



Why Kenya Needs to Focus on Key Populations

The Kenya Strategic AIDS Framework IV prioritises key populations for interventions

Who are key populations?¹



Sex Workers (SW)



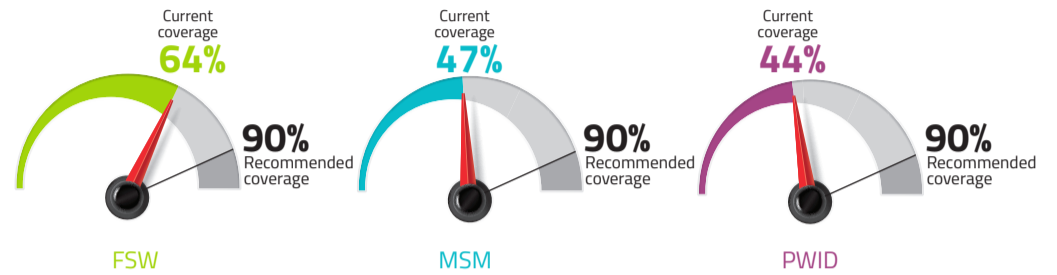
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)



People Who Inject Drugs (PWID)

These populations are at increased risk of HIV irrespective of where they live in the country. They experience cultural, social and legal barriers that increase their vulnerability to HIV

Low coverage of key populations by interventions



KASF IV recommends scaling up interventions to reach 90% of key populations to reduce new infections in the country

Key population numbers are high²

133,675 FSW

13,019 MSM

18,327 PWID

*One figure represents 5,000 people



These individuals live amongst us and relate with other people and families in the community

Violence and unsafe environment are barriers to access to services for key populations^{6,7}

Provisions of Article 43(1)(a) of the constitution of Kenya states that every citizen has the right to the highest attainable standard of health. Key population experience high violence and harassment making them unlikely to access health care services



Sexual violence
22% FSW 17% MSM 8% PWID



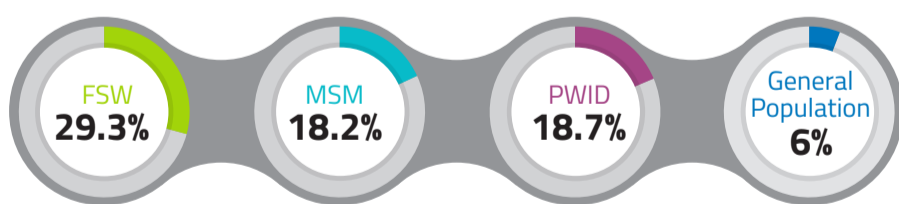
Unsafe work environment
44% FSW 24% MSM 57% PWID

There are direct and indirect intersection of violence and HIV

Indirect: Fear and constant experience of violence leads to anxiety, depression, loss of self esteem and lower priority to health directly increase vulnerability to HIV

Direct: Rape, coercion to have sex without condoms or share needles can directly increase risk to HIV

High HIV prevalence and new infections occur among key populations^{3,4,5}

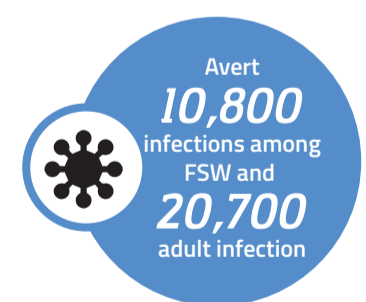
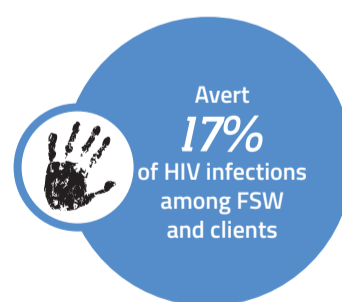


New HIV Infections by Population

- 20.3% Casual heterosexual sex
- 2.5% Health-facility related
- 44.1% Heterosexual sex within union
- 14.1% Sex workers and clients
- 3.8% People who inject drugs
- 15.2% MSM and prison

33% of the new HIV infections occur in key populations

Violence elimination is key to averting new HIV infections^{8,9}



Studies done in Kenya show that

Reduction or elimination of sexual violence alone could avert 17% of HIV infection among FSW and their clients in the next decade
Investment in comprehensive community empowerment based HIV prevention interventions could avert 10,800 HIV infections among FSW, cumulatively averting 20,700 adult infections in next 5 years

1 Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework IV
 2 NASCOP mapping consensus report 2012
 3 Integrated biological and behavioural surveillance survey among key populations in Nairobi and Kisumu, Kenya, NASCOP, 2010-11
 4 Kenya HIV estimates report, Ministry of Health, 2014

5 Kenya HIV prevention response and modes of transmission analysis, NACC, World Bank, UNAIDS, 2009
 6 National polling booth survey among key populations in Kenya, NASCOP 2014
 7 Violence against sex workers and HIV prevention, Information series 3, WHO, 2005

8 Shanon K et al. Global epidemiology of HIV among female sex workers: influence of structural determinants, Lancet 2014
 9 Andrea L Wirtz et al, Epidemic impacts of a community empowerment intervention for HIV prevention among female sex workers in generalised and concentrated epidemics, PLoS ONE 9(2)

Addressing key barriers to access to services for key populations will increase coverage of key populations and reduce new HIV infections in the counties and Kenya.