

TEC 416: HIV/AIDS & Children in Kenya Context

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HISTORY OF HIV/AIDS IN KENYA

- The first case of HIV in Kenya was detected in 1984 and by the mid-1990s, it was one of the major causes of mortality in the country, putting huge demands on the healthcare system as well as the economy.
- HIV prevalence peaked at 10.5% in 1996, and had fallen to 5.9% by 2015.
- This is mainly due to the rapid scaling up of HIV treatment and care.

HISTORY OF HIV/AIDS IN KENYA

- Kenya is one of the most affected countries by HIV in the world.
 - Kenya's HIV epidemic affects most of its general population

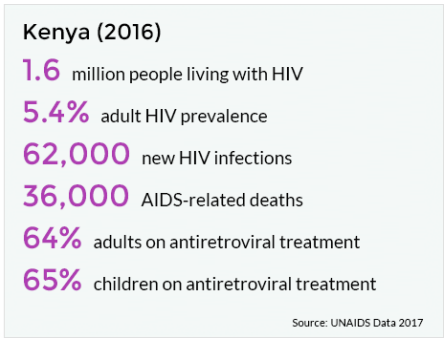
Key affected populations in Kenya

- Kenya’s HIV epidemic is often referred to as generalized – affecting all sections of the population including children, young people, adults, women and men.
- The government’s current HIV/AIDS strategy, the Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework 2014/2015 – 2018/2019 (KASF) describes the epidemic as “deeply rooted among the general population” alongside “concentration of very high prevalence among key populations – approx. 33%.”

Key Vulnerable Population in Kenya

- HIV prevalence is high among the following populations:
 - Men who have sex with men (MSM)
 - People who inject drugs (PWID)
 - Sex workers
 - **Women**
 - Children

Key Vulnerable Population in Kenya



GRAVITY OF HIV/AIDS IN KENYA

Group Discussion: In groups of five, discuss the gravity of HIV/AIDS in Kenya under the following headings:

1. Socio-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS
2. Cost of health
3. Population size and growth
4. Impact on Education
5. Children mortality
6. HIV/AIDS Orphans

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