



13-15 October 2024 | Maison de la Mutualité, Paris

Practical manual to improve the implementation of the Fast-Track Cities strategy at the municipal level in Spain

The guide "How to be a Fast-Track City"

Jorge Garrido, CEO Apoyo Positivo Spanish Ministry of Health













1. Fast Track Spain (2015-2024)



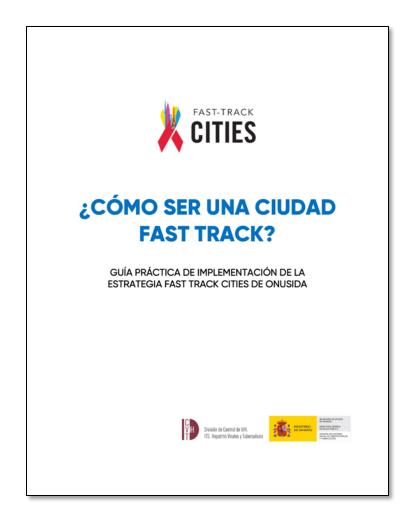
2. Why a Fast Track Cities Guide?



3. The Guide: process and content structure



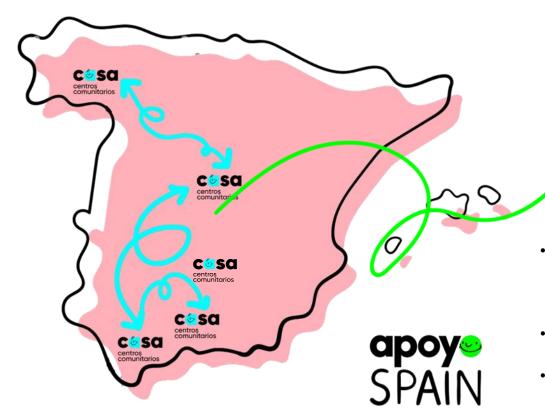
4. Next steps in implementation







is a Public Utility resource of community social innovation that promotes diversity, sexual and affective education, and sexual and reproductive rights, as an essential complement in personal development through 4 main areas of work: **HEALTH, EDUCATION, RIGHTS, and COMMUNITY R&D** (1993-2024)





- We have adapted our strategy and services to the Fast Track Strategy: CASA Community Centers
- We are promoters of 2 Fast Track Cities: Madrid and Torremolinos.
- We coordinate together with the Ministry of Health the Spanish network of Fast Track Cities.

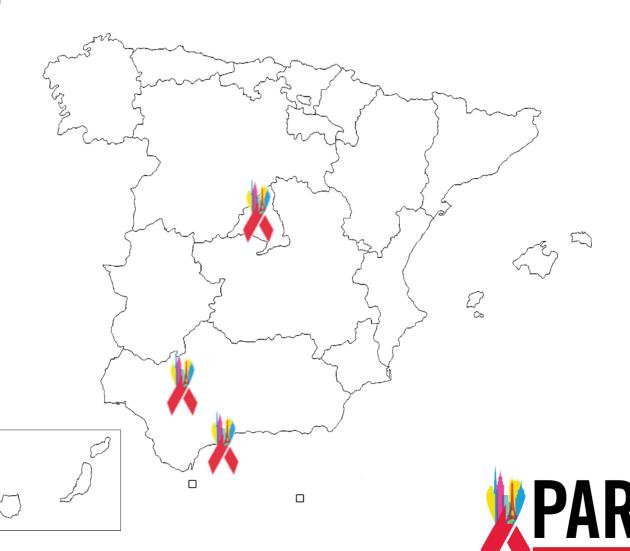




Fast Track Spain 2015-2024

In October 2015, Seville City Council became the first Spanish city to sign the Paris Declaration through a Plenary agreement and with the support of all political groups.

In 2016 Madrid y Torremolinos follow Sevilla in its compromise.

