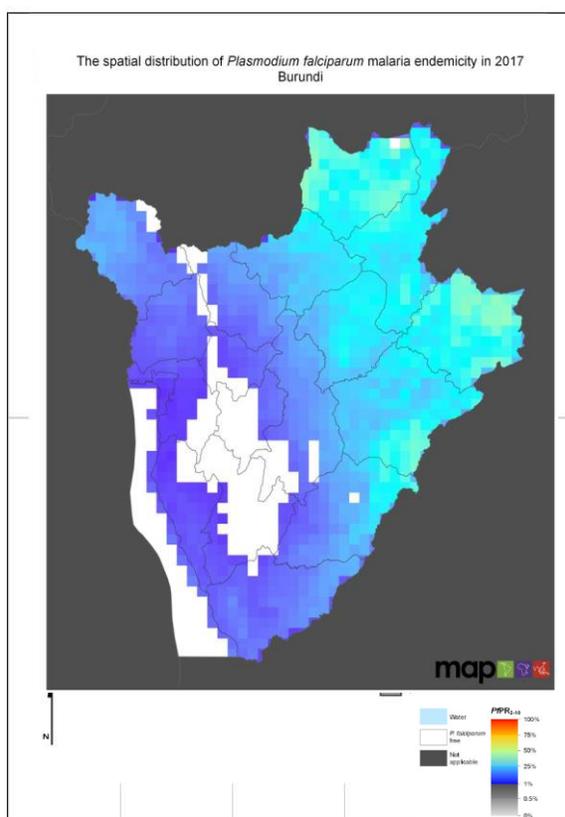


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



#### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2021 projection (% of need)	92	Target achieved or on track
Public sector RDT financing 2021 projection (% of need)	100	Target achieved or on track
Public sector ACT financing 2021 projection (% of need)	100	Target achieved or on track
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2019 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.3	Not on track
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	3	Progress but more effort required
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		Target achieved or on track
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		Target achieved or on track
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)		Progress but more effort required
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)		Target achieved or on track
LLIN/IRS campaign on track		Not applicable
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		Not applicable
Scale of Implementation of iCCM		Progress but more effort required
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100	Target achieved or on track
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		Not on track
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		Progress but more effort required
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2019)	93	Target achieved or on track
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	84	Target achieved or on track
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	39	Not on track
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	85	Target achieved or on track
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	51	Progress but more effort required
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	82	Target achieved or on track
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	89	Target achieved or on track
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	93	Target achieved or on track

#### 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 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

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 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
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		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

## 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 <sup>1</sup> : 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 and all activities which were suspended have been resumed by respecting COVID-19 preventive measures
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		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

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

<sup>1</sup> RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO