



# NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL COUNCIL



# New Strategic Plan for HIV and

## Introduction

**S**ince Kenya declared Total War Against AIDS in 2003, a lot of concerted effort has gone into fighting the epidemic, with significant strides realized in a number of critical response areas. Key among these strides was the development of the Kenya National HIV and AIDS

Strategic Plan (KNASP) 2005/6-2009/10, which has guided implementation of HIV programmes in Kenya and provided a good reference point for programming by all stakeholders.

However, with new information gathered mainly through the 2007 Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey (KAIS) and the Kenya Modes of HIV Transmission Study (K-MoHT), as well as other emerging trends of the

epidemic, it has become necessary to review KNASP 2005/6-2009/10 to ensure that ongoing programme activities are making use of the new information in order to deliver the best results to combat the HIV and AIDS epidemic. In this regard, NACC and stakeholders have been reviewing what can be learned from the past and how best to move into the future.



## STRATEGIC VISION OF KNASP III

The Vision of the KNASP III is "An HIV and AIDS Free Society."

To achieve this vision, KNASP III will have the following strategic goals: 1) HIV incidence reduced; 2) HIV-related morbidity and mortality reduced; and 3) Kenyans infected and affected have access to adequate and equitable social protection services.

The proposed full name of the new strategic plan is Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan, 2009/10-2012/13 – Delivering on Universal Access. As a matter of consensus, both the Vision and the name of the Strategic plan have been discussed by stakeholders and NACC Board and agreed upon.

The new Strategic plan will thus aim to achieve Kenya's Universal Access targets for quality integrated services at all levels of society to prevent new HIV infections, reduce HIV-related illness and deaths, and mitigate the effects of the epidemic on households and communities. Special attention will be given to preventing new HIV infections and securing an AIDS-competent Kenyan society in the long term.

## RATIONALE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW NATIONAL HIV STRATEGIC PLAN

While KNASP 2005/6-2009/10 moved the Kenya HIV and AIDS response to a new level, it became clear that what had been learned by 2008 from the new surveys and data collected through routine processes demanded major changes in order to improve delivery. Several systemic and structural obstacles were beginning to slow down the response to HIV and AIDS.

Two important new sources of information, a) 2007 Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey (KAIS) and, b) the Kenya Modes of HIV Transmission Study (K-MoHT) provide important information and evidence for review of KNASP 2005/6-2009/10, leading to the following major decisions by the NACC:

- Using the newly availed information as evidence within the context of the strategic review in 2008, the decision was reached to embark on developing a new Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan covering the period 2009/10 – 2012/13 (KNASP III) to be launched by 1st July 2009.
- KNASP III is to introduce the

needed changes that will ensure evidence-based programming and structural shifts to accommodate the changing situation and character of the epidemic as well as addressing coordination challenges. In doing so, KNASP III will take into consideration harmonization of the various strategies and implementation of the Health Sector Strategic Plan and other similar public and private sector strategies. Further, this strategy is to take into account how support from development partners, civil society organisations and other key players is to be factored into the National Response.

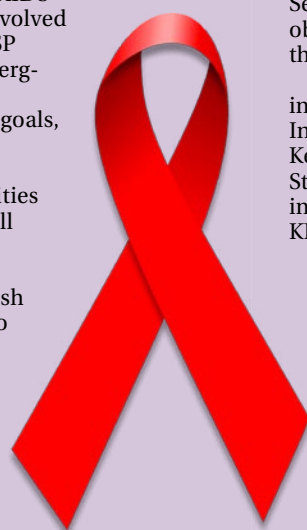
c) KNASP III is to be formulated to meet stringent conditions for financing by Global Fund for Fighting AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) under its National Strategy Application mechanism to come into effect from April 2009.

d) KNASP III will be fully costed and accompanied by a rolling and costed two-year 'National Plan of Operations (NPO)', with components on: i) financial resource mobilization strategy, ii) technical support plan, iii) commodity projections, and iv) M&E framework to drive the annual programme reviews.

## LESSONS LEARNED FROM KNASP 2005/6-2009/10 REVIEW

Under the leadership of the National AIDS Control Council (NACC), stakeholders involved in HIV response have reviewed the KNASP 2005/6-2009/10, with several lessons emerging;

- KNASP 2005/6-2009/10 provided clear goals, a vision and targets, but did not go into unnecessary implementation details.
- The strategy provided major opportunities in the guidance, coordination, and overall management of the national response to HIV and AIDS. However, the results framework of the KNASP failed to establish the hierarchy of results and did not go into necessary implementation guide posts.
- Both the Joint AIDS Programme Review (JAPR) and Monitoring and Coordination Groups (MCGs) were viewed as best practices, despite concerns about their effectiveness in the area of monitoring and evaluation mechanism.
- It was difficult for NACC to fulfil its coordination and supervisory role in respect of all stakeholders. For example, full adherence to the country-level Monitoring and Evaluation Framework converging reports from all stakeholders remains a challenge.
- Coordination framework to strengthen partnerships is need while evidence based programming is critical.



## WAY FORWARD

NACC leadership has constituted a KNASP III Working Team (KNASP-WT) drawn from stakeholders to facilitate technical leadership and provide day-to-day coordination of the KNASP III development task and the entire planning process.

The process of developing KNASP III will involve drafting strategies and expected results around the five pillars, and costing them. This will further involve developing the National Plan of Operations covering two

financial years, Resource Mobilization Strategy, National HIV and AIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and the National Communication Strategy. Throughout this process, stakeholders will be engaged and relevant inputs captured.

Further, expert/technical working sub-teams comprising specialists in various disciplines have been constituted to determine the substantive content and shape of the new national strategic plan through development of results matrix. A team of costing and



budgeting specialists to cost the results matrix produced by the sub-Groups is also being established.

Finally, NACC will arrange for the necessary PEER review processes for the new plan, including the required external validation process under the Global Fund National Strategic Application (NSA).

## HOW TO CONTRIBUTE IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE NEW PLAN

The process of developing the new plan is an all inclusive one and views are sought from

every relevant stakeholders and experts. The Technical Working Team and sub teams will provide opportunity for stakeholders to provide input at various stages and validation of the new strategy will be done to the satisfaction of stakeholders. It is envisaged that when Kenya's third strategic plan is launched, the national response to HIV and AIDS will have a stronger and more focused framework to deliver the envisioned results in the TOTAL WAR AGAINST AIDS.

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