

Scorecard for Accountability and Action

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

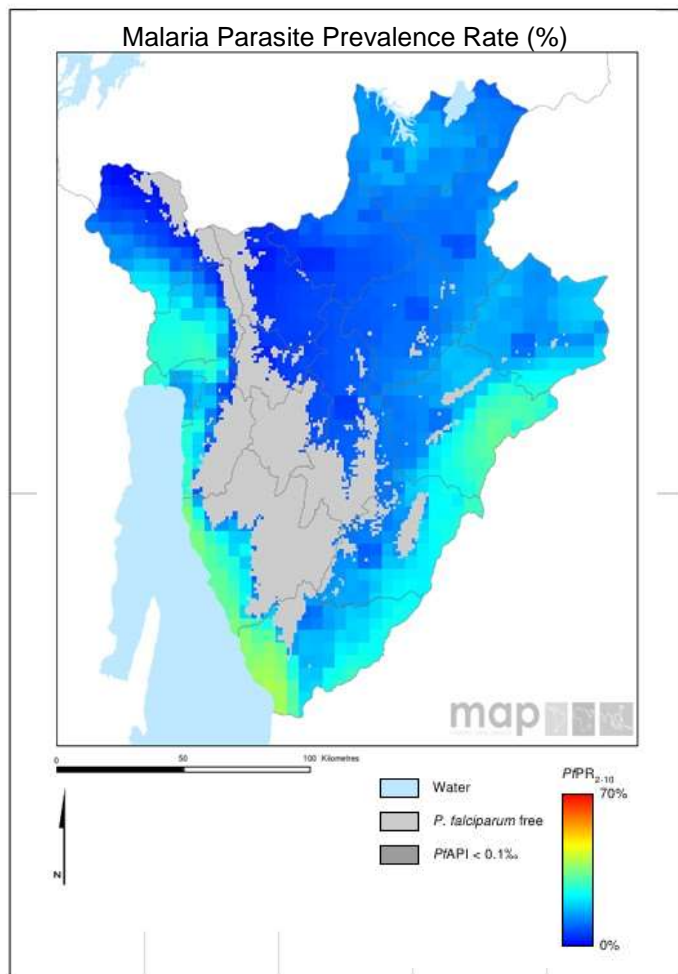
LLIN financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	42
Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.3

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	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected)	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)	16
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	▲ 77
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	▲ 38
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	85
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	51
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	83
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	78
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	91



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 2016 was 8,383,389 with 5,853 deaths.

Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	Not applicable

Malaria

Progress

Burundi procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal coverage and has recently completed the LLIN campaign. The country secured sufficient resources to procure the required LLINs and ACTs required in 2018. Burundi has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 8,383,389 with 5,853 deaths.

Key Challenge

- The country has experienced a malaria upsurge from 2015.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Report on the status of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO	Q3 2018		Following the validation of the preliminary insecticide resistance monitoring data, Burundi plans to finalise the national insecticide resistance management plan by Q2 2019. The country submitted the resistance monitoring data to WHO
Enact high level policy and strategy change	Improve rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilisation, quality of public administration, and transparency and accountability in the public sector. Identify and address the reasons for the declining performance	Q3 2013		No progress reported

The country has responded positively to the recommended action addressing malaria upsurges and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

MNCH and NTDs

Progress

Burundi has achieved high coverage of tracer MNCH interventions, including exclusive breastfeeding, DPT3 and skilled birth attendance, and has recently increased the coverage of ARTs in children and in the total population. Burundi significantly 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 onchocerciasis (80%), schistosomiasis (91%), and soil transmitted helminths (96%); however, coverage for trachoma is low (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Burundi in 2016 is 16 and this represents no change over the 2015 index value (16).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Given the high coverage of Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminths Preventive Chemotherapy (PC), await the results of further surveys for trachoma and act on the results	Q4 2018		Burundi has completed a Trachoma prevalence survey in 10 health districts, with two districts remaining. To date, only one district has a prevalence higher than 5% (Gashoho health district). A request for preventive chemotherapy has already been sent to ITI for mass treatment in this district in 2019

Burundi has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing low coverage of ART coverage in children, with increases in coverage reported, and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due