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 RDTs and ACTs required in 2021, and has good stocks of these commodities. 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.

In line with the legacy agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta, Burundi has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control Scorecard. This scorecard tool has recently been updated and is being decentralized but has not yet been shared on the ALMA Scorecard Knowledge Hub.

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 Actions

<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>Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td>Burundi facilitated a rapid procurement of ACTs in order to address stock outs as a result of delayed delivery of essential commodities due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The country rolled out the IRS campaign in September 2020 as planned. Costs were higher as a result of having to follow COVID-19 specific guidance. The country reports that there are no major disruptions in case management.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Q4 2021</td>
<td>In 2016, Burundi experienced heavy rainfall, associated with the El nino phenomenon, resulting in increased malaria cases. The country responded to the upsurge by rolling out Indoor Residual Spraying, including since 2019 with next generation insecticide to address insecticide resistance which is also contributing to the malaria upsurge. In 2021, the country started the malaria case management of adults at community level in the most affected districts, expanding beyond children under five years of age. The country is planning to begin the continuous distribution of mosquito nets through the community channel to maintain coverage of nets between the mass distribution campaigns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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

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<tr>
<td>RMNCAH¹: Impact</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td>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 and all activities which were suspended have been resumed by respecting COVID-19 preventive measures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Q4 2021</td>
<td>By respecting COVID-19 preventive measures, from November to December 2020, the country carried out an epidemiological survey for schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminths and during the same period the country organised MDA for Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminths. In December 2020, the country carried out a prevalence survey on trachoma in the 5 targeted districts and in January 2021, MDA for onchocerciasis was conducted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

### Key

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

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO