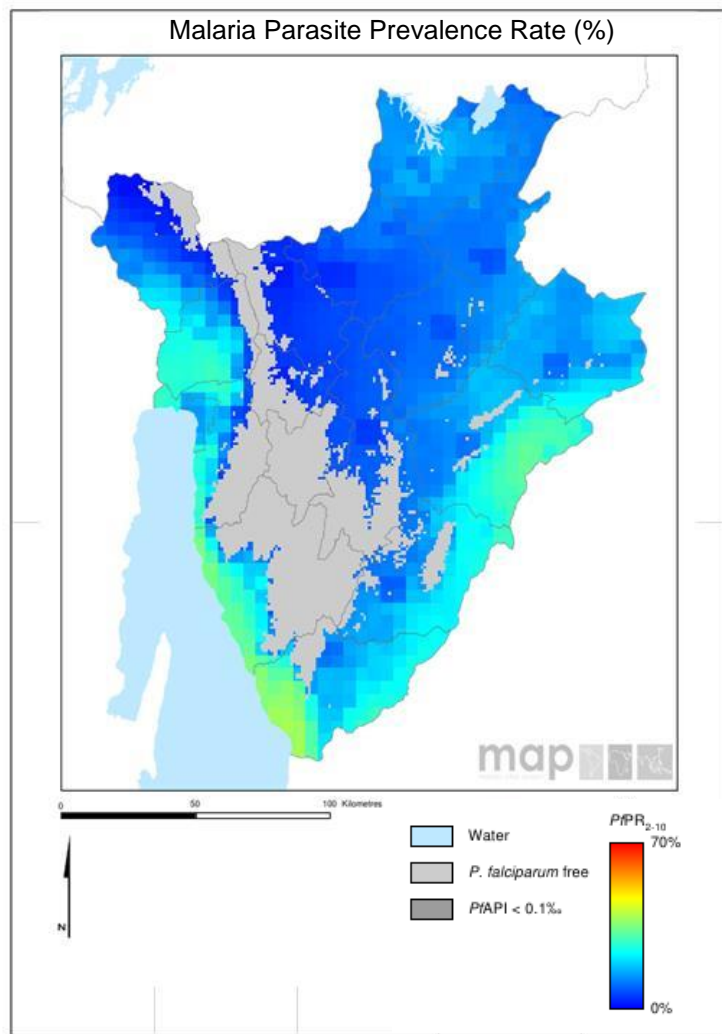


Scorecard for Accountability and Action







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 2013 was 4,469,007 with 3,411 deaths.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control		
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2014)		
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2014)		
Community case management (Malaria)(2014)		
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2013 (CPIA Cluster D)		2.7
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact		
LLIN financing 2014 projection (% of need)	▲	99
Public sector RDT financing 2014 projection (% of need)		60
Public sector ACT financing 2014 projection (% of need)	▼	84
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		100
On track in 2013 to Reduce Malaria Incidence by >75% by 2015 (vs 2000)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health		
PMTCT coverage 2013 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)		58
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		60
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		69
Vitamin A Coverage 2012 (2 doses)		
DPT3 coverage 2012 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)		96
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, in particular LLINs. 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. Burundi has achieved high coverage of tracer MNCH interventions, including exclusive breastfeeding and DPT3 coverage. 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 2013 was 4,469,007 with 3,411 deaths. The number of malaria cases and deaths increased from 2,151,076 cases and 2,263 deaths in 2012.

Key Challenge

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

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address funding	Ensure the GF New Funding Model 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	Q1 2015		Deliverable not yet due but the GF New Funding Model concept note will be submitted in January 2015

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due