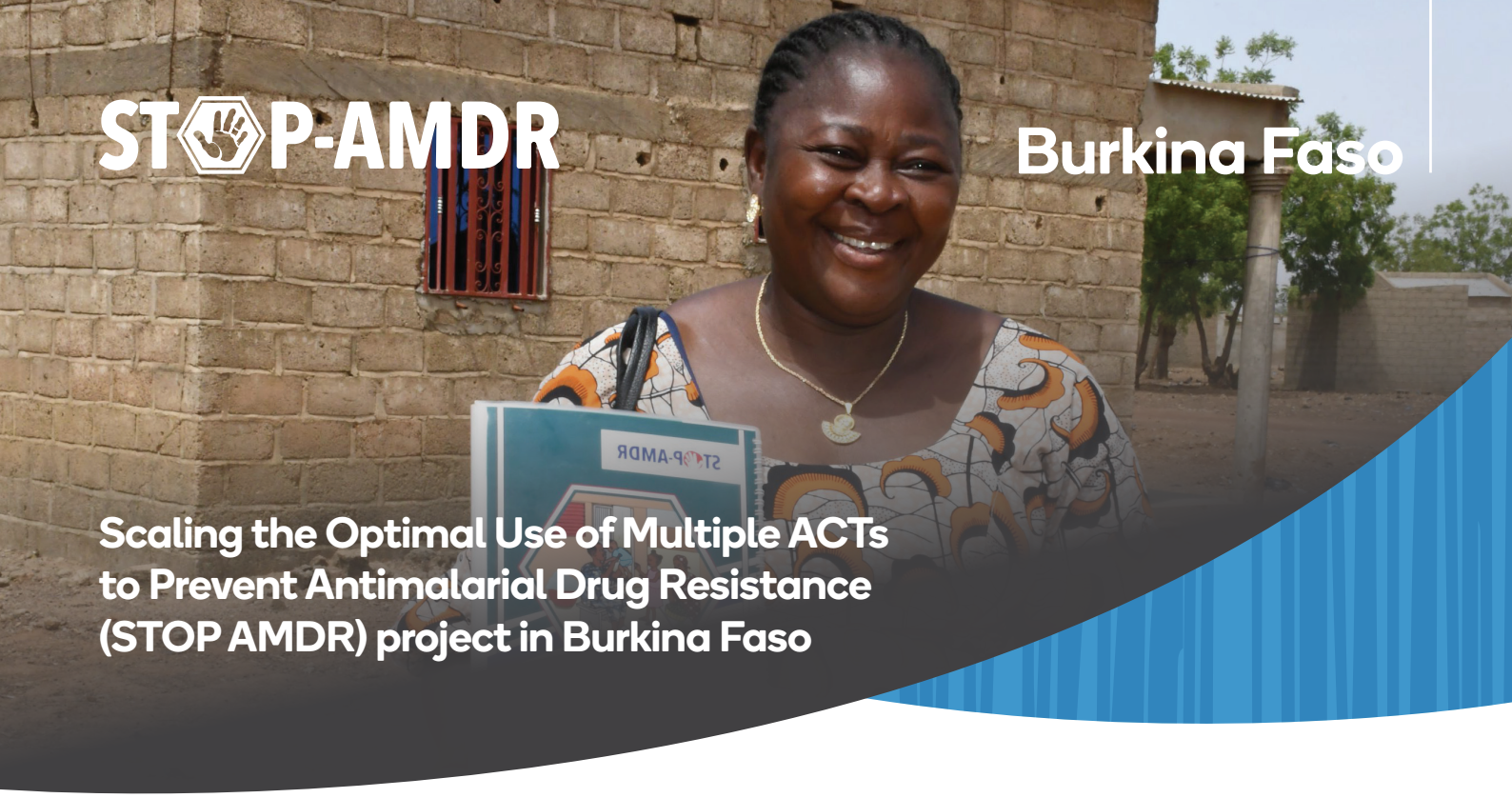


STOP-AMDR

Burkina Faso

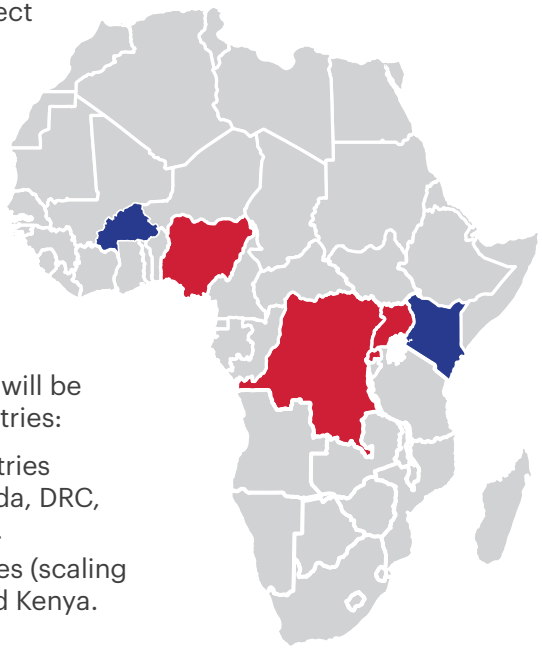
Scaling the Optimal Use of Multiple ACTs to Prevent Antimalarial Drug Resistance (STOP AMDR) project in Burkina Faso

Protecting the effectiveness of malaria treatment

Burkina Faso is working to protect the effectiveness of malaria treatment by diversifying the medicines used in routine care. As an accelerator country in the Unitaid-funded STOP-AMDR project, it receives support for multiple first-line treatment (MFT) strategies: using more than one recommended artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT). The project works with the Ministry of Health and national partners to translate this approach into practice and strengthen malaria services.

About STOP-AMDR:

Led by Jhpiego, the project works with national malaria programmes, research partners, communities and civil society organisations to support treatment diversification. Unitaid funds the 48-month project (June 2025–May 2029).



The STOP-AMDR project will be implemented in six countries:

- Demonstration countries (pilot studies): Rwanda, DRC, Uganda, and Nigeria.
- Acceleration countries (scaling up): Burkina Faso and Kenya.

Country Approach

Burkina Faso's national strategy uses a rotational model, changing the first-line ACT over time among artemether–lumefantrine (AL), dihydroartemisinin–piperaquine (DP) and artesunate–pyronaridine (ASPY). STOP-AMDR supports implementation through technical assistance, medicine supply planning, health-system readiness and documentation of lessons learned.



Unitaid jhpiego



Progress to Date

