

# GLOBAL MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGY

for the Global Plan towards the elimination of new HIV infections  
among children by 2015 and keeping their mothers alive (EMTCT)

**APRIL 2012**





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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANC	antenatal care
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ARV	antiretroviral drug
CHAI	Clinton Health Access Initiative
CMMB	Catholic Medical Mission Board
DSS	demographic surveillance site
EGPAF	Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation
EID	early infant diagnosis
EMTCT	elimination of mother-to-child transmission (of HIV)
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GSG	Global Steering Group
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IATT	Interagency Task Team
ICAP	International Center for AIDS Care and Treatment Programs
ICW	International Community of Women with HIV/AIDS
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MCH	maternal and child health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MMEIG	Maternal Mortality Estimation Interagency Group
MMR	maternal mortality rate
MPS	Making Pregnancy Safer
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission (of HIV)
OGAC	Office of the US Global AIDS Coordinator
OR	operational research
PEPFAR	US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission (of HIV)
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The global community has committed itself to eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV by 2015. The strategy for reaching this ambitious goal is laid out in the *Global Plan Towards the Elimination of New HIV Infections Among Children by 2015 and Keeping Their Mothers Alive*, adopted in 2011. The initiative is referred to as “EMTCT”—Eliminating Mother-to-Child Transmission.

The *Global Plan* covers all low- and medium-income countries. It focuses, however, on 22 priority countries with high estimated numbers of pregnant women living with HIV: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The EMTCT initiative places new emphasis on improving health outcomes for mothers and children. This is a shift from the previous emphasis on expanding the coverage of services for preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT). The new emphasis on outcomes requires a corresponding shift in the focus of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of efforts for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT).

This document outlines a common framework for tracking progress towards EMTCT as we move towards 2015, including explanation of the targets outlined in the *Global Plan*, essential M&E activities at the country level and plans for reporting. It is intended for policy-makers, programme managers, M&E officers, and staff of technical agencies and international partners involved in supporting EMTCT.

### Targets and indicators

Clear targets for 2015 and a clear framework for monitoring and measuring progress are necessary to support one **M&E system for the initiative**, integrated into the national M&E system. The EMTCT initiative has 10 targets—2 overall targets, 2 child health targets, and 6 targets related to the four prongs of PMTCT.

The two overall global targets are:

1. Reduce the number of new HIV infections among children by 90% by 2015
2. Reduce the number of HIV-associated deaths to women during pregnancy, childbirth or puerperium by 50% by 2015.

### Key M&E activities at the country level

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_28524](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_28524)

