

# 90-90-90 Targets Update

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# The Kenyan 90-90-90 Journey Sprinting towards 95-95-95

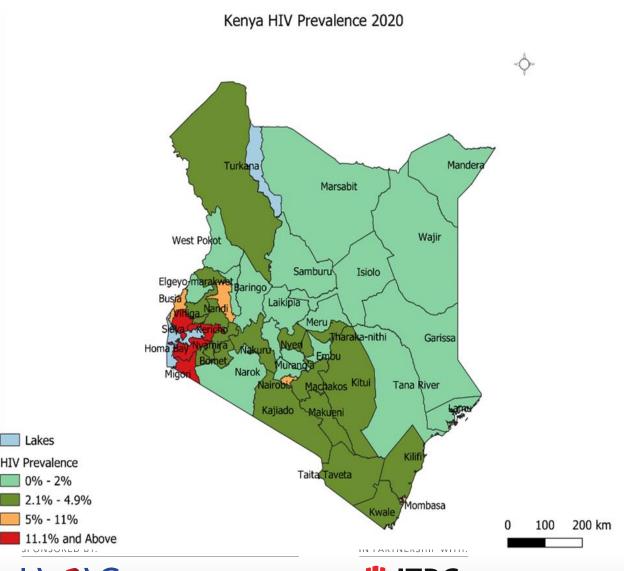
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Kenya







#### **Overview of HIV in Kenya**



- National prevalence: 4.9% (Female 6.6% Males 3.1%)
- Geographic variation(Highest burden 19.6% in Homabay County and lowest burden <0.1% in Garissa County)
- 70% of infections found within 9 high burden counties.
- KASF 2014/15-2019/20: Focus programming to high and medium burden counties towards epidemic control.
- 42% of new HIV infections occur among adolescent and young people

