Implementation of HIV PREVENTION 2020 ROAD MAP

PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

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Global HIV Prevention Coalition Secretariat
Launch of the Global HIV Prevention Coalition,
10 October, 2017, Geneva, Switzerland
New HIV infections among adults (15+ years), globally, 2010–2017 and 2020 target


* The 2020 target is fewer than 500,000 new infections, equivalent to a 75% reduction since 2010
Four main reasons for insufficient scale-up

- Gaps in political leadership for prevention
- Policy barriers
- Gaps in HIV prevention financing
- Lack of systematic prevention implementation at scale
Ten-point plan for accelerating HIV prevention at the country level

1. Conduct a strategic assessment of key prevention needs and identify policy and programme barriers to progress.

2. Develop or revise national targets and road maps for HIV prevention 2020.

3. Strengthen national prevention leadership and make institutional changes to enhance HIV prevention oversight and management.

4. Introduce the necessary policy and legal changes to create an enabling environment for prevention programmes.

5. Develop guidance, formulate intervention packages and identify service delivery platforms, and update operational plans.


7. Establish or strengthen social contracting mechanisms for civil society implementers and expand community-based programmes.

8. Assess available resources for prevention and develop a strategy to close financing gap.

9. Establish or strengthen HIV prevention programme monitoring systems.

10. Strengthen accountability for prevention, including all stakeholders.
Combination prevention: 5 pillars

1. Combination prevention for adolescent girls and young women
2. Combination prevention with key populations
3. Comprehensive condom programmes
4. Voluntary medical male circumcision and sexual and reproductive health services for men and boys
5. Rapid introduction of pre-exposure prophylaxis
Expanding the HIV Prevention Coalition and global support structure

- New members: Botswana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, Norway, the SADC Secretariat, and the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition.

- GPC Secretariat established at UNAIDS to:
  - track progress of Road Map implementation
  - provide technical support to countries, and
  - help advocate for adequate investments in HIV prevention

- Staff and activities funded by BMGF, CIFF, Germany, Sweden, and China

- Coalition website with key resource and reference documents, dashboard (https://hivpreventioncoalition.unaids.org/)
National HIV prevention coalitions and leadership

- 19 of 25 countries established national HIV prevention coalitions or assigned the responsibility to equivalent bodies with wide representation.
  - In many countries, the minister of health or another senior political leader chaired first national coalition meetings.
  - Presidents of South Africa and Zambia personally committed to national prevention road maps or targets.

- Civil society organizations vital part of the many multi-stakeholder partnerships, but still under-represented in several coalition countries.

- All coalition founding member countries developed 100-day plans including various initial actions to accelerate prevention at country level.
The Zambian national prevention coalition: roles and responsibilities

- Provide high-level leadership to ensure supportive policies and programmes.
- Create a sociocultural, legal and financial enabling environment for all Zambian people to access HIV prevention services.
- Provide oversight and harmonization of scaled-up good-quality services and data.
- Ensure effective functioning of multisectoral coordination mechanisms and platforms.

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Institutional leadership, oversight and managerial capacity

- In many countries, technical prevention working groups exist or have been newly established to coordinate, manage and support day-to-day prevention work
  - Cameroon, Mexico, Nigeria, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, etc

- In several countries, technical leadership on specific HIV prevention programme components strengthened
  - Namibia on 4 pillars
  - Pakistan on key populations issues
  - Tanzania on key populations, condoms and AGYW,
  - etc
Major capacity issues persist

- Gaps in national prevention management & coordination capacity
  - Indonesia, Lesotho, Mozambique

- Technical capacity on individual pillars
  - PrEP in Namibia
  - specific aspects of programmes for AGYW in Tanzania,
  - condoms, PrEP, AGYW and people who inject drugs in Côte d’Ivoire
  - etc

- Cross cutting functions
  - monitoring and evaluation (Ghana and Malawi)
  - financial management (Angola and Ghana), procurement (Angola)
Major capacity issues persist

- Presence of core capacities in partner agencies not consistently mobilized
  - Mozambique, Lesotho

- Lack of coordination and implementation capacity at subnational level
  - Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa

- Insufficient capacity to effectively implement key populations programmes – call for community systems strengthening
  - Cameroon, certain states of India, Indonesia and Pakistan
## Examples and Overview of Prevention Programmes

### Scores in Global Prevention Coalition Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Very good</strong></td>
<td>VMMC in Eastern African Countries, PrEP preparedness and roll out in Brazil, Kenya, South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Good</strong></td>
<td>Key populations programmes in India, PWID and sex worker programmes in Ukraine, Sex worker programme in Cote d’Ivoire, Condom programmes in Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, PrEP preparedness in Mexico and some other countries</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Moderate</strong></td>
<td>Sex worker and VMMC programmes in some countries</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Low</strong></td>
<td>Most programmes with adolescent girls programmes, Several VMMC programmes in Southern Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Very low</strong></td>
<td>Most key population programmes, Many condom programmes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Insufficient Data</strong></td>
<td>Most programmes with men who have sex with men, Some condom programmes, Some adolescent girls and young women programmes</td>
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<td>TARGETS AND MILESTONES, 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FEBRUARY</strong></td>
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<td>✓ Countries and Coalition Secretariat review progress against 100-day plans.</td>
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<td>Some All countries have set or updated national HIV prevention programme and impact targets, defined standard service packages, and updated their country road maps and plans.</td>
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<td>Most All countries have identified actions for key policy changes to create an enabling environment for prevention.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MARCH</strong></td>
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<td>Few All high-priority countries have a consolidated plan for prevention capacity building and technical assistance.</td>
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<td>Few All high-priority countries have organized a prevention financing dialogue exploring all options for adequate resource allocation for prevention.</td>
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<td><strong>MAY</strong></td>
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<td>✓ Initial progress against Coalition milestones and targets is presented and discussed at a ministerial meeting at the World Health Assembly, including use of the agreed Coalition scorecard.</td>
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<td>?? All countries have completed or updated key population size and coverage estimates and established viable mechanisms to contract, finance, support and monitor civil society organizations.</td>
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<td>1 High-level political meetings on prevention have been held or other opportunities used in three regions to develop a regional prevention agenda in support of Road Map objectives, with high-priority regional actions.</td>
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<td><strong>JULY</strong></td>
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<td>✓ National HIV prevention programme managers’ meeting held at International AIDS Society conference in Amsterdam to discuss progress towards targets and milestones and to share lessons learned.</td>
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Summary and conclusions

- The launch of the Global HIV Prevention Coalition has stimulated new commitment for primary prevention.

- First of 4 reasons that hold us back, political leadership, successfully addressed:
  - Meetings held as per road map.

- Need to accelerate action to address policy barriers, scale up programmes and invest in prevention.

- Meaningful engagement throughout roadmap implementation critical.