



**Glasgow City Council**  
**City Administration Committee**

**Item 9**

**3<sup>rd</sup> November 2022**

**Report by Councillor Chris Cunningham, Convener for Health,  
Care & Caring and Older People**

**Contact: Susanne Millar Ext: 78853**

### **Fast Track Cities**

#### **Purpose of Report:**

To seek agreement for Glasgow to re-commit to becoming a Fast Track City to end new transmission of HIV and HIV related stigma.

#### **Recommendations:**

City Administration Committee is asked to:

- a) Agree that Glasgow City Council re-commits to the Fast Track City initiative and signs up to meet the 95-95-95- targets;
- b) Agree that Glasgow takes forward measures to end HIV related stigma;
- c) Approve that Cllr Chris Cunningham, Convener for Health, Care & Caring and Older People leads the Glasgow Fast Track Cities local response;
- d) Agree a local Implementation group with representatives from the Council and NHSGGC is established; and
- e) Endorse that Glasgow announces recommitment to Fast Track Cities on World AIDS Day (1<sup>st</sup> December) 2022.

Ward No(s):

Citywide: ✓

Local member(s) advised: Yes  No  consulted: Yes  No

## **1. Situation**

- 1.1 Glasgow City Council signed up to become the first Fast Track City in Scotland on 1st December 2018 thereby committing to working towards ending new transmissions of HIV by 2030 and the ending of HIV related stigma (see attached information sheet at Appendix 1).
- 1.2 The COVID 19 pandemic interrupted progress on implementation, however in conjunction with the three other Fast Track Cities in Scotland, there is now an opportunity to recommit the city to ambitious new targets and to contribute to a proposed Fast Track Cities national consortium approach to meeting the aims of elimination of HIV transmission by 2030.

## **2. Background**

- 2.1 The Fast-Track Cities initiative is a global partnership between cities and municipalities around the world and four core partners – the International Association of Providers of AIDS Care (IAPAC), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and the City of Paris. Mayors and other city/municipal officials designate their cities as Fast-Track Cities by signing the Paris Declaration on Fast-Track Cities, which outlines a set of commitments to achieve the initiative's objectives.<sup>i</sup>
- 2.2 The Paris Declaration<sup>ii</sup> (first issued in December 2014 and amended in April 2021) contains the following seven commitments<sup>iii</sup>:
  1. End HIV epidemics in cities and municipalities by 2030 (including achieving '95-95-95'<sup>iv</sup>)
  2. Put people at the centre of everything we do
  3. Address the causes of risk, vulnerability, and transmission
  4. Use our HIV response for positive social transformation
  5. Build and accelerate an appropriate response reflecting local needs
  6. Mobilize resources for integrated public health and sustainable development
  7. Unite as leaders.
- 2.3 Glasgow City signed up to the FTC initiative in November 2018<sup>v,vi</sup> and was the first city in Scotland to do so. A Glasgow Fast-Track Cities Leadership Group was established chaired by then Cllr Mhairi Hunter. Since then, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee have also joined the initiative. However, very little activity in relation to the FTC Initiative took place during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 2.4 There are now moves led by third sector organisation Waverley Care, and IAPAC to re-invigorate the FTC initiative in Scotland and in Glasgow, prompted in part by a visit by an IAPAC visit to Glasgow and the other Scottish FTC initiative cities in July, as well as by Scottish Government plans to develop a national strategy for the elimination of HIV transmission by 2030. Recent developments and current proposed work-streams are as follows:

- For there to be a national approach to the FTC initiative, with the four Scottish cities linked via a national ‘consortium’ composed of three representatives from each city (one local authority / council representative, one clinician / NHS representative, one third sector representative) – see structure diagram at Appendix 2.
- For a citizen panel to be established to support and inform this work, composed of people living with HIV. This will include a minimum of three people from each of the four cities.
- For the FTC initiative in Scotland to focus on areas of added value and commonality such as addressing HIV stigma and workforce education, and to serve as an implementation tool for delivering national plans at a city level.
- To restart the FTC initiative in Scotland by all four cities reaffirming their commitment to the amended Paris Declaration (summarised above) and by signing the forthcoming Seville Declaration (which is expected to be issued at the Fast-Track Cities conference in Seville in October) in December 2022.

