



NATIONAL SYNDEMIC DISEASES  
CONTROL COUNCIL



# Maisha Conference

Ending epidemics: Leadership,  
People, Science and Partnerships

*Lessons from the HIV response*

**Maisha Conference Report:  
Popular Version**

CONFERENCE  
REPORT



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# Summary of Recommendations

The 7th Edition of the Maisha Conference with the theme “Ending Epidemics: Leadership, People, Science and Partnerships” held from August 29th -31st came to a close with a call to:

## Leadership

- ▶ Increase capacity for community and health systems to effectively address multiple concurrent epidemics.
- ▶ Invest in knowledge & infrastructure; and explore strategies to enhance the domestic resource envelope for the sustainability of the HIV response.
- ▶ End mother to child transmission of HIV and paediatric AIDS through establishing a Pediatric Parliamentary Caucus and leverage on community centred Universal access to Health.
- ▶ Undertake needs assessments to inform development of a national emergency response plan that adopts a multi-sectoral approach towards coordinated stakeholder engagement when addressing emergencies and humanitarian crises.

## People

- ▶ Adopt and scale up a Human Centred Design approach, driven by data, to support communities address their problems while utilizing existing local resources.
- ▶ Adopt a multisectoral approach in formulation of a comprehensive national policy on adolescent health with a specific focus on health, education and law enforcement sectors.
- ▶ Develop and scale up innovative prevention technologies targeting various populations to enhance existing prevention interventions.
- ▶ Design and implement strategies for reduction of stigma against older people living with HIV, while promoting dignity and compassion.

## Science

- ▶ Scale up the “triple-intervention” strategy for cervical cancer – prevention (through vaccination), early detection (through screening) and proper management of the disease.
- ▶ Leverage on innovative strategies to develop and enhance the uptake of new prevention technologies.
- ▶ Leverage on learnings from the management of the COVID-19 pandemic in developing safe and effective HIV vaccines e.g., mRNA vaccine technology.
- ▶ Accelerate transition from syndromic to aetiological management of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) through optimization of existing molecular diagnostic platforms for hard-to-diagnose infections such as GeneXpert.

## Partnerships

- ▶ Address commodity shortages by exploring options for domestic financing and local manufacturing.
- ▶ Enact legislation to protect and create an enabling environment for effective key population programming.
- ▶ Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B (triple elimination) should be offered as part of a comprehensive package of fully integrated, routine antenatal care interventions.



# Foreword



This conference report serves as a source of inspiration, a record of the discussions held, and a catalyst for future collaborations and innovations. Together, we can continue to advance our shared goals and drive positive change in our communities and the world at large. As you delve into this report, you will find summaries of the keynote speeches, plenary & panel discussions, and other significant sessions that took place during the conference. These insights, ideas, and recommendations are invaluable contributions to the ongoing dialogue in our respective fields.

**T**he 7th Maisha Conference, organized by the National Syndemic Diseases Control Council (NSDCC) took place from 29th to 31st August 2023 in Mombasa County. The Conference brought together various stakeholders including, Policymakers, Scientists, Communities, and Partners to share knowledge and insights gained over almost four decades of addressing the HIV response. In addition, the conference sought to promote discussions around the latest scientific advancements and explore how they can be utilized to address the challenges posed by other epidemics.

Throughout the conference, we witnessed the power of collaboration and the transformative impact

realized when individuals from different backgrounds converge to address common challenges. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all the participants, speakers, and volunteers who made this event possible. Your enthusiasm, expertise, and dedication were instrumental in shaping the vibrant atmosphere of the conference.

We would also like to acknowledge our sponsors, without whom this event would not have been possible. Their generous support allowed us to bring together a diverse group of experts and offer a platform for meaningful discourse.

The 7th Maisha Conference provided a nexus for collaboration, innovation, and knowledge exchange that will steer the Country towards ending AIDS by 2030. The NSDCC is committed to supporting all partners and stakeholders towards the realization of this national agenda.

