuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNNcfUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2F-covid-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005) and Health Security (SPH). "After Action Review". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

3.2.2 Private sector engagement in exercises

3.2.2a

Is there evidence that the country in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives in the past year. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute or the Ministry of Agriculture. [1,2,3,4] There is no relevant information on the WHO country and regional page. [5] The most recent national-level biological threat-focused simulation exercise that has included private sector representatives was in 2018. This was an after action review for Dengue Fever and it included two private sector representatives according to its list of attendees. [6] The private sector attendees were both from The Promotion of Private Clinics of Burkina Association (APROCLIB). [7]

[1] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] WHO. 2020. "Burkina Faso." [<https://www.afro.who.int/fr/countries/burkina-faso>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. "Dengue Epidemic After Action Report Technical Review in Burkina Faso" ("Rapport technique ReRevue Après Action épidémiede Dengue au Burkina Faso")

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/%28FR-Burkina%20Faso%29%20-%20RAA%20Dengue%202018.pdf>]

Accessed 29 July 2020.

[7] Burkina Faso Federation of Professional Private Health Associations. 2015. "Members."

[<http://www.faspb.org/spip.php?article4>] Accessed 10 September 2020.

3.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATION

3.3.1 Emergency response operation

3.3.1a

Does the country have in place an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Burkina Faso has an Emergency Operations Center in place, although it is quite new. The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires), was launched in December 2018 by the Ministry of Health. Its goal is to build a public health system that is able to fight infectious diseases as well as "new health threats," and it is tasked with assuring the collective preparation, coordination and operation management of health risks and emergencies in-country. [1] In January 2020, CORUS was still attempting to finalize its strategic plan to accomplish its large mandate. [2] However, CORUS has been active as an Emergency Operations Center during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic: its website contains updated health data about COVID-19 cases in Burkina Faso, a web application/questionnaire to determine if a person might have COVID-19, a Whatsapp number to contact a CORUS member with questions, and health information about COVID-19. [1] CORUS has also disinfected houses of confirmed COVID-19 cases. [3]

[1] Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS). 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 22 January 2020. "Emergency Health Response: CORUS finalizes its strategic plan" ("Réponse aux urgences sanitaires :Le CORUS finaliseson plan stratégique")

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=122&cHash=e4e10d2bada0bc60951c58beb19f8625] Accessed 27 July 2020.

[3] Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS). 8 May 2020. "Covid-19: Two disinfected homes in the Tabtenga district of Ouagadougou." ("Covid-19 : Deux domiciles désinfectés au quartier Tabtenga de Ouagadougou") [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/article/covid-19-deux-domiciles-desinfectes-au-quartier-tabtenga-de-ouagadougou>] Accessed 10 September 2020.

3.3.1b

Is the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or is there evidence that they conduct a drill at least once per year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that the Emergency Operations Center is required to conduct a drill at least once per year or that it conducts a drill at least once per year. The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires) was launched in December 2018 and was still attempting to finalize its strategic plan to accomplish its large mandate in January 2020. [1,2] There are no detailed information from the website of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute or the CORUS website. [3,4,5]

[1] Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 22 January 2020. "Emergency Health Response: CORUS finalizes its strategic plan" ("Réponse aux urgences sanitaires :Le CORUS finaliseson plan stratégique")

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=122&cHash=e4e10d2bada0bc60951c58beb19f8625] Accessed 27 July 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

3.3.1c

Is there public evidence to show that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has conducted within the last year a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence to show that the emergency operations centre (EOC) can conduct, or has conducted within the last year, a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario in Burkina Faso. The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires) was set up in December 2018. [1] Its mission is to activate a coordinated emergency response within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency, according to the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the World Health Organisation (WHO). [2] There is no evidence that the EOC is actually able to do so. The World Health Organization Regional

Office for Africa (WHO-AFRO) mentions a workshop that was held the Ministry of Health of Burkina Faso and CORUS in February 2019 following an outbreak of meningitis in January 2019, but there is no evidence of the implementation of the emergency plan. [3] The CORUS while implicated in the COVID-19 outbreak is still establishing its role and strategic plan. [4]

[1] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa (WHO-AFRO). 15 February 2019. "Burkina Faso is Aware that a Prepared Team is Needed to Face Epidemics and Other Emergencies". ("Le Burkina Faso sait qu'il faut une équipe préparée pour faire face aux épidémies et autres urgences"). [<https://www.afro.who.int/fr/news/le-burkina-faso-sait-quil-faut-une-equipe-preparee-pour-faire-face-aux-epidemies-et-autres>] Accessed 31 January 2020

[4] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 22 January 2020. "Emergency Health Response: CORUS finalizes its strategic plan" ("Réponse aux urgences sanitaires :Le CORUS finalise son plan stratégique")

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=122&cHash=e4e10d2bada0bc60951c58beb19f8625] Accessed 27 July 2020.

3.4 LINKING PUBLIC HEALTH AND SECURITY AUTHORITIES

3.4.1 Public health and security authorities are linked for rapid response during a biological event

3.4.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there public evidence that public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

- Are there publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient public evidence that public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e. bioterrorism attack) or that there are publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, MOUs or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e. bioterrorism attack). There have been a series of defense exercises and manoeuvres - some led by the US military - after several terrorist attacks in the country since 2015, but there is no evidence that those have expanded to include biological events. [1] The Ministry of Security has set up a "Unified Crisis Management Center", but there is no information regarding any exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event. [2] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health and of the Ministry of Security. [3,4] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [5, 6]

[1] Slate Afrique. 25 February 2019. "Burkina: Simulation Exercices of Terrorist Attacks". ("Burkina: des exercices de simulation d'attaques terroristes"). [<http://www.slateafrique.com/936633/burkina-des-exercices-de-simulation-dattaques-terroristes->]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[2] Ministry of Security. "Unified Crisis Management Centre" ("Centre Unifié de Gestion de Crise").

[https://www.securite.gov.bf/default-title-1?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=59&cHash=67d891293c8e55d6d802cd43a3a80641] Accessed 31 July 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 22 January 2019.

[4] Ministry of Security. [<https://www.securite.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[5] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR". [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[6] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

3.5 RISK COMMUNICATIONS

3.5.1 Public communication

3.5.1b

Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that a risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) outlining how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach) exists in Burkina Faso. The 2013/2014 National Multi-Risks Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes does not include a risk communication plan, although it indicates that communication is important. [1] The 2015 National Action Plan for Capacity-Building for Risk Reduction and Emergency Response Preparation 2016-2020 also does not include a risk communication plan, although it does cover actions for a public health emergency. [2] Additionally, neither the Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic issued in March 2020 nor the April 2020 Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso include a risk communication plan. [3,4] There is no evidence that this type of risk communication plan has been developed. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute or the Ministry of Security. [5,6, 7,8] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [9,10]

[1] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPONSE AUX CATASTROPHES")

[<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Government. 2015. "Burkina Faso National Action Plan for Capacity-Building for Risk Reduction and Emergency Response Preparation 2016-2020" ("PLAN D'ACTION NATIONAL POUR LE RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITES POUR LA REDUCTION DES RISQUES ET LA PREPARATION A LA REPONSE AUX URGENCES AU BURKINA FASO 2016-2020")

[<https://www.cadri.net/sites/default/files/Burkina-Faso-Plan-d-Action-National-RRC.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

- [3] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [4] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE") [<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjujuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNNcfUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2F-covid-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [6] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [7] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [8] Ministry of Security. [<https://www.securite.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [9] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR". [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [10] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

3.5.1 Risk communication planning

3.5.1a

Does the country have in place, either in the national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation, or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has in place, either in the national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation, or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency. The 2008 National Multi-Risks Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes does not include a risk communication plan, although it indicates that communication is important. [1] Burkina Faso has included a risk communication strategy in its 2013/2014 revised version of the Multi-Risks National Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes. [2] Nevertheless, according to the Joint External Evaluation report of the World Health Organisation (WHO) conducted in 2017, Burkina Faso does not have a proper risk communication plan (except for the Ebola outbreak), due to lack of coordination. [3] There is little detail available about the plan or its implementation. The National Action Plan for Capacity-Building for Risk Reduction and Emergency Response Preparation 2016-2020 also does not include a risk communication plan, although it does cover actions for a public health emergency. [4] Additionally, neither the Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic issued in March 2020 nor the April 2020 Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso include a risk communication plan. [5,6] There is no evidence that this type of risk communication plan has been developed. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute or the Ministry of Security. [7,8,9,10] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR" or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences

Sanitaires). [11,12]

- [1] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPONSE AUX CATASTROPHES")
[<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [2] Government of Burkina Faso. 2013. "National Multi-Risks Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes 2013-2014". ("Plan national multi-risques de préparation et de réponses aux catastrophes 2013-2014").
[<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [4] Burkina Faso Government. 2015. "Burkina Faso National Action Plan for Capacity-Building for Risk Reduction and Emergency Response Preparation 2016-2020" ("PLAN D'ACTION NATIONAL POUR LE RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITES POUR LA REDUCTION DES RISQUES ET LA PREPARATION A LA REPONSE AUX URGENCES AU BURKINA FASO 2016-2020")
[<https://www.cadri.net/sites/default/files/Burkina-Faso-Plan-d-Action-National-RRC.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [5] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO")
[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [6] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE")
[<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjjuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNNCfUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2F2020-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xIChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.
- [7] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [8] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.Insp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [9] National Public Health Institute (INSP).
[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [10] Ministry of Security. [<https://www.securite.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [11] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR". [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [12] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

3.5.1c

Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) designate a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) of Burkina Faso designates a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency. According to the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the

World Health Organisation (WHO), Burkina Faso does not have a risk communication plan for a public health emergency. [1] The 2013/2014 National Multi-Risks Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes does not include a risk communication plan, although it indicates that communication is important. [2] The 2015 National Action Plan for Capacity-Building for Risk Reduction and Emergency Response Preparation 2016–2020 also does not include a risk communication plan, although it does cover actions for a public health emergency. [3] Additionally, neither the Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic issued in March 2020 nor the April 2020 Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso include a risk communication plan. [4,5] There is no evidence that this type of risk communication plan has been developed. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Minister of Communication and Relations with Parliament, Rémis Fulgance Dandjinou, who is the spokesperson for the Burkinabè government has often related COVID-19 messages. [6] He has not been designated as the primary spokesperson to the public during this public health emergency, however. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute or the Ministry of Security. [7,8,9] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) (CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [10,11]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPOSE AUX CATASTROPHES") [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] Burkina Faso Government. 2015. "Burkina Faso National Action Plan for Capacity-Building for Risk Reduction and Emergency Response Preparation 2016-2020" ("PLAN D'ACTION NATIONAL POUR LE RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITES POUR LA REDUCTION DES RISQUES ET LA PREPARATION A LA REPOSE AUX URGENCES AU BURKINA FASO 2016-2020") [<https://www.cadri.net/sites/default/files/Burkina-Faso-Plan-d-Action-National-RRR.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE") [<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNcFUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usq=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[6] Government of Burkina Faso - Prime Minister's Office. 2019. "Minister of Communication and Relations with Parliament: Biography." [https://www.gouvernement.gov.bf/gouvernement/membres-de-gouvernement/details?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=76&cHash=4e263a0a629783a05185ec4a73cd016d] Accessed 10 September 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[8] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[9] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[10] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de

réhabilitation - CONASUR). [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[11] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

3.5.2 Public communication

3.5.2a

In the past year, is there evidence that the public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation?