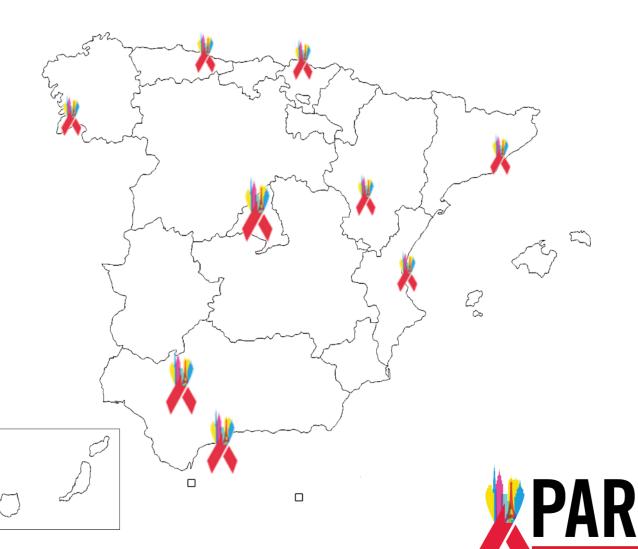




Fast Track Spain 2015-2024

More cities joined the Spanish Fast Track Cities list during the following years of the strategy.

In 2018 the change of central government and a new team at the National AIDS Plan connected the local strategy with the Ministry of Health, **starting a national coordination work**.





coordinated municipal and national work (2018-24)



I Spanish FTC Meeting (SFTCM) 2019



II SFTCM & Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces 2021



FCT 2022 Seville. III SFTCM



FCT 2023 Amsterdam, IV SFTCM



V Spanish SFTCM 2024

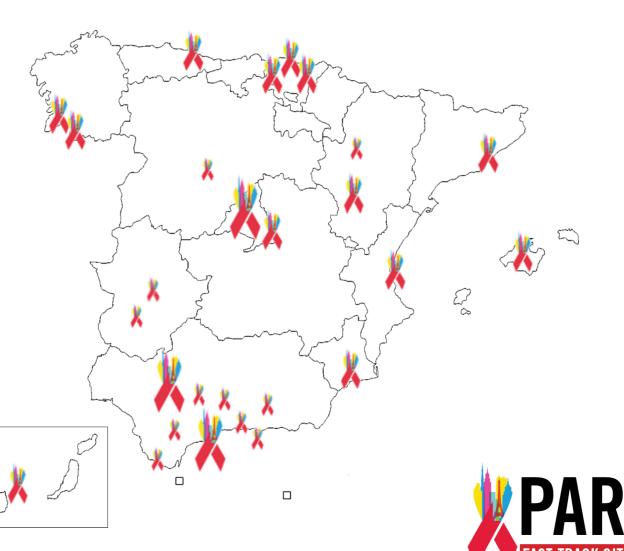




Fast Track Spain 2015-2024

As a result of this work, the municipal network of Fast Track cities will become one of the largest in the world as of 2022.

The current number of Fast Track cities in Spain is 194, and some regions have also joined.



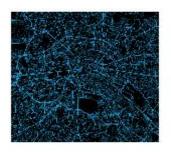


Why?

- The rapid expansion of the Spanish network led many municipalities to join. Many of them are small city councils, without knowledge of the implications of this compromise, of the strategy and steps to be taken.
- Spanish competencies in health and education are transferred to the regions rather than the municipalities.
- IAPAC: Spain is suitable for piloting and guidance development.
- The Ministry of Health's leadership in implementing the FTC enabled the development of a contract for drafting and publishing the guide.
- Once the commitment was signed, the main questions we received were: what do we have to do now?
 - what do we have to do now?
 - What can I do?

We needed to guide them!





Analysis and development process

A. Global analysis of different documents generated during these years of the strategy, both local and international.

- UNAIDS Strategy (2022-2026)
- Ministry of Health Strategy (2021-2030)
- IAPAC Fast Track Cities Implementation Strategy
- Ministry of Health Fast Track Cities website and documentation
- IAPAC Fast Track Cities website
- SCOPE: Standards of HIV Combination Prevention Definition of Standards and Monitoring Tool
- IAPAC Working Papers: Draft Fast Track Cities Guide
- National Policy for HIV: an optimal model of care for people with HIV in Spain
- Review of updated regional plans: Andalusia, Basque Country and Catalonia.

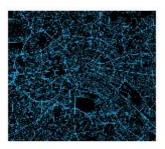
B. Fast Track Strategic Plans and best practices.

- Review of the strategic plans of Spanish Fast Track cities
- Reviews of best practices in implementation and governance nationally and internationally
- Coordination of contents with the Ministry of Health, IAPAC, and a group of healthcare professionals and community experts involved in the implementation of the Fast Track strategy.

