Kenya

I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division) 2017 %
- High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population) 34.9M 70
- Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population) 14.8M 30
- Malaria free (0 cases) 0 -
Total 49.7M

Parasites and vectors
- Major plasmodium species: P. falciparum: 100 (%), P. vivax: 0 (%)

Confirmed cases (health facility): 3,215,116
Estimated cases: 3.5M [2M, 5.9M]
Confirmed cases at community level: 204,767
Confirmed cases from private sector: 187,143
Reported deaths: -
Estimated deaths: 13.3K [12.1K, 14.6K]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Policies/Strategies</th>
<th>Yes/ No</th>
<th>Year adopted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ITN</td>
<td>ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRS</td>
<td>IRS is recommended</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDT used for IRS</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larval control</td>
<td>Use of Larval Control</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPT</td>
<td>IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Antimalaria treatment policy
- First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria: AL 2004
- First-line treatment of P. falciparum: AL 2004
- For treatment failure of P. falciparum: QN 2004
- Treatment of severe malaria: AS, AM, QN 2004
- Treatment of P. vivax: - -
- Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax: -

Type of RDT used: Pf only

Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicine</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Follow-up</th>
<th>No. of studies</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>28 days</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P. falciparum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHA-PPQ</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>42 days</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P. falciparum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHA-PPQ</td>
<td>2015-2015</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>42 days</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P. falciparum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insecticide class</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>(% sites)</th>
<th>Vectors</th>
<th>Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbamates</td>
<td>2010-2017</td>
<td>8.33%</td>
<td>An. arabiensis, An. gambiae s.l., An. gambiae s.s.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organochlorines</td>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>80% (15)</td>
<td>An. funestus s.s., An. gambiae s.l., An. gambiae s.s.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organophosphates</td>
<td>2010-2017</td>
<td>2.08%</td>
<td>An. gambiae s.l.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrethroids</td>
<td>2010-2017</td>
<td>96.67%</td>
<td>An. arabiensis, An. funestus s.l., An. funestus s.s., An. gambiae</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)
2Principal vectors that exhibited resistance
3Class used for malaria vector control in 2017
III. Charts

Sources of financing

Government expenditure by intervention in 2017

IV. Coverage

Coverage of ITN and IRS

Cases tested and treated in public sector

V. Impact

Cases treated

Test positivity

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Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER

Malaria admissions and deaths

World Malaria Report 2018