Public health system regularly shares information on health concerns = 2, Public health system shares information only during active emergencies, but does not regularly utilize online media platforms = 1, Public health system does not regularly utilize online media platforms, either during emergencies or otherwise = 0

Current Year Score: 2

In the past year, the Burkina Faso public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (eg social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation. The Burkina Faso Ministry of Health website has numerous news bulletins including its efforts to fight tuberculosis, implement behavior changes to improve health, and promoting breast cancer testing since September 30, 2020. [1] Additionally, the Ministry of Health has used its website and its Facebook page to frequently inform the public about COVID-19 public health emergency and to encourage prevention measures to stop its spread. [1,2] However, it should be noted that a number of comments/replies on the Ministry of Health present rumors, misinformation, or disinformation and the Ministry of Health does not appear to be actively responding to correct or dispel them. The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires) has been active as an Emergency Operations Center during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic: its website contains updated geographic health data about COVID-19 cases in Burkina Faso, a web application/questionnaire to determine if a person might have COVID-19, a section addressing/refuting rumors around COVID-19, a Whatsapp number to contact a CORUS member with questions, and health information about COVID-19. [3]

[1] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health Facebook. 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/Minist%C3%A8re-de-la-Sant%C3%A9-Burkina-Faso-1444809365833949/>] Accessed 31 July 2020.

[3] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

3.5.2b

Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years?

No = 1, Yes = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is insufficient evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases (in the past two years) in Burkina Faso. On March 16th, 2020, the Minister of Health, Claudine Lougué, publically claimed that a Ethiopian flight was being held at the airport because a Chinese passenger knew he had COVID-19 and wanted to be cured in Burkina Faso. [1] This information was not released in an official format, was communicated before the test results, was categorically denied by the Chinese Embassy in Burkina Faso, caused some citizens to panic, and turned out to inaccurate information. [2] The following day the spokesperson for the Burkinabe government issued an official

press release that three passengers from this flight had been put under surveillance but everyone had tested negative for COVID-19. [3] Despite the frequent occurrence of misinformation particularly in local language media [4], there is no additional evidence that senior leaders have shared misinformation in 2018 or 2019 on popular news sites covering Burkina Faso like Le Monde (The World, a French news outlet) or LeFaso.net (a Burkinabe news outlet). [5,6]

[1] Le Faso.net. 2020. "Passengers on Ethiopian Airlines flight on March 16, 2020: Chinese nationals are healthy." ("Passagers du vol d'Ethiopian Airlines du 16 mars 2020 : Les ressortissants chinois sont sains") Le Faso.

[<https://lefaso.net/spip.php?article95538>] Accessed 31 July 2020.

[2] LeFaso.net. 2020. "Coronavirus in Burkina: The three Chinese nationals on board the Ethiopian Airlines plane showed no signs of infection, says Chinese embassy" ("Coronavirus au Burkina : Les trois ressortissants chinois à bord de l'avion d'Ethiopian Airlines ne présentaient aucun signe d'infection, assure l'ambassade de Chine")

[<https://lefaso.net/spip.php?article95513>] Accessed 31 July 2020.

[3] DK. 2020. "Burkina / Covid19: the three suspected cases of Ethiopian Airlines test negative (press release)" ("Burkina/Covid19 : les trois cas suspects d' Ethiopian Airlines négatifs au test (communiqué)") Infowakat.

[<https://infowakat.net/burkina-covid19-les-trois-cas-suspects-d-ethiopian-airlines-negatifs-au-test-communique/>] Accessed 31 July 2020.

[4] Rising Voices. 2020. "Who fact checks online disinformation in West Africa's Bambara language?"

[<https://rising.globalvoices.org/blog/2020/06/15/who-fact-checks-online-disinformation-in-west-africas-bambara-language/>] Accessed 31 July 2020.

[5] Le Monde. 2020. "Burkina Faso." [<https://www.lemonde.fr/burkina-faso/>] Accessed 31 July 2020.

[6] Le Faso.net [<https://lefaso.net/>] Accessed 31 July 2020.

3.6 ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

3.6.1 Internet users

3.6.1a

Percentage of households with Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 16

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

3.6.2 Mobile subscribers

3.6.2a

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Input number

Current Year Score: 100.21

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

3.6.3 Female access to a mobile phone

3.6.3a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to a mobile phone

Input number

Current Year Score: 15.0

2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

3.6.4 Female access to the Internet

3.6.4a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to the Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 9

2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

3.7 TRADE AND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

3.7.1 Trade restrictions

3.7.1a

In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

In the past year, there is no publically available evidence that Burkina Faso issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (eg: medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak. To the contrary, Burkina Faso's government took active measures to facilitate imports of consumer and pharmaceutical products in March 2020. [1] None of the key international trade monitoring organizations (ex. World Trade Organization, World Customs Organization, World Integrated Trade Solution) identified any restrictions by Burkina Faso on medical goods due to the COVID-19 pandemic. [2,3,4,5] Prior to COVID-19 pandemic, the latest disease outbreak reported by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in the country dates from 2019 (meningitis) and 2017 (dengue), neither of which resulted in restrictions on medical goods. [6,7] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or the OIE Weekly disease information. [8,9,10,11,12,13,14] There is also no relevant evidence on popular news sites covering Burkina Faso like Le Monde (The World, a French news outlet) or LeFaso.net (a Burkinabe news outlet). [15,16]

- [1] International Trade Centre. 2020. "Market Access Map." [<https://www.macmap.org/covid19>] Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [2] World Integrated Trade Solution. 2020. "Tariff imposed by Burkina Faso on Medical Products for COVID-19." [<https://wits.worldbank.org/tariff/trains/en/country/BFA/covid-19-medical-products#void>] Accessed 11 September 2020.
- [3] World Trade Organization. 23 April 2020. "EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS." [https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/covid19_e/export_prohibitions_report_e.pdf] Accessed 11 September 2020.
- [4] World Customs Organization. 2020. "List of national legislation* of countries that adopted temporary export restrictions on certain categories of critical medical supplies in response to COVID-19." [<http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/facilitation/activities-and-programmes/natural-disaster/list-of-countries-coronavirus.aspx>] Accessed 11 September 2020.
- [5] World Trade Organization. 8 September 2020. "WTO members' notifications on COVID-19." [https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/covid19_e/notifications_e.htm] Accessed 11 September 2020.
- [6] Ministry of Health. 18 February 2019. "Meningitis in the Eastern Region". ("Méningite dans la région de l'Est"). [https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?id=1444809365833949&story_fbid=2176563965991815]. Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [7] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2019. "Disease News Outbreak". [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/year/2019/en/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [8] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [9] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [10] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [11] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [12] Ministry of Commerce. [<https://www.commerce.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 3 August 2020.
- [13] Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [<https://www.mae.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 3 August 2020.
- [14] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2019. "OIE Weekly Disease Information". [https://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Diseaseinformation/WI]. Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [15] Le Monde. 2020. "Burkina Faso." [<https://www.lemonde.fr/burkina-faso/>] Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [16] Le Faso.net [<https://lefaso.net/>] Accessed 31 July 2020.

3.7.1b

In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

In the past year, there is no evidence that Burkina Faso issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (eg: food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak. During the COVID-19 outbreak, Burkina Faso's government took active measures to facilitate imports of consumer and pharmaceutical products in March 2020. [1] None of the key international trade monitoring organizations (ex. World Trade Organization, World Customs Organization, World Integrated Trade Solution) identified any restrictions by Burkina Faso on medical goods due to the COVID-19 pandemic. [2,3,4,5] There is no evidence of restrictions on non-medical goods due to an infection disease outbreak in 2018 or 2019. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or the OIE Weekly disease information. [6,7,8,9,10,11,12] There is also no relevant evidence on popular news sites covering Burkina Faso like Le Monde (The World, a French news outlet) or LeFaso.net (a Burkinabe

news outlet). [13,14]

- [1] International Trade Centre. 2020. "Market Access Map." [https://www.macmap.org/covid19] Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [2] World Integrated Trade Solution. 2020. "Tariff imposed by Burkina Faso on Medical Products for COVID-19." [https://wits.worldbank.org/tariff/trains/en/country/BFA/covid-19-medical-products#void] Accessed 11 September 2020.
- [3] World Trade Organization. 23 April 2020. "EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS." [https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/covid19_e/export_prohibitions_report_e.pdf] Accessed 11 September 2020.
- [4] World Customs Organization. 2020. "List of national legislation* of countries that adopted temporary export restrictions on certain categories of critical medical supplies in response to COVID-19." [http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/facilitation/activities-and-programmes/natural-disaster/list-of-countries-coronavirus.aspx] Accessed 11 September 2020.
- [5] World Trade Organization. 8 September 2020. "WTO members' notifications on COVID-19." [https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/covid19_e/notifications_e.htm] Accessed 11 September 2020.
- [6] Ministry of Health. [http://www.sante.gov.bf/]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [7] National Laboratory of Public Health. [https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [8] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [9] Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. [https://www.agriculture.bf/]. Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [10] Ministry of Commerce. [https://www.commerce.gov.bf/accueil] Accessed 3 August 2020.
- [11] Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [https://www.mae.gov.bf/accueil] Accessed 3 August 2020.
- [12] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2019. "OIE Weekly Disease Information." [https://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Diseaseinformation/WI]. Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [13] Le Monde. 2020. "Burkina Faso." [https://www.lemonde.fr/burkina-faso/] Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [14] Le Faso.net [https://lefaso.net/] Accessed 31 July 2020.

