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.
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

<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>Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2017</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the decreasing coverage of ARTs in the general population and children under 14 years of age</td>
<td>Q2 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>