The incidence of STIs remains high and has even been increasing in some populations. Outbreaks of new infections, the re-emergence of neglected STIs, the threat of untreatable gonorrhoea pose further challenges to the provision of quality STI prevention and treatment services. The new Global Health Sector Strategies (GHSS) for HIV, viral hepatitis, and STIs calls for the ending of STIs as a public health concern by 2030. The strategy outlines a number of key strategic and operational shifts that will be needed.

**This symposium will:**

1. Explore the factors that contribute to the rise of STIs and discuss the role of traditional and innovative approaches to reverse the trend
2. Identify gaps and challenges that need to be addressed and how to bridge the gaps and respond to the challenges
3. Highlight country actions in the implementation of the GHSS
4. Identify actions to re-energizing STI programmes

Factors in the rise of STIs and lack of political commitment. What needs to be done?  
Teodora Wi  
WHO, Switzerland

Rising incidence in the US and current strategies (focus on sexual health)  
Leandro Mena  
US CDC, DSTD, USA

Challenges, gaps and opportunities in STI control in Zimbabwe  
Anna Machiha  
National STI Programme, Zimbabwe

Integration of STIs in Primary Health Care – challenges and opportunities  
Muhammad Safdar Kamal Pasha  
WHO, Pakistan

Quality STI services – Tackling stigma  
Primrose Matambanadzo  
CeSHHAR, Zimbabwe

Innovation in STIs – Point of Care Tests for STIs  
Cecilia Ferreyra  
FIND, Switzerland

**Panel Discussion:** Francis Ndowa, Zimbabwe; Ismail Maatouk, WHO, Switzerland; Angelica Miranda, National STI Programme, Brazil; Somesh Gupta, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, India

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**Date:**  
Monday, 5 September

**Time:**  
10:30 – 12:00  
[UCT+2]

**Venue:**  
Kalundu Conference Room

**Chairs:**  
David Lewis and Frank Lulu