Getting to Zero: The Voice of PLHIV Community in Kenya.

"Presentation made at the 2nd Biennial HIV and AIDS Scientific and Research Conference"

Kenya School of Monetary Studies, Nairobi.

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Outline

- ✓ Overview
- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Background Definition
- ✓ Understanding Combination Prevention
- ✓ Join in NEPHAK 2013 Advocacy agenda
 - "...Test. Guarantee Human Rights. Invest in enabling environment. Treat the People. Stop confusion over eMTCT. Strengthen Lab & Diagnostics. Modernize HIV treatment. Invest in PLHIV. Think about TB and NCDs. Have time for Activism..."





Overview

- ✓ This presentation is based on NEPHAK 2013 advocacy priorities.
 - First presented at NEPHAK Partners Breakfast meeting in Nairobi
- ✓ The advocacy priorities is aimed at shaping the NEPHAK focus towards achieving zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS and TB related deaths.
 - The advocacy priorities are premised upon the Positive Health, Dignity and Prevention (PHDP) Framework.

Introduction

- In "How to get to zero: Faster. Smarter. Better", UNAIDS Head, Michel Sidibe points out that the talk about 'end of AIDS' has only become possible through the delivery of clear and tangible results that can be attributed to:
 - 1. science,
 - 2. political support and
 - 3. community responses







Background Definition

- ✓ For PLHIV Community, "ending AIDS means" drastically reducing the number of new HIV infections and preserving the health of PLHIV, so that they do not progress to AIDS.
 - We can end AIDS epidemic in our 'lifetime'
- ✓ The hope fueling this movement stems from scientific breakthroughs that have validated new HIV prevention strategies
 - We believe in the power of 'combination prevention'



Understanding Combination Prevention

- ✓ We now have the tools that, if used strategically and synergistically, can control the epidemic and eventually bring it to an end
 - This is the power of 'Combination Prevention'
- ✓ The strategic use of ARVs among PLHIV is a central aspect of 'Combination Prevention'
 - To PLHIV Community, there is no doubt that this is the time to invest in the strategic use of ARVs.





Step 1: Test and ...!

- ✓ HIV testing is the first and most important step toward ending AIDS. This need to be followed with counseling messages that apply to everyone, regardless of their status: (about condoms, being faithful and minimize concurrent partnerships, delay sexual debut and employ harm reduction techniques...)
 - Rates of testing in many communities are still low
- ✓ Unless the testing bottleneck is overcome, the potential of so many promising strategies will not be realized



Step 2: Guarantee Human Rights

- ✓ Laws and policies that criminalize HIV transmission, sex work, same sex-love and injecting drug use are themselves drivers of the epidemic and should not be tolerated!
 - For the Kenya PLHIV Community, HAPCA (section 24) and SOA (section 26) come into mind!
- ✓ Nobody will want to know their HIV status if 'knowledge of ones status' can be used negatively...





Step 4a: "Treat the People"

- ✓ Antiretroviral treatment for HIV positive people is prevention.
 - The combination benefit of improved health, reduced TB and reduced infectiousness is a triple benefit that is truly remarkable
- ✓ Note: PLHIV in care have other health needs...
- ✓ To accelerate treatment, provide support to PLHIV networks and groups to intensify treatment literacy and community mobilization





Step 4b: Stop the Confusion around PMTCT

- ✓ There is commitment to eMTCT of HIV and KMA, which option?
 - "Option A" short-course single drug therapy for mother and infant
 - "Option B" involves limited-duration combination for mother and infant
 - Option B-plus provides the mother with combination therapy for life.
- ✓ Option B+ is critical step to realizing the dual goals of eliminating pediatric HIV infections and ending the AIDS epidemic by keeping HIV-positive mothers alive, healthy and disease-free



Step 4c: Invest in laboratories and diagnostics

- ✓ VL testing, TB diagnosis and other laboratory services should be availed free to PLHIV
 - 1. Monitor treatment failure
 - 2. Discuss 2nd and 3rd line treatment options and switch treatment as appropriate
 - 3. Sensitize PLHIV on non-communicable diseases (NCDs)





Step 4d: 'Modernize' HIV treatment

- ✓ PLHIV Community in Kenya now call for accelerated phase out of *stavudine* based regimen
- ✓ Invest in better, safer medicines.....





Step 5: Invest in PLHIV

- ✓ PLHIV have groups and networks. Invest in these groups so as not to loose the benefit of testing and treatment. This is part of community systems strengthening (CSS)
 - Loss to follow up Vs retention in care, including ART programs.
 - Treatment literacy to enable early uptake of ART
 - Lead Prevention Revolution
- ✓ Strengthen linkage with health facilities
 - Address non-clinical needs such as income etc



Step 6: Think about TB and NCDs

- ✓ TB is the leading cause of sickness and death among PLHIV in Kenya. NCDs are real threat
- ...To achieve zero AIDS related deaths, health care workers need to think beyond HIV





Step 6: Fund AIDS

- ✓ No country will reach zero without domestic funding.
- ✓ PLHIV need predictable and sustainable supply of commodities needed to prevent, treat and manage HIV





Have time and room for Activism

- ✓ In a world and nation of competing priorities, scientific presentations, board room negotiations, diplomacy and 'evidence-based advocacy' are all necessary ... We have to continue
- ✓ However, proceeding to zero still require activism so as to enable breaking of norms, traditions and 'rules'





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...2010 ...now ...2015...!





