The 2017 Rwanda Malaria Indicator Survey (2017 RMIS) was implemented by the Malaria and Other Parasitic Diseases Division (MOPDD) of the Rwanda Biomedical Center, Ministry of Health. Financial support for the survey was provided by the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and the Global Fund. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project offering support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

For additional information on the results of the 2017 Rwanda Malaria Indicator Survey, please contact:

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Response Rates and methodology: All household members age 6 months and older living in selected households were eligible for malaria testing. Malaria testing was done through a rapid diagnostic test (RDT) as well as blood smear microscopy. Of the 19,384 eligible individuals, 95% provided blood for RDT and 97% for malaria microscopy.
The 2017 Rwanda Malaria Indicator Survey (RMIS) provides population-based estimates on malaria indicators including malaria prevention, case management, and prevalence of malaria to inform strategic planning and program evaluation.

**Trends in ITN Access and Use**
Percent of household population with access to an ITN and who slept under an ITN the night before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010 RDHS*</th>
<th>2013 RMIS*</th>
<th>2014-15 RDHS*</th>
<th>2017 RMIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to an ITN</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slept under an ITN</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trends in ITN Use by Children and Pregnant Women**
Percent of children under five and pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010 RDHS*</th>
<th>2013 RMIS*</th>
<th>2014-15 RDHS*</th>
<th>2017 RMIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trends in Care Seeking and Diagnostic Testing for Children with Fever**
Among children under five with fever in the two weeks before the survey, percent for whom advice or treatment was sought and who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010 RDHS</th>
<th>2013 RMIS</th>
<th>2014-15 RDHS</th>
<th>2017 RMIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Care seeking</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had blood taken</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among children under 5 with fever in the two weeks before the survey who took an antimalarial, **99%** received artemisinin-based combination therapy, the recommended treatment.

**ITN Access by Province**
Percent of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to 2 people

- Rwanda: 72%
- West: 83%
- North: 62%
- East: 77%
- South: 66%
- Kigali City: 77%

**Malaria Prevalence in Household Members by Province**
Percent of household members age 6 months and older who tested positive for malaria by microscopy

- Rwanda: 7%
- West: 2%
- North: 1%
- East: 17%
- South: 11%
- Kigali City: 3%

*An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. The definition of an ITN in the 2010 RDHS, 2013 RMIS, and 2014-15 RDHS surveys included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.