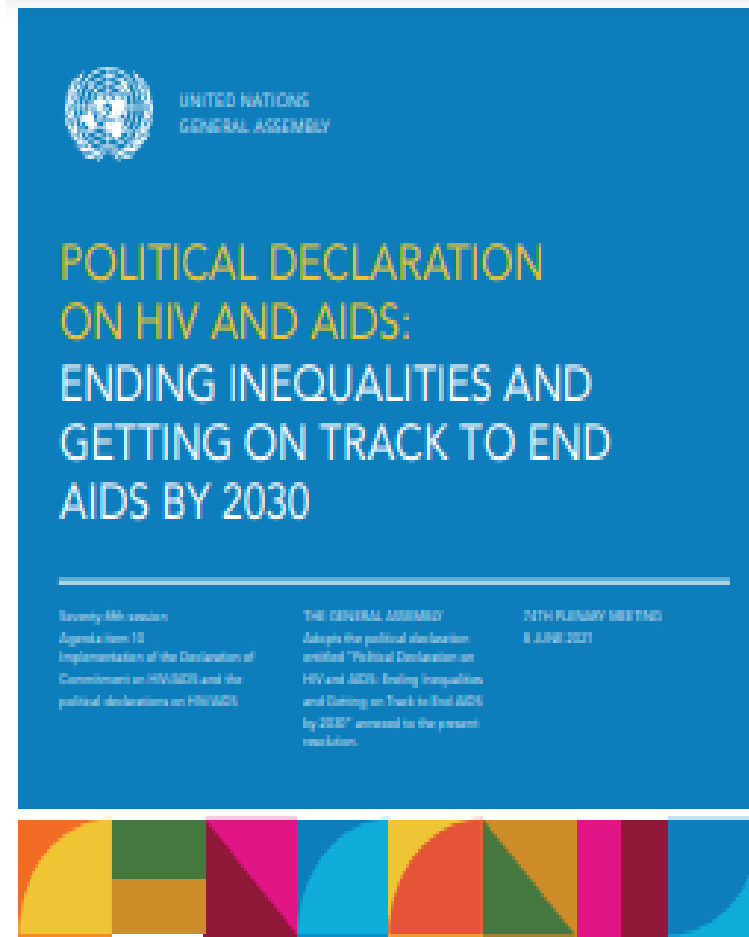
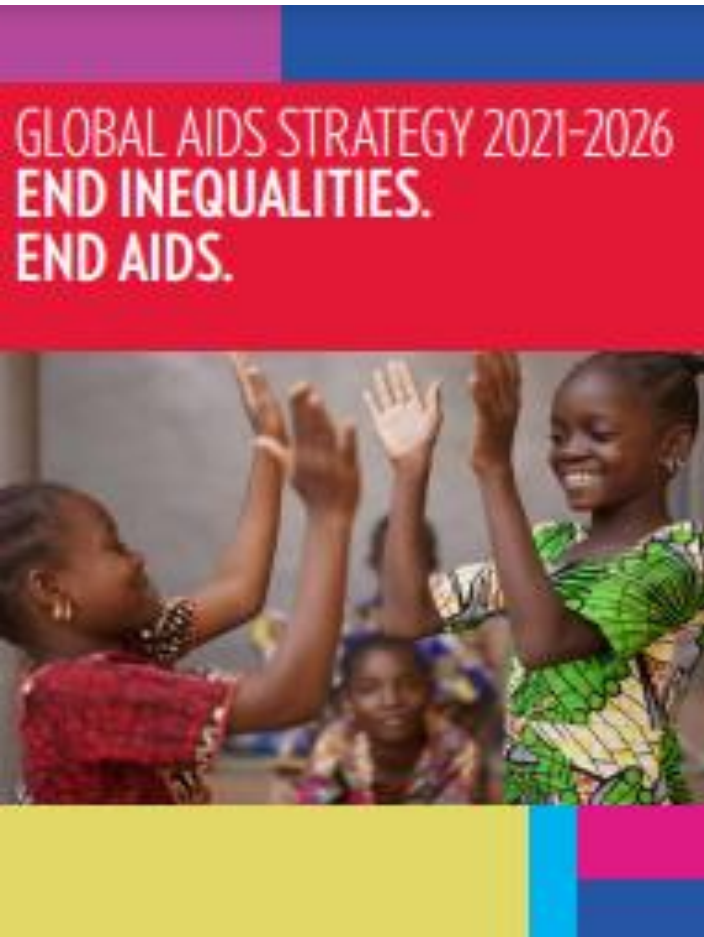


Overview of the 2025 Prevention Road Map

Targets, key elements and status of prevention

Guiding frameworks for renewed commitment to HIV prevention

- **Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026**
 - Programmatic HIV prevention 2025 targets
- **2021 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS**
 - Commitments to HIV prevention
- **2030 Agenda for sustainable development**
 - Multisectoral aspects of HIV prevention



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Healthy lives and well-being for all, at all ages	Inclusive and equitable quality education and promotion of lifelong learning opportunities for all	Gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls	Reduced inequality within and among countries	Reduced violence including against key populations and people living with HIV	Global partnership for sustainable development
Universal health coverage, including HIV prevention services	High-quality education, including on comprehensive sexual and reproductive health	Sexual and reproductive health and rights	Protection against discrimination alongside legal services	Promotion of the rule of law	Policy coherence
Universal access to sexual and reproductive health	Empowerment of young people and life skills for responsible and informed sexual and reproductive health decisions	Elimination of violence and harmful gender norms and practices	Rights literacy, access to justice and international protection	Effective, accountable and transparent institutions	International support for implementing effective capacity building
Universal access to drug dependence treatment and harm reduction			Empowerment of people to claim their rights and enhance access to HIV services	Inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making	

Global AIDS Strategy 2021-26: What's new & different for prevention?

Ending inequalities:

Commitment to take urgent and transformative action to end the social, economic, racial and gender inequalities that perpetuate the AIDS pandemic.

Equitable outcomes and granular targets:

Commitment to achieve HIV combination prevention, testing and treatment targets across relevant demographics, groups and geographic settings.

Prioritized combination HIV prevention:

Commitment to prioritize comprehensive packages of HIV prevention services and ensure they are available and used by 95% of people at risk of HIV infection.

Key populations:

Acknowledgement that key populations—including men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, female sex workers, transgender people, and people in prisons and other closed settings—are at particular risk of HIV infection.

New HIV cascade:

Commitment to reach the new 95–95–95 testing, treatment and viral suppression targets within all demographics, groups and geographic settings, ensuring that at least 34 million people living with HIV access treatment.

Undetectable = Untransmittable (U = U):

Acknowledgement that viral suppression through antiretroviral therapy is a powerful component of combination HIV prevention because people living with HIV with undetectable viral loads will not transmit their infection to others.

Elimination of new HIV infections in children:

Commitment to ensure 95% of pregnant and breastfeeding women have access to combination HIV prevention, antenatal testing and re-testing; 95% of women living with HIV achieve and sustain viral suppression before delivery and during breastfeeding; and 95% of HIV-exposed children are tested within two months and, if HIV-positive, are provided with optimized treatment.

Fully fund the AIDS response:

Invest US\$ 29 billion annually in low- and middle-income countries, including at least US\$ 3.1 billion towards societal enablers.

10–10–10 targets for societal enablers:

- To reduce to less than 10% the number of women, girls and people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV who experience genderbased inequalities and sexual and gender-based violence.
- To ensure that less than 10% of countries have restrictive legal and policy environments that lead to the denial or limitation of access to services.
- To ensure that less than 10% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV experience stigma and discrimination.

Sexual and reproductive health:

Commitment to ensure that 95% of women and girls of reproductive age have their HIV and sexual and reproductive health-care service needs met.

Access to affordable medicines, diagnostics, vaccines and health technologies:

Commitment to ensure global accessibility, availability and affordability of safe, effective and quality-assured medicines, including generics, vaccines, diagnostics and other health technologies to prevent, diagnose and treat HIV infection, its co-infections and comorbidities.

Service integration:

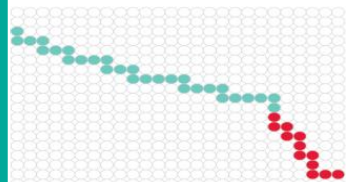
Commitment to invest in systems for health and social protection systems that provide 90% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV with people-centred and contextspecific integrated services for HIV and other services.

Community leadership, service delivery and monitoring:

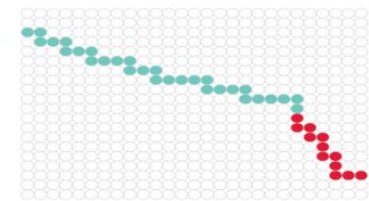
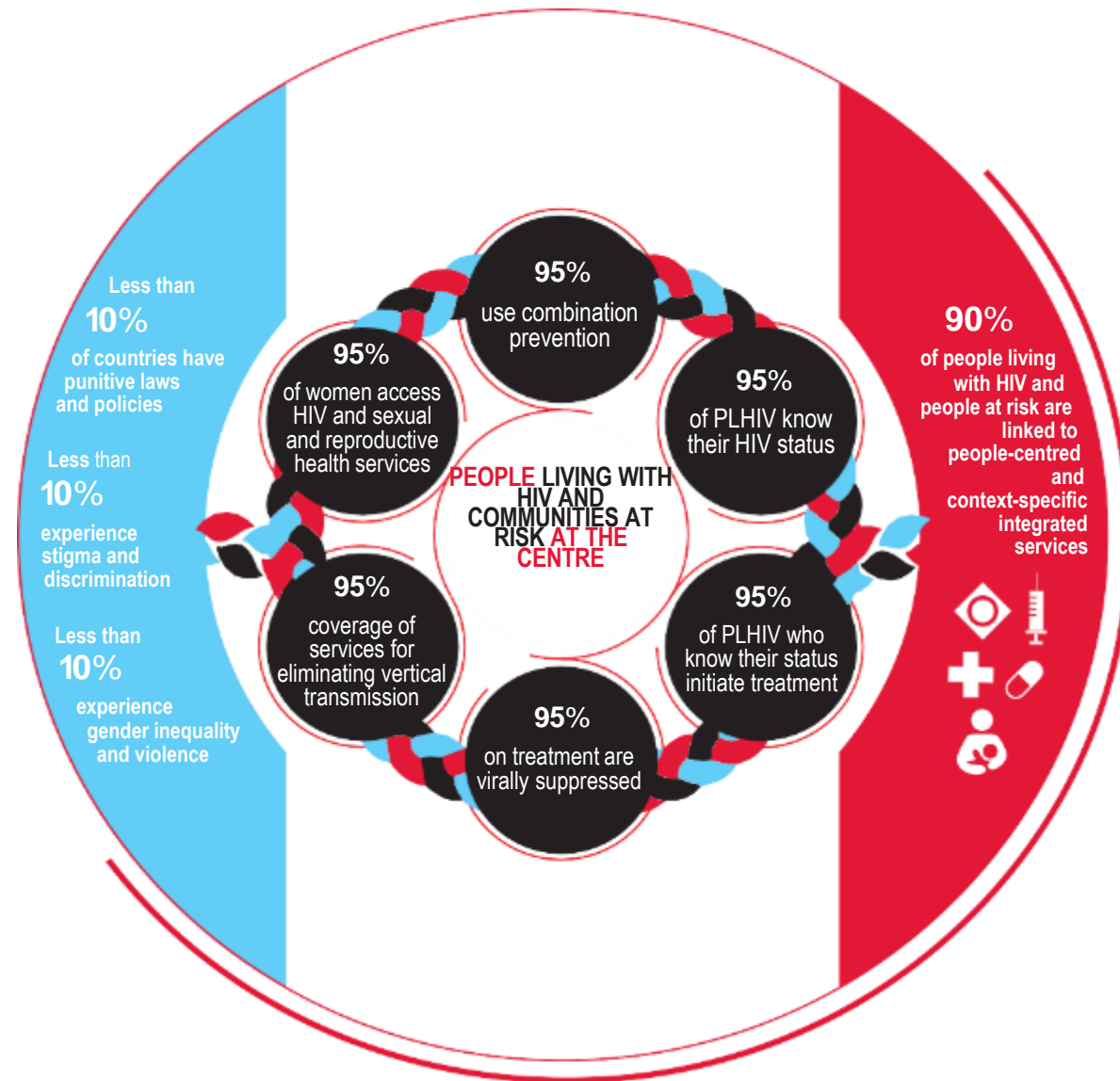
Commitment to increase the proportion of community-led HIV services and ensure relevant networks and communities are sustainably financed, included in HIV response decision-making, and can generate data through community monitoring and research.

GIPA:

Explicit reference to the Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV, known as the GIPA Principle

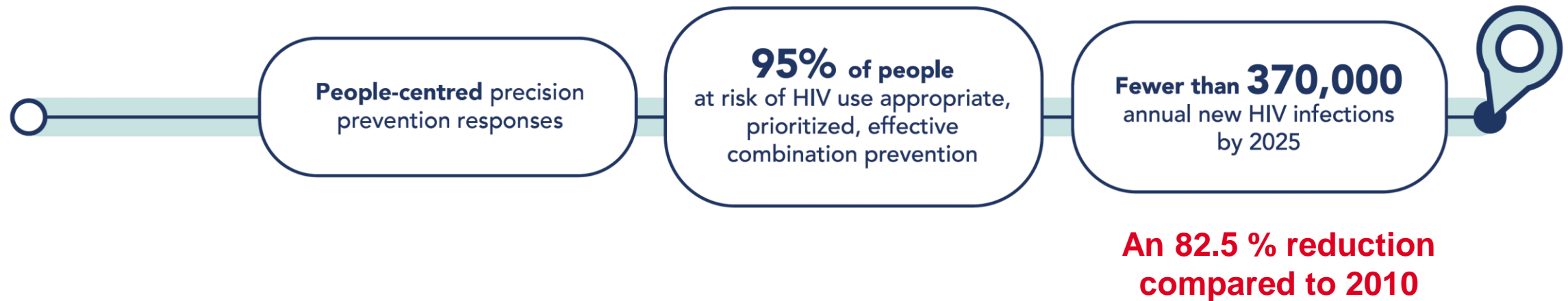


Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026 sets out new targets including for combination HIV prevention & SRH



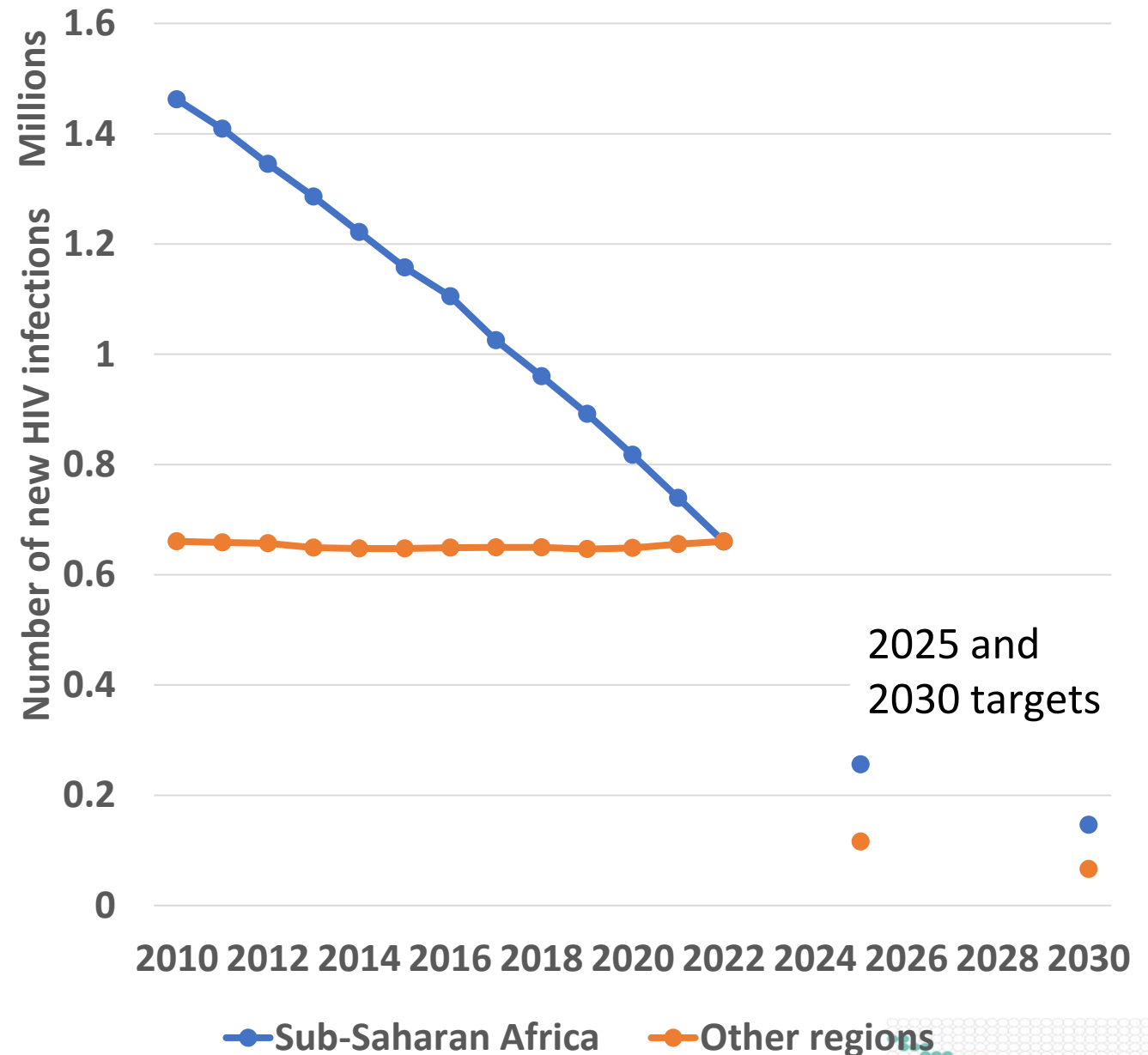
What Will Success Look Like

The 2025 high-level HIV prevention targets and commitments



Progress in sub-Saharan Africa, stagnation in other regions

- Substantial progress in reducing new HIV infections in sub-Saharan Africa (with some variation and exceptions)
- Stagnating trend overall in regions with concentrated epidemics (with huge variation by country)
- 2030 targets
 - in **sub-Saharan Africa** are within reach, **but still need acceleration**
 - in **epidemics affecting key populations**, current approaches and investments are **insufficient to achieve 2025 and 2030 targets**



GPC member countries by number of new HIV infections in 2022

		2010	2022	% Change
South Africa	GPC	376423	161,801	-57%
Mozambique	GPC	163809	97,231	-41%
Uganda	GPC	85832	51,517	-40%
Zambia	GPC	71196	33,361	-53%
United Republic of Tanzania	GPC	98182	31,515	-68%
Philippines	New group 1	4709	24,371	418%
Indonesia	GPC	50185	24,276	-52%
Kenya	GPC	69507	22,155	-68%
Mexico	GPC	17964	20,342	13%
Zimbabwe	GPC	78090	17,337	-78%
Ghana	GPC	22772	16,574	-27%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	GPC	37873	15,888	-58%
Congo	New group 2	8028	15,804	97%
Malawi	GPC	56054	15,720	-72%
Angola	GPC	28221	15,481	-45%
Myanmar	GPC	17071	11,090	-35%
South Sudan	New group 1	16829	10,933	-35%

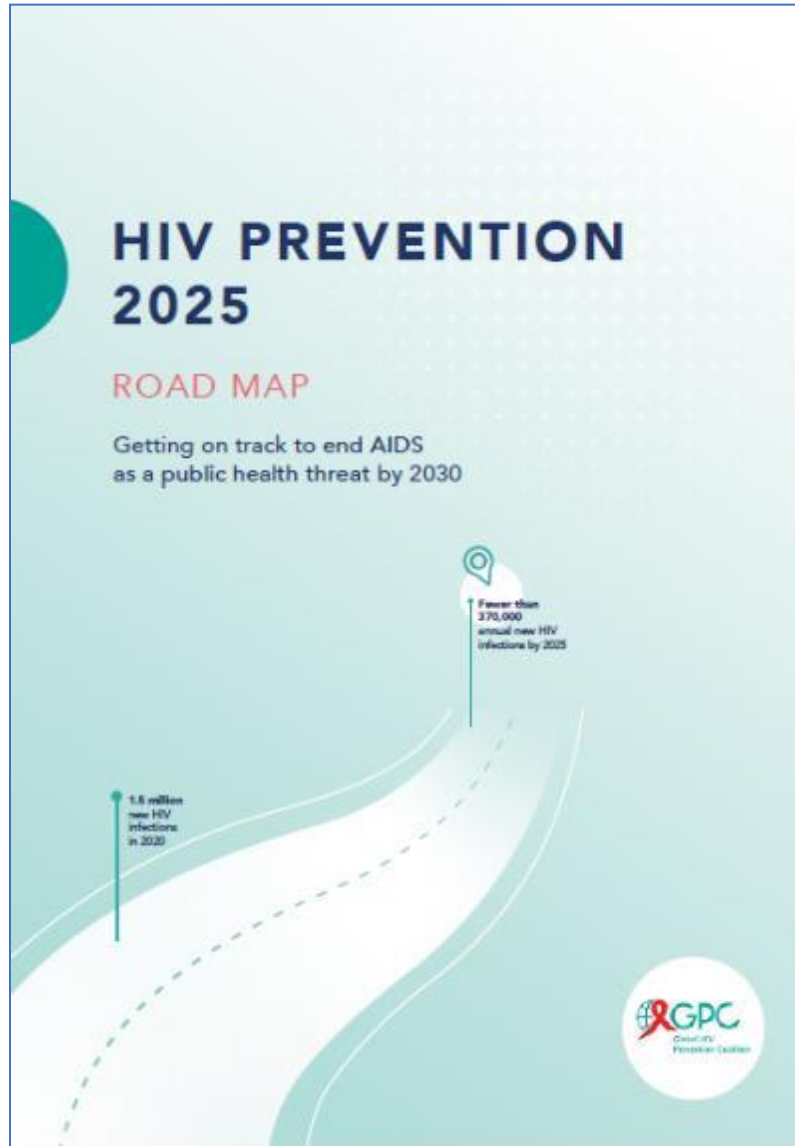
		2010	2022	% Change
Cameroon	GPC	32339	9,898	-69%
Central African Republic	New group 2	10817	9,500	-12%
Thailand	New group 2	16688	9,230	-45%
Cote d'Ivoire	GPC	26034	8,979	-66%
Madagascar	New group 1	3523	8,855	151%
Colombia	New group 1	9704	8,299	-14%
Ethiopia	GPC	27084	8,256	-70%
Papua New Guinea	New group 2	2819	6,517	131%
Peru	New group 2	3672	5,762	57%
Namibia	GPC	10877	5,614	-48%
Egypt	New group 2	1068	5,116	379%
Lesotho	GPC	18374	4,820	-74%
Botswana	GPC	12857	4,320	-66%
Eswatini	GPC	14322	4,001	-72%
Rwanda	New group 1	11077	3,030	-73%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	GPC	3697	2,910	-21%

But Large Gaps Remain

- ❑ Limited political leadership in HIV prevention
- ❑ Policy and structural obstacles to HIV prevention services
- ❑ Limited HIV prevention financing
- ❑ Limited implementation at scale



HIV Prevention 2025 Road Map



- ❑ Takes account of an evolving context marked by persistent inequities and overlapping pandemics
- ❑ Reflects intensified focus on key populations everywhere and adolescent girls and young women and men in sub-Saharan Africa **and** strengthening the roles of communities in HIV prevention.
- ❑ Guides the use of scarce resources in ways that can achieve maximum impact.
- ❑ Emphasizes wider access and use of innovative HIV prevention options and approaches
- ❑ Highlights importance of sound management **and** **accountability** processes

Many interventions, many populations, many platforms: What mix? What focus?

Behaviour change communication, blood safety, cash transfers, community mobilization, comprehensive sexuality education, community-led prevention services, condom social marketing/market development, couples' HIV prevention, address criminalization and legal change, education (keeping girls in school), early infant circumcision, economic empowerment of young women, HIV prevention in humanitarian settings, income generation for HIV prevention, integrated gender-based violence & HIV prevention, injectable PrEP, intergenerational sex campaigns, life-skills education, male & female condom distribution, mass media programmes, micro-finance for HIV prevention, multiple concurrent partnership campaigns, multi-purpose youth centres, needle & syringe distribution, new media prevention programmes, opioid substitution, overdose prevention, oral pre-exposure prophylaxis, parenting programmes, post-exposure prophylaxis, post-violence care, prevention with positives, prevention among men having sex with men, prevention among mobile populations, prevention among sex workers, prevention with people living with disabilities, prevention for people who inject drugs, prevention among transgender people, prevention with people in prisons, prevention for truck drivers, primary prevention among pregnant women, safe spaces, social asset building, treatment as prevention, STI diagnosis & management, U=U campaigns, vaccine development, vaginal ring, voluntary counselling and testing, voluntary medical male circumcision, work-place based prevention, youth friendly health services,

Detailed HIV prevention targets in the new Global AIDS Strategy for young people and adults

Young people and adults 15-49		Risk by prioritization stratum			
		Very high	Moderate	Low	
All ages and genders	Condoms/lubricant use at last sex by those not taking PrEP with a non-regular partner whose HIV viral load status is not known to be undetectable (includes those who are known to be HIV-negative)	95%	70%	50%	
	PrEP use (by risk category)	50%	5%	0%	
	STI screening and treatment	80%	10%	10%	
Adolescents and young people	Comprehensive sexuality education in schools, in line with UN international technical guidance	90%	90%	90%	
		Strata based on geography alone			
		Very high (>3%)	High (1–3%)	Moderate (0.3–1%)	Low (<0.3%)
All ages and genders	Access to post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) (non-occupational exposure) as part of package of risk assessment and support	90%	50%	5%	0%
	Access to PEP (nosocomial) as part of package of risk assessment and support	90%	80%	70%	50%
Adolescent girls and young women	Economic empowerment	20%	20%	0%	0%
Adolescent boys and men	VMMC	90% in 15 priority countries			
People within serodiscordant partnerships	Condoms/lubricant use at last sex by those not taking PrEP with a non-regular partner whose HIV viral load status is not known	95%			
	PrEP until positive partner has suppressed viral load	30%			
	PEP	100% after high-risk exposure			

Thresholds for the prioritization of HIV prevention methods

	Criterion	High and very high		Moderate	Low
Adolescent girls and young women	Combination of [national or subnational incidence in women 15–24 years] AND [reported behaviour from DHS or other (>2 partners; or reported STI in previous 12 months)]	1–3% incidence AND high-risk reported behaviour	>3% incidence	0.3–<1% incidence and high-risk reported behaviour OR 1–3% incidence and low-risk reported behaviour	<0.3% incidence OR 0.3–<1% incidence and low-risk reported behaviour
Adolescent boys and young men	Combination of [national or subnational incidence in men 15–24 years] AND [reported behaviour from DHS or other (>2 partners; or reported STI in previous 12 months)]	1–3% incidence AND high-risk reported behaviour	>3% incidence	0.3–<1% incidence and high-risk reported behaviour OR 1–3% incidence and low-risk reported behaviour	<0.3% incidence OR 0.3–<1% incidence and low-risk reported behaviour
Adults (aged 25 and older)	Combination of [national or subnational incidence in adults 25–49 years] AND [reported behaviour from DHS or other (>2 partners; or reported STI in previous 12 months)]	1–3% incidence AND high-risk reported behaviour	>3% incidence	0.3–<1% incidence and high-risk reported behaviour OR 1–3% incidence and low-risk reported behaviour	<0.3% incidence OR 0.3–<1% incidence and low-risk reported behaviour
Serodiscordant partnerships	Estimated number of HIV-negative regular partners of someone newly starting on treatment	Risk stratification depends on choices within the partnership: choice of timing and regimen of antiretroviral therapy for the HIV-positive partner; choice of behavioural patterns (condoms, frequency of sex); choice of PrEP			

Detailed granular HIV prevention targets for key populations

30/60/80 targets
... 80% of
prevention for
key populations
through key
population-led
organizations

KEY POPULATIONS	Sex workers	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Trans-gender people	Prisoners and others in closed settings
Condoms/lubricant use at last sex by those not taking PrEP with a non-regular partner whose HIV viral load status is not known to be undetectable (includes those who are known to be HIV-negative)	--	95%	95%	95%	--
Condom/lubricant use at last sex with a client or non-regular partner	90%	--	--	--	90%
PrEP use (by risk category) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Very high ▪ High ▪ Moderate and low 	80% 15% 0%	50% 15% 0%	15% 5% 0%	50% 15% 0%	15% 5% 0%
Sterile needles and syringes	--	--	90%	--	90%
Opioid substitution therapy among people who are opioid dependent	--	--	50%	--	--
STI screening and treatment	80%	80%	--	80%	--
Regular access to appropriate health system or community-led services	90%	90%	90%	90%	100%
Access to post-exposure prophylaxis as part of package of risk assessment and support	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

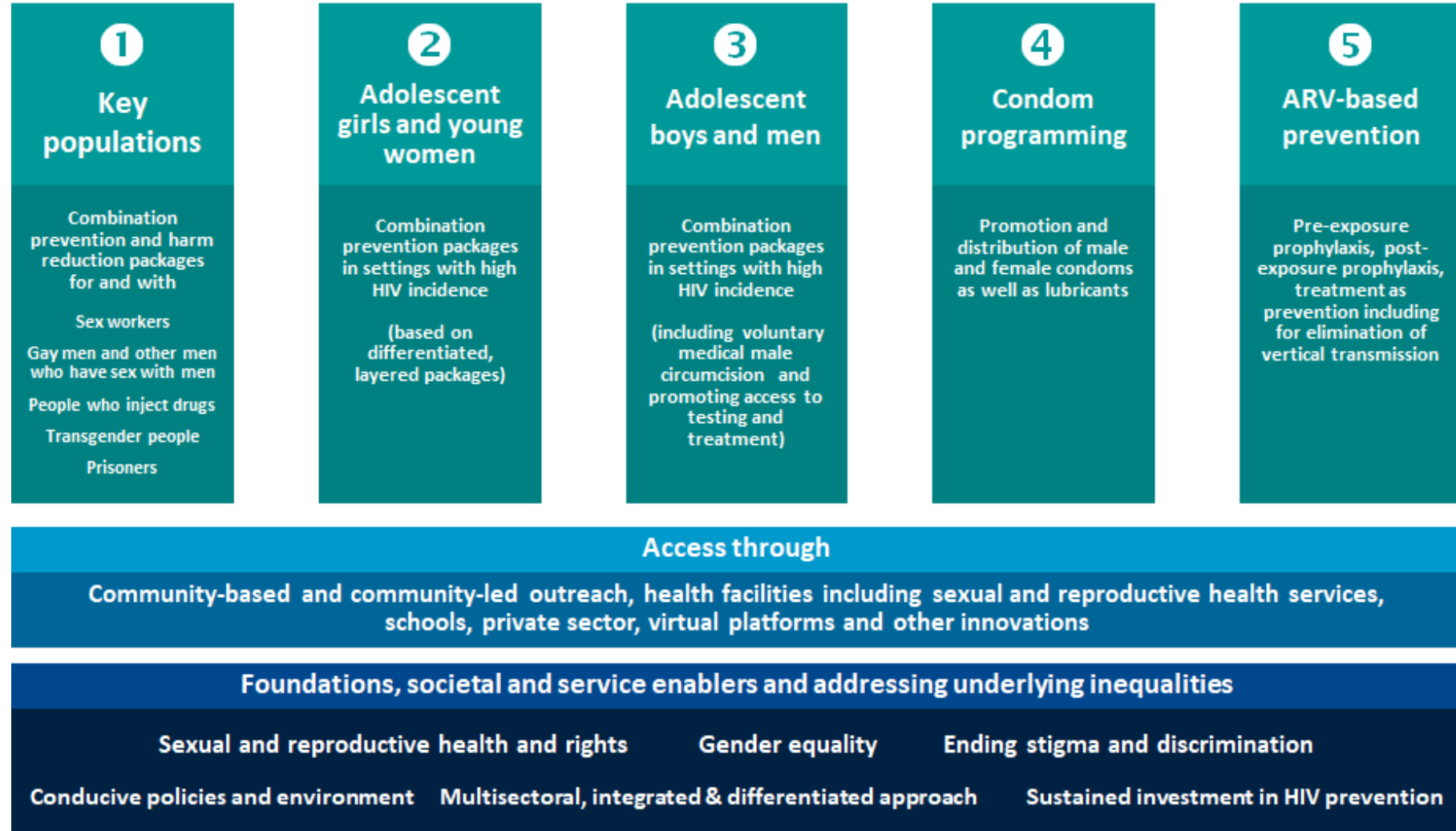
Thresholds for the prioritization of HIV prevention methods: key populations

	Criterion	Very high	High	Moderate and low
Sex workers	National adult (15–49 years) HIV prevalence	>3%	>0.3%	<0.3%
Prisoners	National adult (15–49 years) HIV prevalence	>10%	>1%	<1%
Gay men and other men who have sex with men	UNAIDS analysis by country/ region	Proportion of populations estimated to have incidence >3%	Proportion of populations estimated to have incidence 0.3–3%	Proportion of populations estimated to have incidence <0.3%
Transgender people	Mirrors gay men and other men who have sex with men in absence of data	Proportion of populations estimated to have incidence >3%	Proportion of populations estimated to have incidence 0.3–3%	Proportion of populations estimated to have incidence <0.3%
People who inject drugs	UNAIDS analysis by country/ region	Low needle–syringe programme and opioid substitution therapy coverage	Some needle–syringe programme; some opioid substitution therapy	High needle–syringe programme coverage with adequate needles and syringes per person who injects drugs; opioid substitution therapy available

Prevention Pillars

Fewer than 370,000
new HIV infections per year by 2025

95% of people at risk of HIV have equitable access to and use appropriate, prioritized, person-centred and effective combination prevention options



Road Map

- Focuses on scaling up primary prevention of HIV infections and on introducing policy, legal and societal enablers
- Highlights complementarity and interaction between primary HIV prevention, testing, treatment and the prevention of vertical transmission of HIV

How Will We Get There – 10 Point Action Plan



People-centred precision prevention

- For the right **people**
- In the right **locations**
- With the right **interventions**
- At the right **time**
- In the right **way**
- At the right **cost**

The right
**combination
and balance**

Optimal decisions
for reducing HIV
incidence
and thereby for
health impact

National prevention reviews: How analytical tools fit together

1. Overview & synthesis

Start with synthesis available in GPC scorecards and understand gaps towards global targets

2. Analyze progress along the results chain & inequities

Further examine data sources, disaggregate, analyze inequities in progress

3. Estimate prevention needs

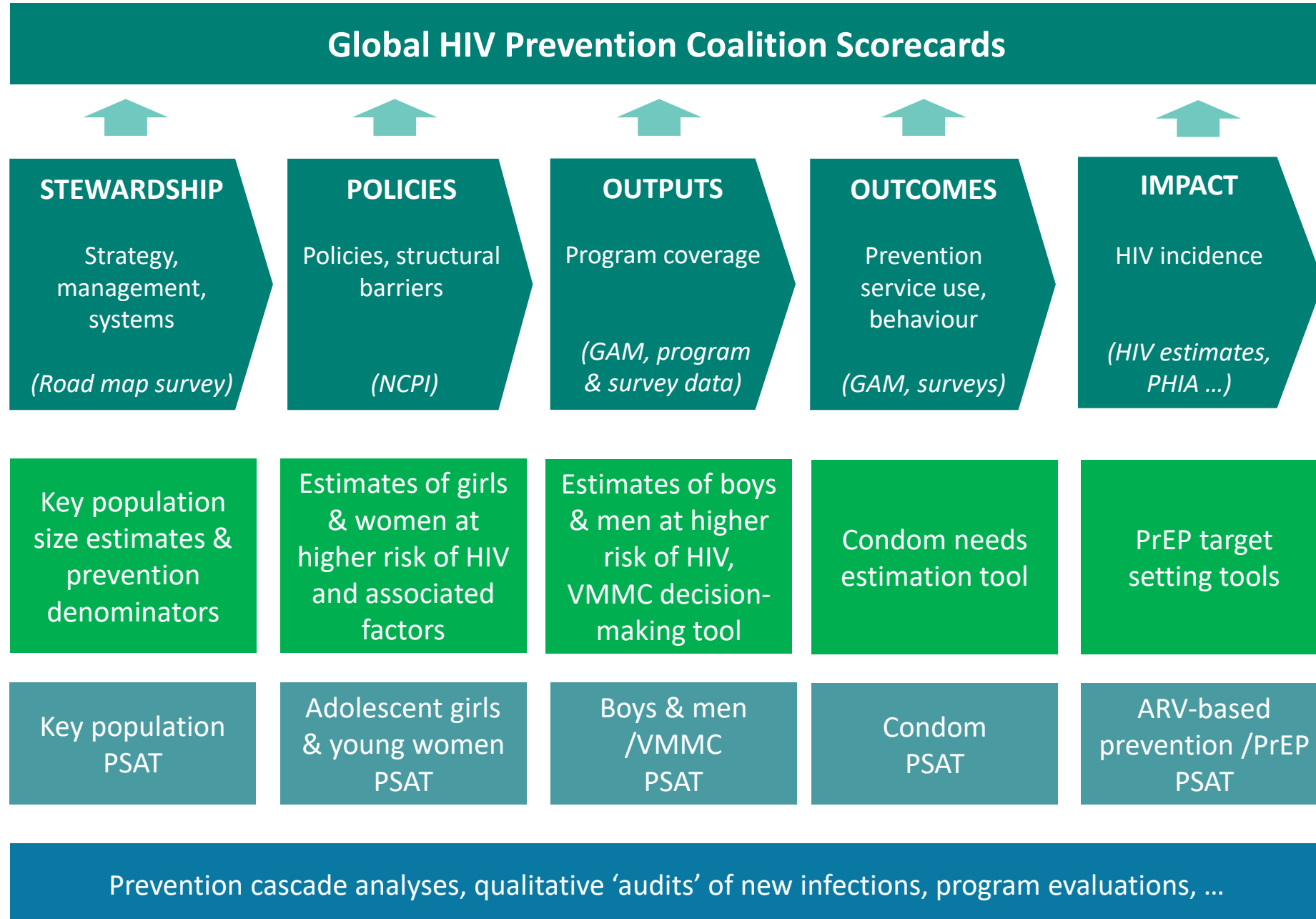
Understand detailed needs of populations and for key intervention areas

4. Granular program analysis

Through prevention self-assessment tools (PSATs) for the 5 pillars

5. Other cross-cutting analytics

Dig deeper based on country needs



Defining Who Needs Prevention

Adopt a simple and practical approach that enables countries apply the new risk thresholds and arrive at clearly defined denominators for prevention programs within 12 months, in line with the Global AIDS Strategy.

STEP

1

DETERMINE TOTAL POPULATION SIZE ESTIMATE

- Countries should have **up-to-date, nationally validated key population size estimates generated from empirical methods** and sound statistical concepts.
- Where PSEs are outdated or do not exist, global or regional averages may be used to benchmark. For MSM, this should be **at least 1%** of the total adult male population ([WHO & UNAIDS, 2020](#)).
- In resource constrained settings, **low-cost methodologies that generate reliable PSEs** need to be developed and used.
- Where possible, **multiple sources** should be triangulated for greater certainty.
- **Plausible PSEs should be mandatory** in the development of all national strategic plans, prevention roadmaps as well as funding requests/country operational plans for major donors.

STEP

2

CALCULATE A PREVENTION DENOMINATOR

For key populations:

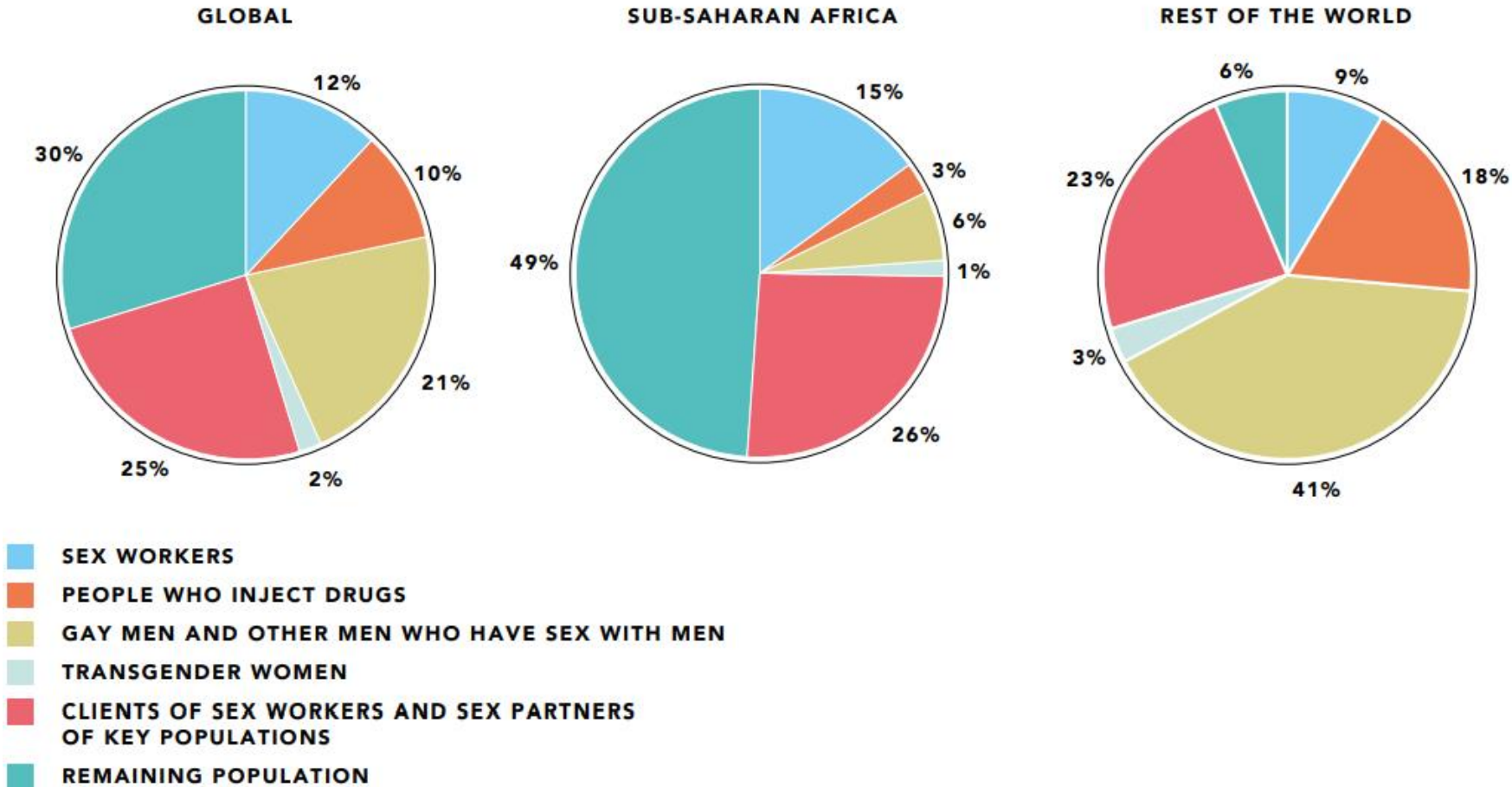
- Men who have sex with men with a non-regular partner
- All transgender women
- All sex workers
- All people who inject drugs
- All prisoners

For other young people and adults:

- Use sub-national HIV incidence estimates disaggregated by age, sex, location and risk. The denominator for regular community outreach should be **populations with high HIV incidence** (globally defined as more than 1 per 100 person years).
- In parts of sub-Saharan Africa this level is also reached among people with non-regular partner(s), people who have transactional sex or another sexually transmitted infection.

Consider country-specific patterns of HIV acquisition and transmission

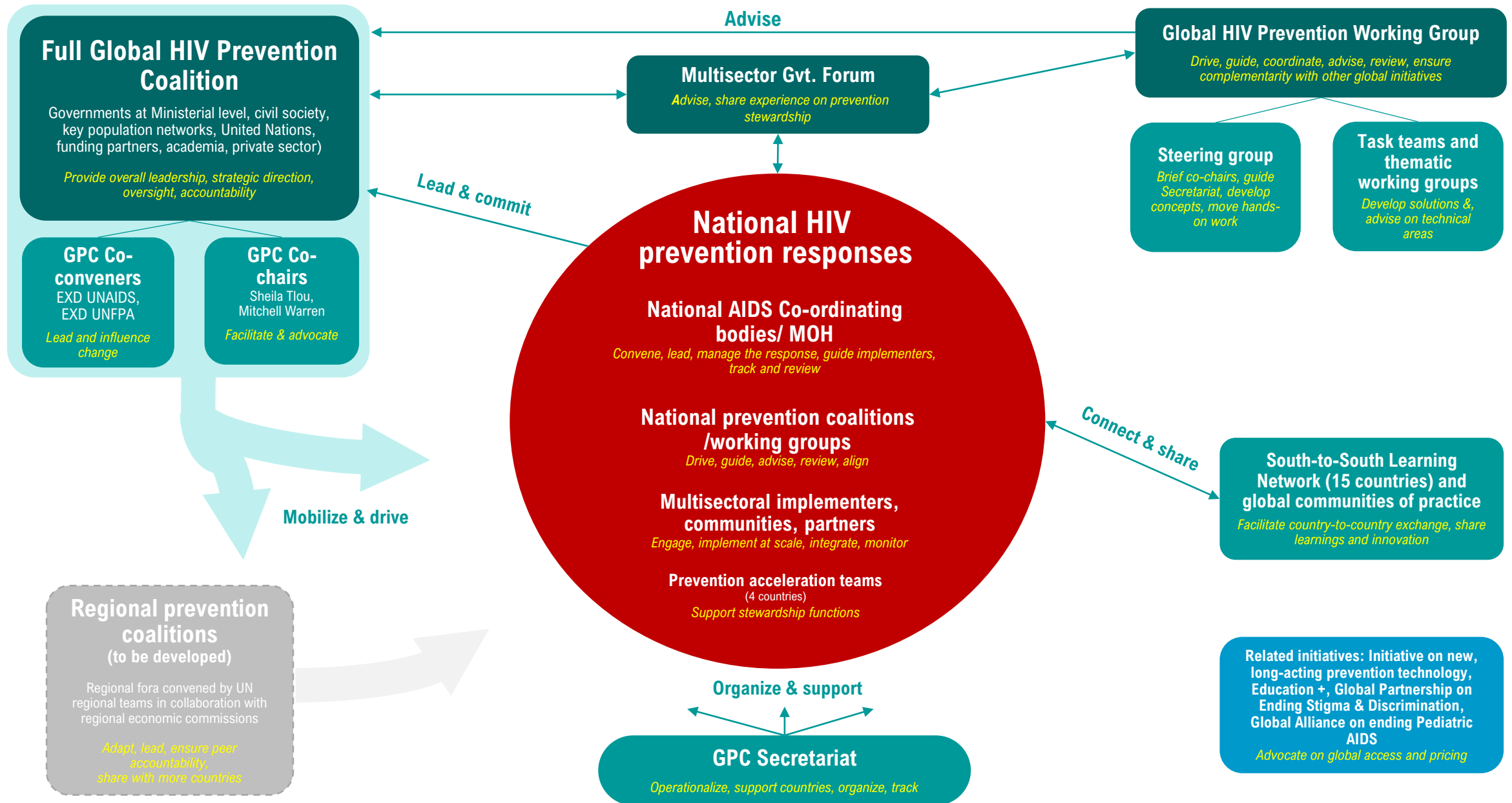
Distribution of acquisition of new HIV infections by population, global, sub-Saharan Africa and rest of the world, 2021



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2022 (see Annex on Methods).

Note: Due to variations in the availability of data from one year to the next, we do not provide trends in this distribution. See Annex on Methods for a description of the calculation.

Global HIV Prevention Coalition (GPC) in context – OVERVIEW



Joining the Global HIV Prevention Coalition – in brief

To Join the Coalition

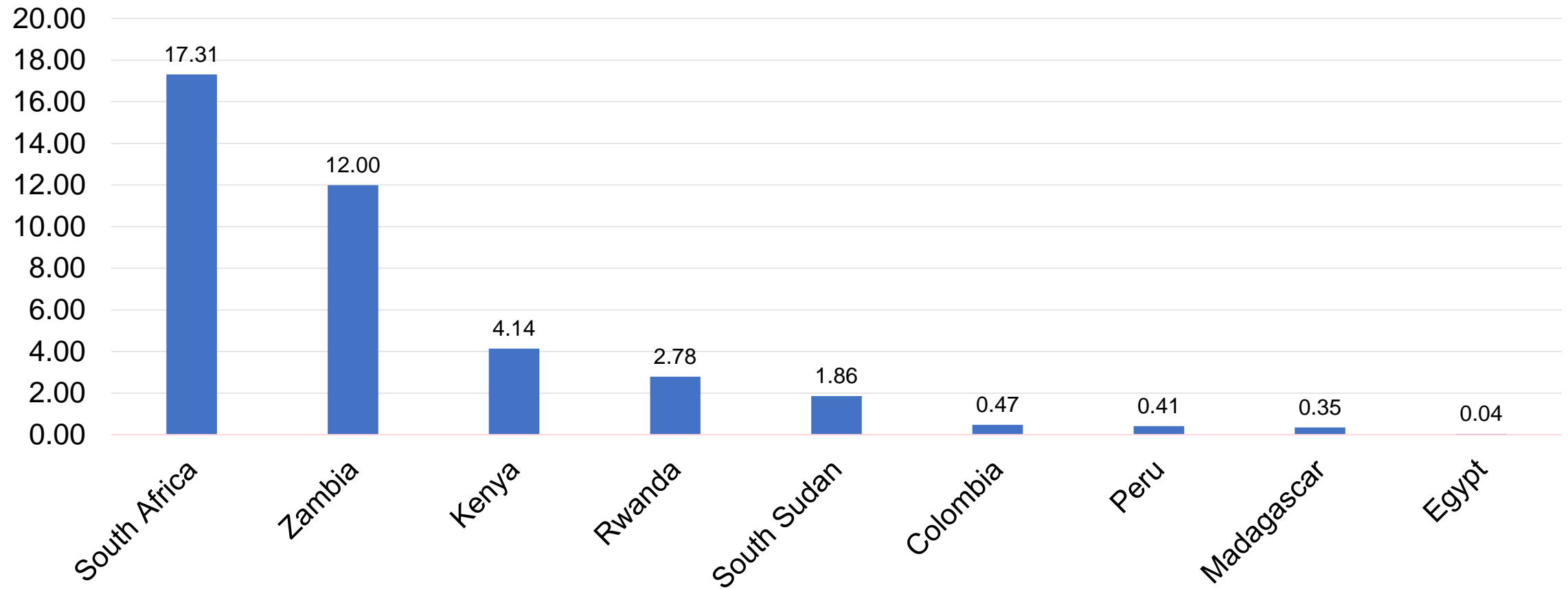
- Participate in informal briefing about the Coalition
- Receive formal invitation letter from co-conveners (UNAIDS/UNFPA)
- Respond and confirm the country's joining the Coalition
- Participate in an orientation and action planning session for new countries

After joining ...

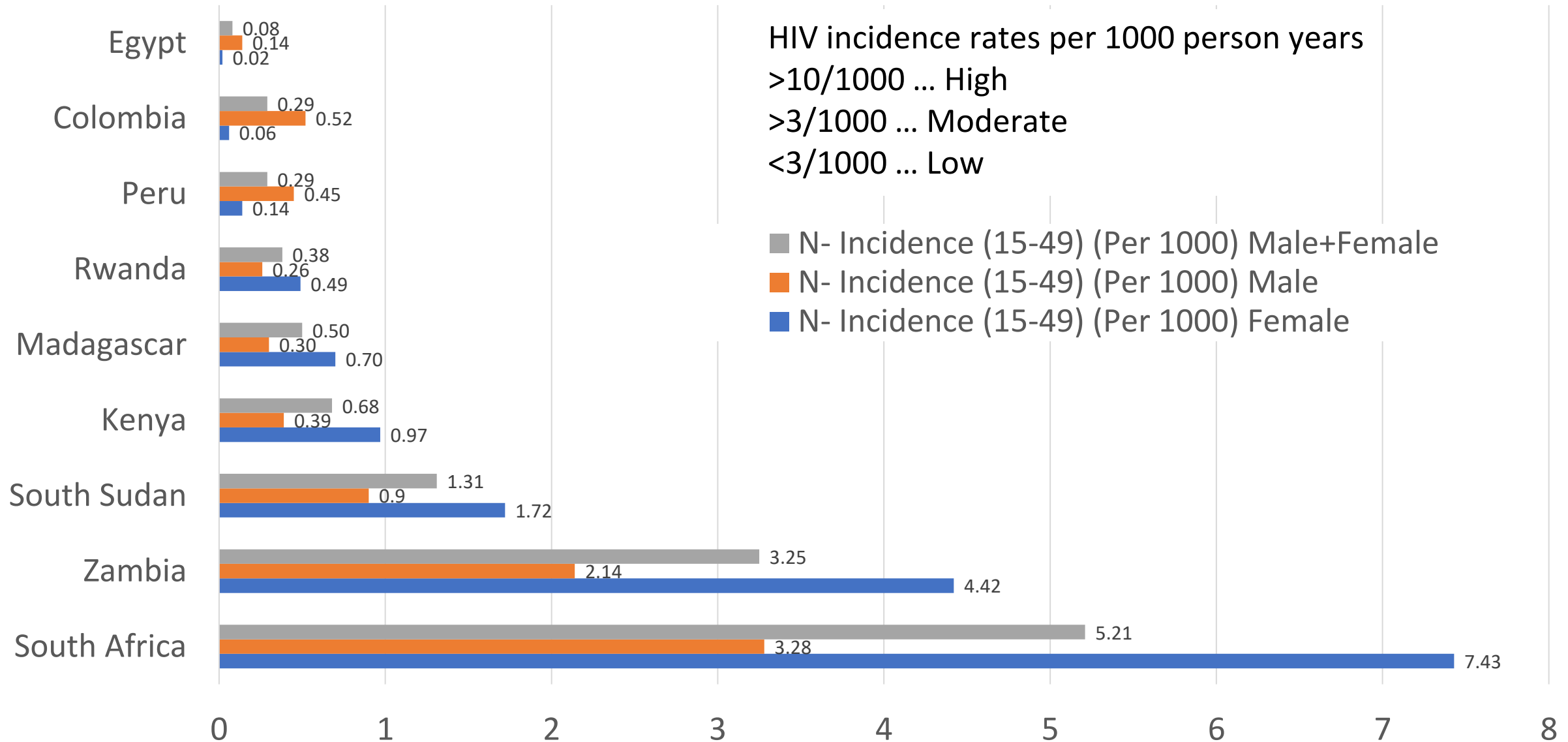
- Implement a country adaptation of the Global 2025 HIV Prevention Road Map
- Set country-specific milestones along the lines of the 10 Road Map actions
- Participate in GPC activities including
 - High-level meetings
 - Multisectoral country gvt. leadership forum (NACA level)
 - Technical meetings and sessions
 - Any regional task forces
- Review progress annually using GPC scorecards
- Participate in period progress survey on the 10 actions

Six countries – HIV prevalence in comparison

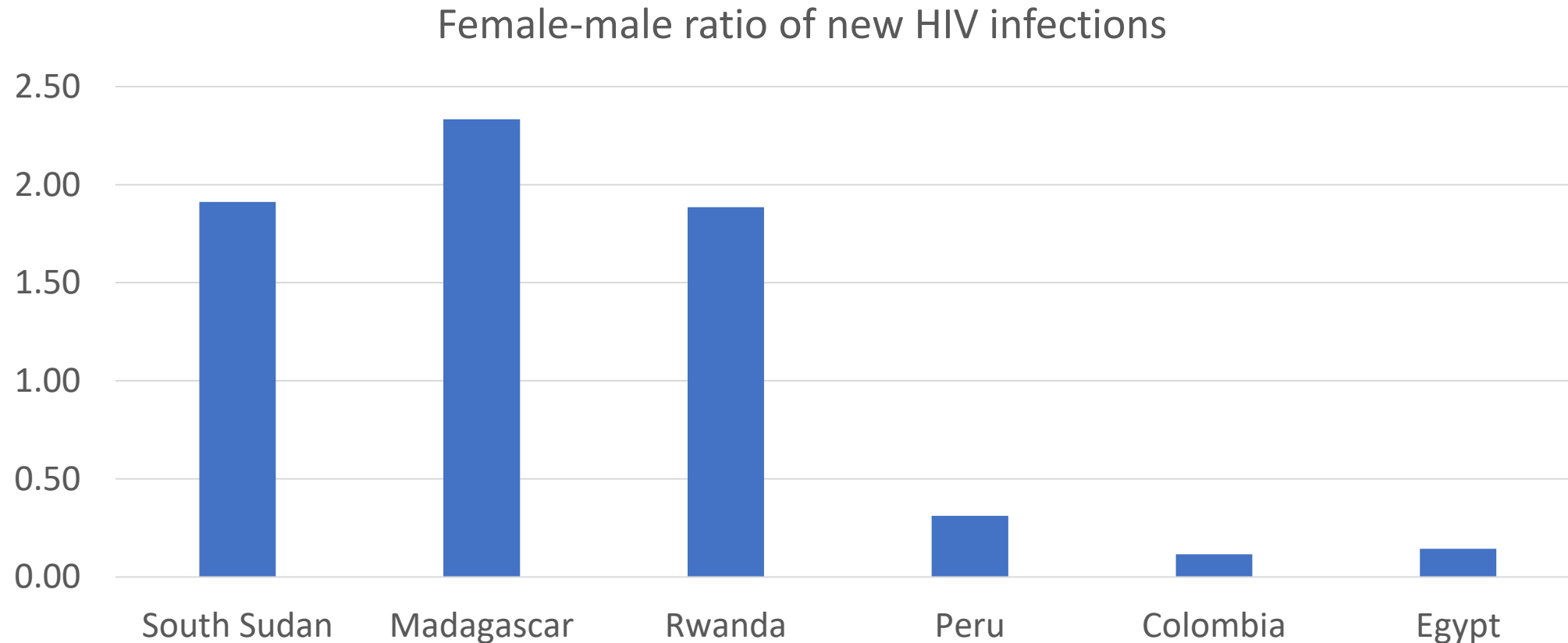
N- Adult prevalence (15+) (Percent) Male+Female



Looking at the entire population 15-49, HIV incidence is relatively low in the countries present in the workshop



Female-male ratios – indicative of differences in epidemiology of HIV



More females acquire HIV

More males acquire HIV

Output (coverage)

Outcome (service use/behaviour)

Impact

Output (coverage)		Outcome (service use/behaviour)		Impact		
Condoms						
Number of condoms distributed and sold / year (in millions)	33	Condom use with non-regular partners (%)	Women 15-49	46	New HIV infections (ages 15+ trend vs. 2020 and 2025 targets)	
Number of condoms distributed/sold per couple-year (age range 15-64)	8		Men 15-49	70		
Estimated condom distribution need met (%)	73					
Men and boys (including VMMC)						
Number of VMMCs performed / year (in thousands)	203	% of 2020 VMMC target achieved	Men	94		
% of annual VMMC target achieved	100	National male circumcision prevalence (%)	Men 15-24	73		
			Men 15-49	30		
ARV-based prevention						
Composite PrEP score (0-10)	6	% of national PrEP need met	All pop.	id	HIV prevalence	
Number of people who received PrEP at least once in the past 12 months	10775	% of PLHIV virally suppressed	Women 15+	91		
% of PLHIV on ART	92		Men 15+	89		
Key populations						
<i>Sex workers (SW)</i>						
Population size estimate for sex workers	38000	Condom use / last paid sex (%)	Sex workers	82	Sex workers <25 years	id
% of SWs who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	0		Men 15-49	75	Sex workers all ages	35.5
Prevention strategy includes core elements of SW prevention package	> Half	% on ART	SWs LHIV	id		
<i>Gay men and other men who have sex with men (MSM)</i>						
Population size estimate for men who have sex with men	id	Condom use / last anal sex (%)	MSM	56	MSM <25 years	2.7
% of MSM who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	id	% on ART	MSM LHIV	id	MSM all ages	7.0
Prevention strategy includes core elements of MSM prevention package	> Half					
<i>People who inject drugs (PWID)</i>						
Population size estimate for people who inject drugs	id	% with safe injecting practices	PWID	id	PWID <25 years	id
% of PWID who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	id	% on opioid substitution therapy	PWID	id	PWID all ages	id
Prevention strategy includes core elements of PWID harm reduction package	None	% on ART	PWID LHIV	id		
<i>Structural barriers and enablers</i>						
Criminalization of sex work	Yes	% of people who avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination	Sex workers	id		
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No		MSM	id		
Criminalization of drug use/consumption or possession for personal use	#N/A		PWID	id		
Criminalization of transgender people	No		Transgender	id		
Adolescent girls, young women (AGYW) & partners in high-HIV incidence settings						
% of priority locations/districts with dedicated programs for AGYW & partners	id	Condom use with non-regular partners (%)	Women 15-24	46	Women 15-24	0.9
Educational policies on HIV & sexuality education (secondary school)	Yes		Men 15-24	78	Men 15-24	0.6
Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing services	Yes, <12	% who completed lower secondary education	Girls	30	Adults, 15+	2.8
Provider-initiated condom promotion integrated into SRH services	No/id	% of women experienced physical or sexual violence from husband/partner	Women 15-19	id		
HIV testing services integrated with SRH services	Yes		Women 15-49	24		

2010 baseline
 2020, 2022
 2020 target
 2025 target
 2020 and 2025 targets represent the country's required contribution to global targets, a 75% reduction by 2020 and 82.5% reduction by 2025 against 2010 as a baseline.

Summary Scores
AGYW
4
Sex workers
3
MSM
id
PWID
id
Condoms
7
VMMC
10
ART
9
PrEP
6

Acronyms: na ... not applicable;

PLHIV...people living with HIV; LHIV...living with HIV; YW...young women; YM...young men;

SRH ... sexual and reproductive health.

Very good
 Good
 Medium

Low
 Very low
 Insufficient data

Country Scorecard Example (2023 draft) DO NOT CITE

South Sudan

SSD

Based on most recent available data.

Version 2.02.

2023

Output (coverage)

Outcome (service use/behaviour)

Impact

Output (coverage)		Outcome (service use/behaviour)		Impact		
Condoms						
Number of condoms distributed and sold / year (in millions)	0	Condom use with non-regular partners (%)	Women 15-49	id	<p>New HIV infections (ages 15+ trend vs. 2020 and 2025 targets)</p> <p>2010 baseline: 13,000 2020, 2022: 9,600 2020 target: 3,300 2025 target: 2,600</p> <p>2020 and 2025 targets represent the country's required contribution to global targets, a 75% reduction by 2020 and 82.5% reduction by 2025 against 2010 as a baseline.</p>	
Number of condoms distributed/sold per couple-year (age range 15-64)	0		Men 15-49	id		
Estimated condom distribution need met (%)	id					
Men and boys (including VMMC)						
Number of VMMCs performed / year (in thousands)	12	% of 2020 VMMC target achieved	Men	1		
% of annual VMMC target achieved	3	National male circumcision prevalence (%)	Men 15-24	id		
			Men 15-49	id		
ARV-based prevention						
Composite PrEP score (0-10)	3	% of national PrEP need met	All pop.	1		
Number of people who received PrEP at least once in the past 12 months	153	% of PLHIV virally suppressed	Women 15+	id		
% of PLHIV on ART	32		Men 15+	id		
Key populations						
<i>Sex workers (SW)</i>						
Population size estimate for sex workers	45000	Condom use / last paid sex (%)	Sex workers	35	Sex workers <25 years	3.9
% of SWs who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	39		Men 15-49	id	Sex workers all ages	16.0
Prevention strategy includes core elements of SW prevention package	> Half		% on ART	SWs LHIV	75	
<i>Gay men and other men who have sex with men (MSM)</i>						
Population size estimate for men who have sex with men	id	Condom use / last anal sex (%)	MSM	id	MSM <25 years	id
% of MSM who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	id	% on ART	MSM LHIV	id	MSM all ages	id
Prevention strategy includes core elements of MSM prevention package	None					
<i>People who inject drugs (PWID)</i>						
Population size estimate for people who inject drugs	id	% with safe injecting practices	PWID	id	PWID <25 years	id
% of PWID who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	id	% on opioid substitution therapy			PWID all ages	id
Prevention strategy includes core elements of PWID harm reduction package	None	% on ART	PWID LHIV	id		
<i>Structural barriers and enablers</i>						
Criminalization of sex work	Yes	% of people who avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination	Sex workers	12		
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes		MSM	id		
Criminalization of drug use/consumption or possession for personal use	#N/A		PWID	id		
Criminalization of transgender people	No		Transgender	id		
Adolescent girls, young women (AGYW) & partners in high-HIV incidence settings						
% of priority locations/districts with dedicated programs for AGYW & partners	id	Condom use with non-regular partners (%)	Women 15-24	id	Women 15-24	0.9
Educational policies on HIV & sexuality education (secondary school)	Yes		Men 15-24	id	Men 15-24	0.5
Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing services	Yes, <18	% who completed lower secondary education	Girls	10	Adults, 15+	1.9
Provider-initiated condom promotion integrated into SRH services	No/id	% of women experienced physical or sexual violence from husband/partner	Women 15-19	id		
HIV testing services integrated with SRH services	Partial		Women 15-49	id		

Summary Scores

AGYW	1
Sex workers	2
MSM	id
PWID	id
Condoms	id
VMMC	0
ART	3
PrEP	3

Acronyms: na ... not applicable;

PLHIV...people living with HIV; LHIV...living with HIV; YW...young women; YM...young men;

SRH ... sexual and reproductive health.

Very good
Good
Medium

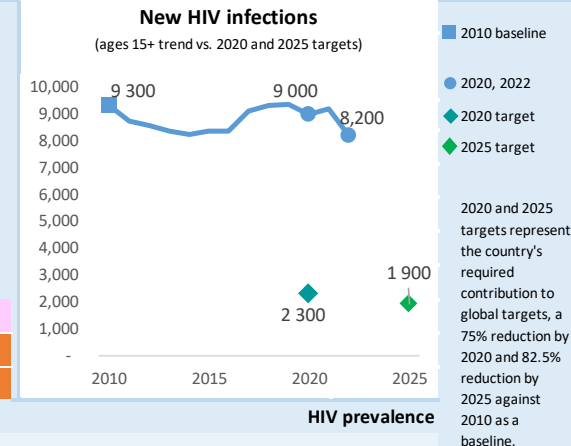
Low
Very low
id Insufficient data

Country Scorecard Example (2023 draft) DO NOT CITE

Output (coverage)

Outcome (service use/behaviour)

Impact



Country Scorecard Example (2023 draft): DO NOT CITE

ARV-based prevention			
Composite PrEP score (0-10)	id	% of national PrEP need met	All pop. id
Number of people who received PrEP at least once in the past 12 months	id	% of PLHIV virally suppressed	Women 15+ 0
% of PLHIV on ART	id		Men 15+ 0
Key populations			
Sex workers (SW)			
Population size estimate for sex workers	id	Condom use / last paid sex (%)	Sex workers id
% of SWs who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	90		Men 15-49 85
Prevention strategy includes core elements of SW prevention package	< Half	% on ART	SWs LHIV 86
Gay men and other men who have sex with men (MSM)			
Population size estimate for men who have sex with men	505000	Condom use / last anal sex (%)	MSM id
% of MSM who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	14	% on ART	MSM LHIV 90
Prevention strategy includes core elements of MSM prevention package	< Half		
People who inject drugs (PWID)			
Population size estimate for people who inject drugs	7600	% with safe injecting practices	PWID id
% of PWID who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	42	% on opioid substitution therapy	PWID id
Prevention strategy includes core elements of PWID harm reduction package	< Half	% on ART	PWID LHIV 68
Structural barriers and enablers			
Criminalization of sex work	No	% of people who avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination	Sex workers id
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No		MSM id
Criminalization of drug use/consumption or possession for personal use	#N/A		PWID id
Criminalization of transgender people	No		Transgender id
		Women 15-24	0.0
		Men 15-24	0.1
		Adults, 15+	0.5

Summary Scores
Sex workers
9
MSM
id
PWID
3
ART
id
PrEP
id

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SRH ... sexual and reproductive health.

Very good

Good

Medium

Low

Very low

id Insufficient data

Output (coverage)

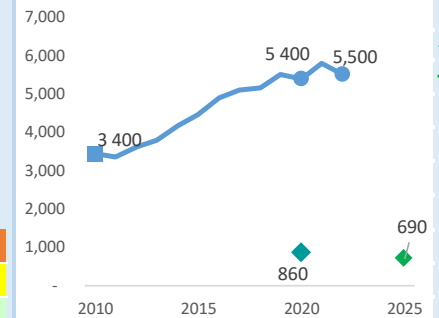


Outcome (service use/behaviour)



Impact

New HIV infections
(ages 15+ trend vs. 2020 and 2025 targets)



2010 baseline
2020, 2022
2020 target
2025 target

2020 and 2025 targets represent the country's required contribution to global targets, a 75% reduction by 2020 and 82.5% reduction by 2025 against 2010 as a baseline.

ARV-based prevention

Composite PrEP score (0-10)	4	% of national PrEP need met	All pop.	37
Number of people who received PrEP at least once in the past 12 months	519	% of PLHIV virally suppressed	Women 15+	58
% of PLHIV on ART	82		Men 15+	63

Key populations

Sex workers (SW)

Population size estimate for sex workers	67800	Condom use / last paid sex (%)	Sex workers	id	Sex workers <25 years	2.6
% of SWs who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	33		Men 15-49	id	Sex workers all ages	2.3
Prevention strategy includes core elements of SW prevention package	None	% on ART	SWs LHIV	id		

Gay men and other men who have sex with men (MSM)

Population size estimate for men who have sex with men	260000	Condom use / last anal sex (%)	MSM	55	MSM <25 years	7.0
% of MSM who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	24		% on ART	MSM LHIV	id	MSM all ages
Prevention strategy includes core elements of MSM prevention package	None					

People who inject drugs (PWID)

Population size estimate for people who inject drugs	id	% with safe injecting practices	PWID	id	PWID <25 years	id
% of PWID who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	id	% on opioid substitution therapy			PWID all ages	id
Prevention strategy includes core elements of PWID harm reduction package	None	% on ART	PWID LHIV	id		

Structural barriers and enablers

Criminalization of sex work	Yes	% of people who avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination	Sex workers	id
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No		MSM	id
Criminalization of drug use/consumption or possession for personal use	#N/A		PWID	id
Criminalization of transgender people	No		Transgender	id

Women 15-24	0.1
Men 15-24	0.1
Adults, 15+	0.4

Summary Scores

Sex workers	id
MSM	4
PWID	id
ART	8
PrEP	4

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SRH ... sexual and reproductive health.

