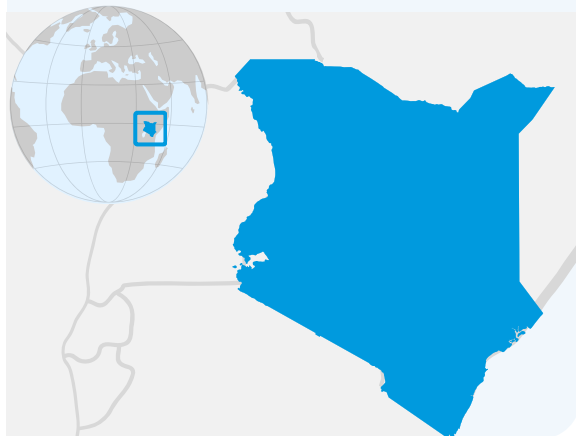


Country Cooperation Strategy

2024-2030 *AT A GLANCE*



Kenya



WHO Region WHO Link	Africa
World Bank Income Group WHO Link	Low-middle-income
Demographic and socioeconomic statistics	
Population 2023 World Bank Link	55,339,003
Country Size (km ²) 2022 World Bank Data Link	569,140
No. of Counties 2022 KDHS Link	47
Life expectancy at birth 2022 World Bank Link	62.0
Demographic growth rate 2022 KDHS Link	1.8%
Poverty rate 2023 World Bank Link	34.7%
Human Development Index rank 2023 UNDP Link	146
Health systems	
Health facilities 2023 Ministry of Health Link	14,366
Health facility density per 10,000 population 2023 Ministry of Health Link	2.4
Health workforce (nurses, doctors, nurses, surgeons etc.) 2021 Ministry of Health Link	189,932
Health worker density per 10,000 population 2021 Ministry of Health Link	30
Universal Health Coverage service index 2021 WHO Link	53
General government expenditure on health as a % of total government expenditure 2021 WHO Link	9.3%
Household out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a % of household income 2021 World Bank Link	22.8%
Health Indicators	
% of deaths at health facilities attributed to communicable diseases (malaria, TB etc.) 2021 Ministry of Health Link	54%
% of deaths attributed to non-communicable disease (cancer, diabetes etc.) 2021 WHO Link	37.8%
Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births 2019 UNMMEIG Link	355
Births attended by skilled health personnel 2022 KDHS Link	89%
Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births 2023 UN IGME Link	22
Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births 2023 UN IGME Link	41.1
Public health and environment	
Population using safely managed sanitation services 2022 Kenya KDHS Link	31%
Population using safely managed drinking water services 2022 KDHS Link	68%

Health and Development Context

Kenya faces a dual burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases, alongside health emergencies and persistent inequities. Lower respiratory infections, cancers, hypertensive diseases, HIV, and birth asphyxia remain leading causes of death, with over half of facility deaths attributed to communicable diseases. Meanwhile, the burden of non-communicable diseases, including cardiovascular conditions, diabetes, and cancers, is rising, contributing to 38% of deaths.

Significant progress has been made toward achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being). Life expectancy has increased, health service coverage rose from 28% in 2000 to 53% in 2021, and out-of-pocket health expenditures have reduced. Neonatal, infant, and under-five mortality rates have declined, driven by programs like malaria vaccination and the elimination of maternal and neonatal tetanus. However, high maternal mortality, regional disparities in health access, and gaps in funding and workforce capacity continue to challenge equitable healthcare delivery.

Kenya's health system operates through a six-tier structure managed by national and county governments. Recent efforts include capacitating 86,000 community health promoters in (year), upgrading 219 theatres, and doubling Kenya's health workforce over the past decade. Nevertheless, rural and marginalized populations remain disproportionately affected by funding shortfalls, workforce shortages, and socio-economic inequalities.

Kenya has been able prepare and respond to various health emergencies, including mpox, cholera, flooding, gas explosions, and landslides, in compliance with the International Health Regulations. However, climate change continues to escalate the frequency and unpredictability of emergencies such as droughts and disease outbreaks, necessitating sustained investments in surveillance systems, digital health, and laboratory infrastructure.

Cooperation for Health

Kenya's Vision 2030 framework, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, seeks to transform the country into a middle-income nation with a high quality of life by 2030. The collaboration between the WHO and the Government of Kenya plays a pivotal role in realizing these objectives.

Guided by frameworks such as the Kenya Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan, this partnership takes an integrated approach, leveraging private sector and civil society contributions. It also focuses on improving coordination within Kenya's devolved health system and addressing social determinants of health to ensure equitable access to quality services. Together, WHO and Kenya aim to build a resilient health system that meets the needs of all populations.

Through the Country Cooperation Strategy, WHO provides technical and policy support tailored to Kenya's national health priorities. Key areas of collaboration include strengthening health systems, capacity-building, and addressing health emergencies, as well as targeting HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and non-communicable diseases.

Implementing, Monitoring, and Evaluating the Country Cooperation Strategy

The implementation of the Country Cooperation Strategy will focus on capacity building, technical support, and partnerships with the WHO, aligning with Kenya's priorities such as universal health coverage, emergency preparedness, and addressing health determinants. Strategies include strengthening governance, mobilizing resources, and using digital technologies for effective service delivery. WHO ensures that support is tailored to Kenya's devolved governance system, benefiting both national and county governments, while enhancing community engagement and data-driven decision-making.

Monitoring and evaluation are integral to this strategy, ensuring accountability and guiding improvements. Using the defined key performance indicators, WHO will collaborate with the Government of Kenya to track progress on health equity, emergency preparedness, and universal health coverage. Regular assessments help optimize resource allocation, adapting interventions to emerging challenges, and supporting Kenya's progress toward sustainable health and well-being outcomes by 2030.

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2024-2030 *AT A GLANCE*



Strategic priorities and deliverables:



Strengthening health systems for accelerating progress towards **universal health coverage** and addressing priority communicable and noncommunicable diseases.

a

Increasing access to and reducing inequities in health services, financing and interventions across the life course.

b

Improving the quality, utilization and responsiveness of health services and interventions and health workforce (HWF) capacity across the life course.

c

Strengthening delivery of disease-specific service coverage and disease elimination initiatives.



Protecting the population from and reducing the impact of **health emergencies**.

a

Strengthening health emergency preparedness capacities to prevent and mitigate emerging health risks due to epidemics and other hazards, including climate change.

b

Reimagining integrated disease surveillance and response (IDSR) to enable rapid detection and monitoring of disease of outbreaks and other emergencies

c

Enhancing health emergency response and building health systems' resilience.



Promoting **healthy living** and accelerating actions to address determinants of health.

a

Reducing exposure to health risks by addressing social, economic and commercial determinants of health

b

Strengthening capacities to tackle risk factors for communicable and noncommunicable diseases

c

Promoting healthy settings and addressing environmental determinants of health, including climate change



Strengthening the country's **leadership and stewardship** of health.

a

Strengthening the country's capacity for data and digitalization, research, innovations and use of evidence for policy and planning

b

Strengthening partnerships and whole-of-government engagement

c

Strengthening WHO country presence and leadership, resource mobilization and strategic communications to drive health impact in Kenya