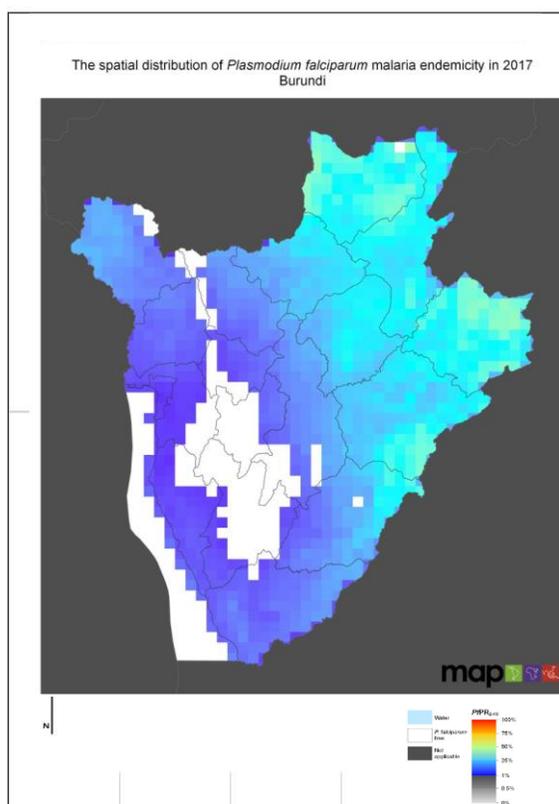


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2020 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	16
Public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2019 (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	
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
LLIN/IRS campaign on track	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2019)	93
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	84
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	39
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	86
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	51
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	82
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	89
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	93

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 2019 was 9,432,390 with 3,316 deaths.

Malaria

Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health, Neglected Tropical Diseases and malaria.

WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic. For Burundi, it was important to ensure that the indoor residual spraying (IRS) campaign was completed as planned, whilst sustaining case management. Under the worst-case scenario, WHO estimated that there could have been a 23.2% increase in malaria cases, and a 99.8% increase in malaria deaths in Burundi. This scenario would have represented a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

It is essential to ensure the continuity of malaria, RMNCAH and NTD services in 2021 as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact our continent. This may include the implementation of any necessary catch-up activities and ensuring timely planning to account for potential delays in procurement and delivery. Any intervention must ensure the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

Progress

Burundi procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal coverage of the targeted at risk population. The country secured sufficient resources to procure the LLINs, and ACTs required in 2020. 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.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 9,432,390 with 3,316 deaths.

Key Challenges

- The country has experienced a malaria upsurge from 2015.
- Gaps to further scale up IRS.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020		Burundi facilitated a rapid procurement of ACTs in order to address stock outs as a result of delayed delivery of essential commodities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The country rolled out the IRS campaign in September. Costs were higher as a result of having to follow COVID-19 specific guidance. The country reports however that there were no major disruptions in case management

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2015 and 2019, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2020 target of a 40% reduction in malaria incidence	Q4 2021

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 trachoma (95%), schistosomiasis (98%), soil-transmitted helminths (97%) and for onchocerciasis (81%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Burundi in 2019 is 93 and this represents a high increase over the 2018 index value (17).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		In Burundi, the country reports that RMNCAH essential services are being conducted as planned during this COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 guidelines are being respected while implementing the planned activities.

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

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.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Ensure that NTD interventions including Mass Drug Administration, vector control and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritising key necessary catch-up activities	Q4 2021

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due