The entire population of Rwanda is at risk of malaria, but transmission is most intense in the eastern and south-western parts of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 939,076 with 409 deaths.
Progress
Rwanda has made significant progress in scaling-up malaria control interventions, including in key policy areas: banning oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and introduction of policies on Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia. Rwanda has successfully mobilised most of the resources for the procurement of the majority of the LLINs, ACTs, and RDTs required to sustain universal coverage in 2014. Rwanda has also achieved high coverage of tracer MNCH interventions, including exclusive breastfeeding and DPT3 vaccination.

Impact
There has been a significant decline in malaria cases and deaths in Rwanda with 939,076 cases and 409 deaths reported in 2013. Rwanda has achieved the target of 75% reduction in malaria incidence since 2000.