3.7.2 Travel restrictions

3.7.2a

In the past year, has the country implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 0

In the past year, there is evidence that Burkina Faso implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak. On March 21st, 2020, Burkina Faso closed all their borders, including airports and land borders, to all countries due to the COVID-19 pandemic and reopened their borders to sub-regional travelers on August 1st, 2020. [1,2] Although this was done without specific agreements, a number of other countries and regions around the world also closed their own borders around the same time. There is no relevant additional information on the websites of the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [3,4,5,6,7] There is also no relevant evidence on traveler bans without international/bilateral support due to an infection disease outbreak in 2018 or 2019 on popular news sites covering Burkina Faso like Le Monde (The World, a French news outlet) or LeFaso.net (a Burkinabe news outlet). [8,9]

- [1] France 24. 21 March 2020. "Coronavirus: Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso close their borders." ("Coronavirus : la Côte d'Ivoire et le Burkina Faso ferment leurs frontières")[<https://www.france24.com/fr/20200321-coronavirus-la-c%C3%B4te-d-ivoire-et-le-burkina-faso-ferment-leurs-fronti%C3%A8res>] Accessed 3 August 2020.
- [2] Traoré, Kader. 28 July 2020. "Burkinabe greet the reopening of airline travel." ("Les Burkinabè saluent la réouverture des frontières aériennes") Voice of America Afrique. [<https://www.voafrique.com/a/les-burkinab%C3%A8-favorables-%C3%A0-l-ouverture-des-fronti%C3%A8res-a%C3%A9riennes-/5519006.html>]. Accessed 3 August 2020.
- [3] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [4] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [5] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [6] Ministry of Commerce. [<https://www.commerce.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 3 August 2020.
- [7] Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [<https://www.mae.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 3 August 2020.
- [8] Le Monde. 2020. "Burkina Faso." [<https://www.lemonde.fr/burkina-faso/>] Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [9] Le Faso.net [<https://lefaso.net/>] Accessed 31 July 2020.

Category 4: Sufficient and robust health sector to treat the sick and protect health workers

4.1 HEALTH CAPACITY IN CLINICS, HOSPITALS, AND COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS

4.1.1 Available human resources for the broader healthcare system

4.1.1a

Doctors per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 8.47

2017

WHO; national sources

4.1.1b

Nurses and midwives per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 88.29

2017

WHO; national sources

4.1.1c

Does the country have a health workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has a public workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings. Burkina Faso's National Development Health Plan (PNDS) (2011-2020) mentions that one of their objectives is to have enough staff in at least 80% of health establishments, but there are no details about the strategies to identify insufficient staffing or address shortcomings, when they occur. [1] The PNDS recommends developing a health human resources management plan and the development of specific plans for recruitment, distribution of staff, and career resources. However, there is no evidence that these recommendations were followed and that these plans were developed. To the contrary, the National Public Health Institute reports a continued staffing shortage due to a lack of qualified staff. [2] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Civil Service and Labor, the Ministry of Education, or the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system. [3,4,5,6] There is no relevant information in the JEE of the WHO. [7]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2011. "National Development Health Plan 2011-2020". "Plan national de développement sanitaire 2011-2020". [<http://onsp-sante.bf/publication/164/plan-national-de-developpement-sanitaire-pnds-2011-2020>]. Accessed 3 August 2020.

[2] National Public Health Institute (INSP). "Health Numbers." [http://www.onsp-sante.bf/profiles_information/index.php/Burkina_Faso:Effectifs_de_sante/fr] Accessed 3 August 2020.

[3] Ministry of Civil Service and Labour. [<http://www.fonction-publique.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 3 August 2020.

[4] Ministry of Education. [<http://www.mena.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 3 August 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[7] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. Évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

4.1.2 Facilities capacity

4.1.2a

Hospital beds per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 40

2010

WHO/World Bank; national sources

4.1.2b

Does the country have the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation room/unit located within the country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation facility located within the country.

The Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic issued in March 2020 indicated a complete lack of operational isolation facilities that followed COVID-19 standards. [1] As such, the plan called for establishing 86 isolation units in addition to two large biocontainment patient care units in two public hospitals. On July 3rd, 2020, the Chinese Embassy in Burkina Faso inaugurated with the Burkinabe Health Minister a Chinese-funded new patient isolation facility located in the Yalgado Ouédraogo university hospital center with a capacity for 18 isolation cases, two of which are reserved for serious cases. [2,3] Further details about this structure are not currently publically available, hence could not be confirmed to be advanced isolation facilities, although after the COVID-19 pandemic, the structure will be used for other pulmonary illnesses like multi-resistant tuberculosis. [2] Measures to isolate and contain patients with highly infectious diseases were considered insufficient during the Ebola outbreak and by the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the WHO. [4,5]

[1] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO")

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020

[2] Sagbe, Willy. 3 July 2020. "Covid-19 in Burkina Faso: An isolation center in the University Hospital Center of Yalgado." ("Covid-19 au Burkina Faso : Un centre d'isolement pour le CHU Yalgado") Burkina 24.

[<https://www.burkina24.com/2020/07/03/covid-19-au-burkina-faso-un-centre-disolement-pour-le-chu-yalgado/>] Accessed 3 August 2020.

[3] Zongo, Yvette. 3 July 2020. "Yalgado Ouédraogo University Hospital Center (CHU-YO): A first isolation center inaugurated for COVID-19 patients." ("Centre hospitalier universitaire Yalgado Ouédraogo (CHU-YO) : Un premier centre d'isolement inauguré pour les malades du Covid-19") Le Faso.net [<https://lefaso.net/spip.php?article97863>] Accessed 3 August 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2014. "Preparation and Response Plan to a Possible Ebola virus Epidemics in Burkina Faso". ("Plan de préparation et de riposte à une éventuelle épidémie de maladie à virus Ebola au Burkina Faso").

[https://www.preventionweb.net/files/Plan%20de%20preparation%20et%20riposte%20Ebola_Revise_Last.pdf]. Accessed 3 August 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

4.1.2c

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?
- Is there evidence that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Burkina Faso has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years or that it has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years. The Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic issued in March 2020 indicated a complete lack of operational isolation facilities that followed COVID-19 standards. [1] As such, the plan called for establishing 86 isolation units in addition to two large biocontainment patient care units in two public hospitals. On July 3rd, 2020, the Chinese Embassy in Burkina Faso inaugurated with the Burkinabe Health Minister a Chinese-funded new patient isolation facility located in the Yalgado Ouédraogo university hospital center with a capacity for 18 isolation cases, two of which are reserved for serious cases. [2,3] Further details about this structure are not currently publically available, although after the COVID-19 pandemic, the structure will be used for other pulmonary illnesses like multi-resistant tuberculosis. [2] Measures to isolate and contain patients with highly infectious diseases were considered insufficient during the Ebola outbreak and by the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the WHO. [4,5]

[1] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020

[2] Sagbe, Willy. 3 July 2020. "Covid-19 in Burkina Faso: An isolation center in the University Hospital Center of Yalgado." ("Covid-19 au Burkina Faso : Un centre d'isolement pour le CHU Yalgado") Burkina 24. [<https://www.burkina24.com/2020/07/03/covid-19-au-burkina-faso-un-centre-disolement-pour-le-chu-yalgado/>] Accessed 3 August 2020.

[3] Zongo, Yvette. 3 July 2020. "Yalgado Ouédraogo University Hospital Center (CHU-YO): A first isolation center inaugurated for COVID-19 patients." ("Centre hospitalier universitaire Yalgado Ouédraogo (CHU-YO) : Un premier centre d'isolement inauguré pour les malades du Covid-19") Le Faso.net [<https://lefaso.net/spip.php?article97863>] Accessed 3 August 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2014. "Preparation and Response Plan to a Possible Ebola virus Epidemics in Burkina Faso". ("Plan de préparation et de riposte à une éventuelle épidémie de maladie à virus Ebola au Burkina Faso"). [https://www.preventionweb.net/files/Plan%20de%20preparation%20et%20riposte%20Ebola_Revise_Last.pdf]. Accessed 3 August 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 24 July 2020.

4.2 SUPPLY CHAIN FOR HEALTH SYSTEM AND HEALTHCARE

WORKERS

4.2.1 Routine health care and laboratory system supply

4.2.1a

Is there a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory supplies (e.g. equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) for routine needs?

Yes for both laboratory and medical supply needs = 2, Yes, but only for one = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that a national procurement protocol is in place which can be utilised by the Ministries of Health and of Agriculture and Water Management for the acquisition of laboratory needs (such as equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies. The National Assembly has adopted a general law on national public procurement, which defines the general regulations of public tender. [1] However, the law does not mention any specific protocol in particular, there is no publicly available evidence that these rules do not apply to the acquisition of laboratory needs and medical supplies by the above ministries. The General Directorate of Pharmacy, Medicines and Laboratories (La Direction générale de la pharmacie, du médicament et des laboratoires), which is a part of the Ministry of Health, is in charge of overseeing the availability of health products in the country. [2] It is charge of the Directorate of Laboratories (Direction des laboratoires (DL)), which oversees set up an effective information system to monitor the availability of tracer reagents and the operation of laboratory equipment in public health facilities. [3] There is no additional public information about this monitoring system. Burkina Faso has established a centralized purchasing office for generic drugs and medical supplies in 1992 called CAMEG. [4,5] However, there is no indication of a procurement policy on their website. A Economic Community of West African states (ECOWAS) evaluation in 2013 indicated that Burkina Faso's medical procurement procedures were complicated with duplicate forms and procedures, but it did not mention a procurement protocol. [6] There is no additional relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute or the Ministry of Agriculture. [7,8,9,10]

[1] National Assembly of Burkina Faso. Law I N°039-2016 AN. "About General Regulation of Public Tender". ("Portant sur la réglementation de la commande publique"). [<https://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/Burkina-Loi-2016-39-reglementation-generale-commande-publique.pdf>]. Accessed 11 September 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2019. "Structure Detail: General Directorate of Pharmacy, Medicines and Laboratories" ("Detail: Structure: La Direction générale de la pharmacie, du médicament et des laboratoires") [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail-structure?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=49&cHash=df6fbcfd7a646485bdb754791eafece4] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[3] National Public Health Institute. 2020. "Clinical Biology." [http://www.onsp-sante.bf/profiles_information/index.php/Burkina_Faso:Biologie_clinique/fr] Accessed 11 September 2020.

[4] CAMEG. 2019. "What do we do? - Mission" [<https://www.cameg.com/lacameg/qui-sommes-nous/historique.html>] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[5] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2019. "Purchasing Center of Essential Generic Medicine (CAMEG)" [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=71&cHash=8cbcc8fcc8c3daf743fb3f39c20ff801] Accessed 4 August 2020.

