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 2013 was 4,469,007 with 3,411 deaths.
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 has achieved high coverage of tracer MNCH interventions, including exclusive breastfeeding and DPT3 coverage and has recently increased coverage of PMTCT. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard. Burundi was awarded the 2015 ALMA Awards for Excellence for Most Improved in Malaria Control, and in Implementation of Vector Control.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 4,469,007 with 3,411 deaths.

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

Recommended Action
Burundi has responded positively to the recommended action addressing the lack of data for vitamin A and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.