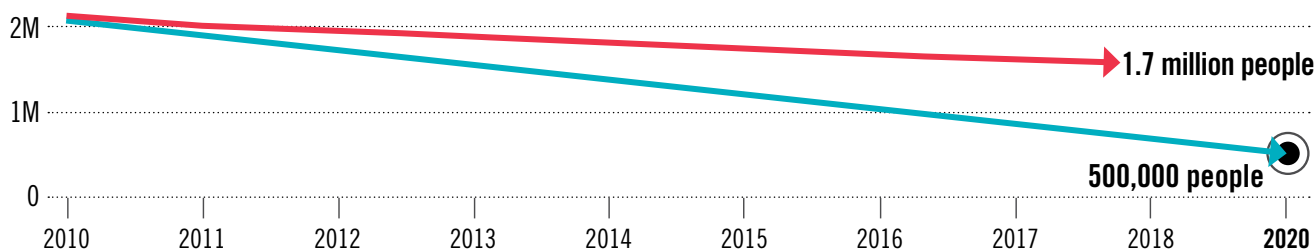
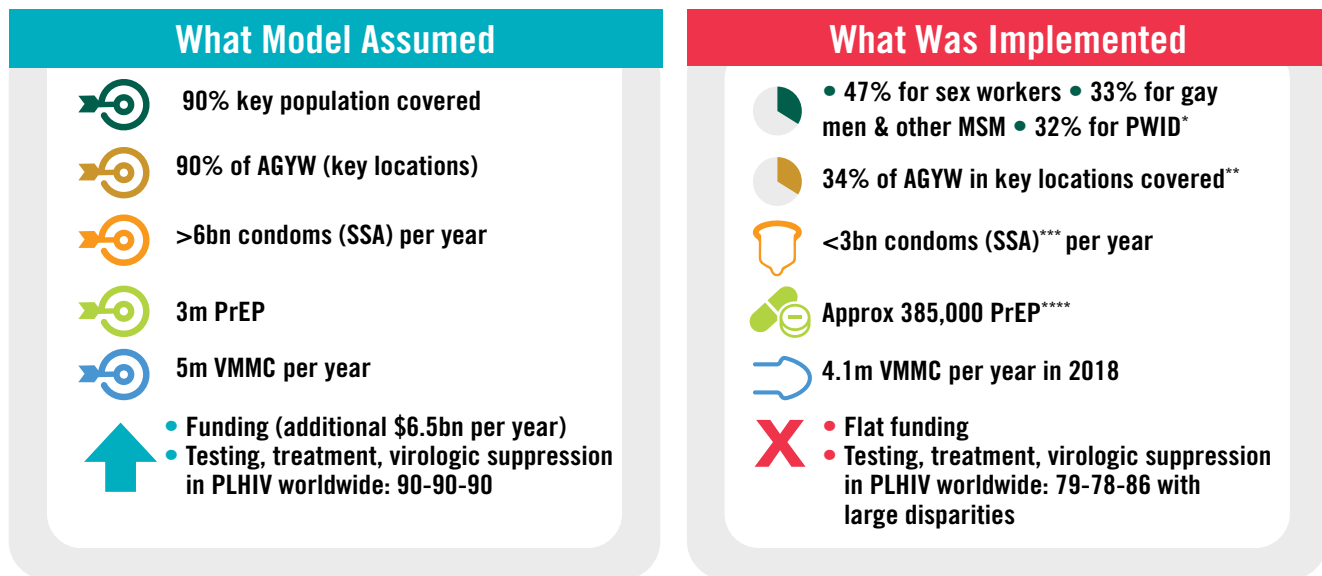


UNAIDS Fast-Track Targets: The plan and the progress

The most widely-known UNAIDS Fast-Track goals were the 90-90-90 targets focused on diagnosing people with HIV, linking them to ART and supporting them to achieve virologic suppression. But these were only part of what the UNAIDS modelers said was needed to reduce new HIV diagnoses to 500,000 per year; the model also included significant scaling up of primary prevention including the targets listed below. There are gaps across the board, which helps explain how the world fell short of the hoped-for reduction in new HIV diagnoses.



* Average coverage in Global Prevention Coalition (GPC) countries with available estimates: 47% for sex workers, 32% for men who have sex with men, 31% for people who inject drugs. Coverage in countries that are not reporting is likely lower. Quality of data varies greatly.

** Interim indicator until data on percent of young women at higher risk reached with effective prevention interventions can be measured.

*** Condom use with non-regular partners in 19 GPC countries in Africa was on average 62% for men and 47% for women against a 90% target.

**** The UNAIDS Fast-Track model called for three million individuals in specific countries. These figures reflect global PrEP coverage.

Source: Global HIV Prevention Working Group. Personal communication. 6 November 2019.