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 2014 was 9,655,905 with 472 deaths.
Progress
Kenya has made steady progress in scaling-up malaria control interventions. The country has banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and has introduced a policy of Community Case Management of malaria. The country has successfully secured the resources to complete the LLIN coverage campaign and has secured sufficient resources for the ACTs and RDTs required in 2015.

Kenya has also achieved high coverage of tracer MNCH interventions, including PMTCT, exclusive breastfeeding and has recently increased coverage of DPT3. Kenya has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 9,655,905 with 472 deaths. Progress in reducing cases has been reported sub-nationally where interventions have been intensified. WHO, through modeling, estimates that there has been a less than 50% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenge
- The lack of new resources allocated to malaria in the GF New Funding Model jeopardises the country's ability to sustain the gains made in the fight against malaria.

Previous Key Recommended Action
Kenya has responded positively to the MNCH recommended action addressing policy on Community Case Management of pneumonia and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

New Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MNCH¹: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Identify and address reasons for decreasing vitamin A coverage</td>
<td>Q4 2016</td>
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¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA/iERG