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 2022 was 8,124,159 with 2,374 deaths.
Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. AU Member States face a $1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another $5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans. Climate change presents a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the Anopheles stephensi mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US$50 million

Progress

Burundi has secured sufficient resources to procure the ACTs, RDTs and LLINs required in 2024-26. The country has carried out drug resistance and insecticide resistance monitoring and has reported the results to WHO. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees and IDPs. 65% of the insecticides and LLINs distributed in the country are next generation commodities designed to combat insecticide resistance.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Burundi has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control Scorecard. This scorecard tool has been updated and is being decentralized but has not yet been shared on the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The country RMNCAH scorecard has been shared through the Scorecard Hub. The country is working on establishing the End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 8,124,159 with 2,374 deaths.

Key Challenges
- The country has experienced a malaria upsurge from 2015.
- Gaps to further scale up IRS.
**New Key Recommended Action**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality since 2015, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence and deaths</td>
<td>Q4 2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health**

**Progress**

Burundi has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH intervention, DPT3. Burundi enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

**Previous Key Recommended Actions**

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. The country has also responded to the low coverage of vitamin and continues to track progress as the identified actions are implemented.

**Neglected Tropical Diseases**

**Progress**

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 (100%), for onchocerciasis (83%), for soil-transmitted helminths (98%) and zero (0%) for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Burundi in 2022 is 17 and this represents a decrease compared with the 2021 index value (18). Apart from schistosomiasis, the country reached WHO MDA targets for other targeted diseases. Burundi has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for NTDs with the development of a NTD Scorecard tool.

**New Key Recommended Action**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for schistosomiasis and reach WHO targets</td>
<td>Q4 2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key**

- Green: Action achieved
- Yellow: Some progress
- Red: No progress
- Grey: Deliverable not yet due