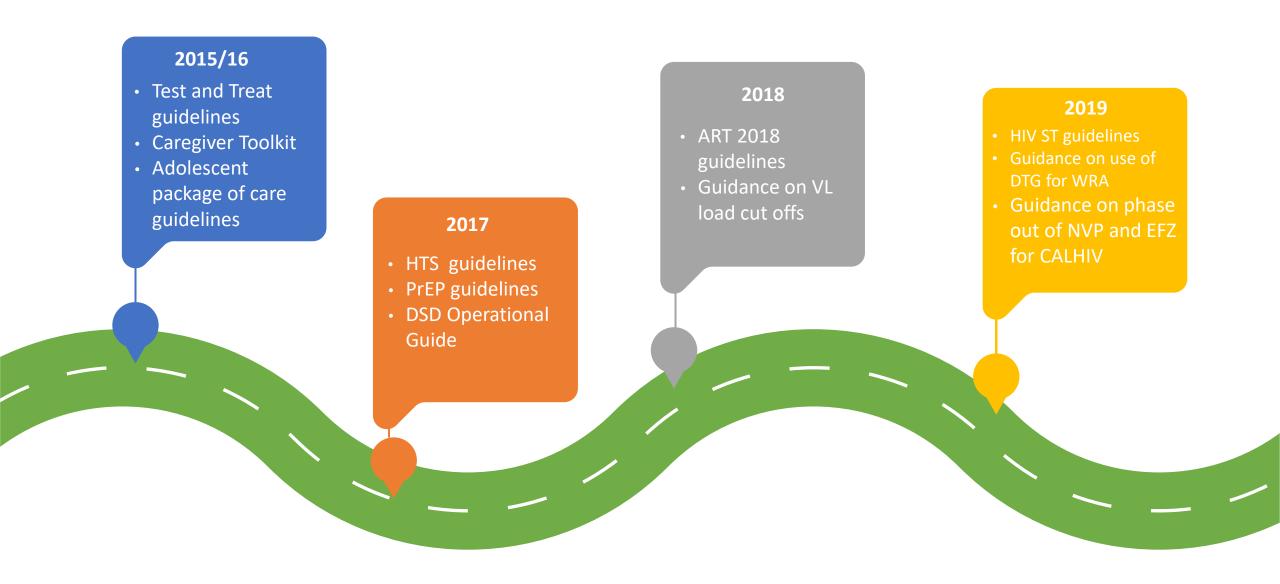






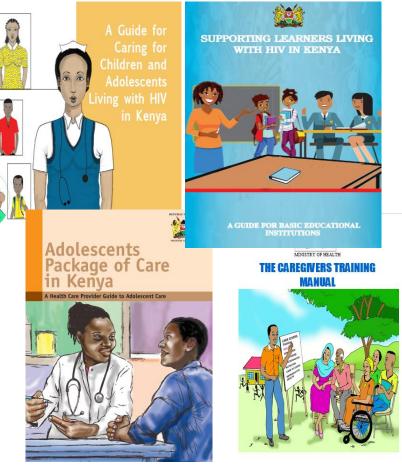


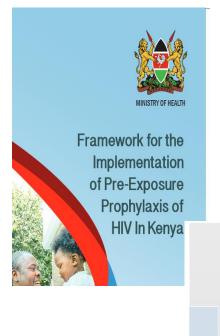
#### Policy roadmap towards 90-90-90



#### **Key policies and guidelines towards 90-90-90**







DIFFERENTIATED
CARE:
OPERATIONAL GUIDE

Bi annual ART guideline Review

GoK response to CALHIV needs

**Differentiated HIV Care** 

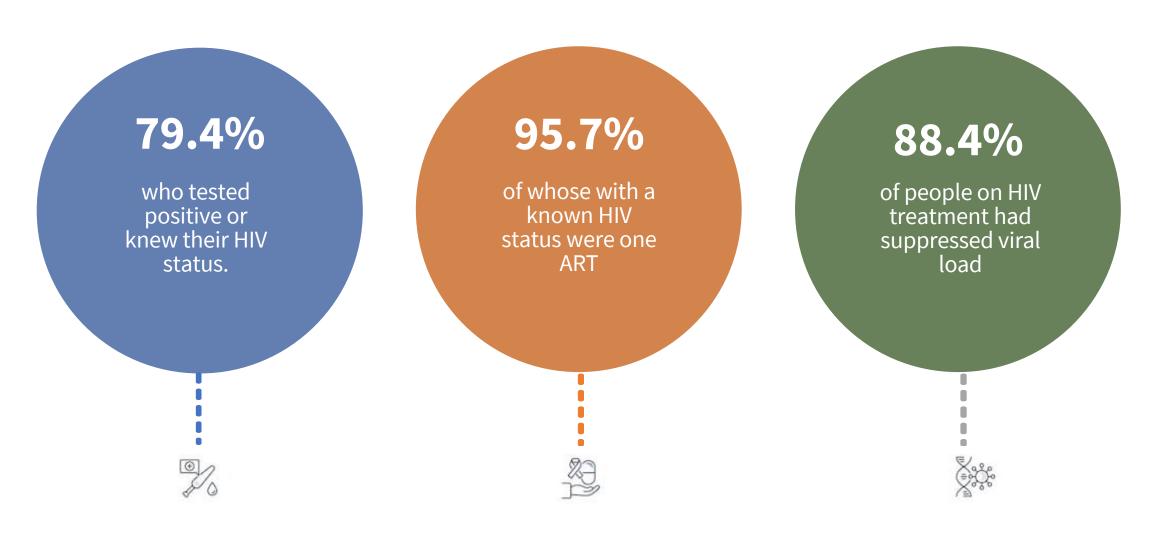






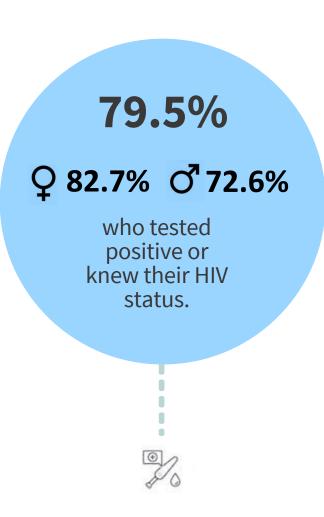


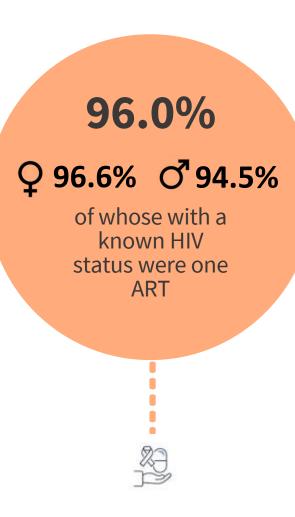
# Kenya 90-90-90 Cascade (Ages 0-64 years)