2.5 An initial meeting of city representatives took place at the end of October in order to develop and implement these concepts. Waverley Care will coordinate the work at national level and will link with IAPAC and the FTC Institute as required.

2.6 Locally it is proposed that operationalising the Fast Track Cities approach is undertaken by forming a small core group of key stakeholders from both the Council (potentially through the HSCP) and NHSGGC, chaired by an elected member nominated to lead on FTC to ensure effective direction for the city approach and ensure appropriate linkage to the existing NHSGGC Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Strategic Oversight Board.

2.7 This will enable clarification of areas of responsibility, ensure congruence with wider NHSGGC HIV related strategic planning and undertake reporting to the national FTC consortium.

### **3. Assessment**

- The Fast Track City Initiative provides an opportunity for the city to commit to ending new transmissions of HIV and HIV related stigma which is seen as a key barrier to testing and case finding.
- Having a local level FTC implementation group which aligns with the NHSGGC Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Oversight Group will ensure coherence of specific local level actions
- The city’s participation in the initiative would be seen as a positive sign of its commitment to the control of HIV
- The proposed consortium of four Scottish cities would generate opportunities for coordinated action and sharing of experience between those cities and their Health Boards.
- Non-engagement in the initiative may have reputational consequences for Glasgow City and for NHSGGC.

#### 4. Policy and Resource Implications

##### Resource Implications:

*Financial:* None.

*Legal:* None.

*Personnel:* None.

*Procurement:* None.

##### Equality and Socio-Economic Impacts:

*Does the proposal support the Council's Equality Outcomes 2021-25? Please specify.* Yes, the plan will support many of the Council's Equality Outcomes but can particularly contribute to Outcomes 2, 5, 7 and 12.

*What are the potential equality impacts as a result of this report?* Positive Impact.

*Please highlight if the policy/proposal will help address socio-economic disadvantage.* Through addressing HIV stigma there may increase opportunities for people living with HIV in relation to employment.

##### Climate Impacts:

*Does the proposal support any Climate Plan actions? Please specify:* No.

*What are the potential climate impacts as a result of this proposal?* No direct impact.

*Will the proposal contribute to Glasgow's net zero carbon target?* No direct impact.

**Privacy and Data Protection Impacts:** None.

## 5. Recommendations

### 5.1 City Administration Committee is asked to:

- a) Agree that Glasgow City Council re-commits to the Fast Track City initiative and signs up to meet the 95-95-95- targets;
- b) Agree that Glasgow takes forward measures to end HIV related stigma;
- c) Approve that Cllr Chris Cunningham, Convener for Health, Care & Caring and Older People leads the Glasgow Fast Track Cities local response;
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- e) Endorse that Glasgow announces recommitment to Fast Track Cities on World AIDS Day (1<sup>st</sup> December) 2022.

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<sup>i</sup> An FAQ containing further information about the Fast-Track Cities initiative is available here: [FTCI-FAQs-111915.pdf \(iapac.org\)](https://iapac.org/FTCI-FAQs-111915.pdf)

<sup>ii</sup> Full text available here: [Paris Declaration 4.0 - 13 April 2021.pdf \(fast-trackcities.org\)](https://fast-trackcities.org/Paris-Declaration-4.0-13-April-2021.pdf)

<sup>iii</sup> The Paris Declaration also includes a statement about integrating prevention, treatment and care for HIV with TB and viral hepatitis, and so the Fast-Track Initiative also has relevance to those diseases.

<sup>iv</sup> 95% of people living with HIV know their status, 95% of people with HIV on treatment and 95% of people on treatment with suppressed viral loads. These targets were previously '90-90-90' (90% each) and had already been achieved by 2018.

<sup>v</sup> See [Glasgow to become Scotland's first HIV Fast Track City - Glasgow City Council](#)

<sup>vi</sup> See [Committee Information - Submission Documents \(glasgow.gov.uk\)](#) for Glasgow City council meeting paper and minute.