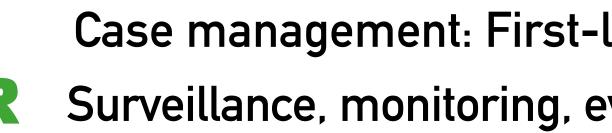
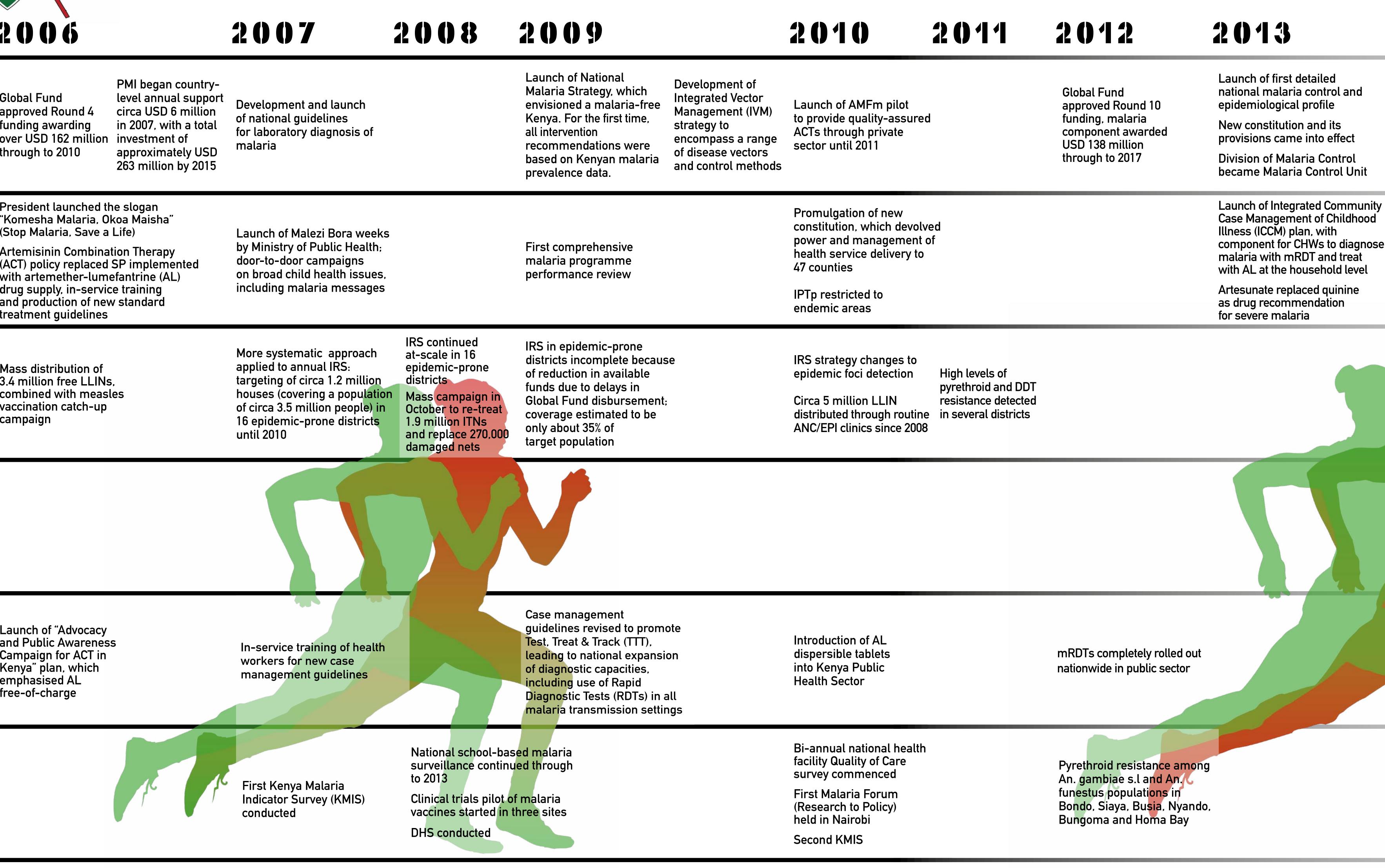


