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IMPROVING HEALTH OUTCOMES IN BURUNDI

The health care in Burundi lacks adequate infrastructure, human resources, and equipment to provide efficient services and meet the health needs of the population.

Burundi suffers a heavy burden of both communicable, maternal, neonatal, nutritional, and non-communicable diseases. The burden of communicable diseases generally outweighs the burden of other diseases. Mothers and children are among those most vulnerable to this burden.

OVERVIEW OF USAID SUPPORT

USAID programs focus on strengthening the capacity of the government, civil society, and other important partners to improve maternal and child health, family planning, and nutrition, but also mitigate infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria and emerging health threats.

HIV/AIDS

USAID has supported the Government of Burundi in developing a national strategic plan for reaching and sustaining HIV/AIDS epidemic control. Through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), USAID contributes to the extension of prevention, treatment, and care to people with HIV/AIDS. USAID programs aim to eliminate new infections among children while keeping their mothers alive and healthy. Additionally, the programs work with those at a high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS such as key populations, adolescent girls and young women, and orphans and vulnerable children. PEPFAR also contributes to strengthening the supply chain and laboratory system and procuring medicines and lab supplies.

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MALARIA

With support from the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) in 2010, USAID launched comprehensive malaria prevention and treatment program, as well as vector control activities, such as indoor residual spraying, distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets, and entomological study, to bolster the Government's National Malaria Program.

USAID builds local capacity to combat malaria, integrate health systems, implement a quality assurance case management system, and prevent infections among the most vulnerable people.

USAID also conducts community case management using rapid diagnostic tests and artemisinin combined therapy in high-burden districts targeting hard to reach population.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

USAID's maternal, new-born and child health investments address key drivers of morbidity and mortality among women, newborn and children. USAID supports comprehensive maternal and newborn health care through improving the quality-of-service delivery and promoting their use at community level. Priorities include:

- Prevention and treatment of common childhood illnesses,
- Improve Antenatal Care (ANC) Services, birth preparedness and maternity services,
- Treatment of Obstetric Complications and Disabilities.

To fight malnutrition, USAID promotes breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding.

FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

USAID's goal on family planning and reproductive health is to increase the use and provide access to quality family planning services. This includes strengthening providers and community health workers to deliver quality services and counseling for informed choice. Our work is in line with the Government of Burundi Family Planning Strategy (FP2030) and the goal for Burundi to become a country where the population has access to quality, affordable and acceptable family planning and reproductive health services by 2030. USAID works directly with the Burundian Ministry of Public Health to increase the availability of contraceptives and help manage and distribute family planning supplies and commodities.

HEALTH SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

USAID supports the Government of Burundi in their National Health Strategic Plan and Digitization Strategy which promotes data for decision-making and ensures the health interventions respond to the health needs of the population.

USAID invests heavily in supporting the medical commodities supply chain system through technical assistance to improve efficiency, the introduction and use of an electronic logistics information system (eLMIS), the purchase of HIV, malaria and family planning commodities, and the last mile distribution.