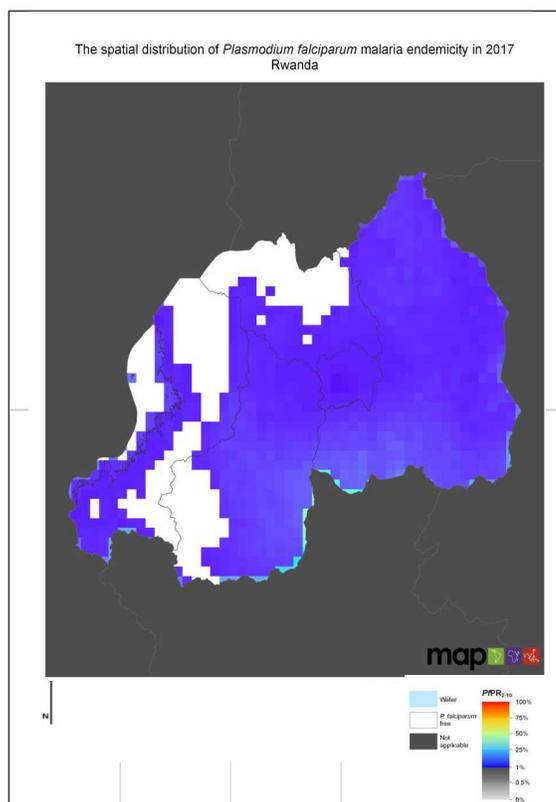


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 3,572,761 with 224 deaths.

#### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2021 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2021 projection (% of need)	91
Public sector ACT financing 2021 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2020 (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	
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	▲
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)	
LLIN/IRS campaign on track	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of ICCM	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
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, %)(2019)	83
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2020)	92
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2020)	54
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	91
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	43
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	87
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	92
DPT3 coverage 2020 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	91

#### Key

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

## **Malaria**

### **Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic**

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health, Neglected Tropical Diseases and malaria.

For Rwanda, we commend the Ministry of Health, in the decision to go ahead with the universal coverage campaign for LLINs and IRS, in accordance with the guidance and recommendations from WHO and the RBM Partnership to End Malaria. Based on WHO modeling, this decision, allied with sustained malaria case management through the health system, will prevent a significant increase in malaria cases and deaths. Under the worst-case scenario, in which all ITN campaigns are suspended and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could have been a 33.9% increase in malaria cases, and a 100.1% increase in malaria deaths in Rwanda. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

### **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, ACTs and most of RDTs in 2021. The country has sufficient stocks of ACTs and RDTs. 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). The country has launched the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign

In line with the legacy agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta, 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 is planning the launch of a Health Fund including malaria and NTDs.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 3,572,761 with 224 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.

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020		Malaria control activities continue in Rwanda whilst respecting COVID-19 preventive measures. Malaria case management at health facility and community levels are continuing by respecting covid-19 preventive measures. From January to March 2021, IRS was implemented in Huye, Nyanza, Gisagara, Rwamagana, Kayonza and Gatsibo districts; and, from April to May 2021, IRS was conducted in Bugesera and in Rusizi whilst ensuring COVID-19 prevention measures were in place. The final IRS campaigns were completed in Q3. There are good stocks of ACTs and RDTs. From July to September 2021, the LLIN routine distribution to pregnant women and to children under one year was conducted

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.

## 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 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. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Rwanda is high for soil transmitted helminths (99%), and good for schistosomiasis (70%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Rwanda in 2019 is 83, which represents a large increase compared with the 2018 index value (85).

## Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		With the current easing of COVID-19 preventive measures restrictions, monthly growth monitoring at community level is being conducted by CHWs, and all MNCH services are being provided at health facility level. A catch up campaign on the different RMNCAH components is under preparation. Coordination meeting with all districts were held and issues related to services provision were discussed
NTDs	Ensure that NTD interventions including Mass Drug Administration, vector control and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritising key necessary catch up activities	Q4 2021		NTD interventions including MDA and other routine activities including case management and surveillance are being conducted in Rwanda as planned whilst respecting COVID-19 preventive measures. During Q3 2021, the country finalized and published the treatment algorithms of NTD and Other Parasitic Diseases. The country organized the training of clinicians and supervisors of community health workers on the treatment algorithms of NTD and Other Parasitic Diseases; Conducted the workshop to develop an integrated digital tool for microplanning and reporting of NTD and malaria campaigns; and conducted supportive supervision in Soil Transmitted Helminths and Schistosomiasis sentinel sites that are implementing drug efficacy surveillance system for drugs the country is using in MDA campaigns

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

<sup>1</sup> RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO