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 2014 was 4,831,758 with 2,974 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 was awarded the 2015 ALMA Awards for Excellence for Most Improved in Malaria Control, and in Implementation of Vector Control.

Burundi has also achieved high coverage of tracer MNCH interventions, including exclusive breastfeeding, DPT3 and PMTCT. 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 2014 was 4,831,758 with 2,974 deaths. WHO, through modeling, projects that Burundi has achieved a 50%-75% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

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