

Discussion Questions

1. Lenacapavir is described as a “game changer,” yet its U.S. price is extremely high while access elsewhere depends on negotiated agreements. What policies best balance pharmaceutical innovation incentives with equitable global access?
2. The new strategy shifts away from agencies like USAID toward direct government-to-government deals. What are the advantages and risks of this bilateral approach compared to working through international organizations and NGOs?
3. Countries like Kenya are required to co-finance programs. Does this promote long-term sustainability, or does it risk overburdening governments already facing debt and competing priorities?
4. The agreements require sharing biological samples and health data with U.S. partners. What ethical concerns arise around data ownership, consent, and potential economic value? Who should benefit from discoveries made using this data?
5. The report notes that family planning services are not prioritized in the current policy framework. How can excluding related services (like contraception) undermine the effectiveness of HIV prevention strategies?