

# Country progress report - Kenya

Global AIDS Monitoring 2017





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# Overall

## **Fast-track targets**

### **Progress summary**

The National AIDS Control Council (NACC) has been committed to meeting its national and international obligations in line with its mandate to coordinate multi-sectoral HIV and AIDS response in Kenya. The UNAIDS requires all UN member states to reassess progress made towards reaching the bold targets set out in the 2016 UN General Assembly Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS. As part of the process, countries are required to develop and submit the 2017 Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) and the National Commitments and Policy Instrument (NCPI).

The NACC constituted a National Technical Taskforce with representation from government agencies, partners and stakeholders in the HIV and AIDS to guide generation and development of the GAM report. The GAM report was validated and endorsed by all the national stakeholders in the HIV and AIDS response before the final submission to UNAIDS.

Attached herewith is the Kenya AIDS Response Progress Report 2016 (KARPR) that outlines the progress the country has made in its response to HIV and AIDS.

# Commitment 1

**Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020**

## **Policy questions**

Is there a law, regulation or policy specifying that HIV testing:

**a) Is solely performed based on voluntary and informed consent**

Yes

**b) Is mandatory before marriage**

No

**c) Is mandatory to obtain a work or residence permit**

No

**d) Is mandatory for certain groups**

No

**What is the recommended CD4 threshold for initiating antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents who are asymptomatic, as per MoH guidelines or directive, and what is the implementation status?**

TREAT ALL regardless of CD4 count; Implemented countrywide

**Does your country have a current national policy on routine viral load testing for monitoring antiretroviral therapy and to what extent is it implemented?**

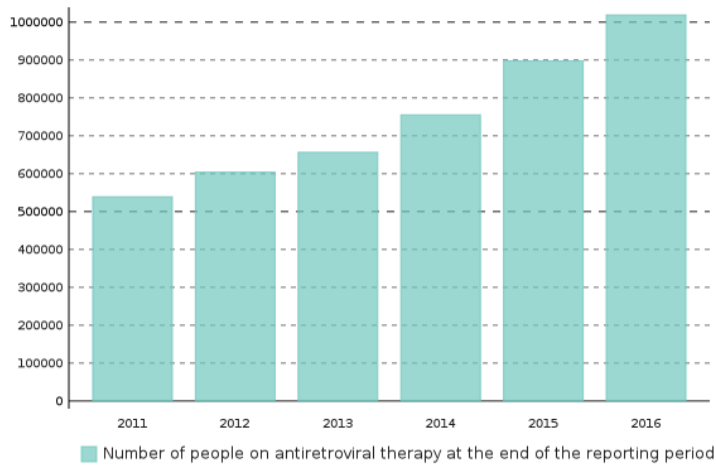
**a) For adults and adolescents**

Yes, fully implemented

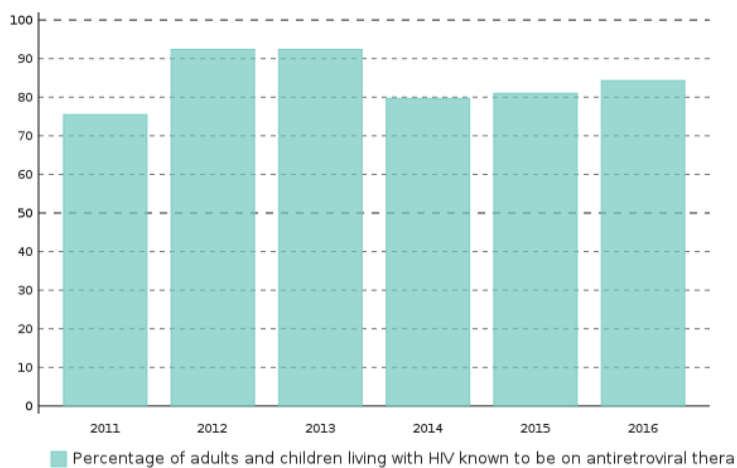
**b) For children**

Yes, fully implemented

### 1.1 People living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy, Kenya (2011-2016)



### 1.2 Retention on antiretroviral therapy at 12 months, Kenya (2011-2016)



# Commitment 2

**Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018**

## **Policy questions**

**Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV?**

Yes

Target(s) for the mother-to-child transmission rate and year: <5%

Year: 2019

Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population) and Year: 50/100000

Year: 2019

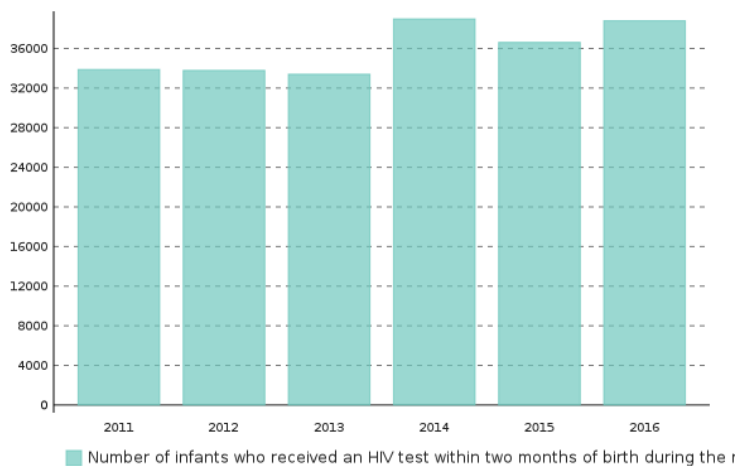
**Do the national guidelines recommend treating all infants and children living with HIV irrespective of symptoms and if so, what is the implementation status of the cut-off?**

Treat All

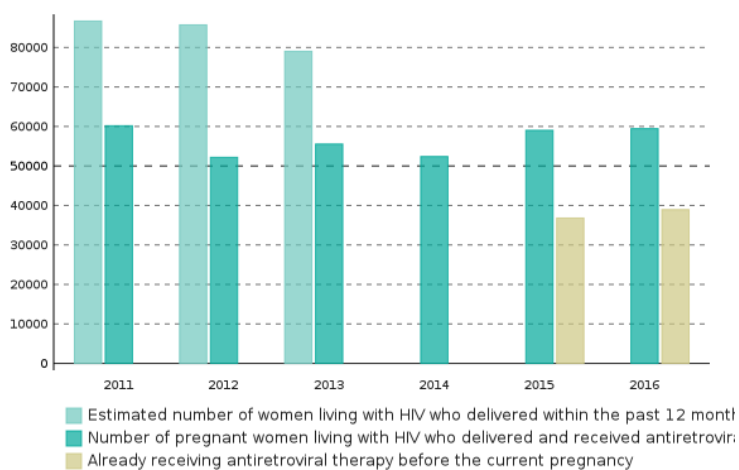
Implemented countrywide



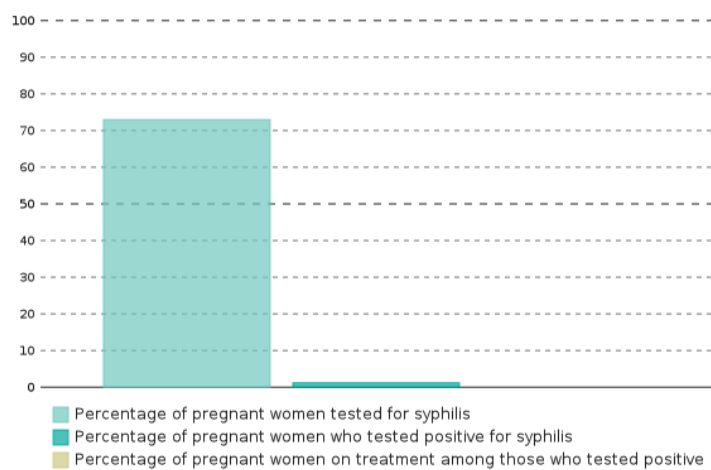
## 2.1 Early infant diagnosis, Kenya (2011-2016)



## 2.3 Preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Kenya (2011-2016)



## 2.4 Syphilis among pregnant women, Kenya (2016)



# Commitment 3

**Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners**

## **Policy questions: Key populations**

**Criminalization and/or prosecution of key populations**

**Transgender people**

Neither criminalized nor prosecuted

**Sex workers**

Selling and buying sexual services is criminalized

**Men who have sex with men**

Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)

**Is drug use or possession for personal use an offence in your country?**

Drug use or consumption is a specific offence in law

## Legal protections for key populations

### Transgender people

Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on gender diversity

### Sex workers

Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on occupation

### Men who have sex with men

-

### People who inject drugs

No

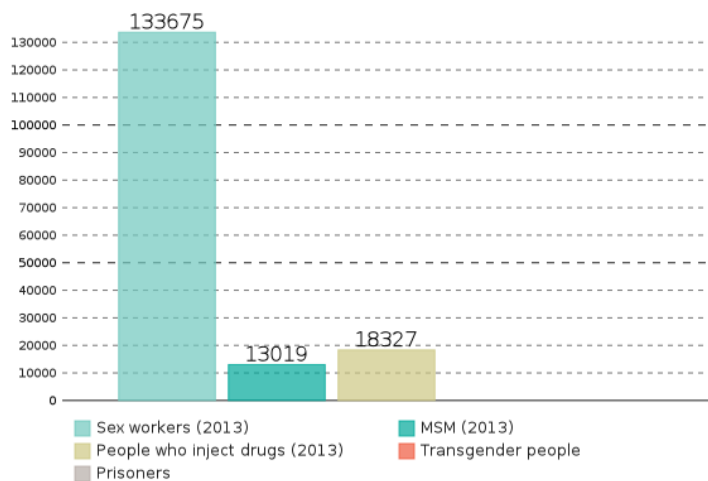
## Policy questions: PrEP

Is pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) available in your country?

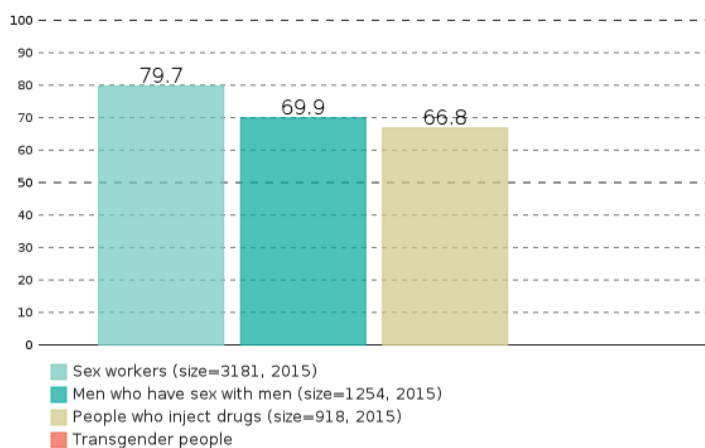
Yes

Provided as part of a pilot project

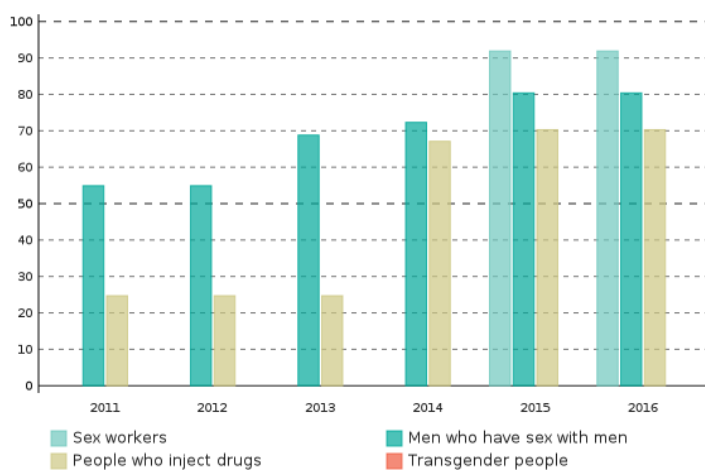
## 3.2 Estimates of the size of key populations, Kenya



### 3.5 Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people living with HIV in key populations, Kenya



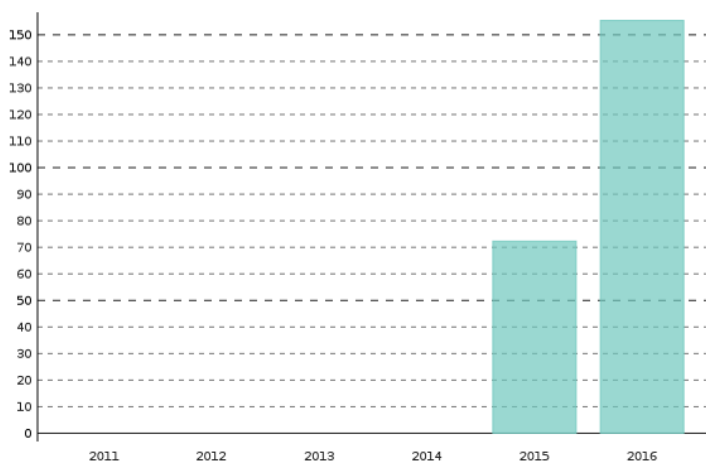
### 3.6 Condom use among key populations, Kenya (2011-2016)



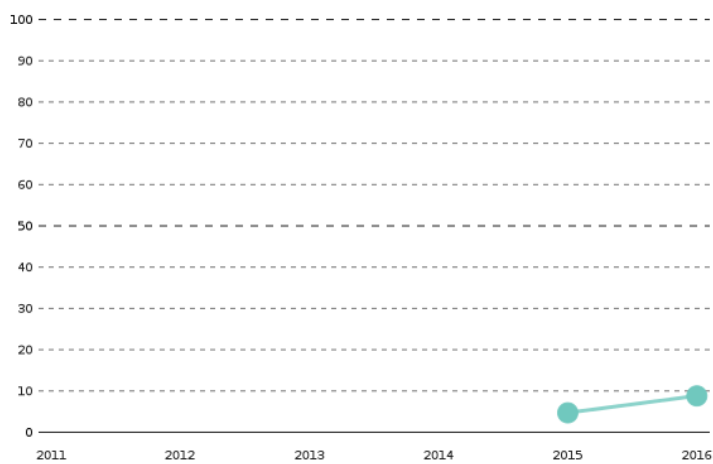
### 3.8 Safe injecting practices among people who inject drugs, Kenya (2016)



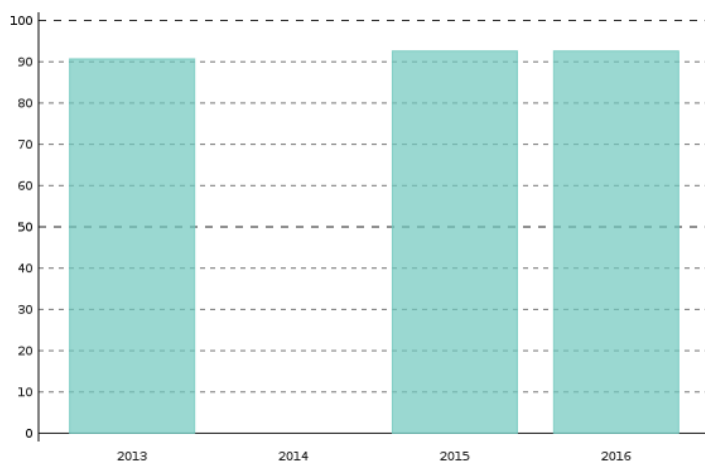
### 3.9 Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs, Kenya (2011-2016)



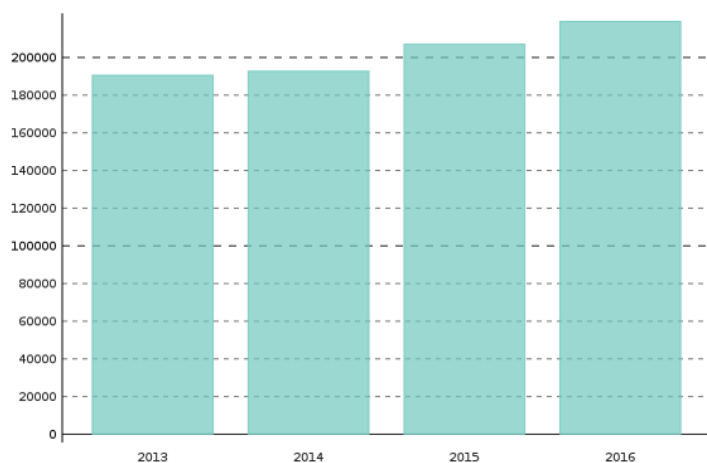
### 3.10 Coverage of opioid substitution therapy, Kenya (2011-2016)



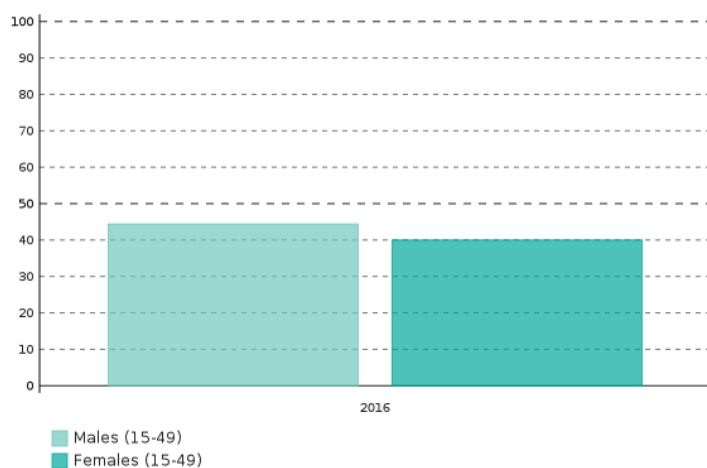
### 3.16 Prevalence of male circumcision, Kenya (2013-2016)



### 3.17 Annual number of males voluntarily circumcised, Kenya (2013-2016)



### 3.18 Condom use at last high-risk sex, Kenya (2016)





# Commitment 4

## **Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020**

### **Policy questions**

**Does your country have a national plan or strategy to address gender-based violence\* and violence against women that includes HIV**

Yes

**Does your country have legislation on domestic violence\*?**

Yes

**Does your country have any of the following to protect key populations and people living with HIV from violence?**

General criminal laws prohibiting violence

Specific legal provisions prohibiting violence against people based on their HIV status or belonging to a key population

Programmes to address intimate partner violence\*

Programmes to address workplace violence

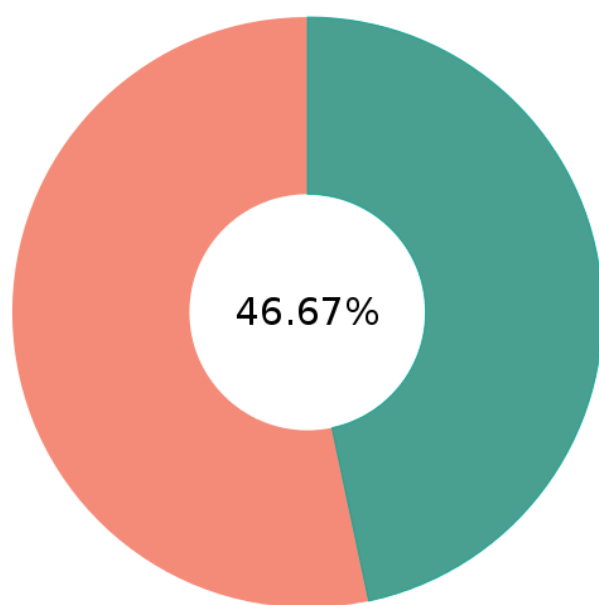
Interventions to address police abuse

Interventions to address torture and ill-treatment in prisons

**Does your country have policies in place requiring healthcare settings to provide timely and quality health care regardless of gender, nationality, age, disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, religion, language, socio-economic status, HIV or other health status, or because of selling sex, using drugs, living in prison or any other grounds?**

Yes, policies exists and are consistently implemented

**Percentage of Global AIDS Monitoring indicators with data disaggregated by gender**



7 / 15

# Commitment 5

**Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year**

## **Policy questions**

**Does your country have education policies that guide the delivery of life skills-based HIV and sexuality education\*, according to international standards\*, in:**

**a) Primary school**

Yes

**b) Secondary school**

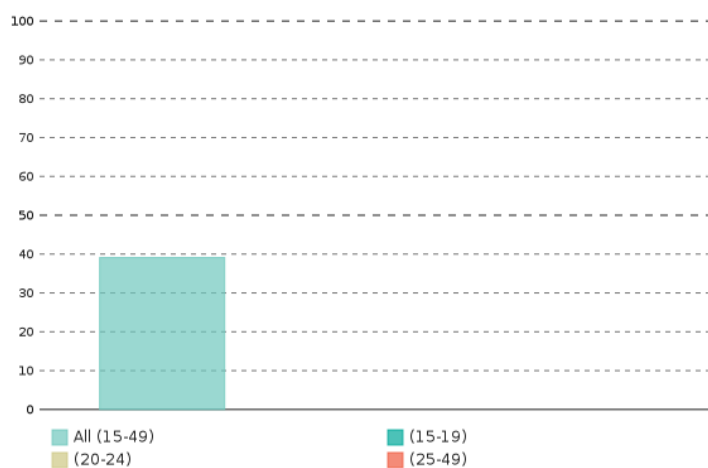
Yes

**c) Teacher training**

Yes

## 5.2 Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods, Kenya (2016)

Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who have their demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods



# Commitment 6

**Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020**

## **Policy questions**

Yes

**a) Does it refer to HIV?**

Yes

**b) Does it recognize people living with HIV as key beneficiaries?**

Yes

**c) Does it recognize key populations (sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners) as key beneficiaries?**

Yes

**d) Does it recognize adolescent girls and young women as key beneficiaries?**

Yes

**e) Does it recognize people affected by HIV (children and families) as key beneficiaries?**

Yes

**f) Does it address the issue of unpaid care work in the context of HIV?**

Yes

**Do any of the following barriers limit access to social protection\* programmes in your country**

Lack of information available on the programmes  
Complicated procedures  
Fear of stigma and discrimination  
Lack of documentation that confers eligibility, such as national identity cards

# Commitment 7

**Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020**

## **Policy questions**

**Does your country have a national policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy?**

Yes

**Are there any of the following safeguards in laws, regulations and policies that provide for the operation of CSOs/CBOs in your country?**

Registration of HIV CSOs is possible

Registration of CSOs/CBOs working with key populations is possible

HIV services can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Services to key populations can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Reporting requirements for CSOs/CBOs delivering HIV services are streamlined

**Number of condoms and lubricants distributed by NGOs in the previous year**

**a) Male condoms:**

-

**b) Female condoms:**

-

**c) Lubricants:**

-

# Commitment 8

**Ensure that HIV investments increase to US\$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers**

# Commitment 9

**Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights**

## **Policy questions**

**In the past two years have there been training and/or capacity building programmes for people living with HIV and key populations to educate them and raise their awareness concerning their rights (in the context of HIV) in your country?**

Yes, at scale, at the sub-national level

**Are there mechanisms in place to record and address cases of HIV-related discrimination (based on perceived HIV status and/or belonging to any key population)?**

Through the HIV and AIDS Tribunal

**Does your country have any of the following accountability mechanisms in relation to discrimination and violations of human rights in healthcare settings?**

Complaints procedure

Mechanisms of redress

Procedures or systems to protect and respect patient privacy or confidentiality

**Does your country have any of the following barriers to accessing accountability mechanisms present?**

Mechanisms do not function

Awareness or knowledge of how to use such mechanisms is limited



# Commitment 10

**Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centred systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C**

## **Policy questions**

**Is cervical cancer screening and treatment for women living with HIV recommended in:**

**a. The national strategy, policy, plan or guidelines for cancer, cervical cancer or the broader response to non-communicable diseases (NCDs)**

Yes

**b. The national strategic plan governing the AIDS response**

Yes

**c. National HIV-treatment guidelines**

Yes

**What coinfection policies are in place in the country for adults, adolescents and children?**

Isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) or latent TB infection (LTBI) prophylaxis for people living with HIV

Intensified TB case finding among people living with HIV

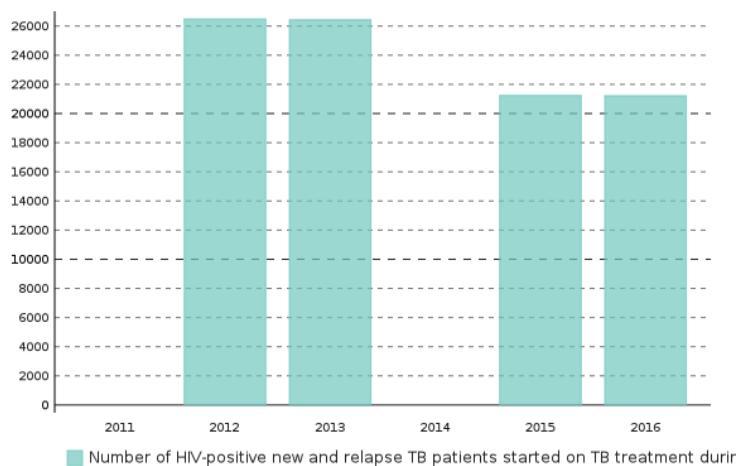
TB infection control in HIV health-care settings

Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis

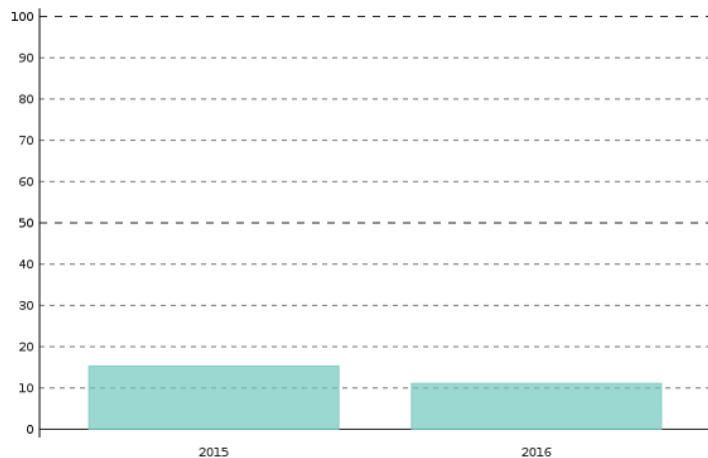
Hepatitis B screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

Hepatitis B vaccination provided at antiretroviral therapy clinics

### 10.1 Co-managing TB and HIV treatment, Kenya (2011-2016)



### 10.2 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care with active TB disease, Kenya (2015-2016)



### 10.3 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care started on TB preventive therapy, Kenya (2015-2016)

