

2022 UPDATE 

FAMILY PLANNING | REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

IMPACT BRIEF: BURUNDI



Saving Lives and Improving Health Outcomes in Burundi through Increased Access to Contraceptives

Access to voluntary family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) services is vital for safe motherhood and healthy families. Having a choice of modern contraceptives allows couples to plan and space births, ensuring families have the means to properly care for their children. USAID ensures an uninterrupted supply of quality FP/RH commodities worldwide through the USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program—Procurement and Supply Management (GHSC-PSM) project.¹

With a population of nearly 13 million²—more than double what it was in 1990—the average woman in Burundi gives birth to 5.2 children in her lifetime.³ In 2022, approximately 30.8 percent of married women in Burundi had an unmet need for FP—meaning they wanted to avoid pregnancy but were not using a modern method of birth control.⁴

The maternal mortality ratio in Burundi is 548 per 100,000 live births, compared to 542 for sub-Saharan Africa, on average.⁵ The child mortality rate is 54 deaths among children under 5 per 1,000 live births, compared to 74 for the sub-Saharan region.⁶

To address Burundi's maternal and child health needs, the Government of Burundi is collaborating with USAID and other partners. This includes increasing investment in FP/ RH to reach a projected modern contraceptive prevalence rate of 29.2 percent among married women aged 15 to 49 by 2022.⁷



Photo credit: GHSC-PSM

ESTIMATED HEALTH IMPACTS FROM USAID PROCUREMENT INVESTMENTS



193K
unintended pregnancies
PREVENTED



57K
abortions
AVERTED



800
maternal deaths
AVERTED



5K
child deaths
AVERTED



\$12M
in direct healthcare spending
SAVED

¹ Unless otherwise noted, all figures reported in this brief are over the life of the GHSC-PSM project and do not reflect USAID's contraceptive investment prior to FY 2017. The figures reflect delivered commodities, not shipped commodities, and may not be comparable to figures reported in previous materials.

² World Bank. Population, total, Burundi (2021). <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SPPOP.TOTL?locations=BI> Accessed January 9, 2023.

³ World Bank. Fertility rate, total (births per woman), Burundi (2020). <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SPDYN.TFRTIN?locations=BI> Accessed January 9, 2023.

⁴ Family Planning 2030 Indicator Summary Sheet: Burundi 2022 Measurement Report. https://www.track20.org/pages/participating_countries/countries_country_page.php?code=BI

Accessed January 9, 2023.

⁵ World Health Organization. (2019). Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2017: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division: executive summary. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/327596>. Accessed January 9, 2023.

⁶ United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME). Levels & Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2021. <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/levels-and-trends-in-child-mortality-report-2021>. Accessed January 9, 2023.

⁷ Family Planning 2030. Country Fact Sheet-2022 (Burundi). https://www.track20.org/pages/participating_countries/countries_country_page.php?code=BI Accessed January 9, 2023.

USAID Contraceptive Investment

In partnership with the Government of Burundi and other in-country stakeholders, USAID supported the procurement and distribution of over 1.7 million FP/RH products to USAID-supported facilities and organizations in Burundi from FY 2017- 2022. The contraceptives, when combined with proper counseling and correct use, are estimated to provide approximately 490,200 couple years protection⁸ and to help prevent:

- 193,000 unintended pregnancies
- 800 maternal deaths
- 57,000 abortions
- 5,000 child deaths⁹

These investments in contraceptives have the potential of saving approximately **\$12 million** in direct spending on healthcare¹⁰—resources that can be reinvested in Burundi’s health system.

Through its investments in contraceptives and supply chains, USAID, in collaboration with other global and in-country partners, is helping Burundi meet its people’s FP/RH needs. Countries that partner with USAID to invest in FP/RH can achieve greater self-reliance by improving their overall health systems and empowering families to plan for their futures.

Methodology

To measure the impact of FP/RH programs, the indicators presented in this brief were calculated using the Impact 2 model¹¹, a socio-demographic mathematical model, using procurement data from the GHSC-PSM project database¹².

The FP/RH impact indicators, as reported in this brief, estimate the demographic, health, and economic impact of USAID’s support of contraceptives to Burundi’s health programs.

For more information, please contact PSMMonitoringandEval@ghsc-psm.org.

⁸ CYP is the estimated protection provide by contraceptive methods during a one-year period, based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge to clients during that period. <https://www.usaid.gov/global-health/health-areas/family-planning/couple-years-protection-cyp>

⁹ This indicator only estimates reduction in deaths as a result of improved birth spacing. The data linking the contraceptive prevalence rate, birth spacing and child mortality is currently limited.

¹⁰ The figures are not adjusted for inflation and based on the costs of services from 2011.

¹¹ <https://www.maristopes.org/what-we-do/our-approach/our-technical-expertise/impact-2/>, Accessed November 30, 2022. The number of preventable deaths, abortions and unintended pregnancies averted is calculated by entering into the model the number of FP/RH commodities delivered by GHSC-PSM across a selected time period.

¹² GHSC-PSM’s Automated Requisition Tracking Management Information System (ARTMIS) is used to enter, manage, process and track orders throughout the supply chain.




¹³ Units of measurement for contraceptives: combined oral (cycle); implantable (implant); standard days (piece); injectable (device); condoms (piece); progestin only pills (cycle); copper-bearing intra-uterine (device); emergency oral (package)



The Pharmacy Manager improves the storage of products with the support of the GHSC-PSM Project Staff. Photo credit: GHSC-PSM

“We appreciate the considerable support of the GHSC-PSM Project in the management of pharmaceutical products, taking into account health products of various programs and contraceptives in particular. Through capacity building in stock management and analysis of logistical data, the GHSC-PSM Project has contributed significantly to the availability of FP products at the district pharmacy level and at health facilities.”

—The Manager at the district pharmacy of Muramvya, Mr. Ndayisaba Radjabu

CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ¹³	TOTAL PRODUCTS DELIVERED FY 2017-2022*
 Combined oral contraceptives	271K
 Injectable contraceptives	1.3M
 Standard days methods	90K
TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTRACEPTIVES DELIVERED	1.7M
TOTAL VALUE OF COMMODITIES	\$1.3M*

*This figure represents solely the calculation of the value of commodities and does not include shipment or other associated costs.

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