



# COUNTRY IMPACT REPORT Kenya

Kenya is one of the largest implementers of grants supported by the Global Fund partnership.

The country has halted and has begun to reverse the HIV epidemic – a disease that seemed unstoppable just 15 years ago. Similar progress has been made in the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis and malaria. Strong grass-roots, community-based work including the empowerment of women coupled with a strong partnership between Kenya and international partners has helped bolster the response to these diseases. Devolution of management of health from the national to the local level since 2013 promises to transform the way health care is managed and delivered in the country.

Despite that progress, Kenya still faces challenges in the response to HIV, TB and malaria and in building resilient and sustainable systems for health. With 1.5 million people living with HIV in the country, Kenya has the fourth-largest HIV epidemic in the world. At about 78,000, the number of new HIV infections per year remains high. As for TB, the country is one of the 30 high-burden countries for TB that together account for more than 80 percent of the world's TB cases. Drug-resistant TB remains a big challenge in the country. As regards malaria, the disease remains a major cause of sickness and death, with more than 70 percent of the population at risk of the disease.

Main results achieved by Global Fund-supported programs:



A Kenyan in a T-shirt printed with supportive messages about the great value of HIV treatment. There has been a rapid expansion of HIV treatment in the country. Kenya is on course to hit the 2020 UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets, which will save lives and lead to more inclusive and thriving communities.

## Results

The partnership between the Global Fund and Kenya has saved more than 308,000 lives in the country since 2002.

## HIV

Programs supported by the Global Fund provide antiretroviral (ARV) therapy to 440,000 people, or approximately half of all those receiving treatment in Kenya. There are in total 800,000 people on ARV therapy in Kenya through the support of the government and other partners.

The number of annual AIDS-related deaths has declined 58 percent – from about 85,000 in 2009 to 35,754 in 2015. New HIV infections declined 32 percent from 116,349 in 2009 to 78,000 in 2015.

With support from partners, Kenya has stratified the HIV epidemic by region and by county to better respond to specific locations and populations as affected by the disease across the country. This has resulted in a new strategic approach to expanding treatment and prevention of HIV. The new approach has had a tremendous impact on HIV treatment. More than 200,000 people have been put on treatment in the last 2.5 years. That expansion has taken off fast, and it is expected to help Kenya achieve the 90-90-90 target – 90 percent of people living with HIV knowing their status; 90 percent of those diagnosed with HIV having access to ARV therapy; and 90 percent of people on ARV therapy achieving viral suppression.

### Tuberculosis

The burden of TB in Kenya has shown consistent reduction over the last eight years. Between 1990 and 2014, Kenya made remarkable progress – the TB case detection rate increased from 30 percent to 80 percent. Kenya was the first African country to achieve the WHO targets for case detection and treatment.

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### Agnes and Her Boys

A health extension worker visits Agnes Nzomo and her children – who are TB survivors – at their home in Kibera, one of Africa’s largest slums. Agnes, a pre-school teacher, was the first in the family to be diagnosed with TB. In highly populated and poorly ventilated environments such as Kibera, one TB infection can spread quickly. For that reason, the health extension worker, who is attached to a local clinic run by Amref Health Africa in Kenya and supported by the Global Fund, made prompt arrangements for the rest of the family – the husband and four boys – to be tested for the disease. Three of the boys returned a positive test. With support from the clinic, Agnes and her boys were put on free TB medication. For months, their schooling was disrupted and Agnes had to take leave from work. The outreach workers supported Agnes and the boys through treatment. Now it has been two years since they all completed treatment. They are cured of TB. The boys are back in school and thriving.

Kenya has completed a TB prevalence survey, which will provide good national data and help overcome a low rate of diagnosis of drug-resistant TB. The country has expanded the availability of Gene Xpert equipment significantly across the country and decentralized services for culture of TB bacteria. The Global Fund has supported the country in procuring 80 Gene Xpert machines, and the country has plans to increase this number to 110 Gene Xpert machines.

### Malaria

Kenya has recorded a reduction in the prevalence of malaria from 11 percent in 2010 to 8 percent in 2015. The country distributed over 12 million nets during the 2014-2015 mass distribution campaign, reaching universal coverage.

Kenya has a well-developed community strategy for health. One of its health pillars is the vast network of community health volunteers that work with communities to help them respond to diseases. For malaria, the community health workers offer health education as well as information on usage of mosquito nets. They also offer testing and treatment services. Partnership between the community health workers, the health facilities and county health governments has helped create a successful model for fighting malaria in communities.

### Pressing Forward

In September 2015, Kenya and the Global Fund signed seven grants worth a total of US\$333 million to expand interventions for HIV, TB and malaria. In addition to this investment, the Kenyan government has allocated an additional US\$54 million as part of its domestic financing contribution.

### About the Global Fund

The Global Fund is a 21st-century organization designed to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as epidemics. As a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and people affected by the diseases, the Global Fund mobilizes and invests nearly US\$4 billion a year to support programs run by local experts in more than 100 countries. The Global Fund’s operating costs are just 2.3 percent of grants under management, reflecting an exceptionally high degree of efficiency. The organization operates with three core principles: partnership, country ownership and performance-based funding.