

Fast-Track Cities Unveil 90-90-90 and HIV Care Continuum Data at AIDS 2016 Demonstrating Progress Towards Goal of Ending AIDS as a Public Health Threat by 2030

New IAPAC Fast-Track Cities Global Web Portal and City Dashboards to Help Cities Map and Visualize Their Responses and Drive Multi-Stakeholder Accountability

Durban, South Africa – 20 July 2016: Three European and one U.S. city (Amsterdam, Denver, Paris, and Kyiv) announced 90-90-90 (HIV diagnosis, treatment, and viral suppression) data as part of a global Fast-Track Cities initiative that facilitates and tracks progress made by cities around the world towards attaining the United Nations’ 90-90-90 targets. The announcement was made at a satellite meeting co-hosted by the International Association of Providers of AIDS Care (IAPAC) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) at the [21st International AIDS Conference](#) (AIDS 2016) taking place this week in Durban, South Africa.

Fast-Track Cities is a global partnership between high HIV burden cities and four core partners - IAPAC, UNAIDS, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and the City of Paris. Since its launch on World AIDS Day 2014 in the City of Paris, cities in every region of the world have signed the Paris Declaration on Fast-Track Cities Ending the AIDS Epidemic, pledging to accelerate their AIDS responses to attain 90-90-90 and zero stigma and discrimination targets. Attaining these targets will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030, a goal that was embraced by United Nations (UN) member-states last month at the UN High-Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS in New York, NY, USA.

90-90-90 Data

The UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets are defined as 90% of people living with HIV (PLHIV) knowing their status, 90% of PLHIV who know their status on antiretroviral therapy (ART), and 90% of PLHIV on ART achieving viral suppression. IAPAC is working closely with Fast-Track Cities to confirm and publicly report progress toward the attainment of the 90-90-90 by 2020 or sooner. Table 1 features the 90-90-90 data announced at AIDS 2016.

Table 1. 90-90-90 Data

Fast-Track City	90-90-90 Targets		
	90% Diagnosed	90% On ART	90% Virally Suppressed
Amsterdam	93%	88%	94%
Denver	90%	N/A	87%
Kyiv	51%	44%	85%
Paris	81%	82%	94%

In addition, each of these cities as well as San Francisco announced HIV care continuum data demonstrating significant progress in getting people tested for HIV, linked to and retained in care, and achieving viral suppression on ART. In order to align with the 90-90-90 targets, a simplified, but comprehensive, four-stage HIV care continuum captures: (1) the proportion of PLHIV who have received their diagnosis, (2) the proportion of PLHIV who are linked to care, (3) the proportion of PLHIV who are on ART, and (4) the proportion of PLHIV who are virally suppressed. The estimated number of PLHIV is the common denominator for all indicators. Table 2 features the HIV care continuum data also announced at AIDS 2016.

Table 2. HIV Care Continuum Data

Fast-Track City	Diagnosed	In Care	On ART	Virally Suppressed
Amsterdam	93%	86%	81%	77%
Denver	90%	70%	N/A	61%
Kyiv	51%	41%	23%	19%
Paris	81%	69%	66%	62%
San Francisco	93%	69%	65%	60%

“Attaining the 90-90-90 and zero discrimination and stigma targets in high HIV burden cities is grounded in data-driven HIV care continuum optimization that aims to leave no one behind and holds stakeholders accountable,” said Dr. José M. Zuniga, IAPAC President/CEO. “Our work with Fast-Track Cities to generate 90-90-90 and HIV care continuum data allows us to understand specific barriers affecting the HIV care continuum, thus permitting cities to devise informed strategies to attain the decisive targets and contribute towards the goal of ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. We applaud Fast-Track Cities for their commitment to transparency and accountability, and look forward to announcing future milestones.”

“People must be at the center of the response to HIV in urban settings to reach the 90-90-90 targets,” said Michel Sidibé, Executive Director, UNAIDS. “City health systems that are inclusive and accessible have the best chance of engaging people who might otherwise be left behind, including young women and adolescent girls and key populations – gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sexworkers and their clients, people who inject drugs, and prisoners.”

Fast-Track City Global Web Portal and City Dashboards (www.fast-trackcities.org)

The 90-90-90 and HIV care continuum data cited above are featured on a landmark Fast-Track Cities Global Web Portal launched today by IAPAC and its technical partner Dure Technologies. The web portal and the city dashboards that plug into the portal feature the transparent use of data to identify and understand gaps, barriers, and challenges in the HIV care continuum and track progress as cities fast-track their AIDS responses to attain the 90-90-90 targets. City dashboards are now available for Amsterdam, Denver, Kyiv, Paris, and San Francisco with additional cities around the world scheduled to roll out their city dashboards later in the year.

The launch took place during the *Attaining 90-90-90: Accelerating Urban AIDS Responses* satellite symposium held at AIDS 2016. The session was co-hosted by IAPAC and UNAIDS, and supported by the MAC AIDS Fund and ViiV Healthcare. Development of the global web portal was supported by grants from the AIDS Healthcare Foundation, MAC AIDS Fund, Merck & Co., and ViiV Healthcare. Development of the city dashboards launched at AIDS 2016 was supported by the AIDS Healthcare Foundation (Kyiv), MAC AIDS Fund (Amsterdam, Paris) and ViiV Healthcare (Amsterdam, Denver, Paris, San Francisco).

Cities in the Lead: Fast-Track Cities Mayors' Messages

“To stop the urban HIV epidemic, inclusivity is essential. In addition to actively involving all key populations and stakeholders in our local efforts to control HIV, we believe Amsterdam has a responsibility to share its experiences with other cities. If cities cooperated internationally, urban centers around the world would greatly benefit from exchanging success stories and lessons learned in striving for zero new infections,” said Eberhard van der Laan, Mayor of Amsterdam, Netherlands.

“Thanks to dedicated activists, brilliant researchers, and enlightened public policy, ending HIV/AIDS is an achievable goal and we are well on our way,” said Michael B. Hancock, Mayor of Denver, Colorado, USA.

“We all share the same certainty: We no longer have the right to see and bear the worsening of the HIV epidemic when solutions exist. And because these solutions exist, we have no excuse for inaction. AIDS is a political fight, so I want to say it loud and clear: Paris is committed to ending the AIDS epidemic,” said Anne Hidalgo, Mayor of Paris, France.

“San Francisco is a national leader in treatment, housing and compassionate care for people living with HIV/AIDS and our record investments provide hope to one day bringing an end to this epidemic. As a Fast-Track City with a vision of Getting to Zero, we’re committed to preventing new infections, linking and sustaining people in treatment, and ending HIV/AIDS stigma and discrimination,” said Edwin Lee, Mayor of San Francisco, CA, USA.

Satellite Session Conclusions

There were several key messages reinforced by the clinicians, health department officials, and civil society representatives who spoke at the *Attaining 90-90-90: Accelerating Urban AIDS Responses* satellite symposium. Chief among these messages is the need to seize this moment of unprecedented scientific opportunity to rapidly reduce the number of new HIV infections and end AIDS-related deaths, without ignoring significant barriers to attaining the 90-90-90 targets in cities, including stigma and discrimination. The speakers’ consensus was that attaining these decisive targets requires thinking globally and acting locally, leveraging existing city programs and resources and implementing locally relevant, locally tailored and locally led interventions to address HIV prevention, testing and treatment gaps.

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About Fast-Track Cities

Fast-Track Cities is an approach for cities to accelerate, scale up, and focus their response to HIV, supported by four core partners – IAPAC, UNAIDS, UN-Habitat, and the City of Paris – in collaboration with local, national, regional and international implementing and technical partners. Combining the efforts of city governments, Mayors, affected communities, local health departments and clinical service providers, the initiative aims to build upon, strengthen and leverage existing HIV programs and resources in order to accelerate locally coordinated, city-wide responses to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030.

About IAPAC

The International Association of Providers of AIDS Care (IAPAC) represents more than 27,500 clinicians and allied health care professionals in over 150 countries. Its mission is to improve the quality of and increase access to HIV prevention, care, treatment, and support services for men, women, and children affected by and living with HIV and comorbid conditions (e.g., tuberculosis, viral hepatitis). For more information about IAPAC and its 30-year history of marshaling the health professions to end the AIDS epidemic, please visit www.iapac.org.

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