MODULE	INTERVENTION	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	GAP
PREVENTION				
HIV/AIDS				
Prevention Package for Sex Workers	Condom and Lubricant Programming -		197,096 Number of Sex Workers Reached.	- Stock-out of Commodities(Con doms,Lubricants)
		-	KHIS 94% REPORTING RATE PER COUNTRY	Criminalization of sex workStigma and
			FSW - 178,008	Discrimination - Cultural/Religious
			YFSW s-43,532	Fundamentalists
			240,270- Upper Limit	especially in the
			Fsw, 2021- KPSE-2	new counties ASAL
			Estimates	e.g Garissa and Wajir
			KHIS STI screening Dec 2022 -129,712 (73% of active FSW)	- Lack of latest Size Estimates limits Sex Workers access to
			14,021 (11% OF HIV	resources
			NEGATIVE FSW	- Lack of Age
			CURRENTLY ON PREP)	Segregated Data for Sex Workers.
	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Programming		POSITIVITY	- Outdated Prevalence Data High Peer-Ratios affecting quality

		Q4-2.97 (50879 TESTED 1511 WERE POSITIVE	Peer Education and Outreach Model
			 Outdated peer educators manual. KP guidelines revision
Prevention Package for Sex Workers who Use Drugs	Harm reduction interventions for sex workers who use drug		 Criminalization of Sex Work. Lack of need related services in health facilities. Programming challenges due to intersectionality between sex work
	Strengthen referrals and linkages for sex workers who use drugs		and drug use Lack of resources for mental health.

Prevention of AGYW and Young Sex Workers	Social Protection interventions for Sex Workers		
Elimination of vertical	Integrated testing of pregnant female sex workers for HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B Prevention of incident HIV among pregnant and breastfeeding female sex workers Postnatal infant prophylaxis	HEPATITIS B SCREENING- 22,784 (12.8% of active FSW) 0 diagnosed HBV 0 Vaccinated. HCV Screening FSW 13,576, diagnosed 9 treated 6	 Lack of integration of Maternal Neonatal Child Health (MNCH) in FSW friendly clinics low coverage of sensitization of MOH healthcare workers on FWS friendly services and FSW stigma free services. Lack of FSW mentor mothers supporting

transmission of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B

		ı		
				followup of
				expectant and
				breastfeeding FSW
			-	Poor coverage of
				HBV and HCV
				screening and
				testing across
				MOH facilities and
				DIC.
			-	Poor coverage of
				HBV vaccination
				across FSW
				friendly clinics.
			-	Poor supply of
				condoms as
				demonstrated by
				low numbers of
				FSW receiving
				condoms as per
				need.
			-	Lack of HPV
				vaccination
	Retention support for			integration in FSW
	pregnant and			DICEs for
	breastfeeding female			prevention of
	sex workers (facility and			CervicalCancer
	community)			and Anal cancers
				among FSWs
Differentiated HIV	Facility-Based Testing		•	Commodity
Testing Services				security challenges

1 -	1	
Community-Based		with testing kits
Testing		including self
		testing kits and
Self-Testing		Duos
		 Lack of adequate
		resources for SRs
		to conduct
		adequate quality
		outreaches
		focused on HIV
		testing and
		prevention
		services
		 Lack of resources
		to support
		facilitated HTS
		linkage among
		FSWs
		Lack of feedback
		for self testing
		done by FSWs
		leading to poor
		access of
		prevention
		services
		 Lack of targeted
		resources to
		facilitate critical
		outreaches for
		virtual space FSWs

			whose population is increasing Lack of resources affecting community ART initiation, community PrEP refills, Community phlebotomy for viral loads Lack of adequate commodities for STI treatment
Treatment, care and support	HIV prevention communication, information and demand creation	FSW LIVING WITH HIV ESTIMATES- 60831 FSW KNOWN POSITIVE ACTIVE -19481 CURRENTLY ON ART - 16429 CURRENT VL RESULTS - 4633 OF WHICH 4425 (96% HAVE ACHIEVED VIRAL SUPPRESSION)	 Lack of integration of NCDs and comprehensive services for aging FSWs Lack of Proper clinical support and psychotherapy for FSWs affected with mental Minimal of integration of advanced HIV disease

 -	
	management in
	FSW DiCEs
	 Poor coverage and
	prioritization of
	FSWs for Viral load
	testing across all
	testing labs
	making it difficult
	to track U=U
	Low coverage of
	FSW_LWHIV Peer
	navigators in
	follow up of fellow
	peers on
	treatment and
	case management
	 Low coverage of adherence
	counsellors
	supporting
	adherence across
	FSW DiCEs
	Lack of clinical
	support and
	clinical skills
	among HCWs
	working in FSW
	dices on Anal
	health
	management

