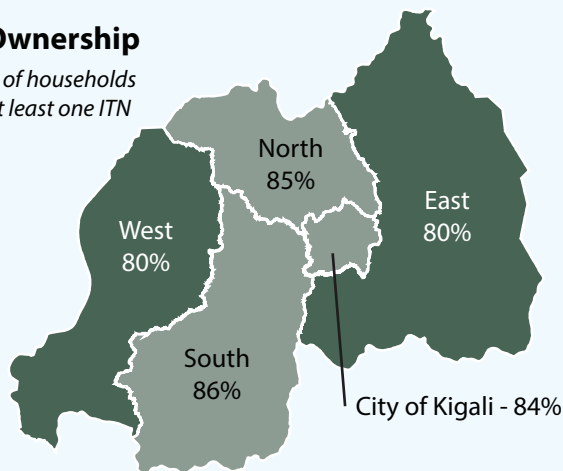


Key Findings from the 2013 Rwanda Malaria Indicator Survey

The 2013 Rwanda Malaria Indicator Survey (RMIS) assessed malaria knowledge, prevention, and treatment practices. Over 4,700 households were interviewed.

ITN Ownership

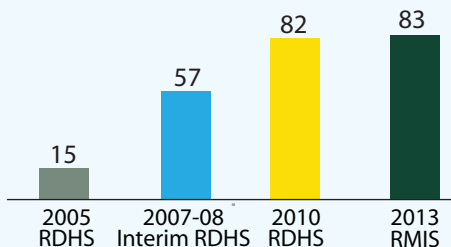
Percent of households with at least one ITN



Overall, 83% of Rwandan households own at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). ITN ownership is 80% or above in all regions.

Trends in Ownership of ITNs

Percent of households with at least one ITN

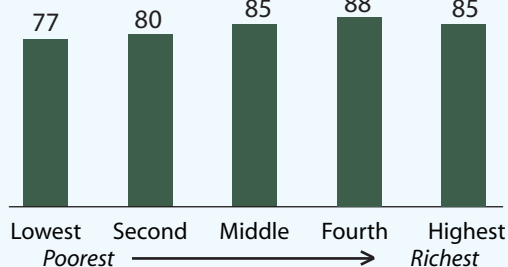


Ownership of ITNs increased dramatically between 2005 and 2010 but has remained unchanged since the 2010 survey.

Two-thirds of Rwandans have access to an ITN if up to 2 people share one ITN.

Trends in Ownership of ITNs by Household Wealth

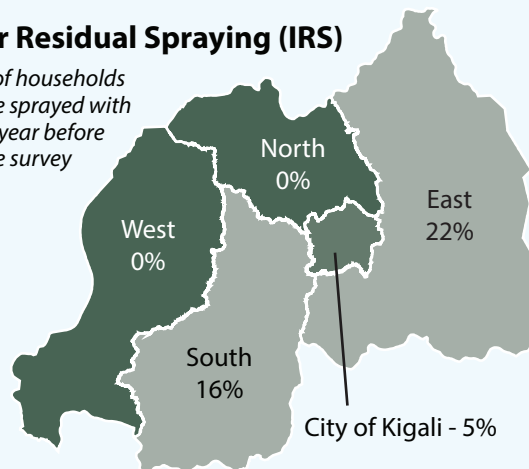
Percent of households with at least one ITN



Ownership of ITNs is about 75% in all wealth groups, but the poorest households are least likely to own an ITN.

Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS)

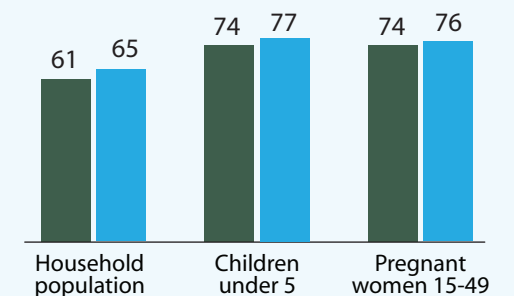
Percent of households that were sprayed with IRS in year before the survey



Indoor residual spraying is most common in the East and South Regions, where 22% and 16% of households, respectively, were sprayed in the year before the survey.

Use of ITNs and IRS

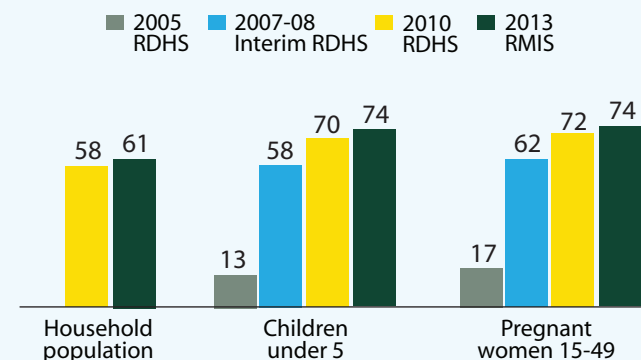
■ Slept under an ITN the night before the survey
 ■ Slept under an ITN the night before the survey or in a dwelling sprayed by IRS in the past year



Children and pregnant women are the most vulnerable to malaria. About three-quarters of children and pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey or in a house protected by IRS.

Trends in the Use of ITNs

Percent who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



ITN use among children and pregnant women increased dramatically between 2005 and 2007-08. Since 2007-08, the use of ITNs has continued to increase gradually.

Management of Childhood Fever

Percentage of children under 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

29

Among children under 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage who:

Sought treatment from health facility

68

Had blood taken from finger or heel for testing

30

Took ACT

11

Took ACT same/next day

7

Three in ten Rwandan children had a fever in the two weeks before the survey, a symptom of malaria. Only 11% of children with fever received ACT, the recommended antimalarial. Fewer received ACT promptly.

Women's Malaria Knowledge

Percent of women age 15-49 who:

Recognize fever as a symptom of malaria

88

Reported mosquito bites as a cause of malaria

95

Reported sleeping under a mosquito net protected against malaria

66

Have seen or heard a message about malaria in past 6 months

59

The majority of women know that fever is a malaria symptom and that malaria is caused by mosquito bites. Only two-thirds of women reported that sleeping under a mosquito net protected them against malaria. About six in ten women have recently seen or heard a malaria message.



For more information on the results of the 2013 Rwanda Malaria Indicator Survey, please contact:

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2013 Rwanda Malaria Indicator Survey (RMIS)



Key Findings