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[7] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[8] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[9] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

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4.2.2 Stockpiling for emergencies

4.2.2a

Does the country have a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency. The National Health Development Plan for 2011-2020 does not mention stockpiling of medical supplies and does not address public health emergencies beyond stating that capacity reinforcement. [1] The 2013-2014 National Multi-Risk Disaster Preparedness And Response Plan does not mention creating a stockpile of medical supplies, but it identifies thresholds for the public health emergencies of cholera and meningitis of when stockpiling should occur. [2] Neither the March 2020 COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan nor the April 2020 Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso address stockpiling medical supplies. [3, 4] The April 2020 COVID-19 Response Plan specifically highlights the problem of insufficient medical equipment and disinfectant supplies. The Ministry of Health does not share information regarding other stocks of medical supplies. The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017 does not mention medical supply stockpiling. [5] There is no relevant information on this issue on the websites of the Purchasing Center of Essential Generic Medicine (CAMEG), the Ministry of Defense and Veterans, the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system, the National Public Health Institute, and its pharmaceutical regulation agency. [6,7,8,9,10,11] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) (CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [12,13]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2012. "National Health Development Plan (2011-2020)". ("PLAN NATIONAL DE DEVELOPPEMENT SANITAIRE 2011-2020"). [<http://onsp-sante.bf/publication/164/plan-national-de-developpement-sanitaire-pnds-2011-2020>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPONSE AUX CATASTROPHES") [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020

[4] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE") [<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNcFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcountry-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOVvaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[6] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2019. "Purchasing Center of Essential Generic Medicine (CAMEG)" [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bmethod%5D=detail]

5Bnews%5D=71&cHash=8cbcc8fcc8c3daf743fb3f39c20ff801] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[7] Ministry of Defense and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[8] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[9] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lbnbp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

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[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[11] Ministry of Health. "General Division of Pharmaceuticals". [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail-structure?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=49&cHash=df6fbcfd7a646485bdb754791eafece4]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[12] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR". [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[13] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

4.2.2b

Does the country have a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Burkina Faso has a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency. The National Health Development Plan for 2011-2020 does not mention stockpiling of laboratory supplies and only mentions reinforcement is needed to address a public health emergency. [1] The 2013-2014 National Multi-Risk Disaster Preparedness And Response Plan does not mention creating a stockpile of laboratory supplies. [2] Neither the March 2020 COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan nor the April 2020 Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso address stockpiling laboratory supplies. [3, 4] The Ministry of Health does not share information regarding other stocks of laboratory supplies. The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017 does not mention stockpiling. [5] There is no relevant information on this issue on the websites of the Ministry of Defense and Veterans, the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system, the National Public Health Institute. [6,7,8] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) (CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [9,10]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2012. "National Health Development Plan (2011-2020)". ("PLAN NATIONAL DE DEVELOPPEMENT SANITAIRE 2011-2020"). [<http://onsp-sante.bf/publication/164/plan-national-de-developpement-sanitaire-pnds-2011-2020>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPONSE AUX CATASTROPHES") [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020

[4] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE")

[<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNncfUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcountry-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[6] Ministry of Defense and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

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[8] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[9] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR". [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[10] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

4.2.2c

Is there evidence that the country conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Burkina Faso conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency. The National Health Development Plan for 2011-2020 does not mention stockpiling health supplies or an annual review of such a stockpile. [1] The 2013-2014 National Multi-Risk Disaster Preparedness And Response Plan does not mention creating a stockpile or an annual review of such a stockpile, but it identifies thresholds for the public health emergencies of cholera and meningitis of when vaccine stockpiling should occur. [2] Neither the March 2020 'COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan' nor the April 2020 'COVID-19 Response Plan' address annual reviews of national stockpiles. [3, 4] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017 does not mention annual reviews of stockpiles. [5] There is no relevant information on this issue on the websites of the Purchasing Center of Essential Generic Medicine (CAMEG), the Ministry of Defense and Veterans, the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system, the National Public Health Institute, and its pharmaceutical regulation agency. [6,7,8,9,10,11] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) (CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [12,13]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2012. "National Health Development Plan (2011-2020)". ("PLAN NATIONAL DE DEVELOPPEMENT SANITAIRE 2011-2020"). [<http://onsp-sante.bf/publication/164/plan-national-de-developpement-sanitaire-pnds-2011-2020>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPONSE AUX CATASTROPHES") [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020

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Faso | Plan de réponse (avril-décembre 2020)"] [<http://www.fao.org/emergencies/resources/documents/resources-detail/en/c/1295134/>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[6] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2019. "Purchasing Center of Essential Generic Medicine (CAMEG)" [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=71&cHash=8cbcc8fcc8c3daf743fb3f39c20ff801] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[7] Ministry of Defense and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

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[9] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[10] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[11] Ministry of Health. "General Division of Pharmaceuticals". [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail-structure?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=49&cHash=df6fbcf7a646485bdb754791eafece4]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[12] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR". [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[13] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

4.2.3 Manufacturing and procurement for emergencies

4.2.3a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?
- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce or to procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency.

The National Health Development Plan for 2011-2020 does not mention a plan for producing or procuring medical supplies and does not address public health emergencies beyond stating that capacity reinforcement. [1] The 2013-2014 National Multi-Risk Disaster Preparedness And Response Plan does not mention producing or procuring medical supplies. [2]

Neither the March 2020 COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan nor the April 2020 Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso address producing or procuring medical supplies. [3, 4] The the April 2020 Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso specifically highlights the problem of insufficient medical equipment and disinfectant supplies but does not address how these would be produced or procured. Further, the plan mentions that it aims to acquire 21, 950 PPE kits and states that the state of Burkina Faso aims to

mobilise resources through its international development partners. However, no agreements to procure said resources from partners are mentioned in the plan. [4] A National Committee to Manage Epidemics for the COVID-19 pandemic (Comité national de gestion des épidémies COVID 19 (CNGE COVID 19)) was formed in March 2020 with the objective of mobilizing financial and material resources to fight the COVID-19 pandemic. [3] However, there is no further publicly available evidence that the CNGE COVID-19 has created a plan to procure or produce medical supplies for national use. There is no public evidence of how medical countermeasures would be produced or procured in the case of a public emergency.

The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017 indicates that the country has no agreement in place with manufacturers or distributors to procure medical countermeasures for national use during a public health emergency. [5] There is no relevant information on this issue on the websites of the Purchasing Center of Essential Generic Medicine (CAMEG), the Ministry of Defense and Veterans, the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system, the National Public Health Institute, and its pharmaceutical regulation agency. [6,7,8,9,10,11] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR (CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [12,13]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2012. "National Health Development Plan (2011-2020)". ("PLAN NATIONAL DE DEVELOPPEMENT SANITAIRE 2011-2020"). [<http://onsp-sante.bf/publication/164/plan-national-de-developpement-sanitaire-pnds-2011-2020>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPONSE AUX CATASTROPHES") [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020

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[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[6] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2019. "Purchasing Center of Essential Generic Medicine (CAMEG)" [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=71&cHash=8cbcc8fcc8c3daf743fb3f39c20ff801] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[7] Ministry of Defense and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[8] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[9] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[10] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[11] Ministry of Health. "General Division of Pharmaceuticals". [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail-structure?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=49&cHash

=df6fbcf7a646485bdb754791eafece4]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[12] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR". [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[13] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

4.2.3b

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publically available evidence that Burkina Faso has a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency or a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency. The National Health Development Plan for 2011-2020 does not mention stockpiling of laboratory supplies and only mentions reinforcement is needed to address a public health emergency. [1] The 2013-2014 National Multi-Risk Disaster Preparedness And Response Plan does not mention creating a stockpile of laboratory supplies. [2] Neither the March 2020 COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan nor the April 2020 Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso address stockpiling laboratory supplies. [3, 4] The Ministry of Health does not share information regarding other stocks of laboratory supplies. The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017 does not mention stockpiling. [5] There is no relevant information on this issue on the websites of the Ministry of Defense and Veterans, the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system, the National Public Health Institute. [6,7,8] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) (CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [9,10]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2012. "National Health Development Plan (2011-2020)". ("PLAN NATIONAL DE DEVELOPPEMENT SANITAIRE 2011-2020"). [<http://onsp-sante.bf/publication/164/plan-national-de-developpement-sanitaire-pnds-2011-2020>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPONSE AUX CATASTROPHES") [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020

[4] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE") [<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNNCfUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xIChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External

Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[6] Ministry of Defense and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[8] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[9] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR". [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[10] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

4.3 MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND PERSONNEL DEPLOYMENT

4.3.1 System for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) during a public health emergency

4.3.1a

Does the country have a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) for national use during a public health emergency (i.e., antibiotics, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has a plan in place for dispensing medical countermeasures for national use during a public health emergency (i.e. antibiotics, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics). The National Health Development Plan for 2011-2020 does not mention a plan for dispensing medical counter measures and does not address public health emergencies beyond stating that capacity reinforcement. [1] The 2013-2014 National Multi-Risk Disaster Preparedness And Response Plan does not mention a plan for dispensing medical counter measures. [2] Neither the March 2020 COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan nor the April 2020 Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso address a plan for dispensing medical counter measures . [3, 4] A National Committee to Manage Epidemics for the COVID-19 pandemic (Comité national de gestion des épidémies COVID 19 (CNGE COVID 19)) was formed in March 2020 with the objective of mobilizing financial and material resources to fight the COVID-19 pandemic. [3] However, there is no public evidence of how medical countermeasures would reach individuals in need from hospitals and clinics in case of a public emergency in either plan. The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Burkina Faso, conducted in 2017 does not mention a plan for dispensing medical counter measures. [5] There is no relevant information on this issue on the websites of the Purchasing Center of Essential Generic Medicine (CAMEG), the Ministry of Defense and Veterans, the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system, the National Public Health Institute, and its pharmaceutical regulation agency. [6,7,8,9,10,11] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) (CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [12,13]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2012. "National Health Development Plan (2011-2020)". ("PLAN NATIONAL DE DEVELOPPEMENT SANITAIRE 2011-2020"). [<http://onsp-sante.bf/publication/164/plan-national-de-developpement-sanitaire-pnds-2011-2020>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPONSE AUX CATASTROPHES")

[<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

- [3] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020
- [4] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE") [https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNNCfUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz] Accessed 8 September 2020.
- [5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1]. Accessed 4 August 2020.
- [6] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2019. "Purchasing Center of Essential Generic Medicine (CAMEG)" [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=71&cHash=8cbcc8fcc8c3daf743fb3f39c20ff801] Accessed 4 August 2020.
- [7] Ministry of Defense and Veterans. [http://www.defense.gov.bf/]. Accessed 4 August 2020.
- [8] Ministry of Health. [http://www.sante.gov.bf/]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [9] National Laboratory of Public Health. [https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [10] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfec3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [11] Ministry of Health. "General Division of Pharmaceuticals". [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail-structure?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=49&cHash=df6fbcfd7a646485bdb754791eafece4]. Accessed 4 August 2020.
- [12] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR". [http://www.conasur.gov.bf/]. Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [13] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus] Accessed 29 July 2020.

