



Engagement of Amref Health Africa in achieving Sustainable Development Goals



Regional Consultation of Think Tanks and Academic Institutions
on the Implementation of SDGs
Imperial Royale Hotel, Kampala
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Presentation Outline



1. Introduction
2. Trends on Key Performance Health Indicators in The MDGs Era - Kenya
3. Current Investments
4. Enabling Policies and Strategies
5. Opportunities for Research in The SDGs Era
6. Conclusion

Introduction

From MDGs to SDGs



MDGs 2000-2015

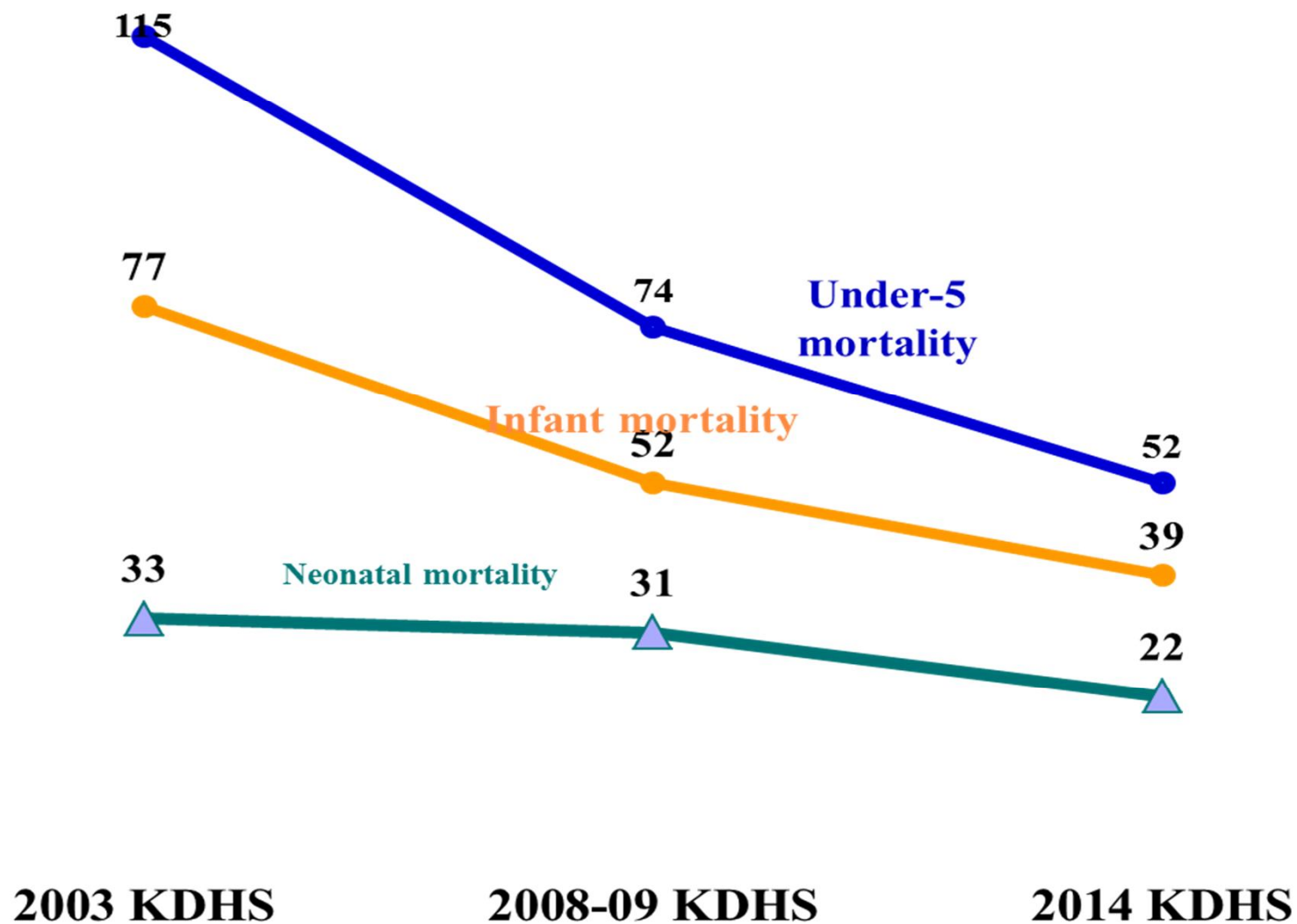
- 8 “half-way” goals
- Aid focused – from rich to poor countries
- Created through a top-down process
- Addressing symptoms of poverty...
- Narrow and incomplete

