



# Supporting HIV prevention among Kenyan male sex workers: Determination of initial lubricant requirements through national quantification

Wambui Waithaka<sup>1</sup>, Cecilia Muiva<sup>1</sup>, John Chimumbwa<sup>1</sup>, George Githuka<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Management Sciences for Health/Health Commodity & Services Management (MSH/HCSM) program; <sup>2</sup>National AIDS & STI Control Program (NASCOP), Nairobi, Kenya

## Background

The National AIDS & STI Control Program (NASCOP) manages and coordinates service delivery and commodity management for HIV prevention, especially among most-at-risk populations. Commodities include lubricants used by male sex workers (MSW) engaging in anal sex.

NASCOP's goal was to avail lubricants to all MSW in Kenya, to be used with condoms to protect against HIV transmission. Lubricants have not previously been in the public supply system, hence a lack of previous usage data.

Quantification was carried out to assure needed lubricant supply.

## Methodology

In 2011–2012, NASCOP and partners undertook surveillance of at-risk populations to triangulate mapping with quantity estimates to determine the number of MSW requiring lubricants. In July 2012, NASCOP formed a team to estimate lubricant requirements as part of the national HIV commodity forecasting and quantification exercise. The team used the baseline estimate to determine MSW scale-up for years 2012/13 and 2013/14:

Cohort	Financial year	Financial year	Financial year
No. of male sex workers	3,000	3,078	3,158

## Results

Results from the quantification showed that the annual costs for the lubricant requirements were approximately \$410,000 in 2012/13 and \$339,000 in 2013/14, totaling \$749,000.

The first year's requirements included a 3-month buffer stock costing \$81,000. This buffer stock is key to ensuring commodity security. Based on the quantification exercise, procurement for an initial stock of 320,000 10ml lubricant sachets has been initiated with support from the Global Fund.

The team's assumptions included 104 estimated anal sexual acts per MSW per year based on a local study, one lubricant per act, 2% adjustment for wastage, and 3 months of buffer stock for the first year. Estimates were fed into a simple spreadsheet model to generate the annual commodity requirements.

## Conclusion

Without historical data, an accurate estimate of the number of MSW using lubricants was critical to quantifying lubricant requirements.

The quantification exercise helped NASCOP plan for commodity procurements and mobilize resources from the Kenya government and donors to reduce HIV transmission among MSW as part of the national HIV prevention strategy.