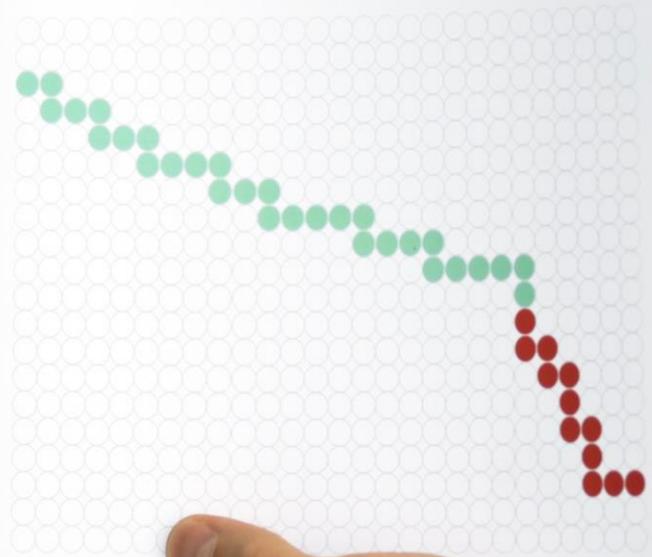

Implementation of HIV PREVENTION 2020 ROAD MAP

PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

Karl L. Dehne, UNAIDS
Global HIV Prevention Coalition Secretariat

HIV Prevention 2020 Road Map

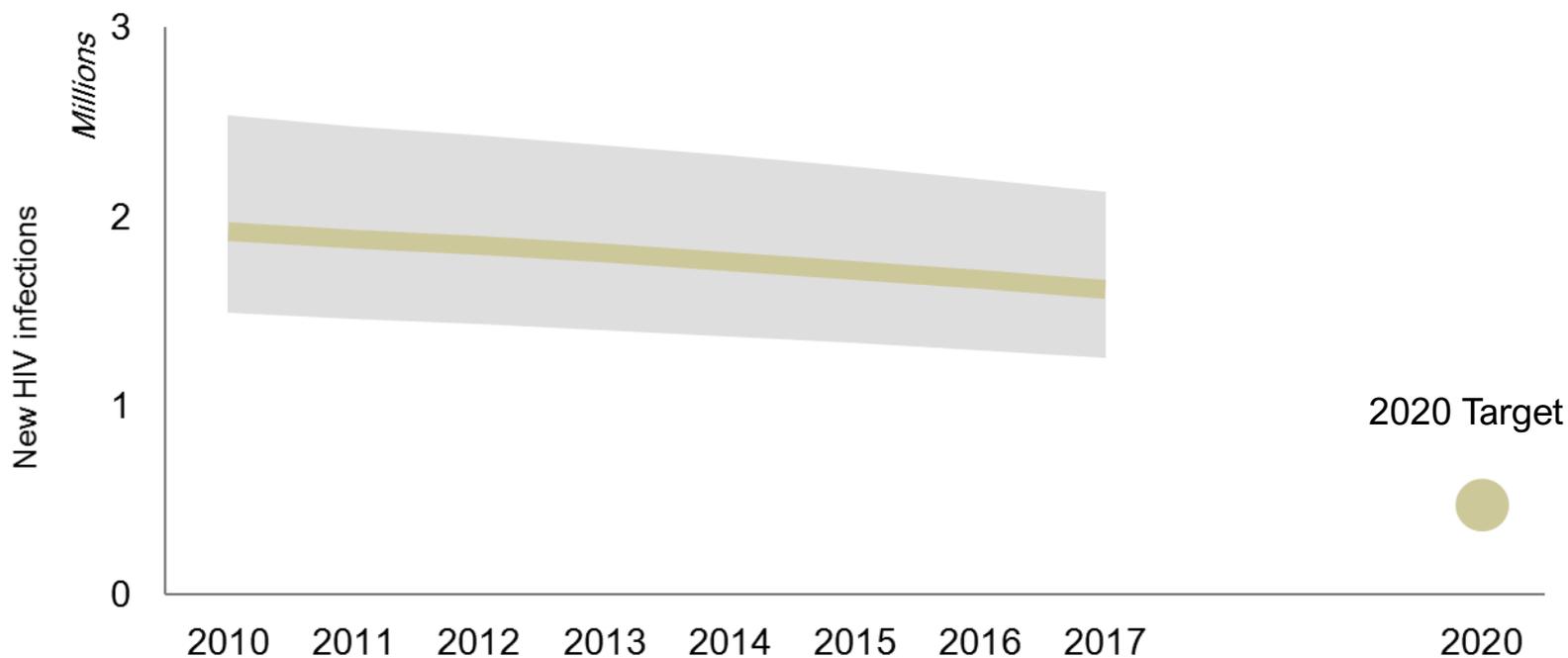
Accelerating HIV prevention to reduce new infections by 75%



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



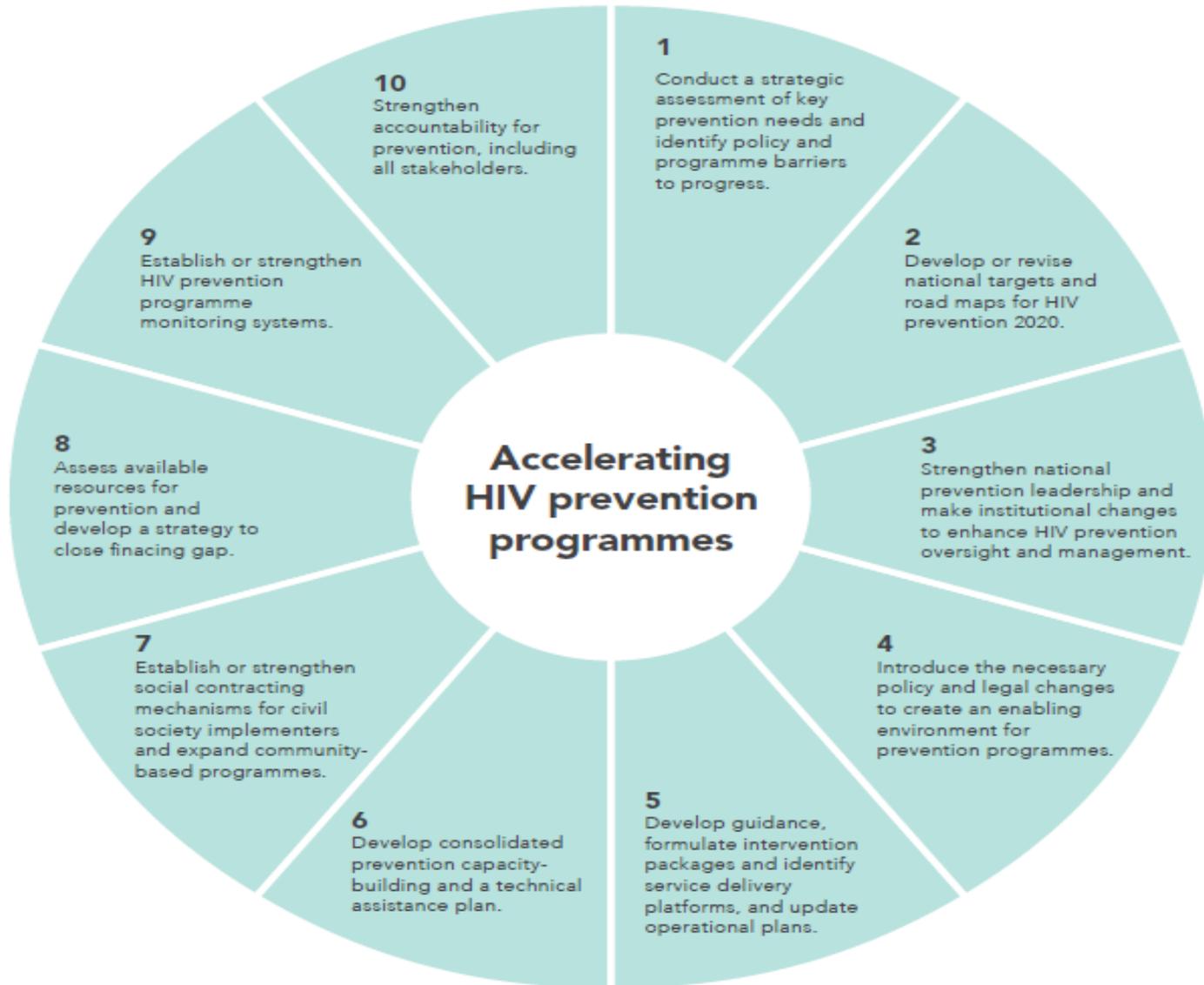
Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Update, 2018.

* The 2020 target is fewer than 500 000 new infections, equivalent to a 75% reduction since 2010

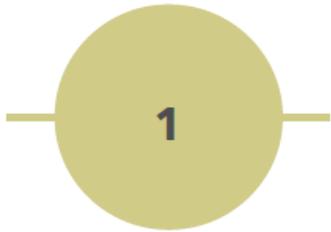
Four main reasons for insufficient scale-up

- Gaps in political leadership for prevention
- Policy barriers
- Gaps in HIV prevention financing
- Lack of systematic prevention implementation at scale

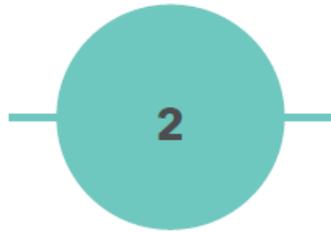
Ten-point plan for accelerating HIV prevention at the country level



Combination prevention: 5 pillars



Combination prevention for adolescent girls and young women



Combination prevention with key populations



Comprehensive condom programmes



Voluntary medical male circumcision and sexual and reproductive health services for men and boys



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

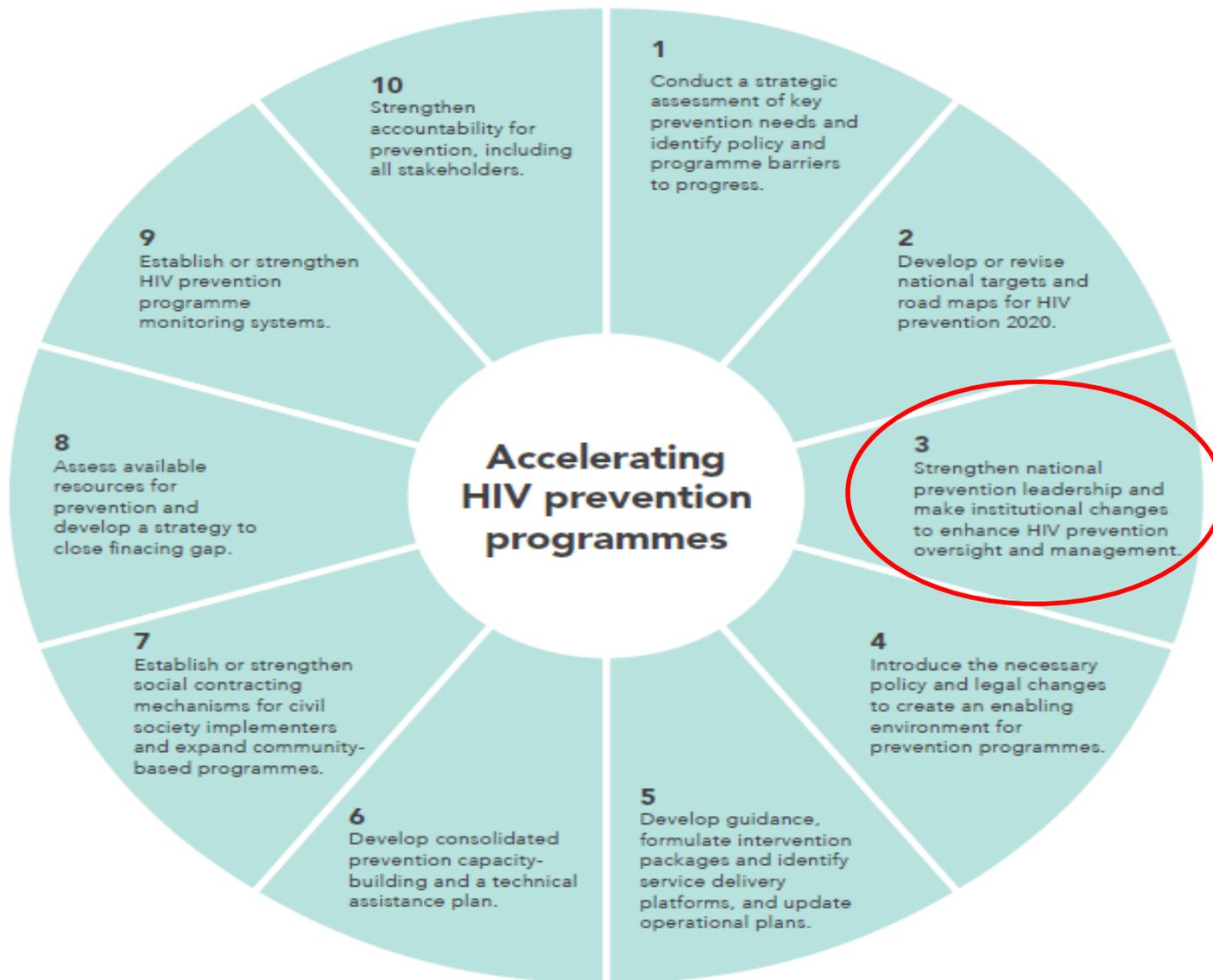
- 19 of 25 countries established national HIV prevention coalitions or assigned the responsibility to equivalent bodies with wide representation.
 - In many countries, the minister of health or another senior political leader chaired first national coalition meetings.
 - Presidents of South Africa and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

Source: Accelerating action to reach Fast Track targets by 2020; terms of reference for Zambia national HIV prevention coalition, 2018.

Ten-point plan for accelerating HIV prevention at the country level



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

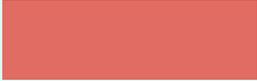
- Gaps in national prevention management & coordination capacity
 - Indonesia, Lesotho, Mozambique
- Technical capacity on individual pillars
 - PrEP in Namibia
 - specific aspects of programmes for AGYW in Tanzania,
 - condoms, PrEP, AGYW and people who inject drugs in Cote d'Ivoire
 - etc
- Cross cutting 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

	Very good	VMMC in Eastern African Countries, PrEP preparedness and roll out in Brazil, Kenya, South Africa
	Good	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
	Moderate	Sex worker and VMMC programmes in some countries
	Low	Most programmes with adolescent girls programmes, Several VMMC programmes in Southern Africa
	Very low	Most key population programmes Many condom programmes
	Insufficient Data	Most programmes with men who have sex with men, Some condom programmes, Some adolescent girls and young women programmes

TARGETS AND MILESTONES, 2018

FEBRUARY

✓ Countries and Coalition Secretariat review progress against 100-day plans.

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.

Most All countries have identified actions for key policy changes to create an enabling environment for prevention

MARCH

Few All high-priority countries have a consolidated plan for prevention capacity building and technical assistance.

Few All high-priority countries have organized a prevention financing dialogue exploring all options for adequate resource allocation for prevention.

MAY

✓ 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.

?? 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.

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.

JULY

✓ 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.

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