C. Draft of contents.

- First proposal of the table of contents and materials
- Calendar of actions and work







INSTITUTIONAL MESSAGES

José Zuñiga, President IAPAC / Fast Track Cities Institute.

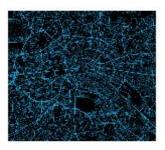
Julia del Amo, Director of the Division for the Control of HIV, STIs, Viral Hepatitis and Tuberculosis (DCVIHT). Ministry of Health Jorge Garrido, community coordinator of the Fast Track Cities network in Spain.

BLOCK 1. WHAT IS A FAST TRACK CITY?

a. INTRODUCTION

- Fast Track Cities and UNAIDS strategy.
- Paris Declaration
- Seville Declaration: the relevance of the grassroots community fabric and HIV
- and response to HIV in the objectives of the strategy.
- The role of IAPAC.
- The role of the municipality and the rest of the actors involved.
- b. GOVERNANCE FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
- c. THE EXAMPLE OF SPAIN: community participation and the first signatory city, Seville.
- d. FAST TRACK CITIES NETWORK: International and Spanish networks







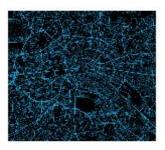
BLOCK 2. HOW TO BECOME A FAST TRACK CITY? STEPS TO JOIN THE UNAIDS STRATEGY

- a. Description of procedures for institutional approval and participation.
- b. Necessary documentation.
- c. Fast Track Table: working group for the strategy.

BLOCK 3. DESIGN OF A LOCAL FAST TRACK PLAN

- a. The importance and necessity of designing a strategic and action plan for strategy implementation.
- b. Analysis of the local situation of HIV and other STIs and the main communities affected.
- c. Assessment tool: Fast Track Cities checklist.
- d. Design of a strategic plan.
- e. Design of a communication plan.







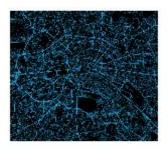
BLOCK 4. GOOD PRACTICES AND EXAMPLES IN STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

- a. Good practices in developed strategic plans.
- b. Good practices in community participation.
- c. Good practices in governance or institutional coordination of the strategy.

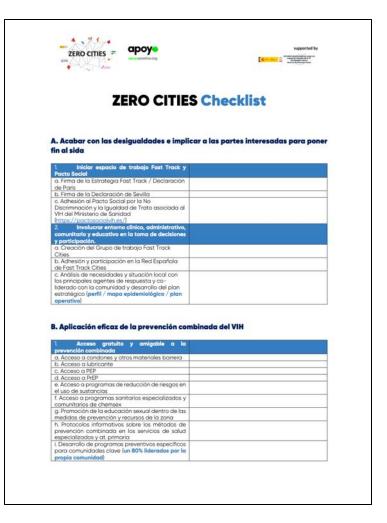
ANNEXES

- a. Glossary of terms.
- b. Declaration of Paris to sign.
- c. Seville Declaration to sign.
- d. Examples of documents for signature/adherence to the strategy.
- e. Examples of programs, conferences, actions, or plans









10 areas of analysis, based on the UNAIDS strategy priorities

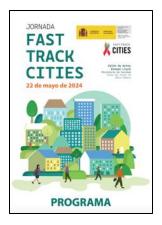
Operational objectives and local and achievable actions (SMART) linked to the strategic priorities of the National Plan of the Ministry of Health.