SDGs 2015-2030

- 17 interconnected “zero-based” goals
- Universal goals for all countries
- An inclusive participatory processes
- ...plus issues of peace, stability, human rights and good governance
- More comprehensive and multi-faceted

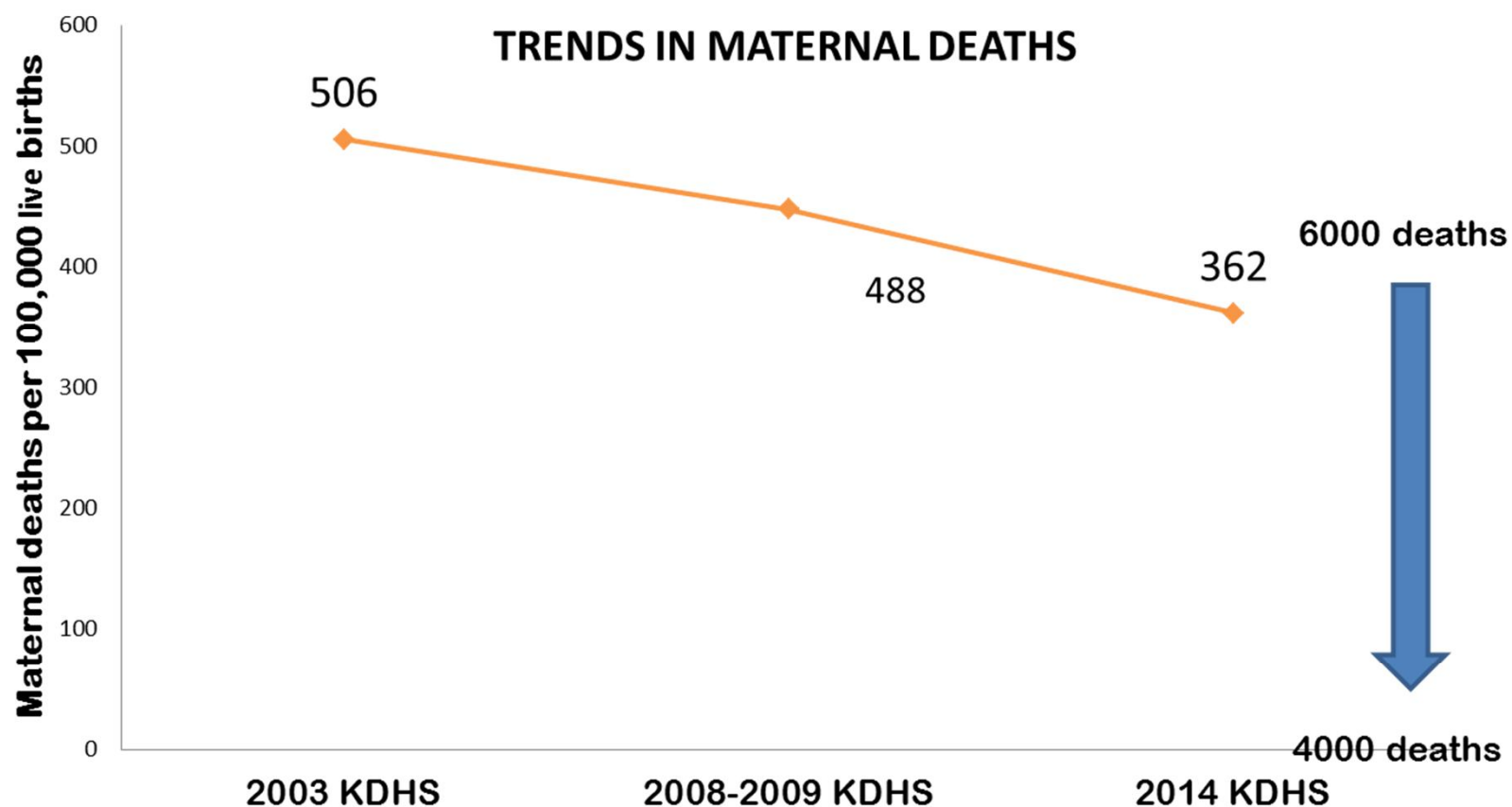