4.3.2 System for receiving foreign health personnel during a public health emergency

4.3.2a

Is there a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Burkina Faso has a plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency. Burkina Faso is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which has a specialized West African Health Organisation (WAHO). WAHO's mission is to harmonise "the policies of the Member States, pooling of resources, and cooperation with one another and with others for a collective and strategic combat against the health problems of the sub-region". [1] However, there is no evidence that WAHO has required its members to have a plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries during public health emergencies. Neither the March 2020 COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan nor the April 2020 Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso mention plan to receive foreign health personnel during this public health

emergency. [2,3] In fact, the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the World Health Organisation (WHO) highlighted the lack of such a plan by calling on Burkina Faso to sign cross-border agreements to manage public health emergencies. [4] There is no evidence that it has done so. There is no relevant information on this issue on the websites of the Purchasing Center of Essential Generic Medicine (CAMEG), the Ministry of Defense and Veterans, the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system, the National Public Health Institute, and its pharmaceutical regulation agency. [5,6,7,8,9,10] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) (CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [11,12]

[1] West African Health Organization. 2020. "Who We Are." [<https://www.wahooas.org/web-ooas/en/who-we-are>]. Accessed 30 July 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE") [<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjuTL0ObrAhVMrxoKHZNNCfUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcountry-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usq=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[5] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2019. "Purchasing Center of Essential Generic Medicine (CAMEG)" [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=71&cHash=8cbcc8fcc8c3daf743fb3f39c20ff801] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[6] Ministry of Defense and Veterans. [<http://www.defense.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[8] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[9] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfec3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[10] Ministry of Health. "General Division of Pharmaceuticals". [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail-structure?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=49&cHash=df6fbcfd7a646485bdb754791eafece4]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[11] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR). [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[12] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

4.4 HEALTHCARE ACCESS

4.4.1 Access to healthcare

4.4.1a

Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to medical care?

Guaranteed free = 4, Guaranteed right = 3, Aspirational or subject to progressive realization = 2, Guaranteed for some groups, not universally = 1, No specific provision = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

4.4.1b

Access to skilled birth attendants (% of population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 79.8

2015

WHO/World Bank/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

4.4.1c

Out-of-pocket health expenditures per capita, purchasing power parity (PPP; current international \$)

Input number

Current Year Score: 40.88

2017

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

4.4.2 Paid medical leave

4.4.2a

Are workers guaranteed paid sick leave?

Paid sick leave = 2, Unpaid sick leave = 1, No sick leave = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

4.4.3 Healthcare worker access to healthcare

4.4.3a

Has the government issued legislation, a policy, or a public statement committing to provide prioritized healthcare services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that Burkina Faso has issued legislation, a policy or a public statement committing to provide prioritized health care services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency. The Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso issued April 2020 does not mention providing prioritized care to healthcare workers. [1] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the World Health Organisation (WHO) has mentioned that prophylactic measures to protect medical staff in Burkina Faso were insufficient. [2] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Purchasing Center of Essential Generic Medicines (CAMEG), the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system, the National Public Health Institute, and its pharmaceutical regulation agency. [3,4,5,6,7] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [8,9]

[1] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE") [<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjujTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNNcfUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcountry-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usq=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[3] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2019. "Purchasing Center of Essential Generic Medicine (CAMEG)" [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=71&cHash=8cbcc8fcc8c3daf743fb3f39c20ff801] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health. "General Division of Pharmaceuticals". [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail-structure?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=49&cHash=df6fbcfd7a646485bdb754791eafece4]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[8] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR". [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[9] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

4.5 COMMUNICATIONS WITH HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

4.5.1 Communication with healthcare workers

4.5.1a

Is there a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence of the existence of a system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency in Burkina Faso. The country has implemented various communication plans to inform the population and local authorities during health emergencies. However, it is not clear that there is a mechanism of two-way communication between public health officials and healthcare workers during a public health emergency. The Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso issued April 2020 does not mention a national communication plan. [1]

The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the World Health Organisation (WHO) indicated that there is an official in charge of communication at all levels of the health system, but there is no specific mention of communication between public health officials and healthcare workers. The JEE also states that risk communication is embedded in disease control plans under communication crisis and health promotion, but there is no risk communication plan, except in the case of the Ebola crisis, during which a communication plan was specifically elaborated. However, the country receives a score of 1 and 2s across all risk communication competencies in the JEE as it lacks a standalone plan. [2]

There is no relevant information on the websites of the Purchasing Center of Essential Generic Medicines (CAMEG), the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system, the National Public Health Institute, and its pharmaceutical regulation agency. [3,4,5,6,7] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [8,9]

[1] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE") [<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjujuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNcFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2F2020-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[3] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2019. "Purchasing Center of Essential Generic Medicine (CAMEG)" [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=71&cHash=8cbcc8fcc8c3daf743fb3f39c20ff801] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health. "General Division of Pharmaceuticals". [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail-structure?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=49&cHash=df6fbcfd7a646485bdb754791eafece4]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[8] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR". [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[9] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

4.5.1b

Does the system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency encompass healthcare workers in both the public and private sector?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that the system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency encompasses healthcare workers in both the public and private sector in Burkina Faso. There is insufficient evidence of the existence of a system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency. The Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso issued April 2020 does not mention a national communication plan. [1] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the World Health Organisation (WHO) indicated that there is an official in charge of communication at all levels of the health system, but there is no specific mention of communication between public health officials and healthcare workers. The JEE also states that risk communication is embedded in disease control plans under communication crisis and health promotion, but there is no risk communication plan, except in the case of the Ebola crisis, during which a communication plan was specifically elaborated. However, the country receives a score of 1 and 2s across all risk communication competencies in the JEE as it lacks a standalone plan. [2] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [3,4,5] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [6,7]

[1] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE") [<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNcFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcovoid-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR". [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[7] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

4.6 INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICES AND AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT

4.6.1 Healthcare associated infection (HCAI) prevention and control programs

4.6.1a

Is there evidence that the national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that the national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of health care associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities in Burkina Faso. The Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso issued April 2020 does not mention HCAI. [1] There is no relevant information in The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the World Health Organisation (WHO) conducted in 2017, or nor in the WHO report on global progress on antimicrobial resistance to the World Health Assembly. [2,3] There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has a national AMR plan which addresses HCAI. [4] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the national laboratory system, and the National Public Health Institute. [5,6,7]

[1] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE") [<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNcFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcovoid-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[3] WHO. 2015. "Global Action Plan on Microbacterial Resistance." [<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-action-plan/en/>] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). Library of National Action Plans (antimicrobial resistance). [<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[7] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

4.7 CAPACITY TO TEST AND APPROVE NEW MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

4.7.1 Regulatory process for conducting clinical trials of unregistered interventions

4.7.1a

Is there a national requirement for ethical review (e.g., from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is a national requirement for ethical review (e.g. from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial in Burkina Faso. According to the WHO Pharmaceutical Profile of Burkina Faso in 2011 and the 2016 International Compilation of Human Research Standards, the 2010 law (Order N° 2010-292/MS/CAB of 01/Oct/2010) requires the approval of a Pharmaceutical Regulation Authority (ARP) in order to begin a clinical trial in Burkina Faso. [1,2] Additional supplementary laws also require approval from an ethics committee or an institutional review board for clinical trials has to performed. [1] This is according to laws: Décret N°2010-243/PRES/PM/MS du 20/05/2010 and Décret N°2002-536/PRES/PM/MS/MESRS du 21/11/2002. None of these three laws are available online. The Ethical Committee for Health Research (comité d'éthique pour la recherche en santé (CERS)) oversees ethical reviews prior to clinical trials - research from at least two separate published studies in 2012 and 2013 indicated that they sought ethical approval in Burkina Faso. [3,4] An April 2020 national news article indicates that a clinical trial to aid in the COVID-19 pandemic fight was submitted to the CERS for ethical approval first. [5] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research or Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [6,7,8,9]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2011. "Pharmaceutical Profile of Burkina Faso" ("Profil pharmaceutique du Burkina Faso").

[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjMyqnVrebrAhUNYxoKHbb6AAIQFjAAegQIBhAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.who.int%2Fmedicines%2Fareas%2Fcoordination%2FBurkina_Faso_PSCPNarrativeQuestionnaire_FR_16062011.pdf%3Fua=3D1&usq=AOvVaw3r72UgmoUOVGOZpxjezBu]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2016. "International Compilation of Human Research Standards." Office for Human Research Protection. [<https://research.usu.edu/irb/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2016/07/OHRP-website.pdf>] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[3] Meda, Nicolas, MD, PhD, Rasmané Ganaba, D.V.M., Ph.D., Maurice Yaogo, Ph.D, Patrick G. Christian Ilboudo, Cheick Omar Diallo, MD. 15 Debruary 2020. "SUBMISSION TO COMMITTEE OF ETHICS FOR THE HEALTH RESEARCH" ("SOUMISSION AU COMITÉ D'ÉTHIQUE POUR LA RECHERCHE EN SANTÉ") AFRICSANTE.

[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjG4ebfr-brAhVEQBokHZF5CEIQFjACegQIARAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.abdn.ac.uk%2Ffemhealth%2Fdocuments%2FBurkina_Faso_final_protocol.pdf&usq=AOvVaw0SJ9x0LMAz07OkWdD82tjV] 13 September 2020.

[4] Berthé, Abdramane, Isidore Traoré, Josiane Somé, Lalla Berthé-Sanou, Souleymane Salouka, Jérémie Rouamba, Philippe Mayaud, Nicolas Nagot, Nicolas Méda. June 2013. "The Burkinabè experience of setting up a Community Advisory Committee for better support of research projects on HIV" ("L'expérience burkinabè de constitution d'un Comité Consultatif Communautaire pour un meilleur accompagnement des projets de recherche sur le VIH") PUBLIC HEALTH. ("SANTE PUBLIC") V.25 p.829-837. [<https://www.cairn.info/revue-sante-publique-2013-6-page-829.htm>] Accessed 13 September 2020.

[5] Le Faso.net. 5 April 2020. "Fight against COVID-19: The Ministry of Scientific Research takes stock of ongoing clinical trials"

("Lutte contre le covid-19 : Le ministère de la recherche scientifique fait le point des essais cliniques en cours")

[<https://lefaso.net/spip.php?article95982>] Accessed 13 September 2020.

[6] Ministry of Higher Education and Research. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[8] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[9] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

4.7.1b

Is there an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures (MCM) to treat ongoing epidemics?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that there is an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures to treat ongoing pandemics in Burkina Faso. The WHO Pharmaceutical Profile of Burkina Faso in 2011 and the 2016 International Compilation of Human Research Standards, which document the laws in Burkina Faso regarding clinical trials do not mention expedited processes for approving clinical trials of unregistered medical countermeasures during pandemics. [1,2] The Burkina Faso laws on clinical trials are not available online. Several national news articles from April 2020 indicate that two clinical trials to aid in the COVID-19 pandemic fight were submitted to the Ethical Committee for Health Research (comité d'éthique pour la recherche en santé (CERS)) and the Technical Committee for Clinical Trials (comité technique pour les essais cliniques (CTEC)) for approval first, but there is no mention of an expedited approval process. [3,4] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research or Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [5,6,7,8]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2011. "Pharmaceutical Profile of Burkina Faso" ("Profil pharmaceutique du Burkina Faso").

