**Background**

The Fast-Track Cities initiative is a global partnership between the International Association of Providers of AIDS Care (IAPAC), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and the City of Paris, in collaboration with local, national, regional, and international implementing and technical partners. The initiative supports cities to accelerate their AIDS responses and attain the global 90-90-90 targets by 2020.

90% of all people living with HIV will know their HIV status; 90% of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy (ART); and 90% of all HIV-diagnosed people receiving sustained ART will achieve viral suppression.

Grounded in the principle of data transparency, the initiative includes a public domain web-based monitoring and evaluation platform—the Fast-Track Cities Global Web Portal (www.fast-trackcities.org)—which allows cities to report and monitor progress towards the 90-90-90 targets on city-specific dashboards.

**Methods**

HIV care continuum data and methodologies were considered for nine Fast-Track Cities that have reported data on their online dashboard, and were reviewed in accordance with 2015 IAPAC Guidelines for Optimizing the HIV Care Continuum. Data were collected on the following indicators: estimated people living with HIV (PLHIV), PLHIV diagnosed, PLHIV on ART, and PLHIV virally suppressed. Availability of the abovementioned indicators as well as the indicator methodologies were considered to grade HIV care continua as high, medium, or low quality.

The majority of the cities had medium quality number of PLHIV in each city. The cities achieved the “first 90” target; two (Amsterdam and Melbourne) have achieved the “second 90” target; and five (Amsterdam, Denver, Melbourne, New York City, and Paris) have achieved the “third 90” target. Along the HIV care continuum, proportions ranged from 51-94% diagnosed, 23-85% on ART, and 19-79% virally suppressed among the estimated number of PLHIV in each city. The majority of the cities had medium quality continua, using standard surveillance methods, estimates and/or modeling to derive the indicators along the continuum.

**Results**

- The cities of Melbourne and Miami reported state and county data, respectively, in place of city data.
- Of the nine Fast-Track Cities, two (Amsterdam and Melbourne) achieved the 90-90-90 targets in 2015.
- Five cities (Amsterdam, Denver, Melbourne, New York City, and San Francisco) have achieved the “first 90” target; two (Amsterdam and Melbourne) have achieved the “second 90” target; and five (Amsterdam, Denver, Melbourne, New York City, and Paris) have achieved the “third 90” target.
- Along the HIV care continuum, proportions ranged from 51-94% diagnosed, 23-85% on ART, and 19-79% virally suppressed among the estimated number of PLHIV in each city.
- The majority of the cities had medium quality continua, using standard surveillance methods, estimates and/or modeling to derive the indicators along the continuum.

**Conclusion**

- Fast-Track Cities are benchmarking 90-90-90 and HIV care continuum data to address gaps across their HIV care continua.
- Two cities—Amsterdam and Melbourne—have attained the 90-90-90 targets and four others have attained or surpassed one or more of the targets.
- Many other cities are working towards reporting their data on a Fast-Track City dashboard.
- The Fast-Track Cities initiative supports cities to standardize metrics and strengthen methodologies for measuring, reporting, and monitoring local HIV care continua, and to align programmatic efforts and resources towards attaining the 90-90-90 targets.