

# *European Action Plan for HIV/AIDS 2012–2015*

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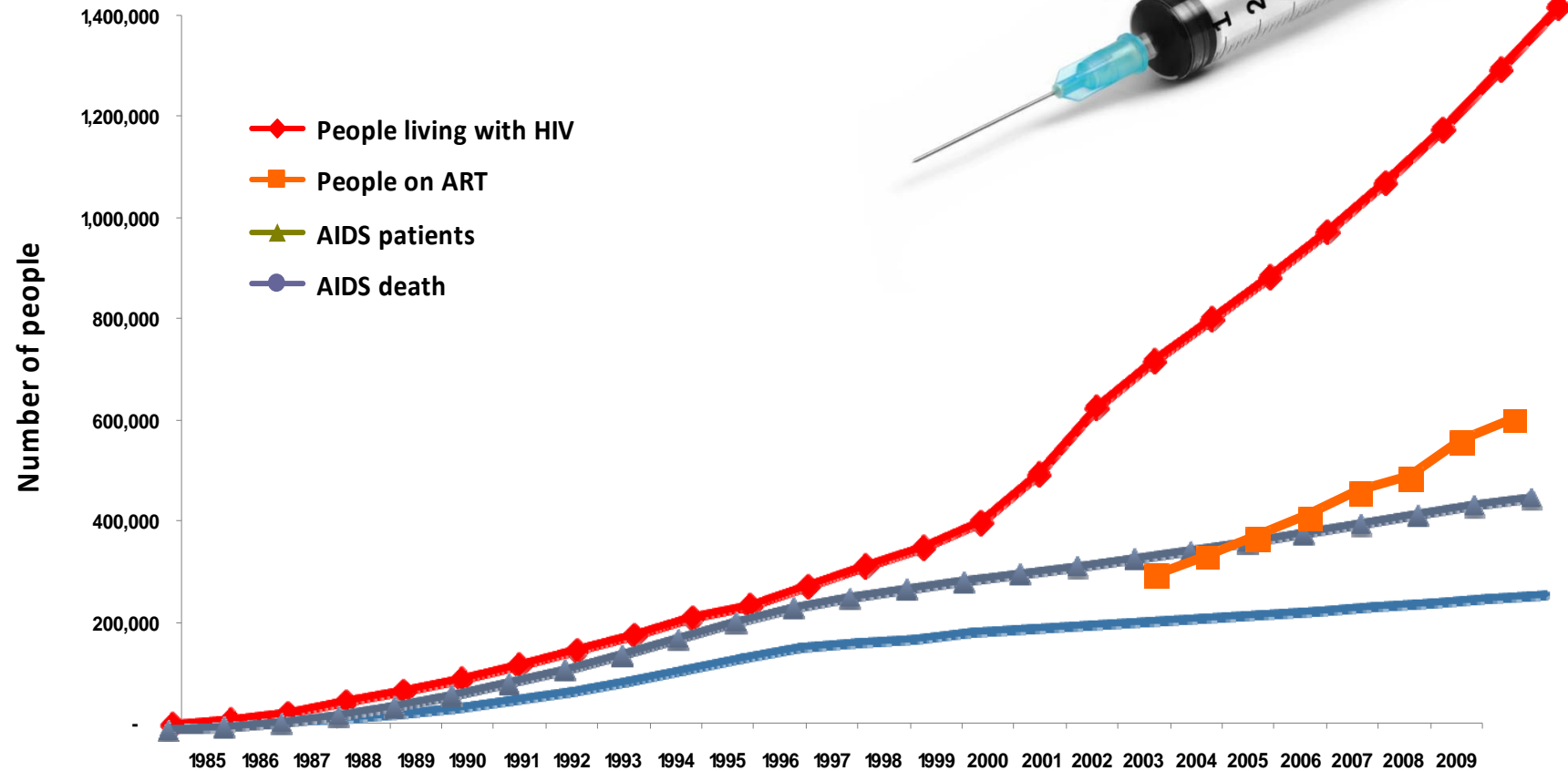
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# Infection increasing faster than treatment

