



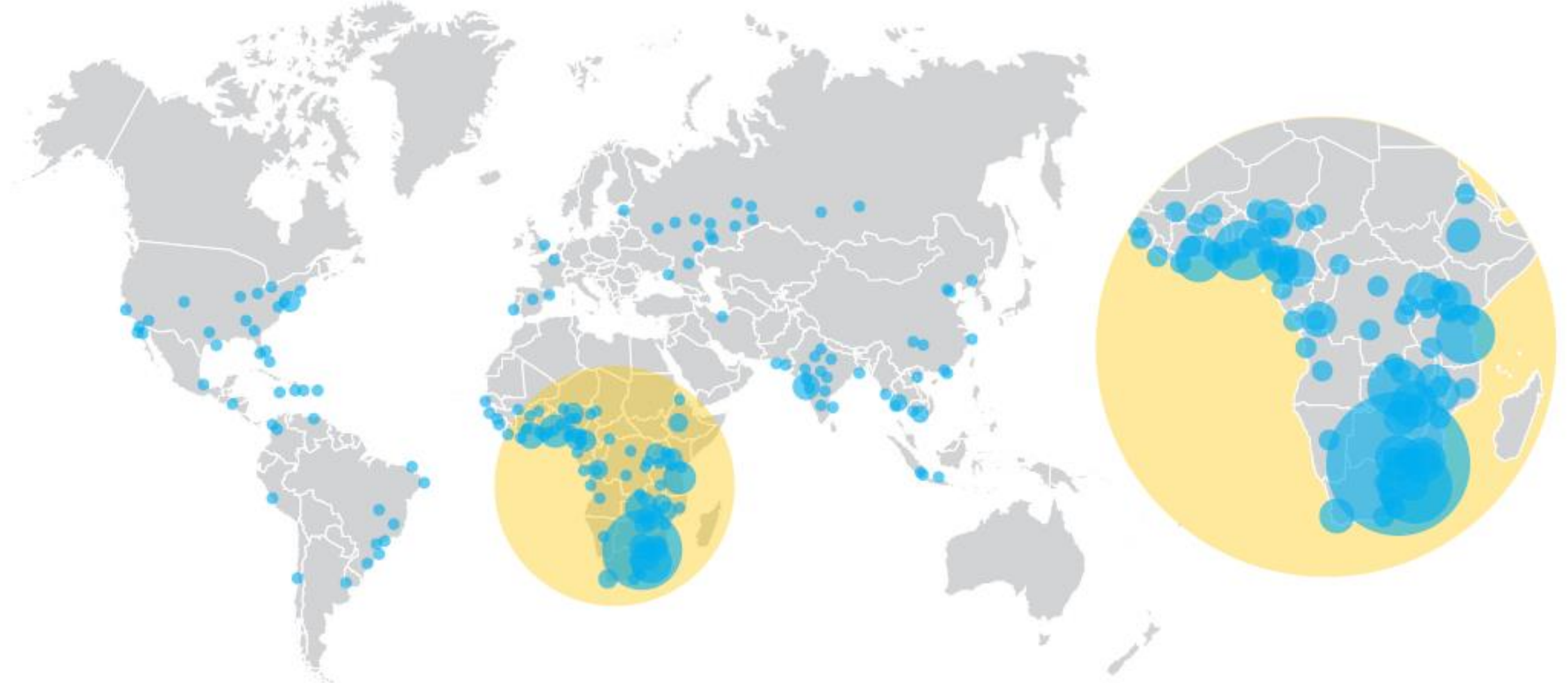
OPENING REMARKS
ASEAN CITIES GETTING
TO ZERO
MAYORS MEETING

Eamonn Murphy
Regional Director
UNAIDS
Asia and the Pacific

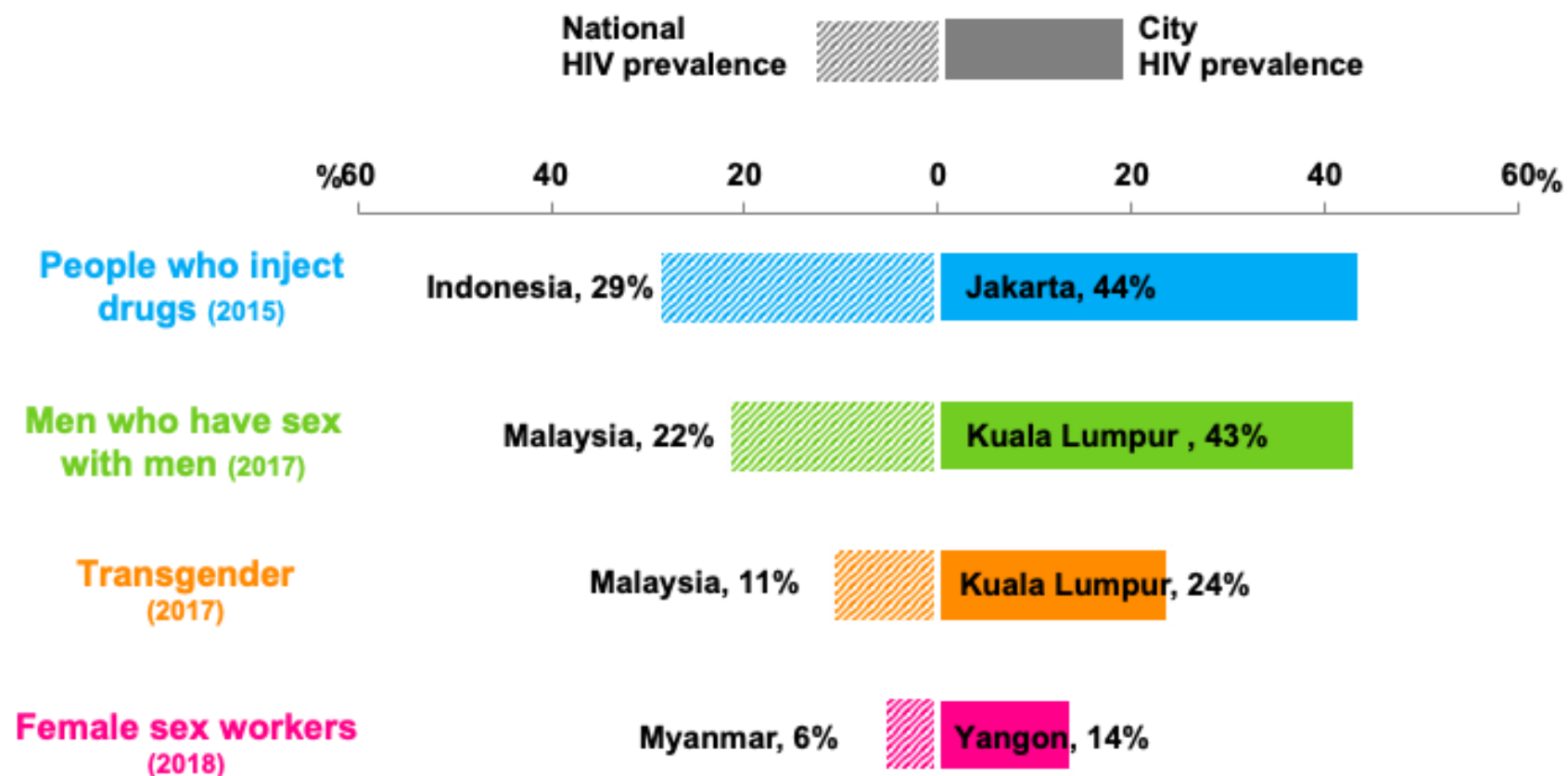
ASEAN Cities Getting to Zero
Bali, 10-11 October 2019

Globally, 200 cities account for one-fourth of total HIV infections

World map of 200 cities with the greatest estimated number of people living with HIV



HIV in Asia and the Pacific is concentrated among key populations, especially in cities



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance Reports, Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Reports and www.aidsinfoonline.org

2014 Paris Declaration to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030

PARIS DECLARATION
1 December 2014
(amended 24 July 2018)

FAST-TRACK CITIES: ENDING THE AIDS EPIDEMIC

Cities achieving the 90–90–90 targets by 2020

DÉCLARATION DE PARIS / LUNDI 1^{ER} DÉCEMBRE 2014
PARIS DECLARATION / 1 DECEMBER 2014

Anne HIDALGO
Maire de Paris



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The Fast-Track cities network- the partnership between UNAIDS, the City of Paris, the International Association of Providers of AIDS Care and UN-Habitat, serves to provide support to priority cities to Fast-Track their HIV responses, to deliver on the commitments of the Paris Declaration

Fast-Track and Ending AIDS city initiatives, ASEAN focus

- **Getting to Zero Cities (G2Z) project**

- Launched in 2011 as part of “**2011 ASEAN Declaration of Commitment: Getting to Zero new HIV infections, Zero discrimination and Zero AIDS-related deaths**”

- Flagship initiative of the ASEAN to achieve zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths in Southeast Asia

- Under the “**2016 ASEAN Declaration of Commitment on HIV and AIDS: Fast-Tracking and Sustaining HIV and AIDS Responses to End the AIDS epidemic by 2030**”, ASEAN member states committed to focus on prevention and treatment responses along 90-90-90 and ending AIDS targets

