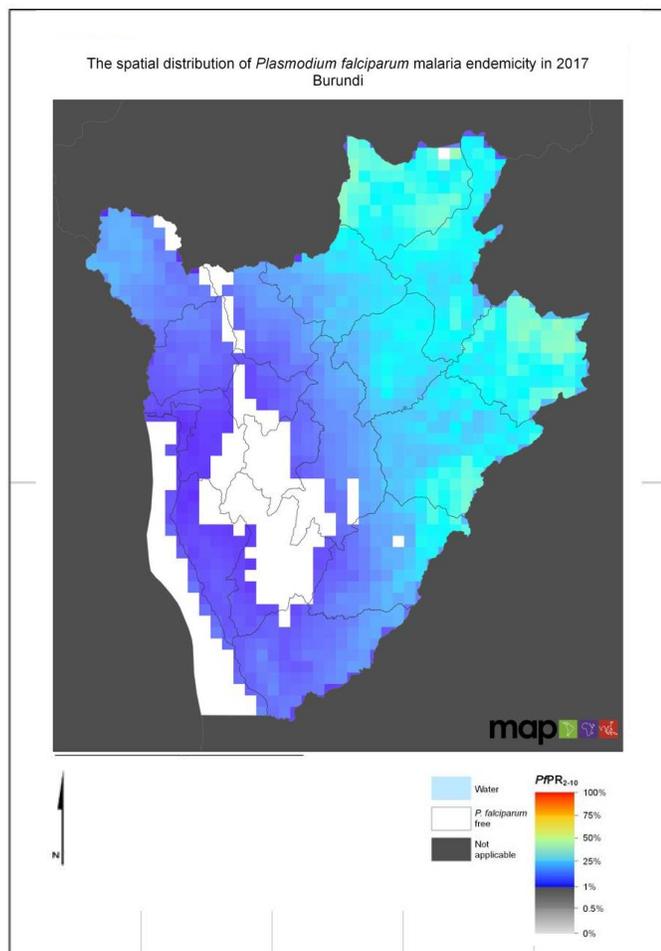


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.3

Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

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	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)	
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	17
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	80
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	30
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	85
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	51
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	83
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	79
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	90

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 2017 was 8,133,919 with 4,414 deaths.

Malaria

Progress

Burundi procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal coverage of the targeted at risk population. The country has secured sufficient resources to procure the LLINs, RDTs and ACTs required in 2019. Burundi has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control Scorecard. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and has developed an insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Burundi has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 8,133,919 with 4,414 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 malaria cases	Q4 2019		The country has identified a number of underlying reasons for the increase in cases including increased rainfall, increased agriculture, poor compliance with the first line drug and poor durability of LLINs. In response the country is working on a emergency response plan, requesting emergency funds from the Global Fund and other partners, and is also exploring opportunities to accelerate the LLIN campaign and change the first line treatment of malaria
Enact high level policy and strategy change	Improve rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilisation, quality of public administration, and transparency and accountability in the public sector. Identify and address the reasons for the declining performance	Q3 2013		No progress reported

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Burundi has achieved high coverage of tracer RMNCAH interventions, including exclusive breastfeeding, DPT3, ART coverage and skilled birth attendance. 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 schistosomiasis (100%), soil transmitted helminths (94%) and for onchocerciasis (81%). However, coverage for trachoma is low (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Burundi in 2017 is 17 and this represents a slight increase over the 2016 index value (16).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

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, as well a slow coverage of PC for NTDs and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.