Source: KENPHIA 2018

## Kenya 90-90-90 Cascade (by age 15-64 years and gender)





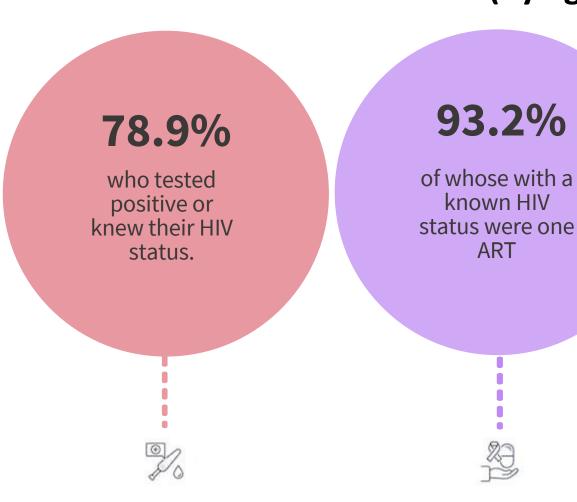
90.6% Q 90.4% O 90.9% of people on HIV treatment had suppressed viral load • Gap in attaining 'first 90',

- particularly in menVarious DSD models implemented for adults LHIV
- implemented for adults LHIV to support retention in care

  TID adopted as 1st line ART
  - TLD adopted as 1st line ART for eligible adults

Source: KENPHIA 2018

## Kenya 90-90-90 Cascade (by age 0-14 years)



67.1%

of people on HIV treatment had suppressed viral load



- Gap in attaining both the 'first 90' and 'third 90"
- Need to further desegregate data by age to appreciate age-specific barriers in care
- Those with a HIV positive caregiver likely to be tested and linked to care if found HIV

Source: KENPHIA 2018

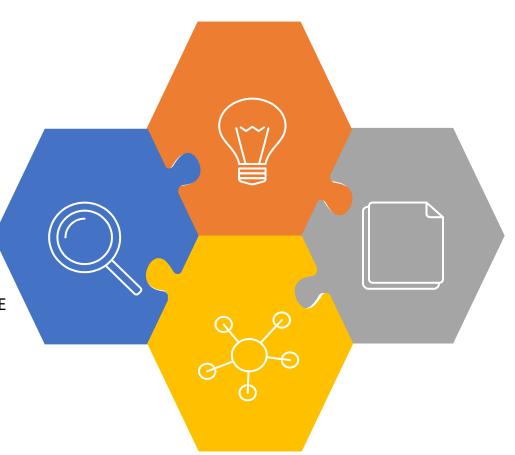
#### **Role of MOH-NASCOP**

#### Strategic Information

- Generation of data and encourage data use for informed decision making
- Conducting research
- Documentation of innovations and dissemination for scale up

#### Coordination

- Establishment of TWGs and CoE
- Engagement and collaboration with stakeholders such as PLHIV networks, CSOs, county governments, donors, other relevant ministries and development partners



#### **Technical oversight**



- Though supportive supervision and mentorship
- Training and capacity building sessions
- Sensitization of stakeholders and CHMT
- Continuous on the job education
- Initiate pilots or innovations

#### **Standards and guidance**



- Develop and disseminate new standards and guidance
- Monitor adherence to the guidance
- Assure quality is maintained
- Share good practices

#### What has worked

#### **HIV Case identification 1st 90**

01

- Integration of HIV testing within all SDPs
- PITC
- aPNS

#### ART Initiation 2<sup>nd</sup> 90

- Test and treat Guidelines
- Escort on newly initiated for linkage
- Guidance on optimized regimens

02

#### Viral Suppression 3<sup>rd</sup> 90

03

- Adoption of optimal ART regimens as per WHO recommendations
- Implementation of DSD models
- Treatment literacy
- Peer support to vulnerable patients

#### **Priority areas**

#### **HIV Case identification> 95%**

01

- Targeted and differentiated HIV testing
- Scaling up impactful approaches,
   HIVST, index testing strategies

#### **Overarching**

- Guideline review to adopt WHO recommendations
- Strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration
- Human centered design for implementation
- Address age and gender related barriers

#### **Viral Suppression >95%**

- Optimal ART formulations for CALHIV
- Expansion DSD models to address needs of children
- Strengthen peer led approaches
- Strengthen HIV literacy among caregivers of CALHIV
- Support a private sector engagement of DSD

02

03

# Thank you