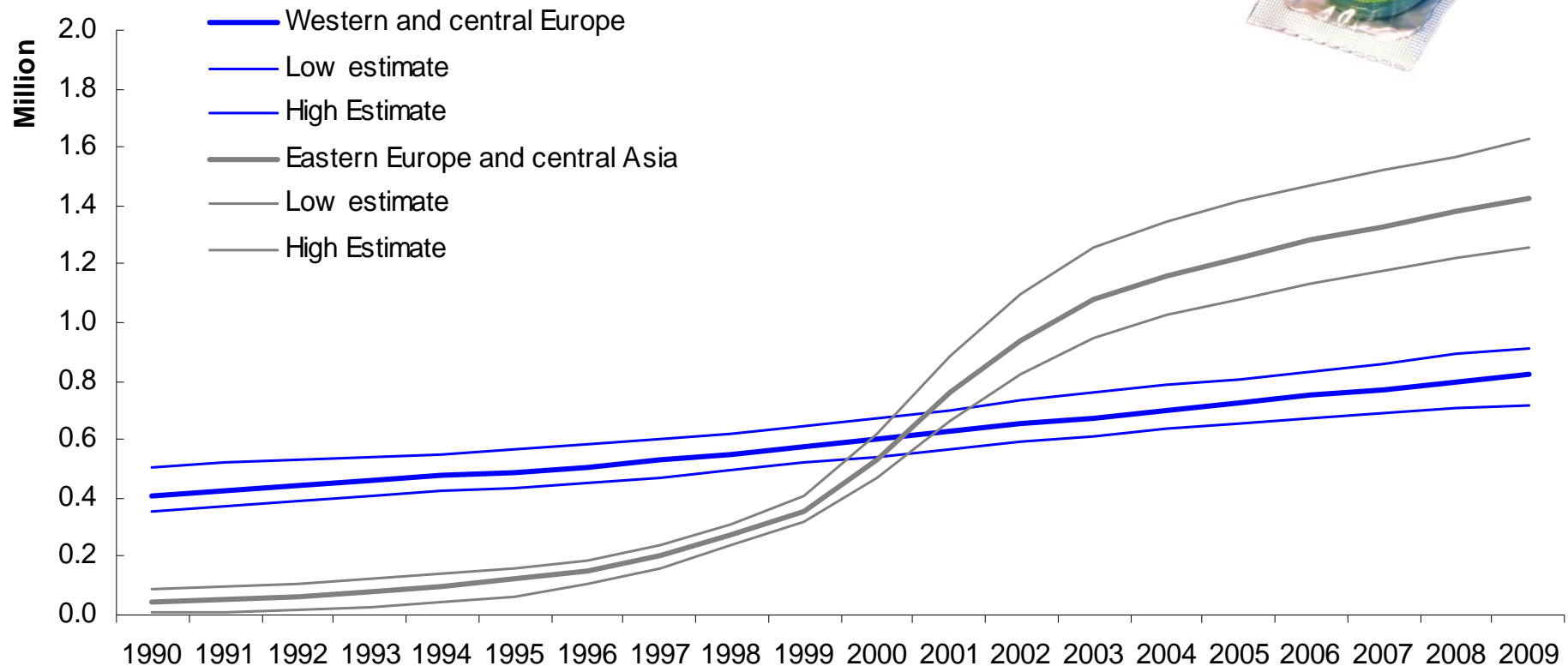


Sources: *HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2009* (ECDC/WHO, Stockholm, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, 2010); UNGASS (United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS) country progress reports 2010 for the Russian Federation and Ukraine; 2008–2009 data reported to WHO Country Office, Turkey; ART (antiretroviral therapy) data from WHO/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)/Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) monitoring and reporting on the health sector response to HIV/AIDS.

