The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 1,610,812 with 496 deaths.
Malaria

Progress
Rwanda has made significant progress in scaling-up malaria control interventions, and has scaled up iCCM. The country has secured sufficient resources to sustain universal coverage of essential malaria interventions in 2016. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO and has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Rwanda has implemented an emergency response programme to the upsurge in cases. The country has a high rating in terms of public sector management systems (CPIA cluster D). Rwanda was awarded the two ALMA Awards for Excellence in 2016, one for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target for malaria and the other for Performance in Malaria Control between 2011 and 2015.

Impact
There has been a significant decline in malaria cases and deaths in Rwanda, with WHO projecting that the country will reduce malaria incidence by more than 75% for the period between 2000 and 2015. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 1,610,812 with 496 deaths.

Key Challenge
- Reported malaria upsurges in 2015 and 2016.

MNCH

Progress
Rwanda has also achieved high coverage of tracer MNCH interventions, including exclusive breastfeeding, ART coverage, DPT3 vaccination, vitamin A and skilled birth attendants. Rwanda has achieved MDG4 by reducing under-five child mortality by over two-thirds since 1990.