Many countries have assessed their HIV epidemics, set granular targets, adapted their Road Maps and developed costed HIV plans. But more focus is needed on sub-national targets and plans—and on allocating investments in ways that will scale up and sustain national prevention programmes.

Countries have put in place important elements of country- and community-led HIV prevention. However, many countries are yet to define specific actions to strengthen genuine country- and community-led prevention systems.

Criminalization, stigma and discrimination are major barriers for HIV prevention globally. Country-specific milestones can help define viable actions to address those barriers.

Technological advances offer opportunities to develop new approaches for scaled-up and cost-efficient HIV prevention communication and access. A wide range of digital and other virtual interventions is already available. Artificial intelligence opens further opportunities for fresh solutions.

### Progress on implementing the 10 Roadmap actions in GPC focus countries - 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Road Map Baseline Survey components considered for overall Road Map Action scoring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Data driven needs assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Precision prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Define investment needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>HIV prevention leadership agencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Expand community led services</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Remove social and legal barriers</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Integration with related services</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Introduction of new technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Real-time programme monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Accountability for HIV progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Progress on detailed milestones and commitments

1. HIV epidemic pattern and prevention programme analysis
2. Consultation meetings to identify barriers
1.2.1. Listing of the identified barriers
2.1. Developed a prevention road map or plan
2.2. Set granular HIV prevention targets
2.3. Translate national targets into subnational targets
2.4. Differentiated HIV prevention packages
2.5. Packages for young women where relevant
2.6. Standard operating procedures/guidelines for relevant phB
2.7. Budgeted or costed national HIV prevention plan
2.8. Dialogue to address prevention funding gap
4.1. Multi-sector HIV prevention leadership exists
4.2. The entity is functional and relevant meetings are held
4.3. Milestones to reinforce prevention leadership entities
4.5. Government convening includes relevant communities
4.5. Public funds are being allocated to NGOs
4.5. Any laws or policies impacting NGOs
4.5. Any targets set on community led services
4.5. Milestones on community led services
6.1. Legal, policy and structural barriers in strategy
6.2. Milestones to address the country-specific barriers
7.1. Milestone on promoting integration
7.1.1. Milestones on integration listed
8.1. Actions for new prevention technologies
8.2. Milestones on new prevention technologies
9.1. Data triangulation for coverage of programmes
9.3. Developed subnational scorecards
9.4. HIV prevention funding expenditure analysis done
9.5. Cost-effectiveness included in programme reviews
10.1. Road Map table on accountability adapted and adopted
10.2. Accountability framework in line with Road Map