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.
Burundi ALMA Quarterly Report
Quarter Four, 2014

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

<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 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</td>
<td>Q1 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due but the GF New Funding Model concept note will be submitted in January 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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