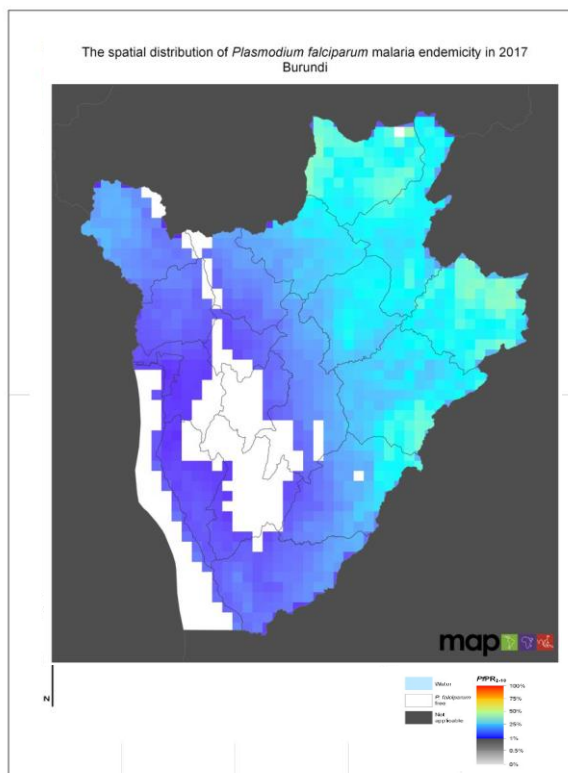


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed		
LLIN financing 2023 projection (% of need)		88
Public sector RDT financing 2023 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2023 projection (% of need)		100
Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug Resistance Monitoring Conducted (2018-2020) and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	▲	
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)	▲	
LLIN/IRS campaign on track		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		100
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health, NTDs and Covid 19		
Scale of Implementation of ICCM		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2021)		18
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2021)		36
Vitamin A Coverage 2021 (2 doses)		81
DPT3 coverage 2021 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		94

Key

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

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 2021 was 6,618,492 with 2,292 deaths.

Malaria

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund announced that Burundi will receive US\$124.2 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Burundi's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Burundi this is calculated at US\$ 76.1 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Burundi is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress. The Global Fund resources are especially important in the current resource constrained environment. The recent announcement of US PMI funding for the country is also a significant and welcome development. The ongoing economic crisis, increased costs of doing business, and the need to introduce newer more expensive commodities to address insecticide and drug resistance mean that countries may experience shortfalls in sustaining their life-saving malaria essential services.

Progress

The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard Burundi procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal coverage of the targeted at risk population. The country secured sufficient resources to procure the ACTs and RDTs required in 2023. The country has carried out drug resistance monitoring since 2018, and insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. The country has also developed an insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees and IDPs.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umuro Sissoco Embaló, Burundi has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control Scorecard. This scorecard tool has been updated and is being decentralized but has not yet been shared on the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The country RMNCAH scorecard has been shared through the Scorecard Hub. The country is working on establishing the End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 6,618,492 with 2,292 deaths.

Key Challenges

- The country has experienced a malaria upsurge from 2015.
- Gaps to further scale up IRS.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence a between 2015 and 2021	Q4 2023		The country observed an increase of malaria incidence in 2019 and 2021. The NMCP, through the new 2023-2027 MSP, will strengthen diagnosis and treatment at health facility and community level and will ensure that preventive measures are maintained and that ITN mass campaign distribution is done in a timely manner for the protection of the population

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Burundi has achieved high coverage of tracer RMNCAH interventions, including DPT3 and vitamin A coverage. Burundi enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.





Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Burundi is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Burundi is high for trachoma (100%), schistosomiasis (100%), soil-transmitted helminths (98%) and zero for onchocerciasis (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Burundi in 2021 is 18 and this represents a very substantial decrease compared with the 2020 index value (95).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Optimise quality of care	Address the falling coverage of vitamin A	Q4 2023		Deliverable not yet due
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for onchocerciasis and reach WHO targets	Q4 2023		The country missed the 2021 onchocerciasis MDA round but conducted MDA for onchocerciasis in 2022 and reached the WHO targets with a coverage of 81%. In Q1 2023, the country developed the NTD scorecard for accountability and action and conducted integrated MDA for Soil Transmitted Helminths and Schistosomiasis. The country stopped Trachoma MDA and is working on trachoma surveillance. The country is also conducting the onchocerciasis elimination survey

Burundi has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of ART coverage in children, with a 2% increase in coverage reported in the last year.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due