**Dr. Ruth Laibon-Masha, PhD, EBS**  
**Chief Executive Officer**  
**National Syndemic Diseases**  
**Control Council**

# Introduction

The 7<sup>th</sup> edition of the Maisha Conference with the theme “*Ending Epidemics: Leadership, People, Science and Partnerships*” was held from August 29-31, 2023 at the Pride Inn Paradise Beach Hotel in Mombasa County. The Conference provided a platform for Policymakers, Scientists, Communities and Partners to share knowledge and insights gained over almost four decades of the HIV response and amid concurrent epidemics. The conference featured a total of 4 plenary sessions and 13 breakaway sessions. Key recommendations have been organized by session.

## 1. Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony featured the launch of the National Multi-sectoral HIV Prevention Acceleration Plan and the Roadmap towards Achieving a Whole Society Commitment to End the Triple Threat.



Launch presided over by the Principal Secretary, State Department for Medical Services, Mr. Harry Kimtai.



### Key recommendations during the opening session

- ▶ Prioritize eMTCT and address inequalities in treatment access among women and children.
- ▶ Address the challenges faced by men and boys in testing and care.
- ▶ Support young people beyond funding, with a call to consider alternatives such as mentorship, resources, and other forms of non-monetary support that can help them excel in their endeavors.
- ▶ There is need for meaningful engagement of young people, including in decision-making.
- ▶ Adopt a holistic approach in addressing challenges faced by key populations as they involve not only legal aspects. but also health, social, and economic dimensions.
- ▶ Allocate funding specifically for children's needs within the broader HIV budget to ensure that children are not left behind in the response.
- ▶ Establish a Pediatric Parliamentary Caucus within the National Assembly to address issues related to children.
- ▶ Build resilient health systems that can address the daily needs of populations while also being prepared to pivot and respond to various threats.
- ▶ Integrate HIV services within Kenya's push for Universal Health Coverage through enhanced primary healthcare.
- ▶ Sustain the HIV response through funding reforms, including Facility Improvement Fund, legislation and exploring trust fund models.
- ▶ Adopt a multisectoral approach in the formulation of a comprehensive national policy on adolescent health with a specific focus on health, education and law enforcement sectors.
- ▶ Implement comprehensive sex education as traditional teachings and cultural norms have often avoided discussing topics related to sexual health, leaving adolescents uninformed about important matters.



## Conference Breakaway Sessions

### Managing Epidemics through Multi-Sector Actions: Success Stories in the HIV Response and COVID-19 Adaptations

This session provided a forum for various sectors to share their journey in the HIV response and the various innovative strategies that were adopted with the advent of COVID-19 to ensure that HIV prevention and treatment services were not disrupted. Key lessons learned and best practices were highlighted on how multi-sector actions could effectively manage epidemics and ensure continued support for vulnerable populations by representatives from different sectors.

#### “ Key Highlight

*A public health crisis cannot be solved by the health sector alone. The multisectoral response must be maintained.*

”

#### Key Recommendations

- ▶ Advocate for increased domestic funding to facilitate workplace wellness programs.
- ▶ Facilitate more partnerships and networking with the private sector to leverage resources for the HIV response.
- ▶ Scale up lessons learned by various sectors in the management of concurrent epidemics and utilize these in the development and implementation of key health policies.
- ▶ Develop and implement Health Wellness Policy Guidelines for the different sectors.
- ▶ Strengthen capacity-building efforts targeting the private sector on emerging trends of HIV and pandemic preparedness by integration without losing focus (Occupational and Safety Health, Health and Wellness, Gender, HIV Self Testing).
- ▶ Implement Maisha certification for the private sector to enhance reporting and contribute towards the Employer of the Year Awards/Recognition.

## What works for Young people?

This session focused on strategies and approaches that hold promise for the HIV response among young people. The aim was to inspire coordinated and collaborative efforts towards empowering young people while addressing their health and well-being.

### “ Key Highlight

*Adolescent pregnancy is associated with an increased prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence contributing to increased risk of HIV infection among young people.*

”

### Key Recommendations

- ▶ Develop innovative prevention technologies that specifically cater to young people and leverage digital platforms for education, counselling, and support.
- ▶ Maintain active engagement with young people throughout program lifecycles. Regular feedback and collaboration will help to refine and adapt solutions to their evolving needs.
- ▶ Develop comprehensive awareness campaigns that leverage both digital marketing and traditional methods to reach youth where they are, such as events and social gatherings.
- ▶ Gather and analyze behavioural insights to better understand the decision-making process of young people regarding HIV self-testing. This can help tailor messaging and interventions effectively.
- ▶ Explore the application of private sector methodologies like market research, behavioural economics, human-centered design, and segmentation valuable for creating user-centered programs.





## Leaving No One Behind: Ensuring HIV Progress for Key and Vulnerable Populations

This session focused on the progress achieved in the HIV response across different populations and regions. Key highlights were presented on successful interventions and strategies that have contributed to these gains, with a special focus on key and vulnerable populations. The session emphasized the need to create an inclusive environment, remove barriers to healthcare access, and eliminate discrimination reaffirming the commitment to inclusivity and equal access to HIV prevention, treatment, and care services for all individuals and within their geographical locations.

### “ Key Highlight

*Need for sober societal discussions regarding key populations.*

”

### Key Recommendations

- ▶ Engage key and vulnerable populations throughout the program implementation cycle from design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- ▶ Enact legislation to protect and create an enabling environment for effective key population programming.
- ▶ Strengthen local financing for facilities dedicated to addressing the health needs of key and vulnerable populations.
- ▶ Various sectors to embrace and implement stigma reduction strategies focusing on the key and vulnerable populations.

## Ageing with HIV: Country Preparedness

This session sought to address the growing population of people ageing with HIV and the challenges they encounter, including increased co-morbidities and mental health issues. The focus was on providing key recommendations for the country to implement sustainable treatment and support strategies for this population.

### “ Key Highlight

*Older persons living with HIV face additional challenges including gender-based violence stigma and discrimination.*

”

### Key Recommendations

- ▶ Strengthen access to healthcare services for older persons and involve them in the planning and implementation of their programs.
- ▶ Design and implement strategies for reduction of stigma and discrimination against older people living with HIV, while promoting dignity and compassion.
- ▶ Interventions aimed at increasing demand for health services among the ageing population are key for their well-being.
- ▶ Scale up screening and management of opportunistic infections and NCDs as the ageing population faces a higher risk of coinfection.
- ▶ Prioritize mental health and strong psychosocial support among the ageing population.



## Managing the complex layered challenge of ending AIDS by 2030

This session focused on the various determinants of health and the challenges that intersect and interact, complicating the HIV response and threatening to reverse the gains made. Specifically, the session put a spotlight on the challenges faced by Kenyan adolescents (aged 10-19), known as the “Triple Threat”: new HIV infections, unintended pregnancies, and sexual and gender-based violence.

Experts and stakeholders sought to analyze prevailing trends, exchange effective interventions, and seek inventive solutions, with a particular emphasis on factors hindering the education and empowerment of adolescents to protect themselves from HIV, sexually transmitted infections, and pregnancies.

The session prominently featured a commitment plan, employing a comprehensive initiative that involves a whole government and society approach to implement evidence-based interventions within a framework of accountability. This approach aims to address the triple challenge and pave the way for a healthier and safer future for Kenyan adolescents.

### “ Key Highlights

*Research demonstrates that delivering timely sexuality education to young people plays a crucial role in delaying their sexual debut and reducing their vulnerability to HIV.*

”

### Key Recommendations

- ▶ There is need to go back to basics and focus on community interventions and provide correct information on HIV prevention, care and treatment.
- ▶ Develop targeted messaging on the evolution – sexual education and revolution – zero tolerance for teenage pregnancies.
- ▶ Employ a multi-sectoral approach to address issues of children and adolescents, involving all the stakeholders – teachers, parents, and the community at large.
- ▶ Prioritize relationship and sex education targeting adolescents in- and out-of-school.
- ▶ Target the right audience. Most of the conversations around adolescents are addressed in isolation.
- ▶ Counties to take up leadership role and identify coordination structures that work for them.





## Ending AIDS Among Adolescents and Children in Kenya by 2030: Progress and Strategies

This session focused on the critical question “What will it take to end AIDS among adolescents and children in Kenya by 2030?” The session highlighted the progress made by the country towards validation of the elimination of mother-to-child transmission and the recommended actions needed to get back on track towards achieving the target of <5% mother-to-child transmission rate. Discussions were centred around strategies for early infant diagnosis and management of pediatric HIV, with a strong emphasis on strategies to achieve the target of 95% knowledge of status for children living with HIV, 95% of those diagnosed receiving treatment, and 95% of those on treatment achieving viral suppression. Experts and stakeholders shared insights on successful multi-sectoral interventions, lessons learned, and best practices to contribute to a collaborative effort towards ending AIDS among adolescents and children in Kenya by 2030.