Trends in Childhood Deaths

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Trends in Maternal Deaths

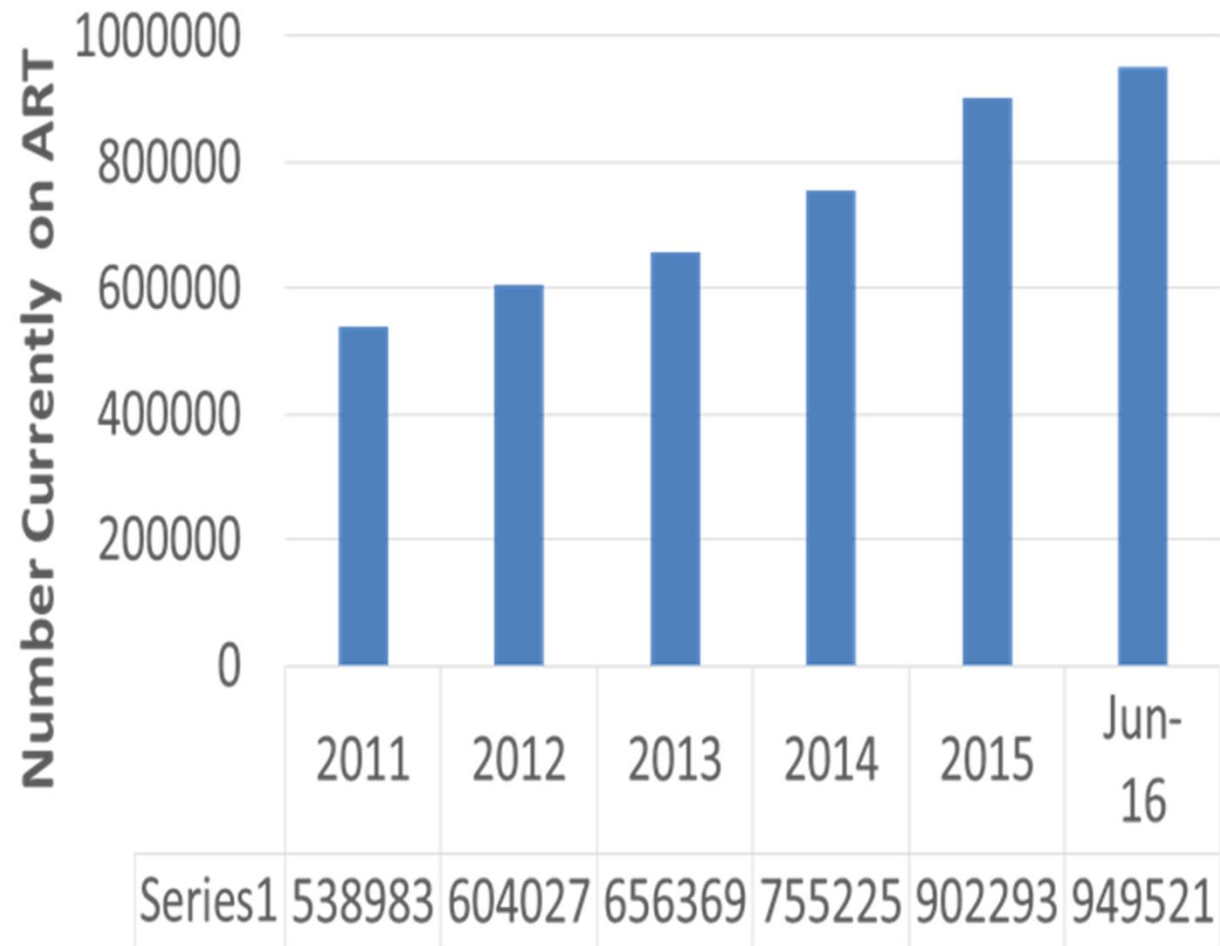
deaths per 100,000 live births



HIV Care & Treatment



- 950,000 patients on treatment
- 50% ↓ of new infections among children (13000 - 6500)

