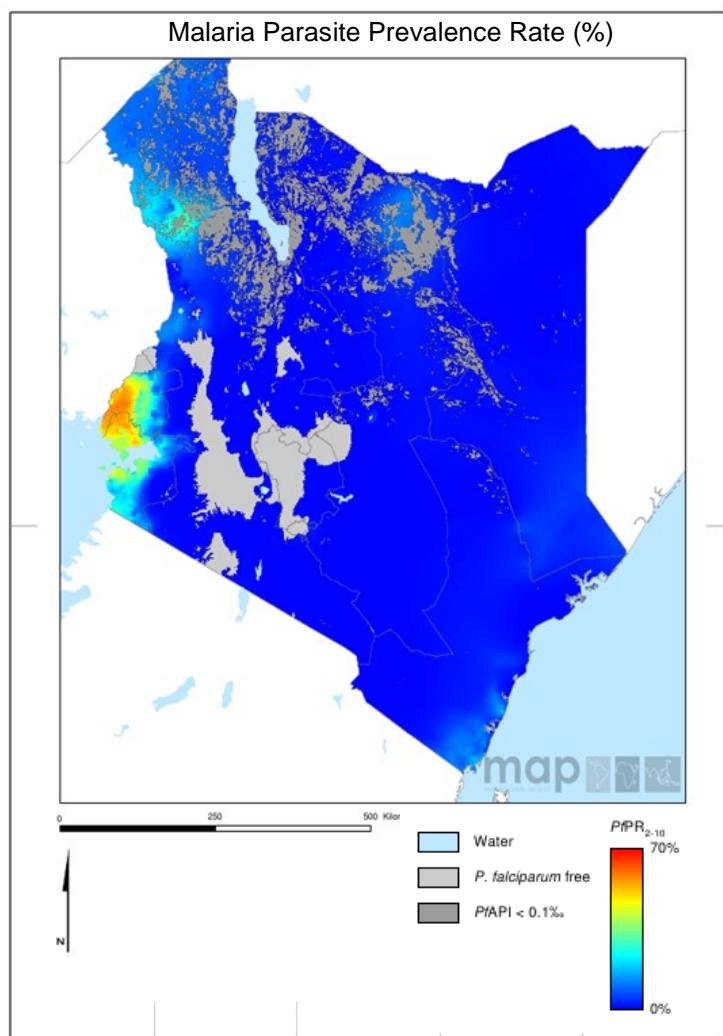


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2014 was 9,655,905 with 472 deaths.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control		
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)		
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)		
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)		
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)		3.4
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact		
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)		93
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)		100
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		100
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health		
PMTCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)		67
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		62
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		61
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	▼	19
DP T3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	▲	81
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		51

Key

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

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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Identify and address reasons for decreasing vitamin A coverage	Q4 2016

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