

Scorecard for Accountability and Action

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

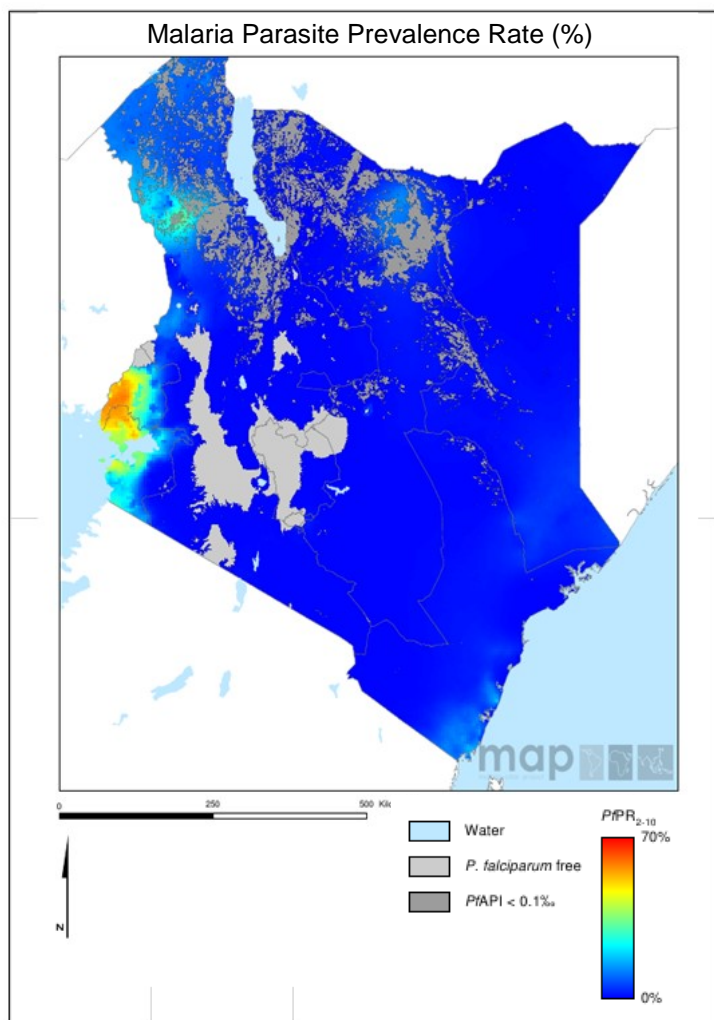
LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	91
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.4

Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	95
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health

Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2014)	55
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2014)	41
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	62
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	53
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	61
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	19
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	81



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.

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Kenya has made steady progress in scaling-up malaria control interventions. The country has secured the majority of the resources required to sustain universal coverage of essential malaria control interventions in 2016. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO.

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.

New Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address Funding	Submit a costed extension to sustain GF resources until end of 2017	Q2 2016
Vector Control	Given the reported mosquito resistance to 4 classes of insecticide, urgently finalise and implement the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q1 2017

MNCH




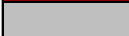
Progress

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

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Identify and address reasons for decreasing vitamin A coverage	Q4 2016		The country reports that vitamin A coverage fell as there were no resources available to conduct catch-up campaigns. Kenya are working to mobilise funds to undertake this activity in 2016

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA