



HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

J Cancer Policy. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2023 April 04.

Published in final edited form as:

J Cancer Policy. 2018 September ; 17: 38–44. doi:10.1016/j.jcpo.2017.03.012.

The Kenya cancer research and control stakeholder program: Evaluating a bilateral partnership to strengthen national cancer efforts

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Abstract

Background—In response to a growing cancer burden and need for improved coordination among stakeholders in Kenya, the US National Cancer Institute and the Kenya Ministry of Health collaboratively hosted a stakeholder meeting in 2014 which identified four priority areas of need (research capacity building, pathology and cancer registries, cancer awareness and education, and health system strengthening) and developed corresponding action plans.

Methods—Surveys were conducted with participants to collect input on the progress and impact of the 2014 stakeholder meeting.

Findings—Of 69 eligible participants, 45 responded from academia, healthcare institutions, civil society, government, and international agencies. Of the four technical focus areas, three have continued to conduct working group meetings and two have conducted in-person meetings to review and update their respective action plans. Accomplishments linked to or enhanced by the meeting include: Kenyan and international support for expansion of population-based cancer registries, increased availability of prioritized diagnostic tests in selected regional referral hospitals, a greater focus on development of a national cancer research agenda, strategic planning for a community education strategy for cancer awareness, and improved coordination of partners through in-country technical assistance.

Interpretation—The Stakeholder Program has successfully united individuals and organizations to improve cancer control planning in Kenya, and has enhanced existing efforts and programs across the country. This model of partners working in parallel on prioritized track activities has supported development of long term coordination of cancer research and control activities sustainable by the Kenyan government and Kenyan institutions.

Keywords

Health Planning; Health Policy; Kenya; Pathology; Registries; Community Health Education

Introduction

The increasing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) presents a global health challenge. In particular, cancer incidence is expected to rise by 70% in the next 20 years, with a majority of cases occurring in low- and middle-income countries [1]. Consequently, countries need to begin shifting resources toward this imminent burden [2]. In Kenya, many institutions including the Ministry of Health (MoH), academia, civil society, the US Government (the US National Institutes of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and US Agency for International Development), and international partners, have been working to address this public health issue, but more efforts are needed to increase integration with Kenya's National Cancer Control Strategy (NCCS) [3].

To improve coordination among cancer-related stakeholders in Kenya, the US National Cancer Institute (NCI)'s Center for Global Health (CGH) and the MoH hosted a two-day workshop in 2014 [4]. The meeting focused around three primary objectives: (1) to foster a network of in-country contacts; (2) to leverage infrastructure and relationships to improve

alignment with the MoH and implementation of the NCCS; and (3) to integrate NCI and global cancer control efforts into MoH priorities.

Stakeholders in Kenya identified four areas critical to advancing cancer control and care, which provided the structure for grouping participants within their areas of expertise: research capacity building (Track 1), pathology and cancer registries (Track 2), cancer awareness and education (Track 3), and health system strengthening (Track 4). The program intentionally drew stakeholders from different sectors, to ensure useful dialogue and outputs that ultimately implemented the goals of the NCCS nation-wide.

The two-day meeting has evolved into the Stakeholder Program, a bi-lateral partnership between the NCI and the Government of Kenya to accelerate implementation of the action plans of each technical working group (TWG) (Figure 1). This has included an NCI-supported technical advisor to the MoH and the recently inaugurated National Cancer Institute of Kenya (I), as well as support for specific projects. Nearing the three-year mark of bilateral engagement, NCI initiated an evaluation of the program to gauge progress and to assess the Stakeholder Program model as a means of NCI investment toward cancer research and control in a partner country.

Methodology

NCI developed a set of survey questions to address the three key objectives of the meeting and the activities of the four technical tracks. Two survey instruments were used, one for Kenyan MoH participants (13 questions: 8 closed-ended, 5 open-ended) and one for non-MoH participants (27 questions: 18 closed-ended, 9 open-ended), to assess the degree of strategic alignment between the groups. Questions on both surveys addressed activities completed since the 2014 meeting, scope of partnerships formed through the program, progress on action plan implementation, alignment between MoH and non-MoH partners, and successes and challenges of the program. Both surveys were developed using Questionnaire Development System (QDS, NOVA Research, v3.0), which were administered through a web-link sent to stakeholders by email. As CGH was the primary funder of the 2014 meeting, CGH staff members were excluded from participation in the survey. Data collection took place during a five-week period, with follow-up at two, three, and four weeks. After closure of the web-based survey, a CGH staff member conducted semi-structured face-to-face and telephone interviews with nonrespondents, using the same survey questions administered in the web version. Stakeholders from the 2014 meeting who are active in at least one of the four technical tracks or currently holding positions relating to cancer were prioritized for these follow-ups.

Two CGH staff members used thematic coding to analyze responses to each open-ended question. After review, the open-ended questions were coded according to major thematic categories by using a combined inductive/deductive approach based upon the objectives of the program and common areas of interest that arose from the data. A team of reviewers examined the codes to determine the final set of themes.

Results

In total, 54 Kenyan (13 MoH, 41 non-MoH) and 15 international participants were eligible to be surveyed. Of those, 33 Kenyan (9 MoH, 24 non-MoH) and 12 international participants responded in the evaluation (Table 2), for an overall response rate of 65%.

Evaluation of Meeting Objectives

(1) To foster a network of in-country contacts, and (2) to leverage infrastructure and relationships to improve alignment with the MoH and implementation of the NCCS

Success of the first two meeting objectives was assessed in part by the number and types of new partnerships that stakeholders formed as a result of the meeting. Of the 45 respondents, 35 (77%) reported forming at least one new partnership. The partnerships described were commonly cross-sector, many being across public and private institutions. For non-MoH partners, the extent to which new relationships were formed with MoH stakeholders reflected both a stronger network and an increased alignment with the MoH. Of the 36 non-MoH respondents, 26 (72%) stated that the meeting increased their level of interaction with the MoH, reflecting both a stronger network and increased alignment with MoH priorities. Specifically, the meeting allowed the relationship with the MoH to be “more focused and intense, and more productive—less combative and more collaborative.” Many participants noted that the meeting yielded a “strong synergy” between MoH and non-MoH stakeholders, with non-MoH respondents reporting that the interest and active involvement of MoH officials engendered a sense of confidence in being viewed as partners in cancer control efforts, and that the government considers cancer an important issue. The utility of the technical track structure of the program was also viewed as a success. With key guiding principles for cancer control that include “ownership, partnership, coordination, systematic and integrated approach” [3], the NCCS itself was enhanced by this stakeholders meeting and subsequent engagement of stakeholders within the technical tracks.

As cancer is addressed by multiple MoH units (NCD, Reproductive Health, Oncology, and Health Promotion), strengthening relationships within the MoH is another important aspect of fostering an effective incountry network. Redeployment within the Kenyan government is another barrier to coordination within the MoH: of the thirteen MoH participants at the 2014 meeting, five have transitioned to new positions, some outside of cancer or outside of the MoH entirely. Because of this reality, partnerships at the organizational level, not only among individuals, are crucial to the strength of the in-country network and the continuity of efforts.

“Partners (are) very important for the MoH. Over time, different partners have different strengths and different mandates, and not everyone can do (the same) thing. Consensus takes time but once you have it, you move at very fast speed.”- Kenyan-based MoH respondent

Following the meeting, several specific projects were cited as examples of improved coordination between stakeholders and the MoH. Examples include: enhanced cancer registry efforts broadly, specific support for the Kisumu registry, the building of a national registry, and the expansion of efforts to create Cancer Centers of Excellence. Another

example cited was the Epidemiology of Burkitt Lymphoma in East-African Children and Minors (EMBLEM) study [5]. EMBLEM was a case-control epidemiological study of Burkitt Lymphoma that required collaboration between the NGO, Academic Model Providing Access to Healthcare (AMPATH) [6], and the MoH to expand cancer care capacity at participating hospitals.

(3) Integration of NCI and US government (USG) cancer control efforts into MoH priorities

The formation of the technical tracks also successfully formalized the connectivity between MoH and non-MoH stakeholders, including NCI and USG stakeholders. The track structure was subsequently formalized into a set of MoH Technical Working Groups (TWGs). These TWGs now function as a framework for the MoH to engage with non-MoH stakeholders on national cancer priorities (Figure 1). Furthermore, the track structure serves as a forum for stakeholders to address and update one another and the MoH on their ongoing activities. Following the 2014 meeting, NCI and the MoH recognized that dedicated staff time was needed to solidify the track structure into the TWGs. In response, the NCI supported a technical advisor to sit within the MoH and facilitate and sustain progress of the TWGs. As the TWG framework becomes more standardized and self-sustaining, the focus of this advisory role will shift to strategy and policy level considerations.

Evaluation of the Stakeholder Program: Progress of Technical Tracks

Track 1—Track 1, *Clinical Research Priorities and Capacity Building*, was established to increase capacity for oncology research in Kenya. Following the meeting, an advisory board was established to set specific priorities. In December 2015, the working group initiated an in-person meeting and launched four priority areas: channels of communication for cancer research; cancer research advisory; convening panels for priority cancers; and resource mobilization for cancer research. Specific activities within Track 1 are highlighted in Table 3.

Track 2—Track 2, *Strengthening Pathology and Cancer Registries*, focused on improving access to accurate and timely pathology for cancer diagnosis in areas outside of Nairobi, and expanding registration of cancer cases nationally. This track and its subsequent TWG has split into two sub-groups, one for each of these areas (Figure 1), but they continue to hold joint quarterly meetings.

Pathology: Acknowledging the scarcity of pathologists in Kenya outside of Nairobi, the Pathology subgroup prioritized access to accurate diagnostic testing for cancer. Specifically, access to simple but valuable diagnostic tests by developing a program to train medical officers in regional referral hospitals to perform and technical staff to process high quality fine needle aspirates (FNA), bone marrow aspirates (BMA) and bone marrow trephine biopsies. In a CGH-sponsored program, pathology residents and technicians from the University of Nairobi (UON, a public institution) and Aga Khan University (AKU, a not-for-profit private institution) were trained by Kenyan and international experts to be certified trainers of these techniques, and these new “trainers” then trained medical officers and technicians from five tertiary referral county public hospitals and helped them set up

or expand existing FNA and BMA/Trephine biopsy clinics. Periodic on-site supervision and reinforcement of the training, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the program, are planned for the next 3–5 years, and the local hospitals have agreed to support the expense of ongoing supplies to ensure program sustainability beyond the project lifetime. The Pathology subgroup is now considering options for expanding this program to other sites [7].

Cancer Registries: This sub-group has made progress toward building a representative national cancer registry system. Although cancer registries have existed in Kenya since 1999, the scope and impact of these registries have not reached full implementation. The 2014 meeting helped to define national needs, including consistent funding of full-time staff and standardization of reporting forms for health facilities and laboratories. As a result of the meeting, CGH funded a proposal for strengthening three existing population-based cancer registries (Nairobi, Eldoret and Kisumu), which included a match in funding by the Government of Kenya (GOK) for training, increasing human resource capacity, cancer registry awareness workshops, and other needs. The cancer registry program is planning expansion to ten additional counties in order to develop a representative population-based national cancer registry. This will require training in data collection and data standardization.

Track 3—Track 3, *Cancer Awareness and Education (CAE)*, had three objectives: (1) to understand community cultural beliefs and to identify key drivers of stigma in adults and children about cancer; (2) to develop and/or adapt culturally appropriate messages to destigmatize cancer; and (3) to raise public awareness of cancer prevention and early detection (in locations where primary prevention and early detection services exist), with a goal of reaching 60% of the population by 2018. Achieving consensus among the multitude of organizations working in this area was a priority for the follow-up CAE TWG meetings. The CAE TWG invited experts to the subsequent quarterly meetings for updates on ongoing knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) studies, current education materials and other messages. These discussions served as the foundation for a systematic review of cancer education materials. In April 2016, the track held a regroup meeting in Nairobi to update the action plan and determine a revised course forward.

Survey respondents reported that the 2014 meeting helped to ensure that MoH and non-MoH partners reached consensus before implementing specific activities around cancer education and awareness. Furthermore, several respondents noted that awareness is the area of cancer control that has made visible progress in recent years, reflecting the need for coordination (see text box). Overall, respondents reported that the CAE TWG activities have been particularly important in improving stakeholder communication and determining opportunities for coordination of new and existing efforts to raise cancer awareness and reduce stigma. As funding for implementation of the CAE plan was a major obstacle reported, respondents agreed that future objectives need to be considered within the context of available resources.

“A lot has gone on since - so much on awareness. And much on prevention. A few years ago most people would run away from you if you talked about cancer. Now

women are going to be checked. People are now aware.”-Kenya-based, non-MoH respondent

Track 4—Kenya’s decentralized health system relies upon policies and guidelines which emanate from the central government to ensure that prevention, screening, diagnosis, and treatment services are evidence-based, equitable, and disseminated throughout the country. To be successful, the health system requires significant coordination, commitment, and communication among the counties, where local implementation and budget priorities are decided. As such, Track 4, *Health System Strengthening and National Policy Development*, featured most prominently those organizations working at the county level.

While this track has not subsequently convened regular working group meetings, stakeholders have contributed to MoH-led national policy development through participation in working groups of relevant technical experts. This work has accelerated progress on the development of cancer treatment protocols and cancer center guidelines. These technical experts were consulted during the development of a plan to include cancer drugs in the recently updated Kenyan essential medicines list [8]. This process has involved consultation with multi-lateral partners, cancer treatment experts in Kenya, and key MoH stakeholders.

The operationalization of the NCI-K represents a much needed central coordinating body at the MoH level. NCI-K is charged with supporting the renewal and implementation of the NCCS by strengthening cancer research, cancer surveillance and community awareness, and by mobilizing resources to support cancer care and control. The establishment of this body, which did not exist at the time of the 2014 meeting, will strengthen Kenyan health systems related to cancer control and care [9]. In December 2016, NCI signed an MOU with NCI-K to continue to provide technical assistance to do this work.

Discussion

This evaluation of the Kenya Cancer Stakeholder Program highlights several key points about its structure and successes as well as future areas for improvement. The role of NCI’s Kenya-based technical adviser was repeatedly cited as a reason for progress, implementation, and success of the program. Liaising with all groups, especially the MoH and NCI-K, this position has been crucial in fostering relationships formed at the stakeholder meeting and assisting with the follow-through of action plans. This technical advisor provides content expertise, and ensures continuity of work and preservation of institutional knowledge, especially in a setting of high turnover of staff from both countries.

Our assessment elucidated two primary structural critiques of the program: 1) the breadth of topics addressed; and 2) the need for improved information dissemination across technical tracks. The agenda of the program spanned six thematic areas (research, training, pathology, cancer registries, community education, health systems), which in retrospect may have been overly ambitious and strained feasibility. The working groups have since tempered expectations, with the understanding that nearly all group members serve on a volunteer/in-kind basis and participate in group activities in addition to their primary job responsibilities. Secondly, while each track has had structured follow-up calls and meetings

to some extent, no program-wide follow-up meeting had been originally planned. The timing of a scheduled followup meeting within a few years would allow stakeholders to revisit the original meeting priorities and to strategize and plan for the next NCCS (2017–2022). With the recent establishment of the NCI-K and the increased capacity in cancer research and control, the MoH may now be able to organize such a forum.

Important to note is that the Stakeholder Program is not the sole catalyst of progress against cancer in Kenya and builds on previous efforts supported by domestic and international government and non-government organizations [10]. The First Lady of Kenya called for further action on stigma of cancer, which she described as the “foremost” of the “social challenges” that remain [11]. This is an example of high level recognition of the cancer problem nationwide, beyond the Stakeholder Program. Likewise, in 2016 the National Hospital Insurance Fund expanded coverage to include chemotherapy, radiation therapy and surgery for cancer care (up to a specified limit) [12]. This expansion of coverage has the potential to significantly impact the level of access to cancer treatment. Currently treatment is limited to patients who can afford to pay directly for services and who can afford the associated indirect costs (including time and transportation) required to undergo cancer treatment. Though not a direct outcome of the health system strengthening working group, this measure contributes to the improvement of treatment access, the reduction of loss to follow-up, as well as other related efforts in cancer control. Additionally, increased media attention to these cancer topics has kept the cancer agenda active in the public and policy domains to further impact the health policy movement.

In August 2016, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) led an imPACT mission in Kenya, an assessment in which the IAEA evaluates national cancer control capabilities and provides recommendations for improving capacity [13, 14]. NCI participated alongside the MoH and several key cancer stakeholders in this imPACT mission. Similar to a previous imPACT assessment in May 2010, this mission had a specific intent of informing the next phase of the national cancer strategy. The alignment of the NCI with other international partners like IAEA is a benefit to the MoH, which works with a multitude of partners, and avoids duplication of resources for cancer control.

Finally, several limitations in our survey-based evaluation should be acknowledged: first, stakeholder input was voluntary and self-reported, which may introduce response bias. Secondly, cancer stakeholders who were not present at the original stakeholders meeting were ineligible to be surveyed, despite any current involvement in the program. And finally, no premeeting survey was conducted, so we were unable to assess change over time without consideration of recall bias.

Conclusion

Though coordinated USG disease-specific programs are well-documented in infectious disease control efforts, the Kenya Cancer Stakeholder Program represents one of the first of its kind addressing an NCD. The successes of burgeoning partnerships, and the momentum generated in cancer research and control from the TWGs, suggest that this program can serve as an effective model for the control of cancer, and potentially other NCDs. Several

elements contributed to this program's success, including existing infrastructure, political will, fiscal and coordination support for workshop planning meetings, and an in-country technical adviser, which may be adopted in future NCD programs.

The progress in cancer over the past few years is based on the creation of a platform for key existing organizations and individuals to unite their efforts into a synergistic response. Through the planning efforts, leaders in research, pathology, cancer registries, awareness, and health systems, common objectives are now guiding cancer control efforts which begin in the central ministries of government and extend outward to the counties and to individual health facilities and communities. The collaborative Stakeholder Program has helped bring clarity and integration to this process, as partners move forward to prevent and control cancer in Kenya.

Acknowledgments

The study was reviewed and approved by the United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB # 0925-0722, expiration date: 06/30/2018). The NCI Center for Global Health and the Kenyan Ministry of Health acknowledge the efforts and contributions of all stakeholders who participated in the 2014 meeting and all individuals who are engaged in the ongoing efforts of the Stakeholder Program. The NCI and MoH notably thank those who assisted in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the program, and the co-chairs of each technical track. Lastly, the authors acknowledge Catherine Hildago for her efforts in obtaining OMB clearance for this evaluation, and Karen Haney for her contributions in coding survey responses.

Funding

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

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Highlights

- Four technical areas provide a structure for organizing partners and efforts across the country.
- Political will around cancer and multi-sectoral momentum laid groundwork for a cohesive program.
- An NCI-supported technical adviser embedded in the Ministry of Health has enabled follow-through.
- This model offers a replicable strategy for organizing non-communicable disease programs.

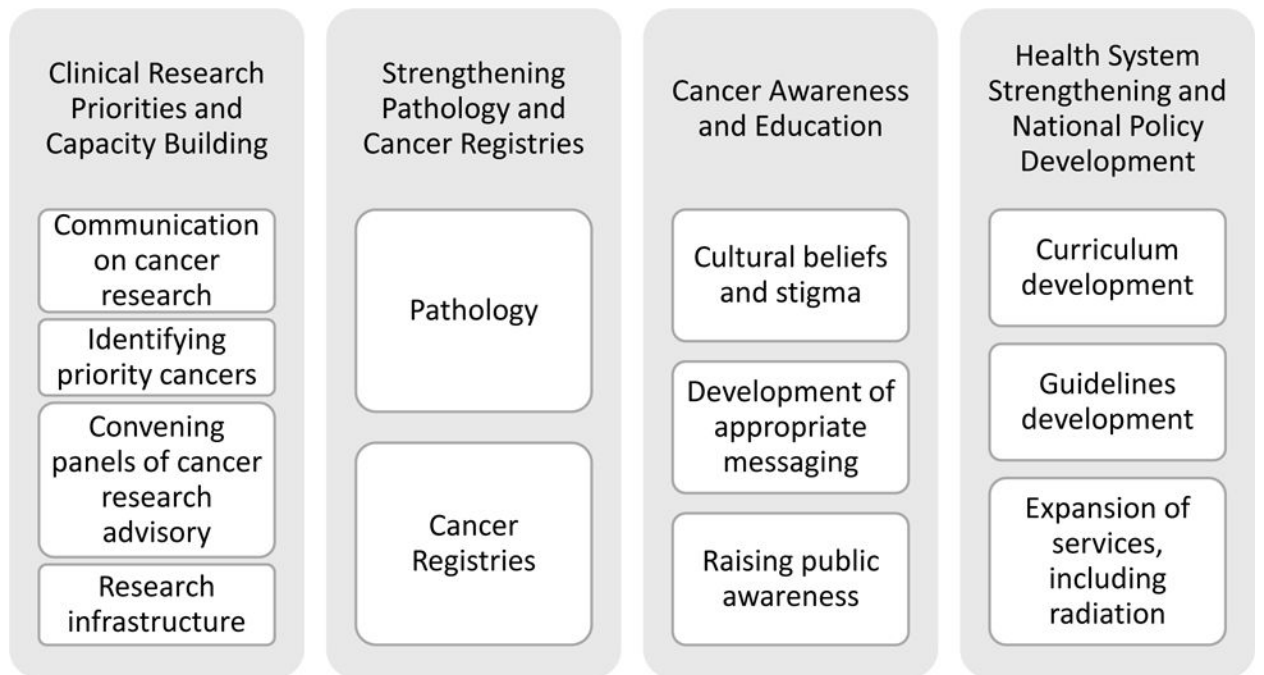


Figure 1.
Technical working groups and respective subtopics

Table 1

Organizations represented at the 2014 Kenya Stakeholder Meeting

Organization Type	Kenya	Foreign
Ministry of Health	- Department of Standards and Quality Assurance and Regulations	
	- Division of Blood Transfusion	
	- Division of Monitoring and Evaluation, Health Research Development, and Health Informatics	
	- Division of National Public Health Laboratory	
	- Division of Non-Communicable Diseases	
	- Health Promotion Unit	
Government	- Oncology Unit	
	- Mombasa County government	- US National Cancer Institute (NCI), NIH
	- CDC KEMRI*	- Fogarty International Center, NIH
Research Institutions	- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	
	- African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)	- The Epidemiology of Burkitt Lymphoma in East-African Children and Minors (EMBLEM) Project, NCI
NonMinistry of Health	- Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)	
	- Aga Khan University	- Duke University
	- Moi University	- Indiana University School of Medicine
	- Moi University School of Medicine	- SUNY Upstate Medical University
Academia	- University of Nairobi	- University of Alabama
		- University of Maryland
		- University of Massachusetts Medical School
		- University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
		- University of Washington
		- University of Burundi
Cancer Care	- Aga Khan University Hospital	- Denver Health
	- AIC Kijabe Hospital	
	- Cancer Care Kenya	
	- Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH)	
	- Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital (MTRH)	
NGO	- The Nairobi Hospital	
	- Academic Model Providing Access to Healthcare (AMPATH)*	- McCabe Centre for Law and Cancer
	- Childhood Cancer Initiative	- PATH

Organization Type	Kenya	Foreign
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KEMRI–FACES (Family AIDS Care and Education Services)* - Kenya Network of Cancer Organizations (KENCO) - Kenya Cancer Association (KENCASA) - Kenya Hospices and Palliative Care Association (KEHPCA) - Machakos Women - Women 4 Cancer Early Detection and Treatment 	
Multi-lateral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World Bank East Africa Public Health Laboratory Networking Project (EAPHLN) * - World Health Organization (WHO) Kenya office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

* Partnership between Kenyan and foreign entities

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Table 2

Survey responses

	<i>Kenyan</i>		<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>MoH</i>	<i>Non-MoH</i>		
<i>Eligible survey recipients</i>	13	41	15	69
<i>Total respondents</i>	9 (69%)	24 (59%)	12 (80%)	45 (65%)
<i>Self-administered</i>	4 (44%)	18 (75%)	10 (84%)	32 (71%)
<i>Interviewer-administered (phone)</i>	0 (0%)	2 (8%)	1 (8%)	3 (7%)
<i>Interviewer-administered (in person)</i>	5 (55%)	4 (17%)	1 (8%)	10 (22%)
<i>Non-respondents</i>	4 (31%)	17 (36%)	3 (20%)	24 (35%)

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Table 3

Progress across the four technical tracks since 2014

Track	Progress in Kenya to-date	Long term goals
Track 1: Clinical research priorities and capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June-September 2015: formation of a cancer research advisory board; formation of a dedicated training working group to set national cancer research and control training priorities and capacity building needs • September 2015: first cancer research advisory board meeting • December 2015: in-person regroup to define subcommittee working groups: Channels of Communication for Cancer Research; Advisory Committee for Cancer Research; Convening Panels on Priority Cancers; Resource Mobilization for Cancer Research • Establishment of NCI-Kenya and board to be the central leading and organization body of cancer research and control activities of the MoH. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication channel among in-and out-of-country researchers • Integrate research into the national agenda • Convene panels to assess current programs research gaps • Identify capacity building needs, centralize training information • Conduct grant writing workshops, instruction in research management
Track 2a: Pathology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pathology resident trainings in FNA/BMA: a total of 34 Medical Officers, 2 clinical officers, and 14 technologists have been trained since the inception of the program in Jan 2016. A total of 922 FNAs and 92 BMAs have been performed during the first eight months of the program, an increase of 66% in FNAs and 360% in BMAs from the pre-training baseline numbers (554 FNAs and 20 BMAs), to the pre-training baseline numbers. • NCI Administrative Supplement to Promote Cancer Prevention and Control Research in Low and Middle Income Countries (Par 15-155) grant for building capacity in diagnosis of 4 selected cancers; the objective of the program has been to compare the knowledge gained after a lecture-based course and a case-based learning approach for practicing pathologists and senior residents in anatomic pathology based in East Central and Southern Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade pathology services to create Centers of Pathology Excellence in select level 5 hospitals • Expand pathology training opportunities • Standardize pathology reporting through adoption of electronic synoptic reporting (challenging process due to lack of Lab Information Systems and costs) • Launch telepathology program (finalize process on both ends and confirm appropriate technology)
Track 2b: Cancer Registries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCI support for 3 population-based cancer registries (PBCRs), matched by the Government of Kenya • April 2015: quality and needs assessment of the current PBCRs • Four full-time registrars hired, two in Nairobi and two in Eldoret • Expanded office space received for the registry program • Received a donated vehicle for the Nairobi registry • Reached out to earmarked counties for expansion program • Trained staff from additional counties on principles and practices of cancer registration • Developed Memorandum of Understanding to be signed by KEMRI and the County Executive Committee Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Kenya's three PBCRs and establish additional PBCRs in seven counties • Develop hospital-based cancer registries in level 5 hospitals • Establish a National Population-based Cancer Registry Central Data Center, merging data from regional PBCRs • Hiring of 8 additional staff at these three registries • Standardize reporting tools to capture all variables required by cancer registries
Track 3: Cancer awareness and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 2014-present: community education working group initial planning and review of existing studies about and availability of cancer information • Regroup meeting held in April 2016 to re-evaluate action plan, establish Cancer Awareness and Education Working Group, and define scope of collaborative work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage community leaders and members to identify key drivers of stigma through KAP studies • Develop culturally appropriate messages to address perceptions and knowledge gaps

Track	Progress in Kenya to-date	Long term goals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans underway to conduct systematic review of existing cancer-related Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) studies in order to inform further research and population-based information needs. May 2015-present: advisors from the American Cancer Society (ACS) and MoH conduct desk review and KAP study to inform adaptation of ACS cancer patient information at the national referral hospital level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise public awareness about cancer prevention and early detection; reach 60% of the population by 2018
Track 4: Health System Strengthening and National Policy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of oncology fellowship curriculum for physicians at Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital Expansion of radiotherapy services: additional linear accelerator at KNH, public-private agreement to use availability of machines at private facilities for backlog of public hospital patients Drafting of Cancer Center Guidelines Development of treatment protocol Establishment of a bi-lateral MOU with NCI Kenya to strengthen cancer research and control. April 2015-present: developing cancer management protocols: priority cancer selection and committee membership May 2015-present: developing Guidelines for Establishing a Comprehensive Cancer Center June 2015-present: coordinating dialogue: patient financing, childhood cancer consortium February 2016: Government announces the National Hospital Insurance Fund will cover cancer related activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leverage HIV/AIDS infrastructure (referral, transportation networks) established through PEPFAR Develop curricula for referral systems and training Include essential cancer drugs in the KEMSA drug list Support MoH to establish radiotherapy units, cancer treatment and palliative centers

MOU= Memorandum of Understanding

MoH= Ministry of Health