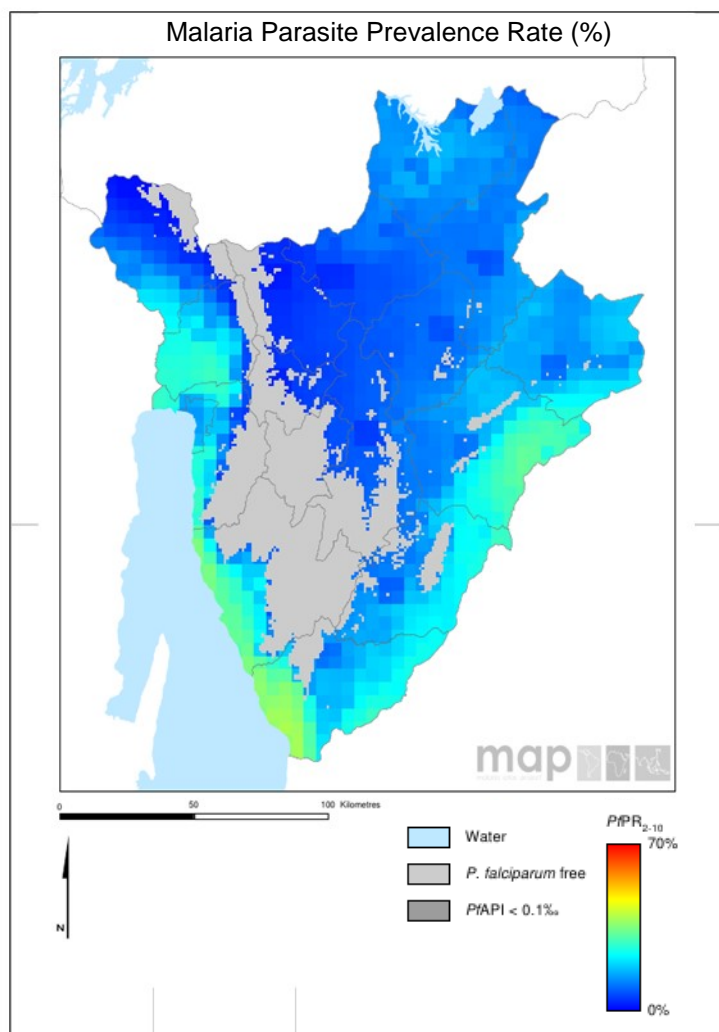


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



In Burundi, about 24% of the population is at high risk for malaria and nearly 22% live in malaria-free highland areas. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 4,831,758 with 2,974 deaths.

#### Metrics

Policy and Financial Control	
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)	Target achieved or on track
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)	Target achieved or on track
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)	Target achieved or on track
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.8
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact	
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	Progress but more effort required
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
PM TCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	78
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	60
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	69
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	75
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	95
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	30

#### Key

Target achieved or on track
Progress but more effort required
Not on track
No data/Not applicable

### **Progress**

Burundi has made good progress in scaling-up coverage of key malaria control interventions. Burundi has banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and has introduced a policy of Community Case Management of pneumonia and malaria. Burundi has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal coverage and sufficient resources have been secured to sustain universal coverage of LLINs, ACTs and RDTs in 2015. Burundi was awarded the 2015 ALMA Awards for Excellence for Most Improved in Malaria Control, and in Implementation of Vector Control.

Burundi has also achieved high coverage of tracer MNCH interventions, including exclusive breastfeeding, DPT3 and PMTCT. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 4,831,758 with 2,974 deaths. WHO, through modeling, projects that Burundi has achieved a 50%-75% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

### **Key Challenge**

- Weaknesses in data quality to monitor the progress on malaria control.