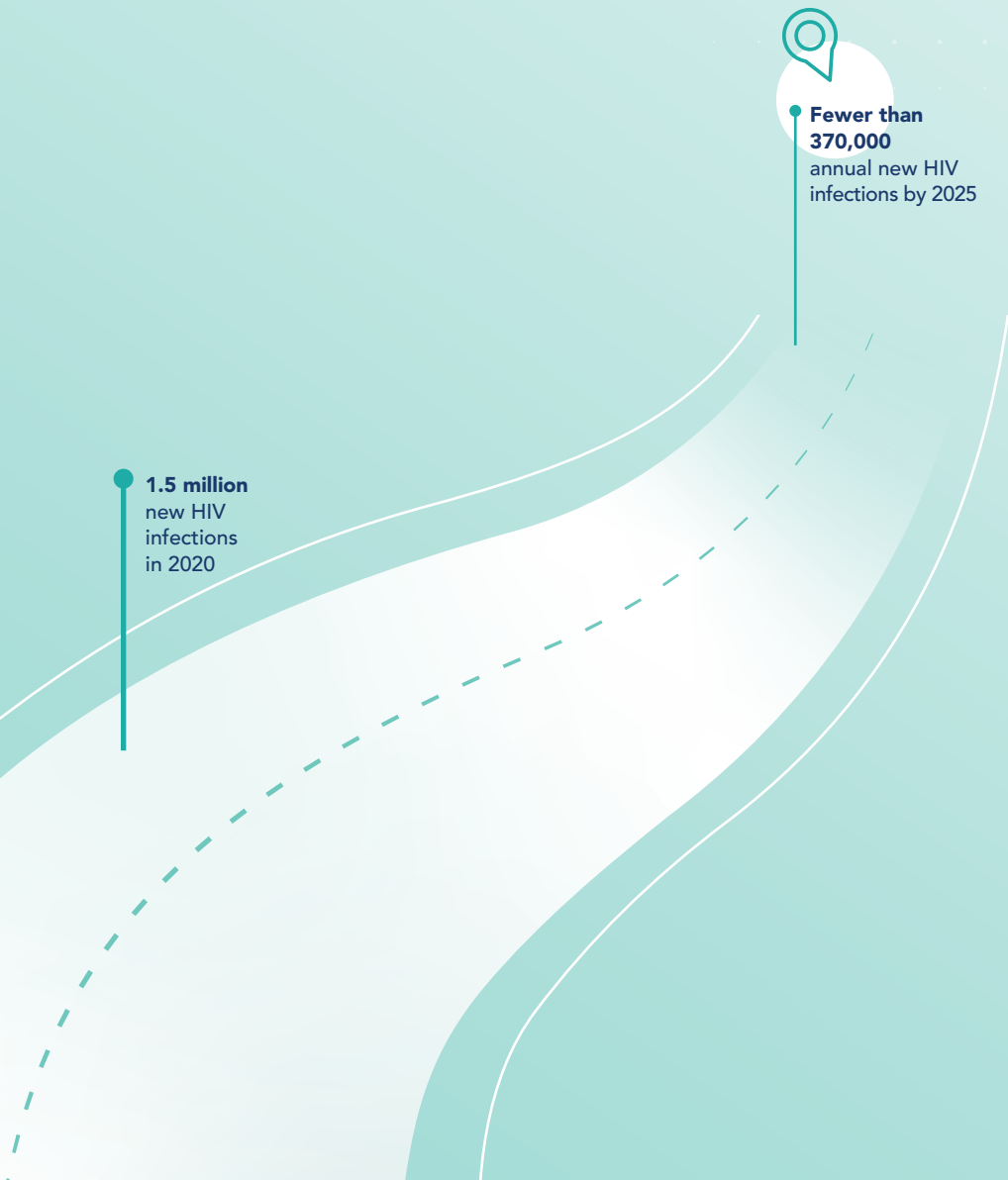





SATELLITE SESSION: A NEW GLOBAL ROAD  
MAP FOR COMBINATION HIV PREVENTION,  
SUNDAY 31 JULY 2022

# REMARKS

WINNIE BYANYIMA, UNAIDS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

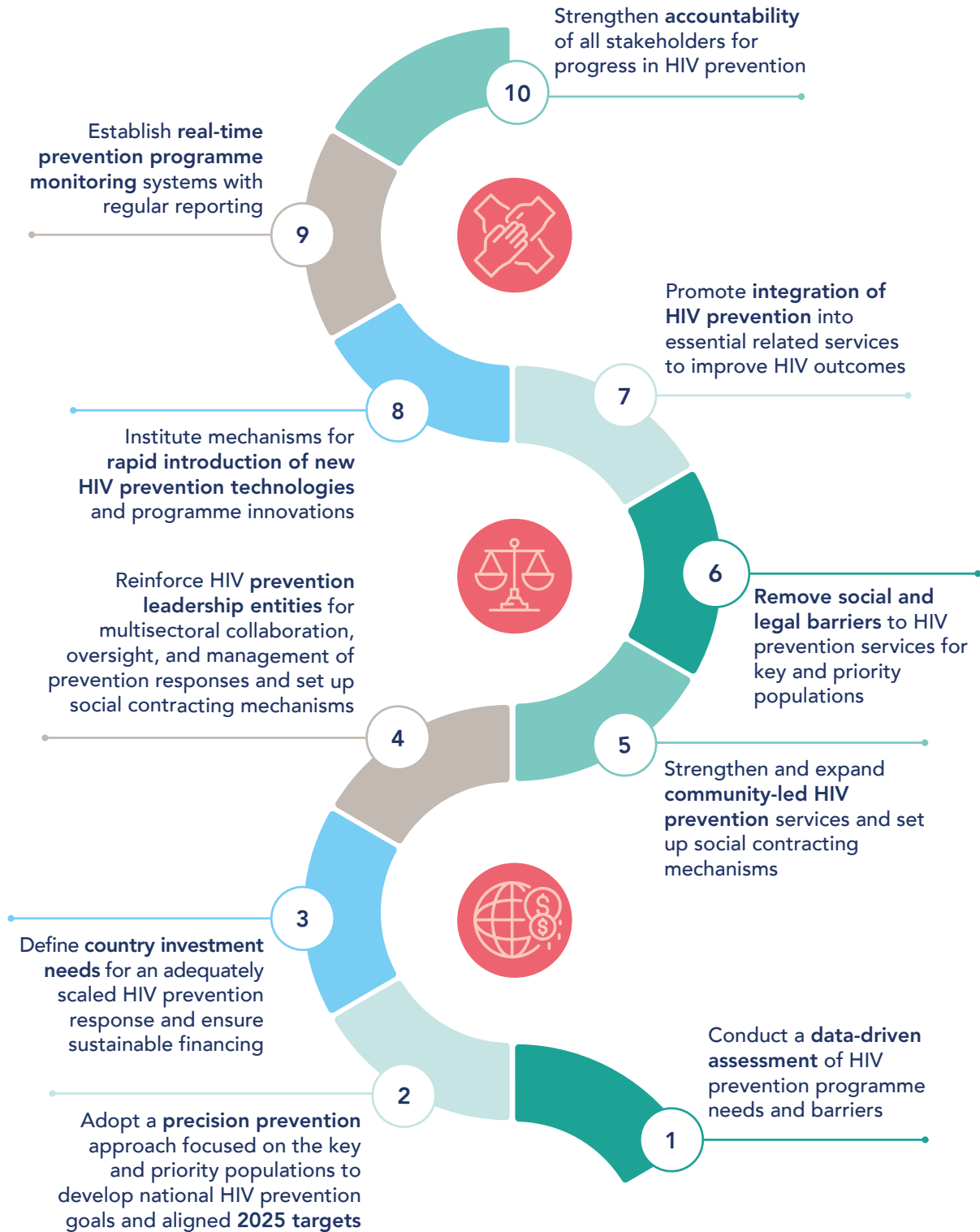


1.5 million  
new HIV  
infections  
in 2020



Fewer than  
370,000  
annual new HIV  
infections by 2025

# THE HIV PREVENTION 2025 ROAD MAP: TEN POINT ACTION PLAN





Thank you Fodé, and thank you, Shelia, our moderator. Delighted to be here with these distinguished people on the panel.

Good morning friends.

Everyone joining us today is aware that the world is not on track in HIV prevention. Since 2010, new HIV infections declined only by 32%, far short of our 2025 target of more than 80% reduction.

But we are also here today, because we have a clear and entirely doable approach to change that: our new 2025 HIV Prevention Roadmap.

The challenge we are facing is that, while HIV prevention services continue to make great scientific advances, too many people in need of them are not getting access to them.

I want to share four principles that guide the change we want in this roadmap:

1. Follow the science;
2. Fight and close the inequalities in access;
3. Exert accountable leadership for impact;
4. Implement at scale.

## I will say a bit about each of those.

In terms of the science, our collection of effective prevention tools continues to grow. That is good news. New long-acting methods including the long-acting injectable antiretroviral and the vaginal ring, should join existing tools such as condoms, safe injecting practices, oral antiretroviral treatment, and pre-exposure prophylaxis.

However, that progress in science does not benefit everyone equally. That is why ending the inequalities in access is critical. Four decades into the HIV response, inequalities still persist for the most basic services like testing, treatment, and condoms, and even more so for new technologies.

Key populations—sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who use drugs, transgender people, and prisoners—and their sexual partners accounted for 70% of new HIV infections in 2021 globally, but only a third have regular prevention access and key populations face major legal barriers and discrimination and stigma, as you know.