### “ Key Highlight

*Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B (triple elimination) should be offered as part of a comprehensive package of fully integrated, routine antenatal care interventions.*

”

### Key Recommendations

- ▶ Scale up the comprehensive approach that includes testing, treatment, care, and prevention strategies to end AIDS in children.
- ▶ Enhance data collection and monitoring systems to accurately track missed opportunities and progress. Consider the integration of private facilities’ data.
- ▶ Collaborate with community-based organizations and involve the community in demand creation and education about HIV prevention and treatment.
- ▶ Strengthen healthcare worker capacity through mentorship, training, and new tools to ensure high-quality care and proper adherence to guidelines.
- ▶ Leverage technology platforms like the “Ask the Expert” platform to provide real-time guidance and support to healthcare workers, community members, and individuals seeking information on HIV care and prevention.



## Building Resilient Public Health Systems to Manage Epidemics: Strategies for Preparedness and Response

This session was dedicated to exploring the vital task of constructing resilient public health systems, capable of effectively managing epidemics. The session focused on strategies for both preparedness and response, drawing from evidence-based practices and lessons learned from past outbreaks including the HIV response. Experts and researchers from various fields shared insights and case studies, highlighting successful approaches that have strengthened public health systems, ability to handle epidemics.

The session also delved into key elements of resilience, such as early detection and surveillance, rapid and coordinated response mechanisms, resource allocation, and community engagement. Emphasis was placed on the integration of data-driven technologies, risk assessment tools, and interdisciplinary collaboration to enhance preparedness and response efforts.

### “ Key Highlight

*We should harness the existing infrastructure established to address HIV and use it to enhance a nation's readiness to manage pandemics and address other emerging public health issues.*

”

### Key Recommendations

- ▶ Strengthen pandemic preparedness through disease surveillance, stronger supply chain systems, healthcare workforce and community governance.
- ▶ Leverage on learnings from management of the COVID-19 pandemic in developing safe and effective HIV vaccines e.g., mRNA vaccine technology.
- ▶ Increase capacity for community and health systems to address multiple concurrent epidemics in future through investment in knowledge and infrastructure while ensuring an enhanced domestic resource envelope for sustainability.
- ▶ Clear multisectoral structures and mechanisms should be put in place between Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education to address future pandemics and facilitate joint interventions such as mental health and other health related issues in schools.
- ▶ Establish measures to ensure the protection of vulnerable groups during public health emergencies while ensuring no one is left behind.

## Addressing the Re-emergence of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs): Research and Solutions

This session aimed to share crucial research and strategic information that will inform policy and programming for HIV, STIs, and other intersecting epidemics. By focusing on crosscutting insights, participants gained clarity on tackling the re-emergence of STIs and enhancing responses to these interconnected health challenges.

### “ Key highlight

*Untreated Sexually Transmitted Infections contribute to the incidence of infertility.*

”

### Key Recommendations

- ▶ Accelerate the transition from syndromic to aetiological management of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) through optimization of existing molecular diagnostic platforms such as GeneXpert for hard-to-diagnose infections.
- ▶ Scale up technical capacities, infrastructure, and policy requirements to actualize this transition.
- ▶ Urgent need for Point-of-Care testing to optimize management, reduce attrition, and encourage testing.
- ▶ Scale up treatment access through in and outreach activities.
- ▶ Undertake research to establish factors influencing the re-emergence of STIs.





## HIV in Humanitarian and Emergency settings

This session provided a platform to discuss the vulnerabilities brought about by climate change and other humanitarian crises, with a focus on the HIV response and emerging epidemics. The session explored the status of preparedness required at all levels to address these eventualities. Key lessons and best practices were also shared to inform innovative approaches for effective disaster responses.

