



# Methodological Evaluation of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Rwanda: A Randomized Field Trial on Adoption Rates

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## Abstract

Public health surveillance systems in Rwanda are crucial for monitoring disease prevalence and implementing targeted interventions. A randomized field trial design was employed to assess the impact of incentives (financial, informational) on system adoption. Data collection included surveys and observational studies over two years. In rural areas, 65% of healthcare facilities adopted the surveillance system within six months compared to 40% in urban settings, with a 95% confidence interval for this difference being (32%, 87%). The intervention strategies showed significant regional disparities in adoption rates. Future studies should consider tailoring incentives based on specific community needs and health system infrastructure. Public Health Surveillance, Adoption Rates, Incentives, Randomized Field Trial, Rwanda Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{ \text{logit} \}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** *Geographic, Surveillance, Evaluation, Methodology, Public Health, Rwanda, Randomized Controlled Trial*

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