

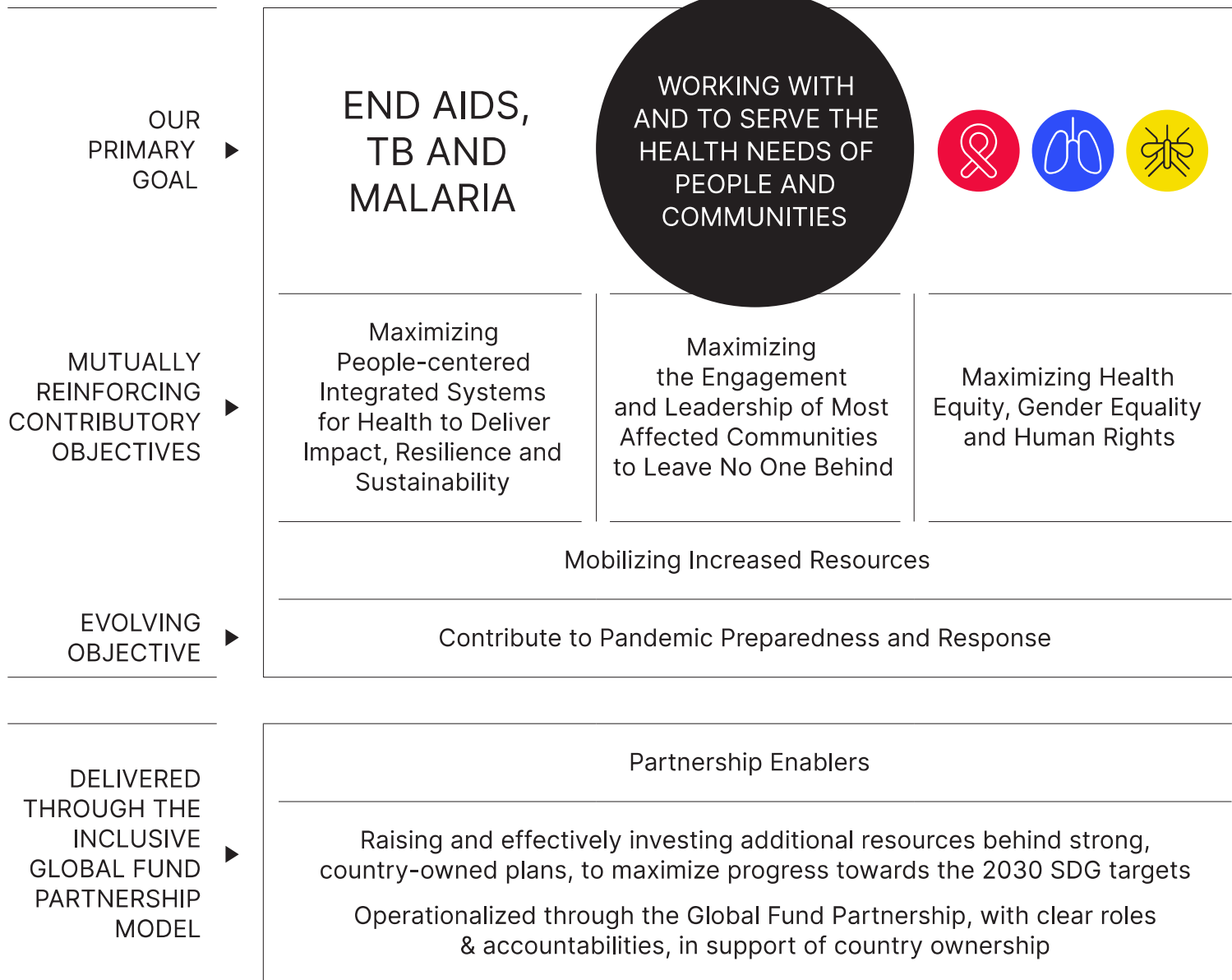
EECA Strategic Priorities 2023-2025

Background and
key elements in fighting HIV/AIDS and TB

Global Fund Strategy

- Global Fund Strategy is a multi-year roadmap that sets out GF priorities for fighting HIV, TB and malaria and improving global health.
- To measure progress, the Strategy also includes ambitious goals that are based on the global targets established by the leading technical agencies, e.g. WHO, UNAIDS, etc.
- In November 2021, the Board approved the new Global Fund Strategy 2023-2028: Fighting Pandemics and Building a Healthier and More Equitable World.