### “ Key Highlight

*Climate change impacts negatively on vulnerable households and results to additional risk and vulnerability to HIV.*

”

### Key Recommendations

- ▶ Undertake needs assessments and develop a national emergency response plan that adopts a multi- sectoral approach towards a coordinated stakeholder engagement when addressing emergencies and humanitarian crises.
- ▶ Identify and capacity-build vulnerable communities to effectively respond to emerging issues such as climate change and emerging epidemics.
- ▶ Ensure meaningful involvement of communities in planning for emergencies and disasters.
- ▶ Leverage smart surveys to establish the magnitude and impact of disasters and utilize this data to design effective programs for the marginalized and those vulnerable to disasters.

## Partnerships for 100% Condom Programming

Condoms when used correctly and consistently offer over 95% triple protection against sexually transmitted HIV, other STIs and unintended pregnancies. This session focused on the sustainability of condom programming in the context of the challenges faced in the implementation of the total market approach to condoms in Kenya.

### Key Highlight

*We need to prioritise condom procurement to benefit from its effectiveness in HIV and STI prevention and unintended pregnancies.*

### Key Recommendations

- ▶ Need to change societal perceptions around condom use and sexual health education.
- ▶ Integrate condoms into essential public health services to enhance access and availability.
- ▶ Need for effective prioritization and ensuring optimal allocation of resources for condom programming at both the county and national levels.
- ▶ Explore alternative funding for the Condom program for sustainability.





## Transition of Funding and Implementation Arrangements: Navigating Sustainability in the HIV Response

The session began by examining the changing landscape of global health priorities and its impact on donor funding for HIV programs. The trends and implications of reduced external financial support were highlighted, emphasizing the urgency to explore alternative avenues for financial sustainability. Presenters shared success stories from countries that have effectively transitioned from donor-dependent funding models to more self-reliant approaches.

The session sought to underscore the value of forging strong partnerships and collaborations with various stakeholders, leveraging resources, sharing expertise, and developing innovative solutions for funding the HIV response while investing in resilient and efficient health infrastructure to optimize resource allocation and improve health outcomes for people living with HIV.

### “ Key Highlight

*We need to explore strategies to enhance the domestic resource envelop to sustain the gains made in the HIV response.*

”

### Key Recommendations

- ▶ Progressively transition from heavy reliance on donor funding through strategies such as local manufacturing of commodities, enhanced budgetary allocation at all levels of government, and ensuring prudent use of resources.
- ▶ Address commodity shortages by exploring options for domestic financing and local manufacturing to make them more accessible and affordable for all.
- ▶ Health systems strengthening for effective and efficient use of resources.
- ▶ A Whole government and integrated approach is required to achieve the 50% domestic funding target
- ▶ A better understanding of the intersection between HIV and NCD conditions offers a potential avenue for health systems performance.

## Building Sustainable HIV Prevention Platforms: Emphasizing Science and People (LISTEN)

This conference session centred on discussions on how to build resilient and sustainable HIV prevention interventions, specifically those adopting a human-centred design approach, and proving effective in creating demand for services and products despite resource constraints. The session shed light on innovative platforms that prioritize the needs of individuals and communities, while also incorporating scientific advancements. By emphasizing the human element and leveraging the power of science, these platforms have been successful in generating demand for HIV prevention services and products, even in challenging resource environments. Speakers shared insights and experiences from various communities of practice, showcasing how these platforms have evolved and achieved sustainability.



**Key Highlight**  
*Harness the power of communities through collaboration.*

”

### Key Recommendations

- ▶ Adopt and scale up a Human Centred Design approach, driven by data, to support communities to address their problems while utilizing existing local resources.
- ▶ Data collected through these initiatives should be integrated into existing government structures and databases.
- ▶ Need to create demand for HIV prevention across all sub-populations.
- ▶ Explore new technologies to expand the reach of the LISTEN program.



## Accelerating Progress: Translating Emerging Technology and Scientific Advancements into Large-Scale Public Programs

This session was designed to provide conference participants with valuable insights into the potential of emerging technologies and scientific advancements in achieving prevention and treatment targets in the HIV response. Experts presented cutting-edge technologies and evidence-based scientific breakthroughs that have the potential to revolutionize public health interventions. The session delved into practical strategies for translating these advancements into large-scale programs, ensuring widespread implementation and impact. Participants also learned about successful case studies and best practices, gaining valuable knowledge on how to integrate emerging technologies and scientific findings into existing public health initiatives. The session sought to encourage interactive discussions, allowing for the exchange of ideas and lessons learned from diverse settings.

