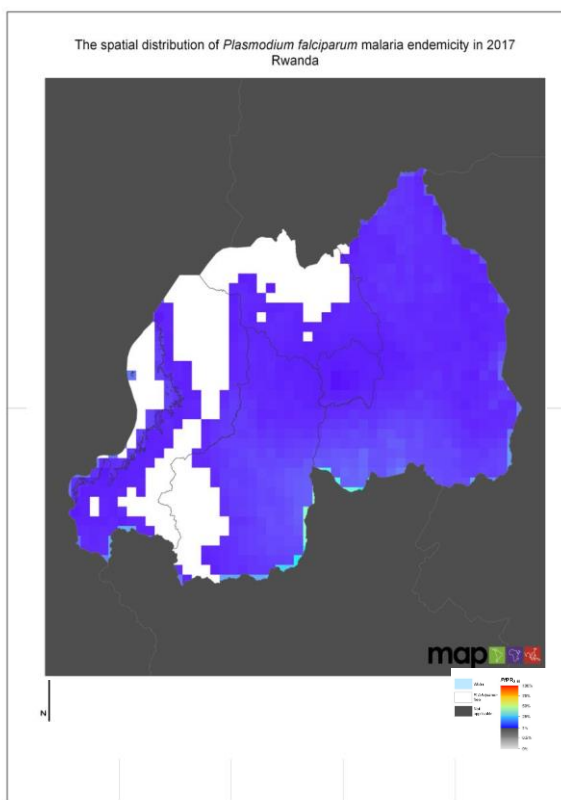


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 1,163,670 with 60 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed		
LLIN financing 2023 projection (% of need)	100	
Public sector RDT financing 2023 projection (% of need)	95	
Public sector ACT financing 2023 projection (% of need)	100	
Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug Resistance Monitoring Conducted (2018-2020) and data reported to WHO		
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		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
LLIN/IRS campaign on track		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100	
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health, NTDs and Covid 19		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2021)	94	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2021)	59	
Vitamin A Coverage 2021 (2 doses)	93	
DPT3 coverage 2021 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	88	

Key

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

Malaria

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund announced that Rwanda will receive US\$172.1 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Rwanda's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Rwanda this is calculated at US\$ 50 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Rwanda is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress. The Global Fund resources are especially important in the current resource constrained environment. The ongoing economic crisis, increased costs of doing business, and the need to introduce newer more expensive commodities to address insecticide and drug resistance mean that countries may experience shortfalls in sustaining their life-saving malaria essential services.

Progress

The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, Rwanda has rolled out iCCM countrywide and has secured sufficient resources to distribute the required LLINs, ACTs and most of RDTs in 2023. The country carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and has carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees. The country has sufficient stocks of ACTs and RDTs. The country has launched the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Rwanda has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard and posting this scorecard to the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The country received the ALMA Joyce Kafanabo Award for Innovation and Excellence during the AU Summit in February 2023. The country is planning the launch of a Health Fund including malaria and NTDs.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 1,163,670 with 60 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Reported malaria upsurges from 2015.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.

RMNCAH and NTDs





Progress

Rwanda has achieved high coverage of tracer RMNCAH interventions, including DPT3 vaccination. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability

mechanisms with the development of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard and has published the scorecard on the ALMA Scorecard Hub.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Rwanda is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths. In 2021, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 90% for soil-transmitted helminths and 98% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Rwanda in 2021 is 94, which represents an increase compared with the 2020 index value of 86.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due