Very good
Good
Medium

Low
Very low
id
Insufficient data

Country Scorecard Example (2023 draft) DO NOT CITE

Output (coverage)

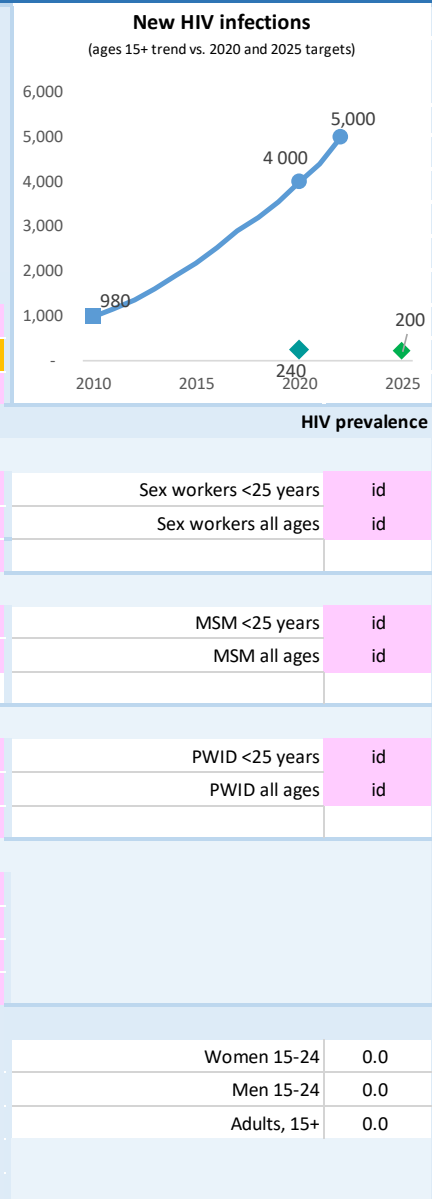


Outcome (service use/behaviour)



Impact

ARV-based prevention			Key populations			Structural barriers and enablers		
Composite PrEP score (0-10)	id	% of national PrEP need met	All pop.	id	2010 baseline	2020, 2022	2020 target	2025 target
Number of people who received PrEP at least once in the past 12 months	id	% of PLHIV virally suppressed	Women 15+	44				
% of PLHIV on ART	47		Men 15+	id				
Sex workers (SW)			Men who have sex with men (MSM)			People who inject drugs (PWID)		
Population size estimate for sex workers	id	Condom use / last paid sex (%)	Sex workers	id	Sex workers <25 years	id	2020 and 2025 targets represent the country's required contribution to global targets, a 75% reduction by 2020 and 82.5% reduction by 2025 against 2010 as a baseline.	
% of SWs who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	id	% on ART	Men 15-49	id	Sex workers all ages	id		
Prevention strategy includes core elements of SW prevention package	> Half		SWs LHIV	id				
Gay men and other men who have sex with men (MSM)			People who inject drugs (PWID)			Summary Scores		
Population size estimate for men who have sex with men	id	Condom use / last anal sex (%)	MSM	id	MSM <25 years	id	Sex workers	
% of MSM who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	1	% on ART	MSM LHIV	id	MSM all ages	id	id	
Prevention strategy includes core elements of MSM prevention package	> Half						MSM	
People who inject drugs (PWID)			People who inject drugs (PWID)			PWID		
Population size estimate for people who inject drugs	id	% with safe injecting practices	PWID	id	PWID <25 years	id	id	
% of PWID who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	9	% on opioid substitution therapy	PWID	id	PWID all ages	id	id	
Prevention strategy includes core elements of PWID harm reduction package	> Half	% on ART	PWID LHIV	id			PWID	
Structural barriers and enablers			Structural barriers and enablers			ART		
Criminalization of sex work	Yes	% of people who avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination	Sex workers	id			5	
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes		MSM	id			PrEP	
Criminalization of drug use/consumption or possession for personal use	#N/A		PWID	id			id	
Criminalization of transgender people	No		Transgender	id				
						Women 15-24		
						0.0		
						Men 15-24		
						0.0		
						Adults, 15+		
						0.0		



Category	Score
Sex workers	id
MSM	id
PWID	1
ART	5
PrEP	id

Acronyms: na ... not applicable;

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SRH ... sexual and reproductive health.

Very good

Good

Medium

Low

Very low

id Insufficient data

Country Scorecard Example (2023 draft): DO NOT CITE

Select country from dropdown menu

Madagascar

MDG

Based on most recent available data.

Version 2.02.

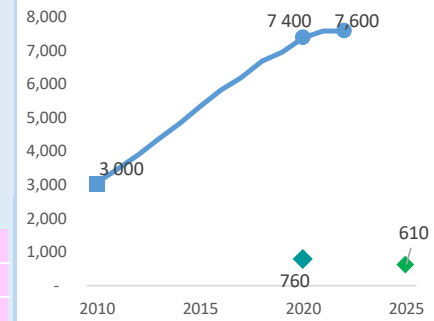
2023

Output (coverage)

Outcome (service use/behaviour)

Impact

New HIV infections
(ages 15+ trend vs. 2020 and 2025 targets)



2010 baseline
2020, 2022
2020 target
2025 target

2020 and 2025 targets represent the country's required contribution to global targets, a 75% reduction by 2020 and 82.5% reduction by 2025 against 2010 as a baseline.

ARV-based prevention

Composite PrEP score (0-10)	id	% of national PrEP need met	All pop.	id
Number of people who received PrEP at least once in the past 12 months	id	% of PLHIV virally suppressed	Women 15+	id
% of PLHIV on ART	18		Men 15+	id

Key populations

Sex workers (SW)				
Population size estimate for sex workers	191200	Condom use / last paid sex (%)	Sex workers	id
% of SWs who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	93	% on ART	Men 15-49	13
Prevention strategy includes core elements of SW prevention package	< Half		SWs LHIV	id
Gay men and other men who have sex with men (MSM)				
Population size estimate for men who have sex with men	17000	Condom use / last anal sex (%)	MSM	id
% of MSM who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	28	% on ART	MSM LHIV	id
Prevention strategy includes core elements of MSM prevention package	> Half			

People who inject drugs (PWID)

Population size estimate for people who inject drugs	2300	% with safe injecting practices	PWID	id
% of PWID who received at least two HIV prevention interventions (past 3 mo)	100	% on opioid substitution therapy	PWID	id
Prevention strategy includes core elements of PWID harm reduction package	None	% on ART	PWID LHIV	id

Structural barriers and enablers

Criminalization of sex work	Yes	% of people who avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination	Sex workers	id
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No		MSM	id
Criminalization of drug use/consumption or possession for personal use	Yes		PWID	id
Criminalization of transgender people	No		Transgender	id

Women 15-24	0.2
Men 15-24	0.0
Adults, 15+	0.4

Summary Scores

Sex workers	5
MSM	id
PWID	7
ART	2
PrEP	id

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SRH ... sexual and reproductive health.

Very good

Good

Medium

Low

Very low

id Insufficient data

Country Scorecard Example (2023 draft) DO NOT CITE

Sample accountability framework from the 2025 HIV Prevention Road Map

For country adaptation

ACCOUNTABILITY FOR	ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AT THE COUNTRY-LEVEL LED BY NATIONAL AIDS COORDINATING BODIES AND SUPPORTED BY IN-COUNTRY COALITION MEMBERS	CROSS-CUTTING MECHANISMS
<p>Strong political leadership in HIV prevention</p>	<p>Semi-annual senior political leadership briefings.</p> <p>Semi-annual reviews of political action agenda.</p>	
<p>Addressing legal and policy barriers</p>	<p>Annual briefings with senior legislators and/or policy-makers.</p> <p>Semi-annual dialogues on actions to address legal and policy barriers (in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Action to Eliminate All Forms of HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination and building on the Global Commission on HIV and the Law).</p>	<p>Annual high-level global and regional HIV Prevention Coalition meetings.</p>
<p>Adequate HIV prevention financing</p>	<p>Annual HIV prevention financing dialogues with senior leadership in health and finance ministries.</p> <p>Annual prevention finance and investment tracking at global and country levels.</p>	<p>National Coalition multistakeholder consultations before and after annual global and regional meetings.</p>
<p>Implementation at scale</p>	<p>Annual performance reviews based on national and subnational scorecards.</p> <p>Quarterly programmatic progress-tracking and problem-solving dialogues.</p>	<p>Global tracking of commitments followed by problem-solving dialogues.</p>

People centred precision prevention is not about focusing on very few,
but about the right intensity aligned to people's needs

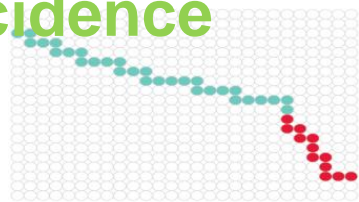
- **People-centered**

- Precision in design at community-level but avoid invasive screening of individuals
 - Platforms that reach people most in need – not disclosure of key population identities or excluding people who demand prevention
- Co-create, life-style choices, local design

- **Precision: Need a mix of**

- **intensive prevention for populations with highest HIV incidence** (key populations and adolescent girls, boys, women and men in very few locations, mostly in southern Africa, some few in eastern Africa) – this includes PrEP and regular community outreach/empowerment plus all basic prevention & treatment options)
- **basic lower cost prevention options at scale** (condoms, VMMC where applicable, testing & treatment plus basic demand generation using cost-efficient channels) for other settings with moderate HIV incidence

-> **To achieve optimal prevention outcomes and reductions in HIV incidence**



Now What?

- ❑ Follow the science
 - ❑ Implement at scale
 - ❑ Lead with equity
 - ❑ Ensure accountability for impact
-
- ❑ Precision
 - ❑ Effective & prioritized
 - ❑ People-centered choices
 - ❑ Community-led and innovative access platforms



Selected thematic resources for HIV prevention

Key populations

- [Budget-Considerations-for-KP-Trusted-Access-Platforms_final.pdf \(unaids.org\)](#)
- [Consolidated guidelines on HIV, viral hepatitis and STI prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for key populations](#)
- [Practical guidance for comprehensive HIV/STI programmes with sex workers, October 2013 – Unaid](#)
- [Practical guidance for comprehensive HIV and STI programmes with men who have sex with men, 2015 – Unaid](#)
- [Practical guidance for implementing comprehensive HIV and STI programmes with Transgender People, April 2016 – Unaid](#)
- [Practical guidance for implementing comprehensive HIV and HCV programmes with People Who Inject Drugs, May 2017 – Unaid](#)

Adolescent girls and young women

- [HIV prevention among adolescent girls and young women, July 2016 – Unaid](#)
- [Decision-making Aide for Investments into HIV Prevention Programmes among Adolescent Girls and Young Women – Unaid](#)
- [Preventing HIV and other STIs among women and girls using contraceptive services in contexts with high HIV incidence, June 2020 – Unaid](#)

Condom programming

- [Developing Effective Condom Programmes; Technical brief – Unaid](#)
- [Condom Needs and Resource Requirement Estimation Tool – Unaid](#)
- [Condom Planning Package, Version 1, June 2020 – Unaid](#)

VMMC/Men and Boys

- [Updated VMMC guidelines and recommendations including annexes](#)
- [VMMC policy brief](#)
- Enhancing uptake of voluntary medical male circumcision among adolescent boys and men at higher risk for HIV: evidence and case studies available [here](#)

PrEP

- [Collection of PrEP Implementation Tools and Guidelines](#)

For more examples and resources see: <https://hivpreventioncoalition.unaids.org/resources/>