# People living with HIV: fast growing numbers in eastern Europe and central Asia

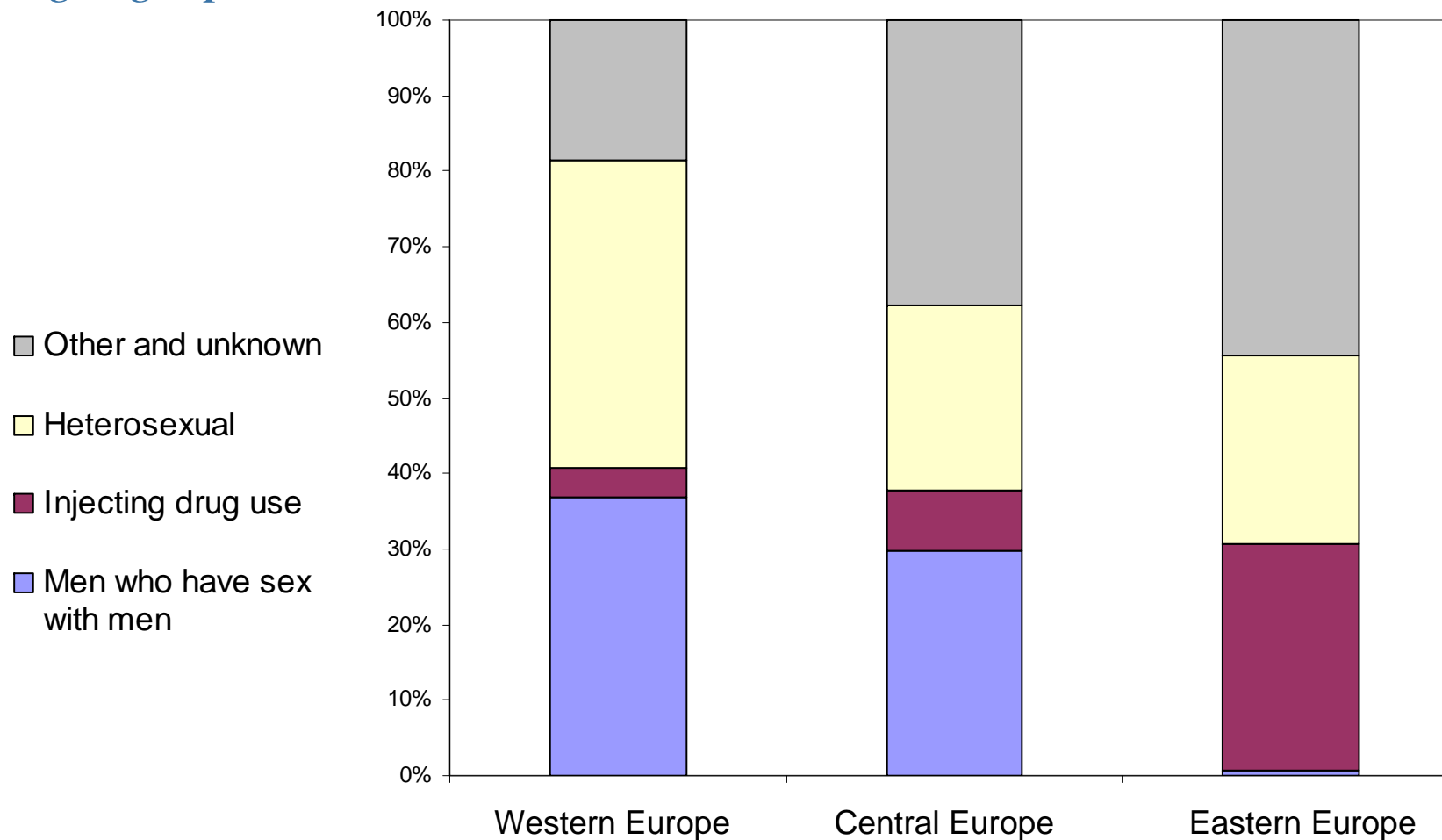


Estimated number of people living with HIV, 1990–2009



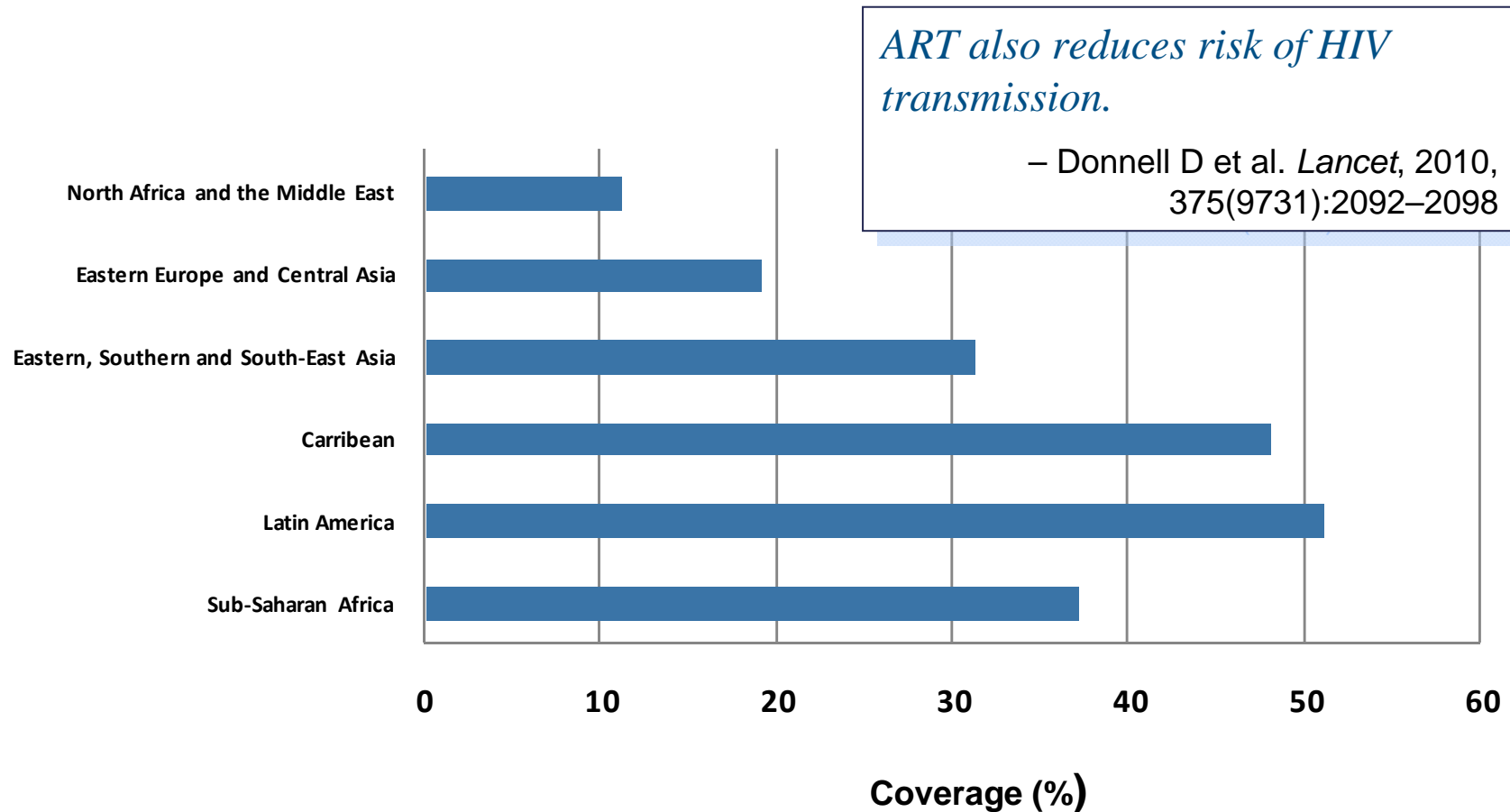
Source: UNAIDS report on the global AIDS epidemic 2010. Geneva, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, 2010.

## Newly diagnosed HIV infections by mode of transmission and geographical area, 2009



Sources: ECDC/WHO. *HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2009*. Stockholm, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, 2010; Russian Federal AIDS Centre annual HIV bulletin no. 34.

# ART coverage in eastern Europe and central Asia among the worst globally



Source: UNAIDS report on the global AIDS epidemic 2010. Geneva, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, 2010.

# *Key populations and structural barriers*

## **Key populations in Europe:**

people who inject drugs and their sexual partners, men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers, prisoners and migrants

**Structural barriers:** systemic (social, cultural and legal) barriers that deter key populations from accessing HIV services and reduce the effectiveness of services

Examples: harassment of and violence towards certain populations, and discriminatory policies, practices and attitudes in health services

**Structural interventions** aim to remove these barriers



# *European Action Plan for HIV/AIDS 2012–2015: Framework for urgent action*

- Addresses priorities and context of the WHO European Region
- Puts into action:
  - Getting to Zero: UNAIDS Strategy 2011–2015
  - WHO Global Health Sector Strategy for HIV 2011–2015
  - United Nations Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (2011)
- Contributes to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- Coherent with:
  - European Commission communication on HIV/AIDS, 2009–2013
  - Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia (2004)
- Builds on existing European experience; particularly with integration models and linkages
- Builds on partnership (Global Fund, civil society)



## *European vision and goals*

The vision for the European Region is zero new HIV infections, zero AIDS-related deaths and zero discrimination in a world in which people living with HIV can live long, healthy lives.