### Key Highlight

*We need to leverage on innovation to enhance the uptake of new HIV prevention technology and tools.*

### Key Recommendations

- ▶ Develop and scale up innovative prevention technologies targeting various populations to enhance existing prevention interventions.
- ▶ Leverage innovative strategies to enhance the uptake of new technologies such as online PrEP delivery, ATM dispensers to complement workplace online pharmacies, and supermarket distribution through vendor machines; and engage key sectors such as private pharmacies that are accessible to all.
- ▶ HIV self-testing may be used to deliver pre-exposure prophylaxis, including for initiation, re-initiation and continuation (conditional recommendation, low-certainty evidence).
- ▶ WHO recommends the Dapivirine vaginal ring as a new choice for HIV prevention for women at substantial risk of HIV infection.

## Intersectionality in Health: Cervical Cancer and HIV - A Silent Threat

This session shed light on the crucial link between cervical cancer and HIV, with a disproportionate impact on women. Cervical cancer, mainly caused by persistent HPV infection, poses a significant health burden. In HIV-positive individuals, there are higher rates of HPV acquisition, reduced clearance of HPV and precancerous lesions, and an increased risk of cervical cancer and its progression. This complex association underscores the importance of integrated screening and prevention services. The session's objectives included raising awareness, sharing insights, and exploring innovative strategies for prevention, diagnosis, and treatment through collaborative efforts and knowledge sharing.

### “ Key Highlight

*The Human papillomavirus vaccine is a key preventive measure to reduce the risk of cervical cancer, especially among young girls.*

”

### Key Recommendations

- ▶ Create awareness among women as most lack awareness about cervical cancer, HPV, and available prevention measures, including vaccination and screening.
- ▶ Adopt an integrated, multisectoral, women-centred approach in the fight against Cervical Cancer to promote early detection and treatment.
- ▶ Leverage technology such as Telemedicine to help serve patients remotely and decentralize cancer diagnosis and treatment services from the National Centres to county levels.
- ▶ Scale up the “triple-intervention” strategy for the elimination of cervical cancer – prevention (through vaccination), early detection (through screening), and proper management of the disease.



## Accelerating progress in the HIV response and for the well-being of Boys and Men

This session put a spotlight on HIV among boys and men, shedding light on the specific challenges faced by these sub-populations, including drug and substance abuse disorders. The session focused on evidence-based, multi-sectoral, and inclusive solutions that prioritize prevention, early intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation, as well as socioeconomic empowerment, community engagement, collaboration, and policy advocacy. Participants engaged in discussions to explore effective evidence-based strategies to address the unique and multi-dimensional challenges of addressing HIV for sustainable and long-term results.

### “ Key Highlight

*We need to prioritise male engagement as an effective strategy to providing education on HIV and other health challenges.*

”

### Key Recommendations

- ▶ Advocate for a multisectoral approach to addressing the HIV response for boys and men.
- ▶ Undertake male engagement at the grassroots to effectively address issues affecting them.
- ▶ Capacity-build men by equipping them with knowledge of different services available and create an environment for ease of access to services including those that address sexual abuse and mental health.



## Closing Ceremony

The closing ceremony featured the serialization of the book '*Beyond Public Confessions*' by Dorothy Onyango. Ms Onyango thanked the great women who had walked the journey with her.



The Conference Chair then took members through key highlights of the Conference with a call to:

- Maintain a multi-sectoral approach to the HIV response and prioritize key and vulnerable populations such as Key populations, Adolescents and Young People while ensuring inclusion of men and boys in the principle of leaving no one behind.
- End mother to child transmission of HIV and Paediatric AIDS including establishing a Pediatric Parliamentary Caucus and leveraging on Community Centred Universal access to Health.
- Invest in knowledge & infrastructure; and explore strategies to enhance the domestic resource envelope for the sustainability of the HIV response.
- Invest in building and maintaining resilient health systems to address multiple and concurrent health challenges effectively (Pandemic preparedness).
- Accelerate adaptation and scale up of emerging scientific advancements and innovative technologies targeting various sub-populations for epidemic control.



# 2023 Maisha Conference

Ending epidemics: Leadership,  
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*Lessons from the HIV response*



MINISTRY OF HEALTH



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Translating science into  
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