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

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has 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 the importance of sustaining life-saving essential services. 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.

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 2022. 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 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 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.
### Previous Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>The country continues to offer malaria control and prevention activities whilst respecting COVID-19 prevention measures. In Q4 2022, LLIN distribution for the mass campaign was conducted in Kigali, Gicumbi, Nyaruguru, Rusizi, Nyamasheke, Rubavu, Gakenke Districts. LLINs Routine Distribution (ANC and EPI) was conducted in all Health Centres. The IRS Campaign was organized in Bugesera, Kayonza, and Kamonyi Districts. Community Health Workers and Health Facilities continued providing diagnosis and treatment as usual. The country is conducting a Mapping of Malaria High Risk Groups and Malaria hotspots with the support of Local NGOs. The country is also in the preparations of the Precision Mapping using drones for Larviciding, to be conducted in January 2023</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### 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.
<table>
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<tr>
<td>RMNCAH¹: Impact</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>RMNCAH activities continued in Q4 2022 as planned whilst using COVID-19 safety measures. Activities include RMNCAH Technical Working Group activities, routine activities such as immunization, Antenatal care (ANC), Postnatal care (PNC), Family Planning, growth monitoring and others. The country is now conducting COVID-19 vaccination to the remaining population including school-age children countrywide. In November 2022, the country conducted integrated Maternal and Child Health Week where different interventions were conducted such as vaccination to those in need, vitamin A supplentation, MDA for Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis, sensitizations activities on diseases prevention and control and on sexual reproductive health,...</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Ensure that NTD interventions are using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritising key necessary catch up activities</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>The country is conducting the NTD control and elimination activities by respecting COVID-19 preventive measures. In Q4 2022, in addition to NTD routine activities, the country conducted Podoconiosis management activities in the treatment centres. The country is also working to develop the new monitoring and evaluation tools. Rwanda NTD best practices documentation is ongoing. The country conducted the second round of MDA for schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminthiasis in integration with the Maternal and Child Health week and is conducting WASH NTD related activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO