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 2012 was 2,151,076 with 2,263 deaths.
Progress
Burundi has made good progress in scaling-up coverage of key malaria control interventions, in particular LLINs. Burundi has banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and has introduced a policy of Community Case Management of pneumonia. Burundi has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal coverage. Burundi has achieved high coverage of tracer MNCH interventions, including exclusive breastfeeding and DPT3 coverage.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2012 was 2,151,076 with 2,263 deaths.

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

Previous Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address funding</td>
<td>Ensure the NFM concept note is submitted by Q1 2015 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years</td>
<td>Q1 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due but country has begun work on the GF NFM concept note</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key
- Action achieved
- Some progress
- No progress
- Deliverable not yet due