The Global Fund Strategy Framework, 2023-2028



- **Strategy's primary goal** is to end AIDS, TB, and Malaria.

- **Achievement of the primary goal is supported by 4 mutually reinforcing contributory objectives and an evolving objective.**

EECA Strategic Priorities

- EECA Strategic Priorities represent an adaptation of the Global Fund Strategy to the EECA Region's priorities and serve as a guidance to Country Teams, Applicants and Grant Implementors.
- EECA regional goals are based on global targets established by leading technical agencies, UNAIDS and WHO.
- Purpose of EECA Strategic Priorities: to align the GF strategic goals with the requirement to achieve maximum impact in EECA region, focusing on the most cost-efficient use of GF funds (value-for-money).

EECA Strategic Priorities in 2023-2025 - HIV/AIDS

Vision

Significant and sustainable contribution to reducing HIV incidence and HIV-related deaths.

Global Targets

Contribute to reaching End AIDS targets

Prevention

95% people at risk of acquiring HIV

Timely and quality diagnosis and treatment

(95 - 95 – 95 targets)

Empowerment of communities, removal of societal and legal barriers (10–10–10 targets)

Strategic priorities

HIV prevention among Key Populations

Testing focused on proper populations to find missing cases

Early initiation of HIV treatment and scaling-up ART coverage

Continuation of ART quality improvement

Reduction of HIV-related stigma and discrimination

Priority interventions

Improve effectiveness and continue to scale-up the coverage of prevention interventions, prioritizing KP and their sub-groups with the highest epidemiological burden.

Address new challenges (e.g. the rise in migration) and scale up underused options (e.g. Self-Testing, PrEP) for better HIV prevention in EECA.

Promote effective and high yield testing approaches (e.g. low threshold services, community-based and index testing), tailored to the targeted KPs

Ensure access to quality ART, treatment of comorbidities, proper treatment monitoring for all (including new groups of patients with specific needs, e.g. migrants, IDPs, war refugees)

Promote patient-centered approach, improve ART adherence and address treatment attrition

Address stigmatization and discrimination of PLWH and KP

Reduce gender-based inequalities and gender-based violence.

Support the countries to get rid of punitive laws and policies

Strengthen community systems, and empower communities to contribute to reaching 95-95-95 targets

Sustainability priorities

Accelerate favorable HIV epidemic trends while mobilizing domestic resources, optimizing overall program costs and contributing to health system strengthening

Promote domestic government financing and take-over of Global Fund funded interventions, with particular attention to sustaining the coverage of interventions among key populations, building resilient health systems, ensuring sustainable access to affordable and quality-assured health products, strengthening national capacities for pandemic preparedness and response

Support policy reform to improve allocative efficiency, including through integration of services with other health programs, task shifting, decentralization and related health financing reform.

EECA Strategic Priorities in 2023-2025 – TB

Vision

EECA region free of the TB burden by 2030

Contribute to reaching END-TB Strategy targets (2030) and related WHO Regional TB Action Plan milestones (2025)

75% reduction in TB deaths compared to 2015

50% reduction in TB incidence compared to 2015

More than 80% MDR-TB treatment success

Expand access to timely and quality diagnosis of TB, with emphasis on RR/MDR-TB

Improve treatment success of TB, with emphasis on RR/MDR-TB

Priority interventions

Support continued roll-out of rapid molecular testing with the focus on strengthening the efficiency of already established laboratories and improving sputum transportation systems

Link high-risk groups to TB diagnostic and treatment

Address the specific needs of populations vulnerable to TB (e.g. PLHIV, migrants, IDPs and war refugees, prisoners, children and TB contacts) through targeted efforts for screening, active case finding and early treatment initiation

Scale up TB Preventive Treatment (TPT) coverage, including through the integration of TPT into contact investigation and active case finding

Ensure uninterrupted access to affordable quality TB drugs

Strengthen capacities in clinical management of TB, with the focus on RR/MDR TB and shorter fully oral regimens

Promote ambulatory TB treatment over hospitalization and patient-centered approach to improve treatment retention and outcomes

Sustainability priorities

Resume and accelerate the favorable TB epidemic trends while mobilizing domestic resources, optimizing overall program costs and contributing to health system strengthening

Safeguard domestic financing and promote take-over of Global Fund funded interventions, with particular attention to allocative and technical efficiencies, sustainable access to affordable and quality-assured health products, building resilient and sustainable health systems, strengthening national capacities for pandemic preparedness and response

Address TB-related stigma and discrimination. Support the engagement of different providers, including civil society and communities in TB control.