[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjMyqnVrebrAhUNYxoKHbb6AAIQFjAAegQIBhAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.who.int%2Fmedicines%2Fareas%2Fcoordination%2FBurkina_Faso_PSCPNarrativeQuestionnaire_FR_16062011.pdf%3Fua%3D1&usq=AOvVaw3r72UgmoUOVGOZpxjezBu]. Accessed 23 July 2020. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2016. "International Compilation of Human Research Standards." Office for Human Research Protection. [<https://research.usu.edu/irb/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2016/07/OHRP-website.pdf>] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[3]]Le Faso.net. 5 April 2020. "Fight against COVID-19: The Ministry of Scientific Research takes stock of ongoing clinical trials" ("Lutte contre le covid-19 : Le ministère de la recherche scientifique fait le point des essais cliniques en cours") [<https://lefaso.net/spip.php?article95982>] Accessed 13 September 2020.

[4] Burkina 24. 5 April 2020. "Burkina / Covid-19: Update on the two clinical trials" ("Burkina/Covid-19 : Le point des deux essais cliniques") [<https://www.burkina24.com/2020/04/05/burkina-covid-19-le-point-des-deux-essais-cliniques/>] Accessed 13 September 2020.

[5] Ministry of Higher Education and Research. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[6] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[7] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[8] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

4.7.2 Regulatory process for approving medical countermeasures

4.7.2a

Is there a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCM) for humans?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient information that a government agency is responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans in Burkina Faso. The 2011 World Health Organization's Pharmaceutical Profile of Burkina Faso does not mention an approval agency or process for medical countermeasures. [1] The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (ARCOP) does not specifically state whether it covers the licensing and approval of drugs available in the country. [2]. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research or Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [3,4,5,6]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2011. "Pharmaceutical Profile of Burkina Faso" ("Profil pharmaceutique du Burkina Faso").

[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjMyqnVrebrAhUNYxoKHbb6AAIQFjAAegQIBhAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.who.int%2Fmedicines%2Fareas%2Fcoordination%2FBurkina_Faso_PSCPNarrativeQuestionnaire_FR_16062011.pdf%3Fua%3D1&usq=AOvVaw3r72UgmoUOVGOZpxjzezBu]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[2] ARCOP. [<http://www.arcop.bf/missions-et-attributions/>] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[3] Ministry of Higher Education and Research. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

4.7.2b

Is there an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that there is an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures for human use during public health emergencies in Burkina Faso. There is no mention of expedited approvals in the 2013 Multi Risks Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes. [1] The April 2020 Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso does not indicate expedited approval for medical countermeasures during public health emergencies. [2] The 2011 World Health Organization's Pharmaceutical Profile of Burkina Faso does not mention an approval agency or process for medical countermeasures. [3] The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (ARCOP) does not specifically mention the licensing and approval of drugs available in the country or an expedited approval processing. [4]. There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research or Ministry of Health

including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [5,6,7,8]

- [1] Government of Burkina Faso. 2008. "National Multi-Risks Plan to Prepare and Respond to Catastrophes". ("Plan national multi-risques de préparation et de réponses aux catastrophes"). [<https://www.ifrc.org/docs/IDRL/burkinafasoPlan.pdf>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.
- [2] Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE") [<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjuTL0ObrAhVMrxoKHZNncfUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcountry-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.
- [3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2011. "Pharmaceutical Profile of Burkina Faso" ("Profil pharmaceutique du Burkina Faso"). [https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjMyqnVrebrAhUNYxoKHbb6AAIQFjAAegQIBhAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.who.int%2Fmedicines%2Fareas%2Fcoordination%2FBurkina_Faso_PSPCNarrativeQuestionnaire_FR_16062011.pdf%3Fua%3D1&usg=AOvVaw3r72UgmoUOVGOZpxjzezBu]. Accessed 4 August 2020.
- [4] ARCOP. [<http://www.arcop.bf/missions-et-attributions/>] Accessed 4 August 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Higher Education and Research. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.
- [6] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [7] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [8] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

Category 5: Commitments to improving national capacity, financing plans to address gaps, and adhering to global norms

5.1 INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (IHR) REPORTING COMPLIANCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

5.1.1 Official IHR reporting

5.1.1a

Has the country submitted IHR reports to the WHO for the previous calendar year?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2020

World Health Organization

5.1.2 Integration of health into disaster risk reduction

5.1.2a

Are epidemics and pandemics integrated into the national risk reduction strategy or is there a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics and pandemics?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that epidemics and pandemics are integrated into the national risk reduction strategy or that there is a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics and pandemics. Law N° 012-2014/AN "Law Regarding the Prevention and Management of Risks, Humanitarian Crises and Catastrophes" was approved in 2014 to prevent and manage risks, humanitarian crises and catastrophes, but there is no reference to epidemics and pandemics. [1] The 2013-2014 National Multi-Risk Disaster Preparedness And Response Plan covers only the epidemic risks of meningitis, cholera and avian flu, but it identifies risk factors of these epidemics, potential consequences of these diseases, thresholds where action should be taken, and actions to be taken in case of an outbreak of one of these diseases. Specifically, this plan has the following categories for these diseases: Planning assumption; Operational objectives, Activation thresholds, a brief Interdependency of Disasters [2] The plan is intended to cover both natural disasters and epidemics, although it does not have information/a plan for other epidemics. Specific contingency plans were later issued including the Preparation and Response Plan to a Possible Ebola Virus Epidemics in Burkina Faso, the COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan in March 2020 and the April 2020 Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso. [3, 4,5] There is evidence from the Ministry of Health of consideration of how to reduce mortality and the socio-economic impact of Ebola, meningitis and cholera, but there is insufficient evidence that this is part of a risk reduction strategy. [6] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [7,8,9] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [10,11]

[1] National Assembly of Burkina Faso. 2014. Law N° 012-2014/AN. "Law Regarding the Prevention and Management of Risks, Humanitarian Crises and Catastrophes". ("Loi d'orientation relative à la prévention et à la gestion des risques, des crises humanitaires et des catastrophes"). [<https://www.refworld.org/docid/5b2bc10d4.html>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPOSE AUX CATASTROPHES") [<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. November 2014. "Preparation and Response Plan to a Possible Ebola Virus Epidemics in Burkina Faso". https://www.preventionweb.net/files/Plan%20de%20preparation%20et%20riposte%20Ebola_Revise_Last.pdf Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO") [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020

[5] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE") [<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjuTL0ObrAhVMrx>]

- oKHZNNcfUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2F-covid-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz] Accessed 8 September 2020.
- [6] Ministry of Health. Implementation of Contingency Plans. ("Mise en oeuvre de plan de contingence"). [https://acasis.locean-ipsl.upmc.fr/lib/exe/fetch.php?media=acasis-atelier_plan-contingence-protection-sanitaire.pdf]. Accessed 4 August 2020.
- [7] Ministry of Health. [http://www.sante.gov.bf/]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [8] National Laboratory of Public Health. [https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [9] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [10] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR". [http://www.conasur.gov.bf/]. Accessed 31 July 2020.
- [11] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus] Accessed 29 July 2020.

5.2 CROSS-BORDER AGREEMENTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

5.2.1 Cross-border agreements

5.2.1a

Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Burkina Faso has cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies. However, there is evidence of gaps in their functioning. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), of which Burkina Faso is a member, held a coordination meeting with the Ministers of Health of its members to adopt a common preparedness approach for the COVID-19 pandemic in February 2020, prior to the outbreak in member countries. [1] As of September 2020, there is no further public information about any agreements, protocols, or MOUs that resulted from this meeting or if any additional meetings after the COVID-19 outbreak in member countries. Burkina Faso has signed a protocol with the World Health Organisation (WHO) to strengthen regional (bilateral or multilateral) notifications with neighbouring countries, according to the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the WHO. [2] The 2014 law on risk management and humanitarian crises says that "Burkina Faso cooperates with neighbouring countries and regional organisations to prevent and manage risks and cross border humanitarian crisis and catastrophes". [3] Although the West African Health Organization (WAHO) was created by ECOWAS to promote health within the region, WAHO's numerous objectives do not mention public health emergencies. [4] WARO's Strategic Plan 2016-2020 briefly addresses public health emergencies and coordination between countries, however, there is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has adopted this plan. [5] The WHO has also reported a series of annual meetings in the early 2010s between Burkina Faso and two of its neighbours, Benin and Niger, to deal with surveillance and response to epidemics and pandemics, although there is no evidence that other meetings took place after 2013. [6] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [7,8,9] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS,

according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [10,11]

[1] The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). 14 February 2020. "Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), ECOWAS Ministers of Health in Emergency Meeting In Bamako To Harmonize and Coordinate Regional Preparedness and Response." [https://www.ecowas.int/novel-coronavirus-covid-19-ecowas-ministers-of-health-in-emergency-meeting-in-bamako-to-harmonize-and-coordinate-regional-preparedness-and-response/] Accessed 13 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[3] National Assembly of Burkina Faso. 2014. Law N° 012-2014/AN. "Law Regarding the Prevention and Management of Risks, Humanitarian Crises and Catastrophes". ("Loi d'orientation relative à la prévention et à la gestion des risques, des crises humanitaires et des catastrophes"). [https://www.refworld.org/docid/5b2bc10d4.html]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[4] West African Health Organization. 2020. "What We Do." [https://www.wahooas.org/web-ooas/index.php/en/what-we-do] Accessed 13 September 2020.

[5] West African Health Organization. 2016. "Strategic Plan 2016-2020." [https://www.wahooas.org/web-ooas/index.php/en/what-we-do] Accessed 13 September 2020.

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2013. "Third Crossborder Meeting Bénin-Burkina Faso-Niger of Surveillance and Response to Epidemics/Pandemics and Priority Diseases". ("3ème réunion transfrontalière Bénin-Burkina Faso-Niger de surveillance et riposte aux épidémies/pandémies et maladies prioritaires"). [https://afro.who.int/fr/news/3eme-reunion-transfrontaliere-benin-burkina-faso-niger-de-surveillance-et-riposte-aux]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health. [http://www.sante.gov.bf/]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[8] National Laboratory of Public Health. [https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[9] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[10] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR". [http://www.conasur.gov.bf/]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[11] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus] Accessed 29 July 2020.

5.2.1b

Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies.