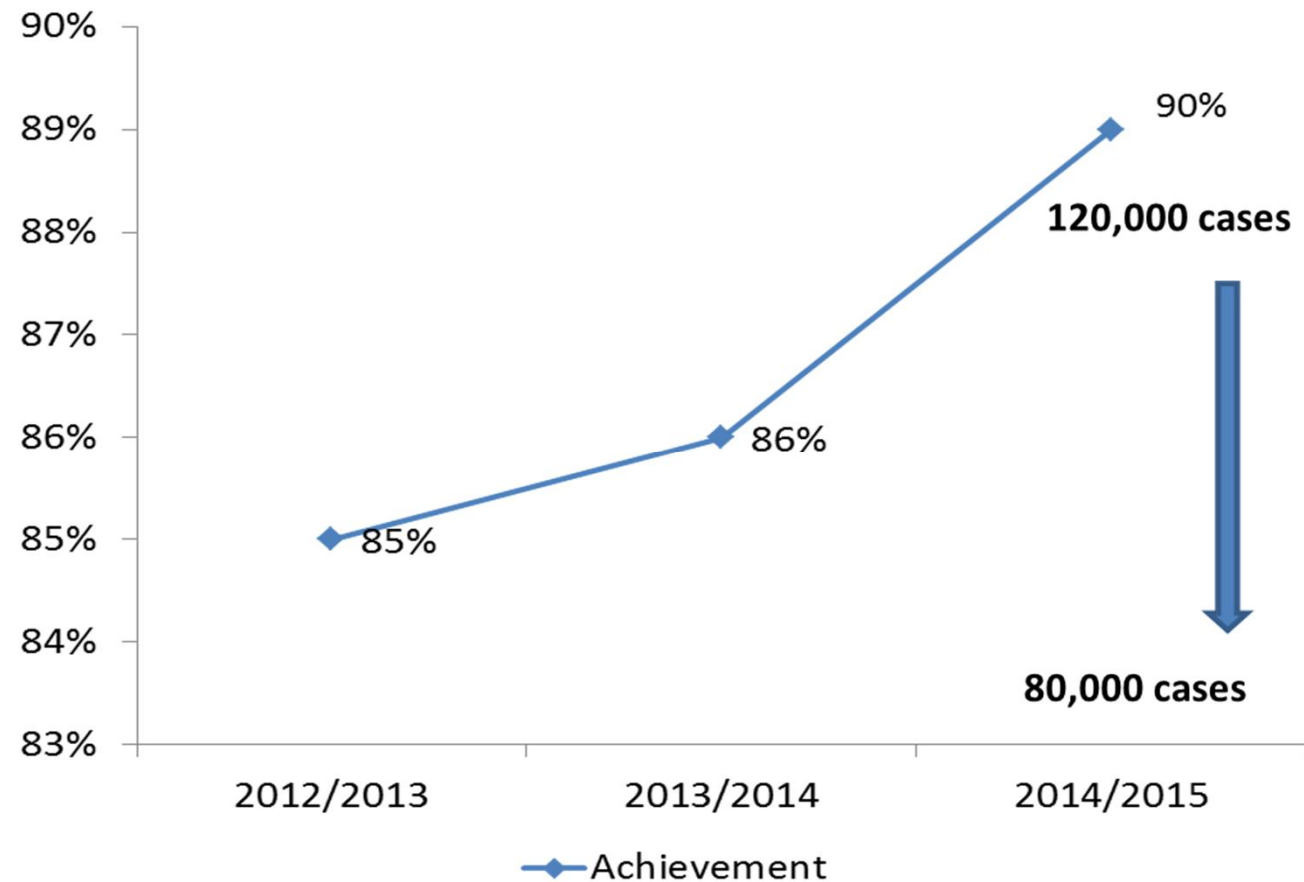


Treatment Success Rate for TB

National Trends analysis

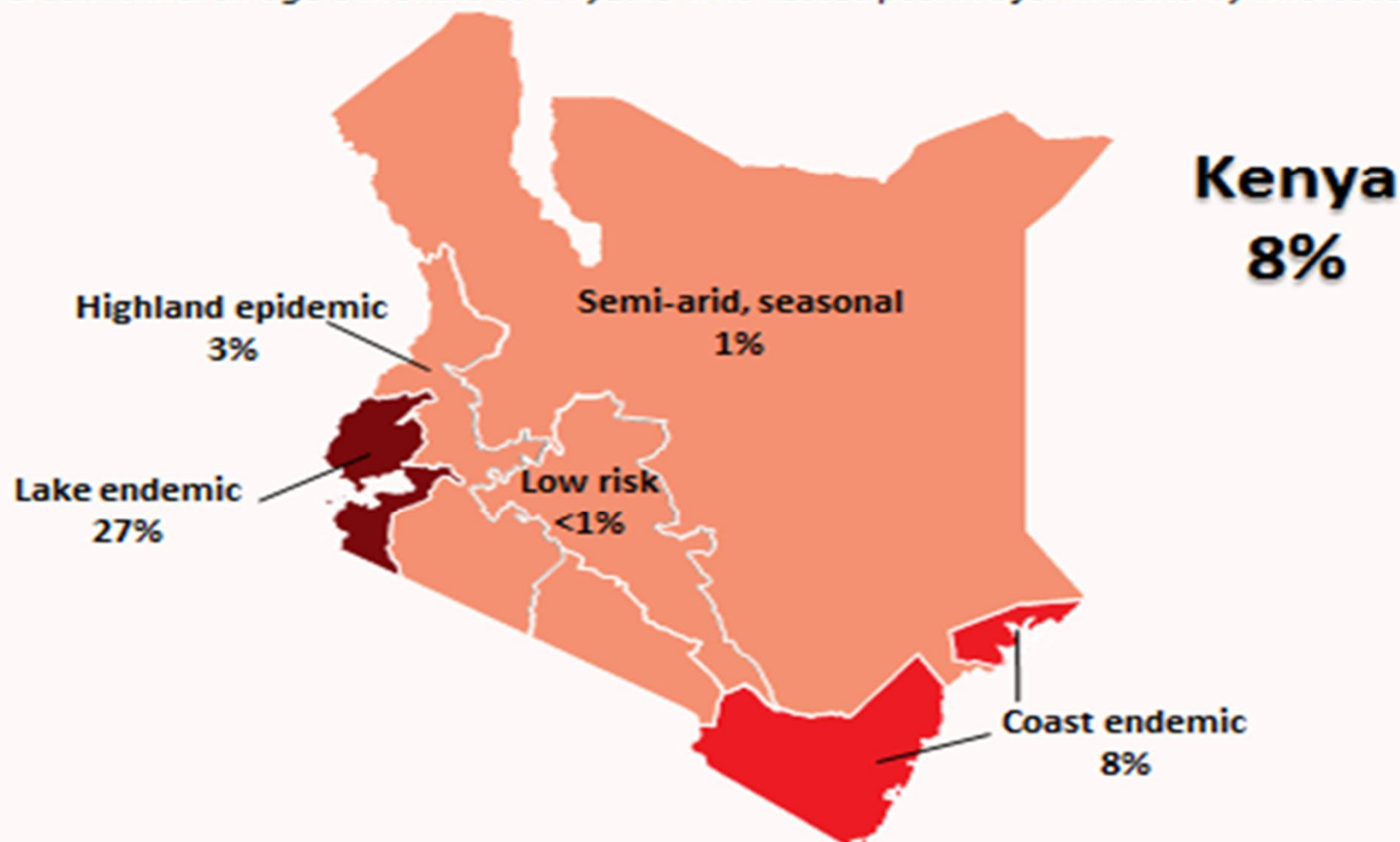


- 90% of patients getting cured (80 % for MDR)
- Kenya surpassed WHO target of 75%



Malaria Prevalence by Zone

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



Investments



- Kenyan Health Infrastructure increased dramatically from 3,200 to 10,000 between 1997 and 2015
- 48% of Health facilities are privately owned while 52% are public – strong private sector engagement
- Total Health Expenditure (THE) increased only marginally from 5.1% in 2001 to 6.8% in 2013
- Out of pocket(OOP) expenditure reduce from 51% in 2001 to 32% in 2013 driven mainly by development partners funding

Enabling Policies and strategies



- Policies and strategies – ERS, Kenya Vision 2030, NHSSP II (Reversing the Trends),
- Institutional arrangements – Strong partnership arrangements (SWAP, coordination mechanisms and Code of Conduct)
- Donor funded programmes in key areas such as RMNCAH, EPI, HIV/TB and Malaria
- Strong focus on health systems strengthening

Opportunities for research in SDGs Era



Key Elements of SDGs



The 17 SDGs



Amref Health Africa's Core SDGs



Priority Research Areas



- Bottom up innovative models for health care financing e.g. M-Hakika
- Chronic diseases and NCDs
- HIV/AIDS/TB and malaria research
- Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent and youth health research
- Social determinants of health research
- Technology and innovations in education and training of community health & extension workers - Leap

Conclusion



- SDGs present an opportunity of sustaining the achievements on MDGs and bringing on board non communicable and chronic diseases
- SDGs are more inclusive and integrated, including providing for inter-sectoral linkages, strong private sector, civil society and academic research institution
- SDG 3 is the only goal on health, but it covers all aspects of human health at all ages and is a pre-condition, an outcome and indicator of sustainable development