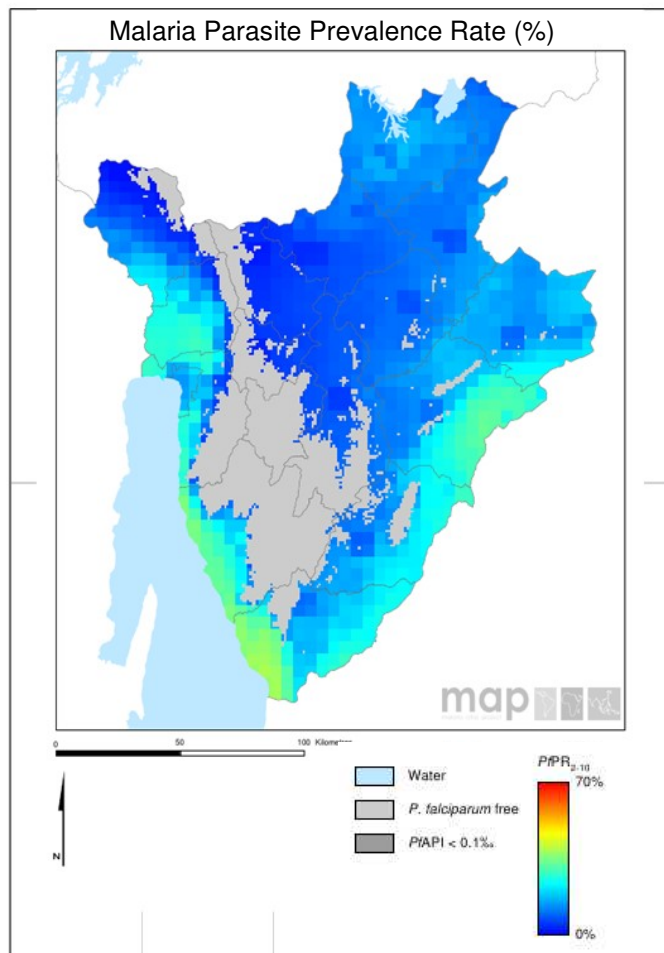


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

| | |
|--|-----|
| LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need) | 100 |
| Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need) | 100 |
| Public sector ACT financing 2019 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 |
| Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017) | |
| Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017) | |

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

| | |
|---|----|
| Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017) | 17 |
| 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 |

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 2017 was 8,133,919 with 4,414 deaths.

Malaria

Progress

Burundi procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal coverage. The country has secured sufficient resources to procure the LLINs, RDTs and ACTs required in 2019. 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. Burundi has also developed an insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Malawi has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 8,133,919 with 4,414 deaths.

Key Challenges

- The country has experienced a malaria upsurge from 2015.
- Gaps to further scale up IRS.

Previous Key Recommended Action

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| Impact | Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2017 | Q4 2019 | | Burundi has completed the LLIN universal coverage campaign in 2017, and carried out IRS in 10 districts, as well as increasing the coverage of ACTs and RDTs in order to address the observed upsurge. The number of malaria cases have decreased to below the epidemic threshold level |

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Burundi has achieved high coverage of tracer RMNCAH interventions, including exclusive breastfeeding, DPT3 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 schistosomiasis (100%), soil transmitted helminths (94%) and for onchocerciasis (81%). However, coverage for trachoma is low (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Burundi in 2017 is 17 and this represents a slight increase over the 2016 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 Preventive Chemotherapy (PC) for Lymphatic Filariasis, Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis and Soil transmitted Helminths, work to increase coverage of PC for Trachoma | Q4 2019 | | Burundi ordered the necessary drugs for the one round of MDA for trachoma in the districts of Gashoho and Gasorwe, with social mobilization carried out in February and the mass treatment completed at the end of the quarter |

Burundi has responded positively to the RMNCAH 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.