Young women in Africa remain disproportionately affected by HIV, while coverage of dedicated programmes for them remains too low. 4000 new infections in adolescent girls and young women every week in sub-Saharan Africa. In 19 high burden countries in Africa, dedicated combination prevention programmes for adolescent girls and young women are operating in only 40% of the high HIV incidence locations.

## We must close those inequalities of access, do everything possible.

We have only eight years left before the 2030 goal of ending AIDS as a global health threat. There is no excuse: world leaders must act with accountable leadership.

We have a new Global AIDS Strategy with new targets they have agreed to, to get us to end AIDS by 2030. We have the Political Declaration that they made at the General Assembly last year, prioritizing HIV prevention to meet the needs of diverse key and priority populations in every epidemic context. The Political Declaration clearly frames as essential the combination of human rights-based and evidence-informed biomedical, behavioral, structural, and policy interventions.

My fourth and final point is that we need to implement prevention at scale. There are great examples of countries in different regions that have invested in scaled-up HIV prevention and treatment followed by marked reductions in HIV incidence. We have much good practice to learn from. Together we need to invest in prevention internationally and domestically to move from good practices to broad-based systematic implementation ensuring access to effective prevention.

The new Roadmap, which we present today, provides a clear pathway to turn the strategy and the political declaration into measurable actions among member states and partners.

We shall go on to support our regional teams—this is our commitment, as UNAIDS—countries, and partners to adapt the global roadmap to their own epidemic contexts and priorities.

Let's follow the 2025 Global HIV Prevention Roadmap: we must end the inequalities in access and deliver outcomes at scale to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. We can do it.

Thank you.