| ZERO CITIES Checklist A. Ending inequalities and engaging stakeholders to end AIDS | | APRAMP | CCASIPA | CONSEJERÍA |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | | | | |
| s, Firma de la Estrategia Fisit. Track / Declaración le Paris. | 16 de septionibre de 2022 | 16 de septiembre de 2022 | 16 de septiembre de 2022 | 16 de septiembre de 202 |
| s. Firma de la Declaración de Sevilla. | 30 de seviembre de 2022 | 30 de noviembre de 2022 | 30 de naviembre de 2022 | 30 de noviembre de 202 |
| Adhesión al Pacto Social por la No Incriminación y la Igualdad de Trato asociada al VIHI del Minhiterio de ianidad. | | | CCASIPA se adheriti al Panto Social el 16 de abril de 2019 | |
| Envolucrar entarno clinico, administrativo, comunitario y educativo en la toma de decisiones y participación. | | | | |
| s. Cresción del Grupo de trabajo Fast Track Dites. | 30 de noviembre de 2022 | 30 de noviembre de 2022 | 30 de noviembre de 2022 | 30 de noviembre de 202 |
| s. Adhesión y participación en la Red Española Se Fast Track Cities. | 30 de noviembre de 2022 | 30 de seviembre de 2022 | 30 de noviembre de 2022 | 50 de noviembre de 202 |
| Análitis de necesidades y situación local con los principales agentas le requesta y os Tiderado con la comunidad (perfili / mapa apidemicológico). | En proceso. | En proceso. | En process. | En proceso. |
| B. Effective implementation of combination HIV | prevention | | | |
| , ,, | | | | |
| s. Acceso a condones. | | si . | CCASIPA facilita condones a la población en las acciones realizadas en Acilis y comanza | x |
| Acceso a lubricante | | SI . | CCASiPA facilita lubricantes a la población en las acciones realizadas en Anillo y comarca | , |
| Access a MP. | | si | CCASIPA assesses y orienta sobre la PEP | x |
| Accesso a PHEP | | SI SI | CCASiPA assesses y orienta sobre la PiEP | x |
| . Acceso a programas de reducción de riesgos | | SI . | CCASIPA atiende a mujures que realizan trabajo nexual que vivos en Arilho, realizó en diversos pamos de la ciudad de Arilho el programa de intercumbio de jurinquillos durante varios años, y retomará este 2023 un programa más amplio de reducción del daho | x |
| Acceso a programas de chemiax | | | | En catadio |
| , Promoción de la educación sexual dentro de las redidas de prevención y recursos de la zona | | SI SI | CCASiPA realiza charlas y/o tallores, tante en centres educatives y associaciones de Arvilés, como coordinames visitas y formaciones en tuestra sede, a grupos de población arificilma | х |
| Protocolos informacivos sobre los métodos de prevención combinada n los servicios de salud specializados y Atención Primaria. | | | CCASIPA daboró di documento "Consejo Asinida ¿Cittus-orientar a umarios sobre Estrategias Biomódicas de Prevención;" junto a la Consejoria de Salud para la formación en PrEP de los profisionales santiarios. | |
| | | | | |

Fast Track Avilés







FCT Spain workshop at Ministry of Health 2024



Launch of the Guide at the Ministry of Health in partnership with the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Province and Apoyo Positivo (2024)

















- Progressive implementation in new cities (2024-25)
- Promotion and coordination campaign among the Fast Track cities network (2025)
- Evaluation of the Spanish network situation (2025)
- Collaboration with the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces in a promotional campaign with the Guide to attract new municipalities and regions (2025)



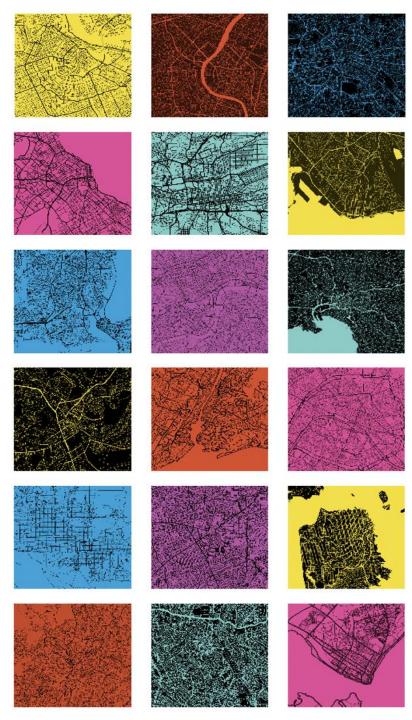


"Spain has stood out for promoting the Fast Track Cities strategy with the cooperation of the Ministry of Health.

The commitment of our national strategic plan to end HIV and control other infections has been reflected in the number of cities that adhered to the strategy in Spain, being the country with the largest number of Fast Track cities, as well as the involvement of the government, together with European and international institutions, to end the related stigma."

Julia del Amo, Director of the HIV, viral hepatitis, STI, and tuberculosis control division of the Ministry of Health.







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