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), of which Burkina Faso is a member, signed an agreement with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) in June 2006 to facilitate collaboration, but this agreement does not address animal health emergencies. [1] The country has signed a protocol with the World Health Organisation (WHO) to strengthen regional (bilateral or multilateral) notifications with neighbouring countries, according to the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report of the WHO, which applies to animal health emergencies. [2] The West African Health Organization (WAHO) only deals with human health. [3] The One Health in West Africa project, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development, is supporting coordination between human, animal, and environmental health ministries from all 15 ECOWAS

Member States including a 2018 meeting where seven zoonotic diseases were identified as priorities for the region. [4] There is insufficient evidence that these efforts have been institutionalized. The African Union - Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) supports animal resources within Africa. [5] However, its mission only mentions providing support to Member States in emergencies, rather than coordination. [5] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources, the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [6,7,8,9] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [10,11]

[1] the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). 27 June 2006. "AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS) AND THE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (OIE)."

[<https://www.oie.int/about-us/key-texts/cooperation-agreements/agreement-with-the-economic-community-of-west-african-states-ecowas/>] Accessed 13 September 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[3] West African Health Organization. 2020. "What We Do." [<https://www.wahooas.org/web-ooas/index.php/en/what-we-do>] Accessed 13 September 2020.

[4] Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [<https://www.mra.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] United States Agency for International Development, U.S. Center for Disease Control, Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, ECOWAS. "WORKSHOP SUMMARY: One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization for Multisectoral Engagement in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Region." [<https://www.cdc.gov/onehealth/what-we-do/zoonotic-disease-prioritization/completed-workshops.html>] Accessed 13 September 2020.

[6] The African Union - Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR). 25 February 2013. "Vision, Mission and Mandate." [<https://www.au-ibar.org/about/vision-mission-and-mandate>] Accessed 13 September 2020.

[7] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[8] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[9] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[10] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR). [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[11] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

5.3 INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

5.3.1 Participation in international agreements

5.3.1a

Does the county have signatory and ratification (or same legal effect) status to the Biological Weapons Convention?

Signed and ratified (or action having the same legal effect) = 2, Signed = 1, Non-compliant or not a member = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.1b

Has the country submitted confidence building measures for the Biological Weapons Convention in the past three years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.1c

Has the state provided the required United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (1540 Committee)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.1d

Extent of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 implementation related to legal frameworks and enforcement for countering biological weapons:

Very good (60+ points) = 4, Good (45–59 points) = 3, Moderate (30–44 points) = 2, Weak (15–29 points) = 1, Very weak (0–14 points) or no matrix exists/country is not party to the BWC = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.2 Voluntary memberships

5.3.2a

Does the country meet at least 2 of the following criteria?

- Membership in Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- Membership in the Alliance for Country Assessments for Global Health Security and IHR Implementation (JEE Alliance)
- Membership in the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP)
- Membership in the Australia Group (AG)
- Membership in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Needs to meet at least two of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for five = 1 , Yes for four = 1 , Yes for three = 1 , Yes for two = 1 , Yes for one = 0 , No for all = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Global Health Security Agenda; JE Alliance; Global Partnership; Australia Group; PSI

5.4 JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION (JEE) AND PERFORMANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES PATHWAY (PVS)

5.4.1 Completion and publication of a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment and gap analysis

5.4.1a

Has the country completed a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) or precursor external evaluation (e.g., GHSA pilot external assessment) and published a full public report in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

5.4.1b

Has the country completed and published, within the last five years, either a National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) to address gaps identified through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment or a national GHSA roadmap that sets milestones for achieving each of the GHSA targets?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

5.4.2 Completion and publication of a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment and gap analysis

5.4.2a

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

5.4.2b

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

5.5 FINANCING

5.5.1 National financing for epidemic preparedness

5.5.1a

Is there evidence that the country has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Burkina Faso has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years. To the contrary, Burkina Faso mobilizes national funding once an epidemic has occurred or is close to occurring - for example, Ebola in 2014 and COVID-19 in 2020 with the Preparation and Response Plan to a Possible Ebola Virus Epidemics in Burkina Faso and the April 2020 Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso respect. [1,2] The 2013-2014 National Multi-Risk Disaster Preparedness And Response Plan called for more funding to cover the epidemic risks of meningitis, cholera and avian flu. [3] However, there is no evidence that these risks received additional funding. In 2019, the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires) was established but it was completely financed by the United States according to an interview of the U.S. Ambassador. [4] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, the President's Office, the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute. [5,6,7,8,9,10] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) or CORUS. [11,12]

[1] Ministry of Health. November 2014. "Preparation and Response Plan to a Possible Ebola Virus Epidemics in Burkina Faso". [https://www.preventionweb.net/files/Plan%20de%20preparation%20et%20riposte%20Ebola_Revise_Last.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE") [<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjjuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNncFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2F2020-covid-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020->

french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xIChz] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[3] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. 2013-2014. "NATIONAL MULTI-RISK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN" ("PLAN NATIONAL MULTIRISQUE DE PREPARATION ET DE REPONSE AUX CATASTROPHES")

[http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Bkf173489.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] Samboé, Edouard Kamboissoa. 2020. "Andrew Young, United States Ambassador to Burkina Faso: "We are working (...)" ("Andrew Young, ambassadeur des Etats-Unis au Burkina : « Nous travaillons (...)") Lefaso.net.

[https://lefaso.net/spip.php?page=web-tv-video&id_article=95624&rubrique491] Accessed 15 October 2020.

[5] Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [https://www.mra.gov.bf/accueil] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Agriculture. [https://www.agriculture.bf/] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[7] The President's Office [https://www.presidenceufaso.bf/] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[8] Ministry of Health. [http://www.sante.gov.bf/]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[9] National Laboratory of Public Health. [https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[10] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[11] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR". [http://www.conasur.gov.bf/]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[12] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus] Accessed 29 July 2020.

5.5.2 Financing under Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) reports and gap analyses

5.5.2a

Does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report, National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS), and/or national GHSA roadmap allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a JEE = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

5.5.2b

Does the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis and/or PVS assessment allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a PVS = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

5.5.3 Financing for emergency response

5.5.3a

Is there a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency (such as through a dedicated national reserve fund, an established agreement with the World Bank pandemic financing facility/other multilateral emergency funding mechanism, or other pathway identified through a public health or state of emergency act)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Burkina Faso has a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which it can access in the face of a public health emergency. Its government established a special public fund called the National Fund for the Fight Against Epidemics (Fonds national de lutte contre les épidémies - FONALEP) in 1996 to respond to epidemics. In spite of the country's limited financial resources, the initiative was praised by the World Health Organisation (WHO), in its Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report. [1] As an IDA eligible country, Burkina Faso may also access the World Bank's Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF). [2]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005). Joint External Evaluation (JEE) mission reports". ("Renforcer la sécurité sanitaire grâce à la mise en oeuvre du RSI. évaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI du Burkina Faso"). [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272453/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.12-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[3] World Bank. "Borrowing Countries". [<http://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

5.5.4 Accountability for commitments made at the international stage for addressing epidemic threats

5.5.4a

Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers), in the past three years, have made a public commitment either to:

- Support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support?
- Improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) in Burkina Faso have made a public commitment either to support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support in the past three years, or improve its own domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity in the past three years. Facing the COVID-19 pandemic, the President of Burkina Faso presented the March 2020 COVID-19 National Preparation and Response Plan estimated at 4.45% of its GDP to the World Bank on April 2, 2020. [1,2] The proposed operation became part of a broader World Bank response in Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso later updated this plan to the April 2020 Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso. [3] However, there is no evidence of a public commitment to improve general domestic capacity to address epidemic threats. There has been no relevant news issued by the WHO or top international and local media outlets in the past three years. [4] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, the President's Office, the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health

Institute, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation, and the official government news portal.

[5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR) or the Center for Health Emergency Response Operations (CORUS, according to its French-language acronym: Centre des Opérations de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires). [13,14]

[1] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. March 2020. "PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO")

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/plan_de_riposte_covid19-revise_def.pdf] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[2] World Bank. 2020. "Burkina Faso COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Project."

[<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/483691586383744787/pdf/Project-Information-Document-Burkina-Faso-COVID-19-Preparedness-and-Response-Project-P173858.pdf>] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE")

[<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rc=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjuTL0ObrAhVMrxoKHZNncfUQFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2F2020-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usg=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xIChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). News releases. [<https://www.who.int/en/news-room/releases>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[5] Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. [<https://www.mra.gov.bf/accueil>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Agriculture. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[7] The President's Office [<https://www.presidencedufaso.bf/>] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[8] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[9] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[10] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[11] Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation. [<http://www.mae.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[12] Government Information Service. <http://www.sig.bf/>. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[13] Burkinabe Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). "Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation - CONASUR). [<http://www.conasur.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 31 July 2020.

[14] The Center for Health Emergency Response Operations. 2020. [<https://www.corus.gov.bf/corus>] Accessed 29 July 2020.

5.5.4b

Is there evidence that the country has, in the past three years, either:

- Provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats?
- Requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Burkina Faso has received finances to improve its own domestic capacity to address epidemic threats in the past three years, but there is no publicly available evidence that the country has provided technical support to support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats. According to the Georgetown Global Health Security Tracker, Burkina Faso

has received US\$1.28 billion of an anticipated US\$2.11 billion between 2017 and 2020. [1] The highest amount of funding US\$465.44M has been for immunization in the country, while US\$68.81 million has been spent on zoonotic diseases, US\$14.36M was spent on the laboratory system, and US\$4.15M was spent on antimicrobial resistance. [1] The largest five funders are in order of size: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), the International Development Association, the United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the European Union. [1] The largest country/regional donors in order of importance are the European Union, Canada, the United States of America, and Germany. There has been no relevant news issued by the WHO or top international and local media outlets on this topic in the past three years. [2] There is no relevant information on the websites of the Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation, and the official government news portal. [3,4,5,6,7] The Funder Page for Burkina Faso on the Georgetown Global Health Security Tracker indicates that the country has not provided any funding or technical support to countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats. [8]

[1] Georgetown Global Health Security Tracker. 2020. "Recipient Profile: Burkina Faso."

[<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/details/22/recipient>] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). News releases. [<https://www.who.int/en/news-room/releases>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfce3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[6] Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation. [<http://www.mae.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[7] Government Information Service. [<http://www.sig.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[8] Georgetown Global Health Security Tracker. 2020. "Funder Profile: Burkina Faso."

[<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/details/22/funder>] Accessed 12 April 2021.