Engaging communities: Across eight districts, 113 awareness and engagement activities reached 3,270 people. Twenty-four civil society members were trained, and 11 interactive radio programs were broadcast in local languages.

Strengthening treatment data: Indicators that track individual ACTs were integrated into Endos, the country's DHIS2 health information platform, with updated reporting tools and guidance. These data can help decision-makers monitor which treatments are used, forecast demand and plan medicine supplies.

Working through national partnerships: Implementation efforts have involved the Ministry of Health, the Permanent Secretariat for Malaria Elimination (SP/Palu), health information teams, regional structures and civil society partners.

Looking Ahead: The First National Rotation

Burkina Faso is preparing for its first national ACT rotation, planned for 2027. Priorities include implementation support, supportive supervision, medicine supply management, community communication and data quality. Tracking progress and documenting lessons will inform future scale-up.

Supporting Burkina Faso's next step in malaria treatment: STOP-AMDR will work with national partners to prepare for the planned 2027 treatment rotation and support its implementation. This will include planning medicine supplies, supporting health teams through supervision, engaging communities with clear information about treatment changes, and strengthening data quality to track the use of different medicines.

The project will also document implementation challenges and practical lessons to guide future scale-up. Together, these efforts will help translate national treatment policy into routine care.

STOP-AMDR

Unitaid jhpiego