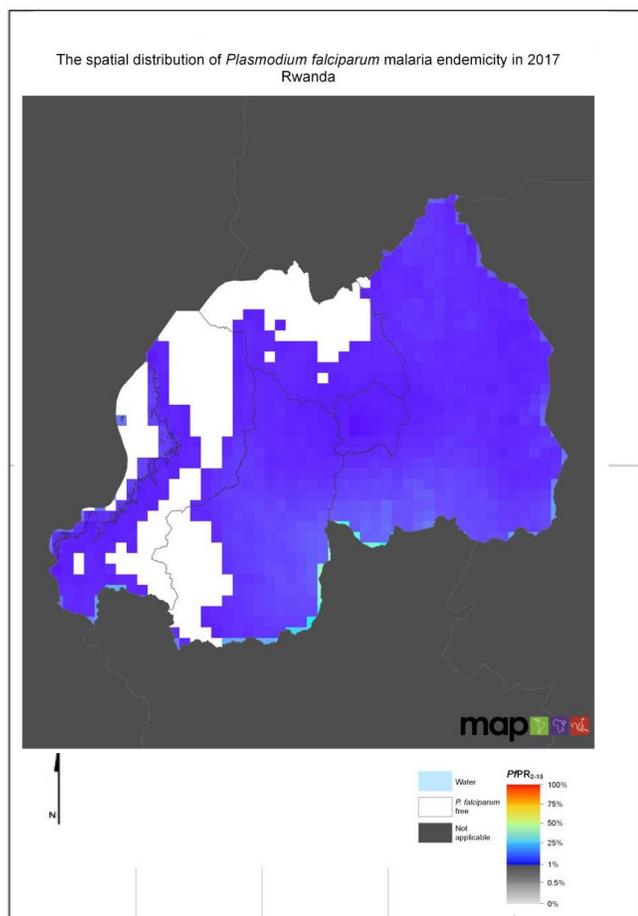


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



#### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100	
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100	▲
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100	
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.8	
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
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		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	73	▲
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		■
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		■
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)	85	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	87	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	63	
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	91	
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	43	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	87	
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	98	
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	97	

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 4 198 029 with 341 deaths.

#### Key

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

## Malaria

### Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that Rwanda will receive US\$190.2 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. 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\$54.8 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.

### Progress

Rwanda has 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. The country has rolled out iCCM countrywide and has secured sufficient resources to distribute the required LLINs and RDTs in 2019. Rwanda has implemented an emergency response programme to address the upsurge in malaria cases. The country has a high rating in terms of public sector management systems (CPIA cluster D). Rwanda has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard.

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 4,198,029 with 341 deaths.

### Key Challenges

- Reported malaria upsurges from 2015.
- Gaps in funding to support IRS scale-up.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Address the falling vector control coverage	Q4 2019		3.3 million LLINs were delivered to the country in the last quarter

Rwanda has responded positively to the previous recommended action on the increase in cases observed since 2010 and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

### New Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2015 and 2018	Q4 2020
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q3 2020 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q3 2020

## **RMNCAH and NTDs**

### **Progress**

Rwanda has achieved high coverage of tracer RMNCAH interventions, including exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin A, ARTs in the total population, DPT3 vaccination and skilled birth attendants. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

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. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Rwanda is high for soil transmitted helminths (99%), and slightly below WHO target for schistosomiasis (73%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Rwanda in 2018 is 85, which represents an increase compared with the 2017 index value (80).