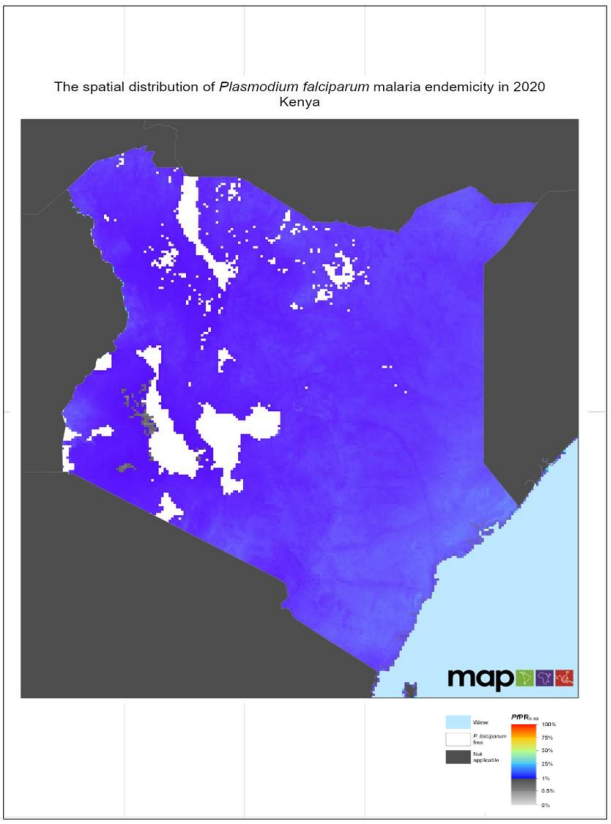
Kenya ALMA Quarterly Report
Quarter Four, 2024

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 2023 was 6,819,382 and 1,060 deaths.

Metrics

Financing		
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)		67
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)		100
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)		51
Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		23
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2023)	▼	44
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		25
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)		70
Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses)		84
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		93
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

Key

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

Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. AU Member States face a $1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another $5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans. Climate change presents a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US$125 million.

Progress

Kenya secured the resources required to procured required ACTs and RDTs in 2024-26 but has significant gaps to fully implement the national strategic plan. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Kenya has launched the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign. The country is implementing iCCM.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Kenya has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard and has posted the scorecard to the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The Kenya End Malaria Council is operational and the Kenya malaria youth army has also been launched.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 6,819,382 and 1,060 deaths.

Key Challenge
- Funding gaps to fully deliver the malaria national strategic plan.

Previous Key Recommended Action
Kenya has responded positively to the recommended action addressing drug resistance monitoring and inclusion of refugees in the National Strategic Plan, and continues to track progress as actions are implemented.

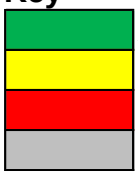
Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health
Progress
Kenya has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH interventions vitamin A and DPT3. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard and has published it on the scorecard hub.

Neglected Tropical Diseases
Progress
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. In 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 43% for schistosomiasis, 41% for trachoma, 22% for soil transmitted helminthiasis and 100% for lymphatic filariasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Kenya in 2023 is 44. The country reached WHO MDA coverage targets for lymphatic filariasis only. Kenya has created a budget line for NTDs.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		There is increasing evidence of the impact of climate change on vector-borne diseases. Climate change is increasing malaria transmission in the highlands whilst malaria cases in the northern region have risen. Climate change has altered environmental conditions, making previously cooler areas more conducive to malaria transmission. The Kenya Malaria Strategy 2023 - 2027 outlines a strategy to strengthen resilience and climate change adaptability for malaria programming. The malaria programme will advocate for inclusion of climate data in the KHIS to enable integration of environmental factors into health planning and decision-making processes, thereby improving the effectiveness of malaria interventions. This includes: Improved water drainage and storage systems; Strengthening healthcare systems by increasing access to vector control interventions; and prompt treatment; is crucial. Collaborative research on regional malaria dynamics, involving scientists, healthcare providers, and policymakers, can enhance resilience.

Key



Action achieved

Some progress

No progress

Deliverable not yet due