

Scale-up Access to PMTCT Services

Though progress related to access of prevention-of-mother-to-child-transmission (PMTCT) services has been made in some countries, it has stalled and even declined in others. Between 2012 and 2013, the percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretroviral medicines rose only marginally from 64 percent to 68 percent.¹ At this rate, the PMTCT target put forth by *The Global Plan Towards the Elimination of New HIV Infections Among Children by 2015 and Keeping Their Mothers Alive (the Global Plan)* at the 2011 United Nations General Assembly High Level Meeting on AIDS — reducing new infections among children by 90 percent by 2015 — will not be reached. Renewed efforts will be needed to achieve the Plan's targets, especially in countries making the slowest progress.

KEY ACTIONS REQUIRED

- **Treatment must be provided to the 30 percent of pregnant women living with HIV who are not receiving ARV treatment to prevent vertical transmission.**
- **Governments and the international community must agree to extend the Global Plan and set ambitious targets for ending new HIV infections among children and keeping their mothers alive and healthy.**

1. UNAIDS. "2014 Progress Report on the Global Plan." Geneva, 2014. p. 7