| aunched by DVBD vith a focus on ever treatment | | including use of un CHWs for Ve | ACU) established the health of nder Division of pregnant women ector-Borne iseases (DVBD) MCU becomes Division of Malaria Control (DOMC) | up distribution of ITNs, improving access to effective medicines for treatment, and epidemic preparedness | FANC and Malaria in Pregnancy programmes | F | Round 2 funding awarding JSD 33,586,790 | fundi over l throu |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1987: Bamako Initiative (BI) launched providing community health workers (CHWs) means to presumptively treat fevers with CQ and a channel to distribute nets and re-treatment kits, continuing to | 1998: CQ replaced with sulphadoxine- pyrimethamine (SP) as first-line treatmen national guidelines revised | 1999: Policy changed to two doses of SP for pregnant women living t; in malaria endemic areas during their second and third trimester | Launch of national ITN strategy to promote private and public sector partnership | Country adopted LLIN rather to ITN and Population Services International (PSI) adopted und brand Supanet - marketed thr private sector Integrated Management of Chi Illness (IMCI) where all fevers | der the ough C ti ti | Country adopted LLIN rather han ITN, and PSI marketed hrough the private sector | Presi "Kom (Stop Arten (ACT) with a drug and p |
| | late 1990s 1986: All applications of DDT banned in Kenya with a provison for use only for emergency public health needs | 1993: Large-scale ITN trial at Kilifi, coastal province covering 53,000 people | 1998: Employer-based ITN distribution spearheaded by DVBD and African Medical Research Foundation (AMREF) | UNICEF provided 700,000 free ITNs to pregnant women living in 35 districts through ANC clinics | received anti-malarial drugs Launch of social marketing through retail sector and minimal subsidised cost retrieval through ANC clinics; distribution of circa 5 million ITNs nationwide by 2005 | t C t F C | The distribution of heavily subsidised nets hrough ANC and MCH clinics begins, complementing social marketing approach o ITN distribution, which was conducted by PSI and UK Department for International Development (DFID) Distribution of free nets to communities hrough CBOs and NGOs | treatr Mass 3.4 m comb vacci camp |
| 1981: CQ prophylaxis for vulnerable groups ntroduced (children under 14 years and pregnant women) | | | | | | | | |
| community-based care organised | 1982: First case of CQ resistance in semi-immune child | | Rapidly emerging SP resistance through to 2003 | | Community-based malaria distribution using model of shop-keepers and drug vendors based on Kilifi experience and Bungoma malaria initiative | | | Laun and F Camp Keny emph free-e |
| | | 1994: Asembo Bay ITN trials | 1996: Therapeutic efficacy test (TET) for first and second line antimalarials | | | Four sentinel districts established to provide malaria control and prevention indicators from random household survey and case management indicators from facilities and hospital admission da (discontinued in 2007) | /S, | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Vector control: LLINs, IRS, environmental and larval control Intermittent Preventative Treatment (IPT)



a history of malaria control in Kenya



Case management: First-line drug treatment, diagnostics, drug resistance and drug trials

SMEOR Surveillance, monitoring, evaluation and operational research: Surveys, reviews for strategies and operational research









мраст 2016 2015 2014 Global Fund New Funding Model increased grant to USD 68.4 million; NMCP reprogramme funds ria Prevention in Pregnant W verage of Intermittent Prever Treatment in Pregnancy (IPT In May, IPTp policy revised: for prevention, a minimum Insecticide resistance management policy and plan developed through to 2018 three doses of SP every four weeks after quickening **2003:** 4% of pregnant women had received two doses of SP after quickening (KDHS) Mass LLIN distribution Phase 3 completed by June, distributing 2.8 million nets covering 5 counties LIN distribution: In Septembe he President launches the first Mass LLIN distribution 2007: 12.5% of women reported taking at least two dose of SP in their last pregnancy (KMIS 2007) campaign in Migori, distributing circa 3 million nets. First phase covered 5 counties. **2008:** 15% of women reported taking at least tw of SP during their last pregnancy (KDHS 2008) Phase 5 was completed b December, **2010:** 26% of pregnant women reported taking at least two doses of SP (KMIS 2010) Mass LLIN distribution Phase 4 was completed by September, distributing 2.6 million nets covering 7 distributing 3.8 million nets LLIN distribution second phase began in Novemb in West Pokot attributing 350,000 nets **2014:** 15% of pregnant women reported taking a two doses of SP, and 10% three doses and about 3 women received one or more doses of IPTr covering counties (KDHS 2014) counties **2014:** 10% of pregnant women reported taking doses and about 30% of women received one or doses of IPTp (KDHS 2014 **2014:** 30% of pregnant women received one or more doses of IPTp (KDHS 2014) **2015:** 22% of pregnant women reported taking at least three doses of SP after quickening, 38% of women in 2003 2007 2008 2010 2014 2014 2014 2015 endemic focus areas (KMIS 201 Coverage and Use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN) among children Circa 6,000 private and public health workers trained in TTT case

> Pyrethroid resistance remains high, but An.gambiae populations remain susceptible to bendiocarb and malathion at sentinel sites located in counties o Western and Nyanza DHS conducted

Over 3,000 health workers were trained in malaria surveillance and epidemic preparedness across the country

Third KMIS conducted