



PARIS

FAST-TRACK CITIES 2024

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Fast-Track Cities

Sindhu Ravishankar
VP, Global Health Strategy
Fast-Track Cities Institute





Fast-Track Cities Initiative

The Fast-Track Cities initiative started as a global partnership between:

1. International Association of Providers of AIDS Care (IAPAC)
2. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
3. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
4. City of Paris and 26 cities initial around the world

Today, the Fast-Track Cities network includes 550+ cities in every region of the world, with a critical mass in several Fast-Track Countries.

City Multilateralism



Fast-Track Cities applies concept of ‘city multilateralism’

- Action at local level to achieve global targets through enhanced national-municipal coordination
- Urban initiative striving to make progress on health-related SDGs and New Urban Agenda
- Addition to (not replacement for) national health leadership

CALCULUS FOR SUCCESS

- **Political will, commitment**
 - Mayors, county executives, citizens
- **Community engagement**
 - MIPA, “Right to the City”
- **Public health leadership**
 - Technical handshake (all jurisdictional levels)
- **Data-driven, equity-based planning**
 - Transparent use of data for accountability
- **Health system capacity-building**
 - Care Continuum optimization
- **Stigma and discrimination elimination**
- **QoL, QoC, health equity assessments**
- **Best practice-sharing (communities of learning)**

WHAT FTC INITIATIVE OFFERS

- A global network to build consensus around collective public health goals and targets
- A framework for implementation and a set of metrics of success for epidemic control
- A technical package to facilitate implementation, engagement, and communication
- Access to out-of-the box clinician and community capacity building trainings and tools
- Best practice sharing through global, regional, and national communities of learning

IAPAC-Lancet HIV Commission on the Future of Urban HIV Responses

The Commission report draws from the 9 years of experience across the Fast-Track Cities network.

51 Commissioners across all global regions representing experts encompassing civil society, local and national health authorities, multilateral organizations, academia, and clinicians.

Provides recommendations across six thematic areas

1. Centering equity in urban health responses
2. Realizing the right to health in urban settings
3. Addressing urban social determinants of health
4. Building urban health systems resilience
5. Implementing urban, data-driven accountability frameworks
6. Modelling an end to urban HIV epidemics

The IAPAC–Lancet HIV Commission on the future of urban HIV responses

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Executive Summary

With urbanisation trends projecting more than twice as many people in the world will be living in urban versus rural settings by 2050, cities have an increasingly important role to play in achieving the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including ending the HIV epidemic by 2030 (SDG 3.3). The International Association of Providers of AIDS Care (IAPAC)–Lancet HIV Commission on the Future of Urban HIV Responses report centres health equity in urban HIV responses, with cross-cutting recommendations made across intersectional domains. Among these domains are the right to health, health system resilience, syndemic conditions and comorbidities, social determinants of health, and data-driven accountability. The report also proposes opportunities to accelerate progress towards SDG 3.3, and more broadly SDG 10 (making cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable), with the aim of guiding local, national, and international stakeholders in their efforts to optimise urban HIV responses.

Theory of Change

A dynamic and interconnected roadmap guiding Fast-Track Health's efforts to accelerate global health responses, improve health outcomes, and contribute to attainment of health-related SDGs at local, national, regional, and global levels.



CHALLENGES

- Increasingly fragmented global politics, health financing, and public health responses
- Dominance of disease-centric and siloed approaches to urgent health and healthcare issues
- Inadequate attention to the needs and priorities of the world's most vulnerable communities
- Need for whole health responses that mobilize relevant stakeholders and communities based on local contexts

STRATEGIES

- **Adopt innovative approaches** to accelerate health responses, leveraging technology, data analytics, and evidence-based practices.
- **Build and strengthen partnerships** with governments, international organizations, academia, healthcare providers, private sector entities, and affected communities.
- **Expand research** to generate data and evidence focused on improving health outcomes across disease areas.
- **Build expertise** by investing in talent development, research, and training focused on public health preparedness, disease prevention, and healthcare interventions.
- **Share knowledge and best practices** to promote innovation and learning within the global health community.

OUTCOMES

- **Strengthened health systems** capable of addressing current and future health challenges, including public health emergencies and climate change.
- **Improved access to healthcare** for all, where vulnerable populations receive the support they need in a timely manner.
- **Reduced disease burden and improved overall health outcomes**, built on a solid foundation of evidence and data.
- **Enhanced global health equity**, with reduction of health disparities and inequities and where the needs of marginalized and underserved populations are prioritized.
- **Improved public policy** leading to increased investments in global health and supportive environments for achieving the health-related SDGs.

VISION | A healthier world where all individuals have access to timely and effective healthcare solutions, contributing to global health equity and sustainable development.

MISSION | To fast-track responses to communicable and non-communicable diseases, working towards attaining the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Future of Fast-Track Cities

- 26 cities in 2014 to 550+ jurisdictions across the globe to date
- Operationalizing the IAPAC-Lancet HIV Commission on the future of Urban Health Responses
- Leveragability to other communicable and non-communicable diseases towards attaining health-related Sustainable Development Goals
- Addressing the intersection of climate, health, and urbanization through the lens of city multilateralism