- Expand from **13** pilot sites in 2012 to more than **73** sites across the region by end 2018

Translating **commitment into actions** and contributing in achieving global agenda

- Generating local **evidence** to inform its high-impact intervention
- Reaching **people** who needs the services most in **locations** where they can have the greatest impact
- Using its local **resources** and sharing responsibilities
- Identifying local and regional **opportunities** to scale up the response
- Working on **home-grown solutions** and innovations to address challenges
- Building capacities of local and regional **leaders** as champions
- Partnering with local **communities**, development partners
- Documenting, **sharing** and adopting local knowledge and “good practices”

Good practices towards ending AIDS in cities

- **Pre-exposure prophylaxis**, available in cities like **Bangkok**, is a highly effective prevention choice for people who are at high risk of HIV
- **Digital solutions**
 - Tanya Marlo - the chatbot in **Jakarta** is a digital solution capable of providing anonymous HIV advice and support, referrals to testing, treatment and care services. It is designed to appeal to young MSM.
- **Community-friendly health care services**
 - Sundown clinics that offer HIV services in key cities in the **Philippines** (clinic hours – 2 pm to 10 pm).

Harnessing the AIDS response for healthier, sustainable cities

- Ending the AIDS epidemic in cities will have profound, long-lasting benefits
- AIDS response can play a transformative role, as a pathfinder for broader health and development
- The key characteristics of the AIDS response – multisectoral; evidence-based; people-centred approaches; community engagement and leadership; innovations and endurance for solutions; a commitment to human rights and gender equity with the vision of no one be left behind – can be the model for the path towards healthy and just cities

THANK YOU

www.aidsdatahub.org