A pilot intervention was implemented to fight dengue for the first time in an urban setting in Burkina Faso. Participatory approach: all activities were carried out by trained community health workers and association members. The follow-up activities was entrusted to the community representatives (religious leaders and associations’ leaders).

The intervention zone covers a circular surface within a radius of 1 km around the healthcare center (ex sector 22). Approximately 4,264 houses in the area.

**EDUCATIONAL TALKS**
The educational talks were used to animate groups of people. A box of images illustrating dengue transmission, symptoms, treatment, breeding sites and means of prevention was used.

**DOOR-TO-DOOR SENSIBILISATION**
The door-to-door was made to sensibilize every household and the facilitators help them identify and destroy the breeding sites.

**THEATER-FORUM**
The forum theater, which involved actors, was a interactive strategy. At the end, there was a question-and-answer session.

**COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES**
The community activities brought together individuals around an activity of common interest (eg. weeding, school clean-ups).

**DRAWING CONTEST**
The drawing contest was held with schoolchildren in the intervention zone to illustrate dengue prevention practices.

**EXPECTED IMPACTS**

1. A strong commitment by community leaders to develop & evaluate actions to fight against dengue
2. Improving knowledge of the area’s population on dengue and means to fight against its propagation
3. Increasing population’s individual and collective practices against dengue transmission vectors

**DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION**

**CONTEXT**
in Burkina Faso, MALARIA is the leading cause of consultation, hospitalization and mortality (INSF, 2016).

**PROBLEM**
DENGUE is a growing concern for public health and is often underdiagnosed because symptoms are similar to those of malaria. Hence, dengue is often treated as a case of malaria. These wrong diagnoses can possibly lead to fatal complications for patients.

**SOLUTION**
PREVENTION is the only way of fighting dengue for the moment but prevention of vector-borne diseases remains very limited (distribution of bednets and spraying initiatives). COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS would be potentially effective.

**EXPECTED IMPACTS**

1. A strong commitment by community leaders to develop & evaluate actions to fight against dengue
2. Improving knowledge of the area’s population on dengue and means to fight against its propagation
3. Increasing population’s individual and collective practices against dengue transmission vectors

**CONCLUSION**

The intervention was carried out in Tampouy (Quagadougou) from July to December 2016.