5.5.4c

Is there evidence that the country has fulfilled its full contribution to the WHO within the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

5.6 COMMITMENT TO SHARING OF GENETIC AND BIOLOGICAL DATA AND SPECIMENS

5.6.1 Commitment to sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) in both emergency and nonemergency research

5.6.1a

Is there a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, epidemiological data, clinical specimens, or isolated specimens (biological materials) with international organisations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza. There is no mention of such a plan in the National Health Development Plan (PNDS 2011-2020) of the Ministry of Health or the Burkina Faso Country Cooperation Strategy 2017-2020, a publication of the World Health Organisation (WHO). [1,2] The Revised Preparedness and Response Plan for the COVID-19 Epidemic in Burkina Faso issued April 2020 does not mention sharing genetic data, epidemiological data, clinical specimens, or isolated specimens (biological materials) with international organisations and/or other countries. [3] The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), of which Burkina Faso is a member, held a coordination meeting with the Ministers of Health of its members to adopt a common preparedness approach for the COVID-19 pandemic in February 2020, prior to the outbreak in member countries. [4] However, there is no public information that this meeting resulted in any plan or policy about sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, or isolated specimens with ECOWAS or other regional countries. The Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Higher Education and Research or the Official Government Portal did not share relevant information via public websites. [5,6,7,8,9,10,11]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2011. "National Health Development Plan (2011-2020)". ("Plan National de Développement Sanitaire PNDS 2011-2020")

[https://www.uhc2030.org/fileadmin/uploads/ihp/Documents/Country_Pages/Burkina_Faso/Burkina_Faso_National_Health_Strategy_2011-2020_French.pdf]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "WHO's Cooperation Strategy with Burkina Faso. 2017-2020". ("Stratégie de coopération de l'OMS avec le Burkina Faso. 2017-2020"). [<https://www.afro.who.int/fr/publications/strategie-de-cooperation-de-loms-avec-le-burkina-faso-2017-2020>] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[3] Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. April 2020. "Revised PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC IN BURKINA FASO" ("PLAN DE PREPARATION ET DE RIPOSTE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19 AU BURKINA FASO REVISE")

[<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjuTLoObrAhVMrxoKHZNcFjADegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tralac.org%2Fdocuments%2Fresources%2Fcountry-19%2Fcountries%2F3795-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-the-covid-19-epidemic-in-burkina-faso-revised-april-2020-french.html&usq=AOvVaw32Y26coVrok8DvRi9xlChz>] Accessed 8 September 2020.

[4] The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). 14 February 2020. "Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), ECOWAS Ministers of Health in Emergency Meeting In Bamako To Harmonize and Coordinate Regional Preparedness and Response."

[<https://www.ecowas.int/novel-coronavirus-covid-19-ecowas-ministers-of-health-in-emergency-meeting-in-bamako-to-harmonize-and-coordinate-regional-preparedness-and-response/>] Accessed 13 September 2020.

- [5] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [6] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [7] National Public Health Institute (INSP). [https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aeef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [8] Ministry of Agriculture. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>] Accessed 4 August 2020.
- [9] Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation. [<http://www.mae.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.
- [10] Ministry of Higher Education and Research. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.
- [11] Government Information Service. [<http://www.sig.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

5.6.1b

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years?

Yes = 0 , No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no publicly available evidence that the country has refused to share samples in accordance with the PIP framework in the past two years. There is no reference to sharing influenza data on the Ministry of Health website and there has not been any reports of Burkina Faso not sharing samples in either national and international media. [1] The latest External Evaluation of the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Partnership Contribution, published in 2017, does not refer to Burkina Faso refusing to share samples. [2]

- [1] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.
- [2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "External Evaluation of the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Partnership Contribution - High-Level Implementation Plan 2013-2016". [http://www.who.int/about/evaluation/pip_evaluation_report.pdf]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

5.6.1c

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 0 , No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no public available evidence indicating that Burkina Faso has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years. To the contrary, the country is committed to share epizootic samples and is part of a regional cooperation plan for the management of epidemics in West Africa with neighbouring Niger and Benin. [1] However, there is no relevant evidence available that Burkina Faso has not shared COVID-19 samples during the COVID-19 pandemic. There is no relevant information by the WHO or top international and local media outlets in the past two years. [2] The Ministry of Health including the national laboratory system and the National Public Health Institute, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Higher Education and Research or the Official Government Portal did not share relevant information via public websites. [3,4,5,6,7,8,9]

- [1] World Health Organisation (WHO). News releases. [<https://www.who.int/en/news-room/releases>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.
- [2] Ministry of Health. [<http://www.sante.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[3] National Laboratory of Public Health. [<https://www.lnsp.gov.bf/lnbtp/qui-sommes-nous>]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[4] National Public Health Institute (INSP).

[https://www.sante.gov.bf/detail?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=13&cHash=531c2dfee3780bfd63f284e0aef46e4]. Accessed 29 July 2020.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture. [<https://www.agriculture.bf/>] Accessed 4 August 2020.

[6] Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation. [<http://www.mae.gov.bf>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[7] Ministry of Higher Education and Research. [<http://www.mesrsi.gov.bf/>]. Accessed 4 August 2020.

[8] Government Information Service. <http://www.sig.bf/>. Accessed 4 August 2020.

Category 6: Overall risk environment and vulnerability to biological threats

6.1 POLITICAL AND SECURITY RISK

6.1.1 Government effectiveness

6.1.1a

Policy formation (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1b

Quality of bureaucracy (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1c

Excessive bureaucracy/red tape (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1d

Vested interests/cronyism (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1e

Country score on Corruption Perception Index (0-100, where 100=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 40

2020

Transparency International

6.1.1f

Accountability of public officials (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1g

Human rights risk (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.2 Orderly transfers of power

6.1.2a

How clear, established, and accepted are constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another?

Very clear, established and accepted = 4, Clear, established and accepted = 3, One of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) is missing = 2, Two of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) are missing = 1, Not clear, not established, not accepted = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.3 Risk of social unrest

6.1.3a

What is the risk of disruptive social unrest?

Very low: Social unrest is very unlikely = 4, Low: There is some prospect of social unrest, but disruption would be very limited = 3, Moderate: There is a considerable chance of social unrest, but disruption would be limited = 2, High: Major social unrest is likely, and would cause considerable disruption = 1, Very high: Large-scale social unrest on such a level as to seriously challenge government control of the country is very likely = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.4 Illicit activities by non-state actors

6.1.4a

How likely is it that domestic or foreign terrorists will attack with a frequency or severity that causes substantial disruption?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.4b

What is the level of illicit arms flows within the country?

4 = Very high, 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, 0 = Very low

Current Year Score: 2

2020

UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

6.1.4c

How high is the risk of organized criminal activity to the government or businesses in the country?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.5 Armed conflict

6.1.5a

Is this country presently subject to an armed conflict, or is there at least a moderate risk of such conflict in the future?

No armed conflict exists = 4, Yes; sporadic conflict = 3, Yes; incursional conflict = 2, Yes, low-level insurgency = 1, Yes; territorial conflict = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.6 Government territorial control

6.1.6a

Does the government's authority extend over the full territory of the country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.7 International tensions

6.1.7a

Is there a threat that international disputes/tensions could have a negative effect?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

6.2.1 Literacy

6.2.1a

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)

Input number

Current Year Score: 41.22

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
The Economist Intelligence Unit

6.2.2 Gender equality

6.2.2a

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index score

Input number

Current Year Score: 0.39

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); The Economist Intelligence Unit

6.2.3 Social inclusion

6.2.3a

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 11.2

2014

World Bank; Economist Impact

6.2.3b

Share of employment in the informal sector

Greater than 50% = 2, Between 25-50% = 1, Less than 25% = 0

Current Year Score: 2

According to the International Labor Organization Department of Statistics (ILOSTAT) and the World Bank, Burkina Faso's share of employment in the informal sector is over 85%. ILOSTAT presents 2018 data from a Regional Integrated Survey on Employment and the Informal Sector (LFS - Enquête Régionale Intégrée sur l'Emploi et le Secteur Informel), which suggests 87.5% of employment is outside of the formal sector. [1] The World Bank in 2019 estimated that around 90% of its workers are employed in the informal sector. [2]

[1] International Labor Organization Department of Statistics. 2020. "Informal employment and informal sector as a percent of employment by sex."

[https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer37/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=IFL_4IEM_SEX_ECO_IFL_RT_A] Accessed 6 August 2020.

[2] World Bank. 1 July 2019. "Creating Markets in Burkina Faso : Growing Burkina Faso's Private Sector and Harnessing it to Bolster Economic Resilience." [<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/32401>] Accessed 6 August 2020.

6.2.3c

Coverage of social insurance programs (% of population)

Scored in quartiles (0-3, where 3=best)

Current Year Score: 0

2016, or latest available

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

6.2.4 Public confidence in government

6.2.4a

Level of confidence in public institutions

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

6.2.5 Local media and reporting

6.2.5a

Is media coverage robust? Is there open and free discussion of public issues, with a reasonable diversity of opinions?

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

6.2.6 Inequality

6.2.6a

Gini coefficient

Scored 0-1, where 0=best

Current Year Score: 0.35

Latest available.

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

6.3 INFRASTRUCTURE ADEQUACY

6.3.1 Adequacy of road network

6.3.1a

What is the risk that the road network will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.3.2 Adequacy of airports

6.3.2a

What is the risk that air transport will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.3.3 Adequacy of power network

6.3.3a

What is the risk that power shortages could be disruptive?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

6.4.1 Urbanization

6.4.1a

Urban population (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 29.98

2019

World Bank

6.4.2 Land use

6.4.2a

Percentage point change in forest area between 2006–2016

Input number

Current Year Score: -1.83

2008-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

6.4.3 Natural disaster risk

6.4.3a

What is the risk that the economy will suffer a major disruption owing to a natural disaster?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.5 PUBLIC HEALTH VULNERABILITIES

6.5.1 Access to quality healthcare

6.5.1a

Total life expectancy (years)

Input number

Current Year Score: 61.17

2018

United Nations; World Bank, UNICEF; Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
World Factbook

6.5.1b

Age-standardized NCD mortality rate (per 100 000 population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 647.8

2019

WHO

6.5.1c

Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2.41

2019

World Bank

6.5.1d

Prevalence of current tobacco use (% of adults)

Input number

Current Year Score: 16

2018

World Bank

6.5.1e

Prevalence of obesity among adults

Input number

Current Year Score: 5.6

2016

WHO

6.5.2 Access to potable water and sanitation

6.5.2a

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic water infrastructure

Input number

Current Year Score: 47.89

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

6.5.2b

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic sanitation facilities

Input number

Current Year Score: 19.4

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

6.5.3 Public healthcare spending levels per capita

6.5.3a

Domestic general government health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$)

Input number

Current Year Score: 47.49

2018

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

6.5.4 Trust in medical and health advice

6.5.4a

Trust medical and health advice from the government

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from the government , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018

6.5.4b

Trust medical and health advice from medical workers

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from health professionals , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018