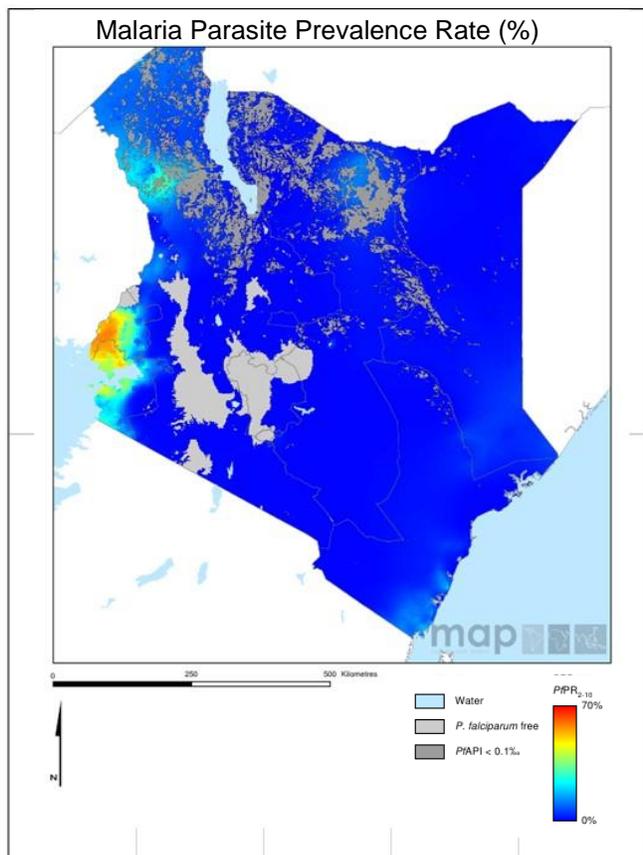


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission in Kenya ranges from intense in lowland areas to unstable epidemic-prone in the highlands. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 7,961,444.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.4
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	83
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)	
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	40
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	68
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	61
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	62
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	53
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	61
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	44
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	82

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Kenya has secured the resources required to sustain universal coverage of essential malaria control interventions in 2019. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Kenya has a high rating in terms of public sector management systems (CPIA cluster D). Kenya has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. The country is implementing iCCM. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 7,961,444.

Key Challenge

- The reduced allocation for malaria from the Global Fund.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2017	Q4 2019		The country acknowledge that the cases of malaria reported from Kenya over this period has increased, but that this is largely attributed to improved reporting and case detection, rather than being due to an actual increase in the number malaria cases. The national malaria programme has additionally stepped up malaria prevention interventions, which should translate to reduced incidence of the disease including Indoor Residual Spraying for burden reduction, IPTp in pregnancy, as well as, provision of LLINs through mass campaigns and routine channels. The country will continue with advocacy and resource mobilization efforts to accelerate malaria control and elimination

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Kenya has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH intervention exclusive breastfeeding and has recently increased coverage of DPT3. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Kenya is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Kenya is 78% for lymphatic filariasis, 66% for soil transmitted helminths and 41% schistosomiasis. Coverage is low for trachoma (12%).

Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Kenya in 2017 is 40, which represents a slight decrease compared with the 2016 index value (43).

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the decreasing coverage of ARTs in the general population and children under 14 years of age	Q2 2020