



KENYA

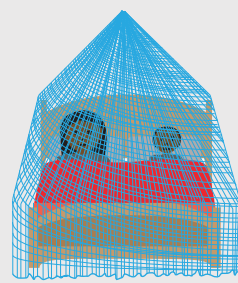


FAST FACTS FROM THE 2015 KENYA MALARIA INDICATOR SURVEY

The 2015 Kenya Malaria Indicator Survey (KMIS) provides population-based estimates on malaria indicators including malaria prevention, case management, and malaria and anaemia prevalence to inform strategic planning and programme evaluation.

LONG LASTING INSECTICIDAL NET (LLIN) USE

More than **half** of children under 5 and pregnant women age 15-49 **slept under a LLIN the night before the survey.**



INTERMITTENT PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF PREGNANT WOMEN



38% of pregnant women in malaria endemic areas took **3+ doses of SP/Fansidar** and received **at least 1** during an **antenatal care visit.**



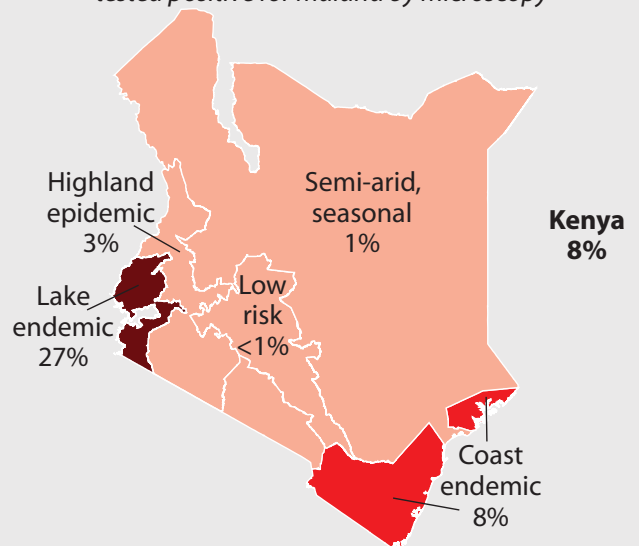
MALARIA PREVALENCE



Malaria prevalence is highest in the **Lake endemic zone**, where nearly **3 in 10** children **tested positive for malaria by microscopy.**

Malaria Prevalence by Zone

Percent of children age 6 months-14 years who tested positive for malaria by microscopy



The 2015 Kenya Malaria Indicator Survey (2015 KMIS) was implemented by the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) of the Ministry of Health and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) from July to August 2015. Funding for the KMIS was provided by the Government of Kenya with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), the Global Fund, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). ICF International provided technical assistance for the survey through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project that helps implement population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

Photo credits: 'Pregnant' by Luis Prado, 'Mosquito' by Monika Ciapala