TB/HIV			Lack of
1 - 7 1 1 1		HIV	prioritization of
			community TB
			outreaches for
		50,879 (32% FSW TESTED	FSWs led by FSW
		30,873 (32/013VV 1E31ED	TB peer navigators
		107,648 (NOT TESTED	Lack of resources
		107,048 (NOT TESTED	to support
	TB/HIV - Collaborative		referrals and
	interventions		linkage of TB
	Interventions		<u> </u>
	TD/UN/ Corooning		suspects and clients to facilities
	TB/HIV - Screening,		and for DOTS
	testing and diagnosis		
	TD/UN/ Tracker and and		Commodity
	TB/HIV - Treatment and		security issues
	care		affecting TB lab
	TB/HIV – Prevention		commodities
	TB/HIV - Community care		leading to stalled
	delivery		services and TB
	TB/HIV - Key populations		testing
Reducing human	Eliminating stigma and	FSW 15184 -khis as at dec	ADDRESSED
rights-related barriers to	discrimination in all	2022	
HIV/TB services	settings		32% NOT ADDRESSED
		10364 (68%) ADDRESSED	Existence of punitive laws
	Legal literacy ("Know Your		(National and By-laws)
	Rights")		
			Minimal engagement of
	Ensuring		state and non-state
	nondiscriminatory		actors. (Media; Law
	provision of healthcare		Enforcers; Judiciary)

Increasing access to Low Violence reporting justice and addressing rates. Ensuring rights-based law enforcement practices Lack of referral pathways for violence survivors Improving laws, regulations and policies relating to HIV and HIV/TB Lack of baseline stigma index for the Sex workers Reducing HIV-related gender discrimination, harmful gender norms Lack of minimal structures and violence against to reach the virtual women and girls in all their diversity Lack of security and safety Community mobilization plans and sops for FSW and advocacy for human programs rights Minimal integration of Structural services within Removing human rights, social and cultural mainstream public related barriers to facilities and services for FSW (NPS; MoH; prevention Judiciary) Lack of guidelines and SoPs for supporting migrant FSW

			Lack of statutory documents for migrant FSW Lack of debriefs for the advocacy and paralegal dealing with violence issues Minimal understanding of referral pathways for survivors of Violence Lack of follow up structures and mechanisms on VPR.
ТВ			
TB diagnosis, treatment, and care	TB screening and diagnosis TB treatment, care and support		
Collaboration with other providers and sector	Collaboration with other programs/sectors Private provider engagement in TB/DR-TB care		

Key and vulnerable populations –	KVP - Mobile population (migrants/ refugees /IDPs) KVP - Urban poor/slum		
TB/DR-TB	dwellers		
	TB/HIV - Collaborative		
	interventions		
	TB/HIV - Screening,		
	testing and diagnosis		
	TB/HIV - Treatment and		
	care		
	TB/HIV – Prevention		
	TB/HIV - Community care		
TD/LIV/	delivery		
TB/HIV	TB/HIV - Key populations		
	Eliminating TB-related		
	stigma and discrimination		
	Ensuring people-centered		
	and rights-based TB		
	services at health facilities		
	Ensuring people-centered		
	and rights-based law		
	enforcement practices		
	Legal literacy ("Know-Your		
	Rights")		
	Increasing access to		
	justice		
Removing human rights	Monitoring and		
and gender related	reforming policies,		
barriers to TB services	regulations and laws		

	Reducing TB-related gender discrimination, harmful gender norms and violence Community mobilization and advocacy, including support to TB survivor-led groups	
Malaria	 	
	The set of the forest and the set	
Vector control	Insecticide treated nets (ITNs) - mass campaign: universal, continuous community based sensitization. Social and behavior change (SBC) Removing human rights and gender-related barriers to vector control programs	
Case management	Social and behavior change (SBC) Removing human rights and gender-related barriers to case management. Facility-based treatment	

	Integrated community case management. Intensified activities for eliminationEpidemic preparedness		
Specific prevention interventions	Intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) - in pregnancy among sex workers Social and behavior change (SBC). Removing human rights and gender-related barriers to specific prevention interventions.		
RSSH			
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems.	Routine reporting Surveillance for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and priority epidemic-prone diseases and events Surveys and data quality Analyses, evaluations, reviews and data use Operationalresearch		Intersectionality within FSW

Community systems strengthening	Community empowerment Community driven research		
	Sexual and reproductive health services, including sexually transmitted infections (STI's), contraceptives services and cervical cancer screening and management hepatitis,post-violence care		
Human resources for Health (HRH) and Quality of Care	HRH planning, management and governance including for CHW Education and production of new health workers (New Sex Workers CHW)		