### **The goals for the European Region are, by 2015:**

- to immediately halt and **reverse the spread** of HIV in Europe;
- to achieve **universal access** to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support; and
- to contribute to the attainment of **MDG 6** and other health-related MDGs (3–5 and 8).



- Universal access and HIV-specific goals (including MDG 6. Combat HIV/AIDS ...)

Optimize HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care outcomes

## *Four strategic directions*



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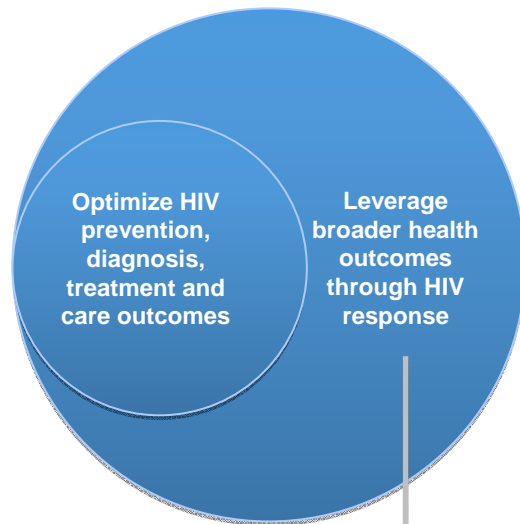
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# *1. Optimize HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment, care and support outcomes*

- Expanding HIV testing and counselling
- Preventing HIV transmission through injecting drug use
- Reducing sexual transmission of HIV (including among men who have sex with men and sex workers)
- **Eliminating mother-to-child transmission**
- Universal access to HIV treatment and care:
  - to provide care
  - to limit transmission
- Eliminating HIV transmission in health care



# *Four strategic directions*



- MDG 4. Reduce child mortality
- MDG 5. Improve maternal health
- Goals of Global Plan to Stop TB, 2011–2015



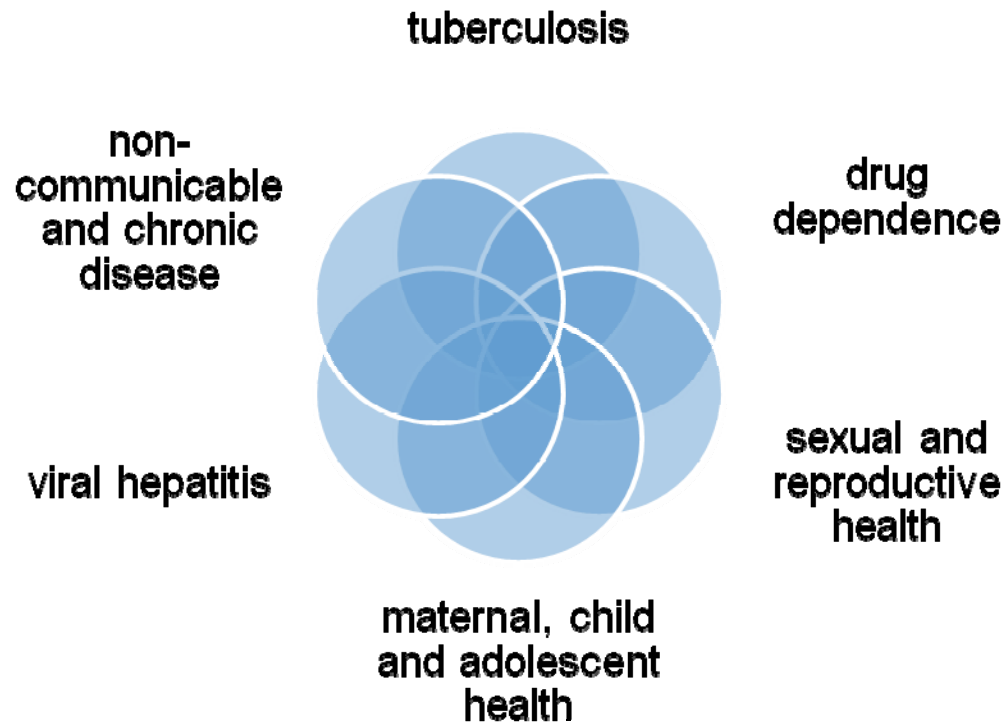
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## *2. Leverage broader health outcomes through HIV response*



HIV affects the control and health outcomes of other diseases and conditions



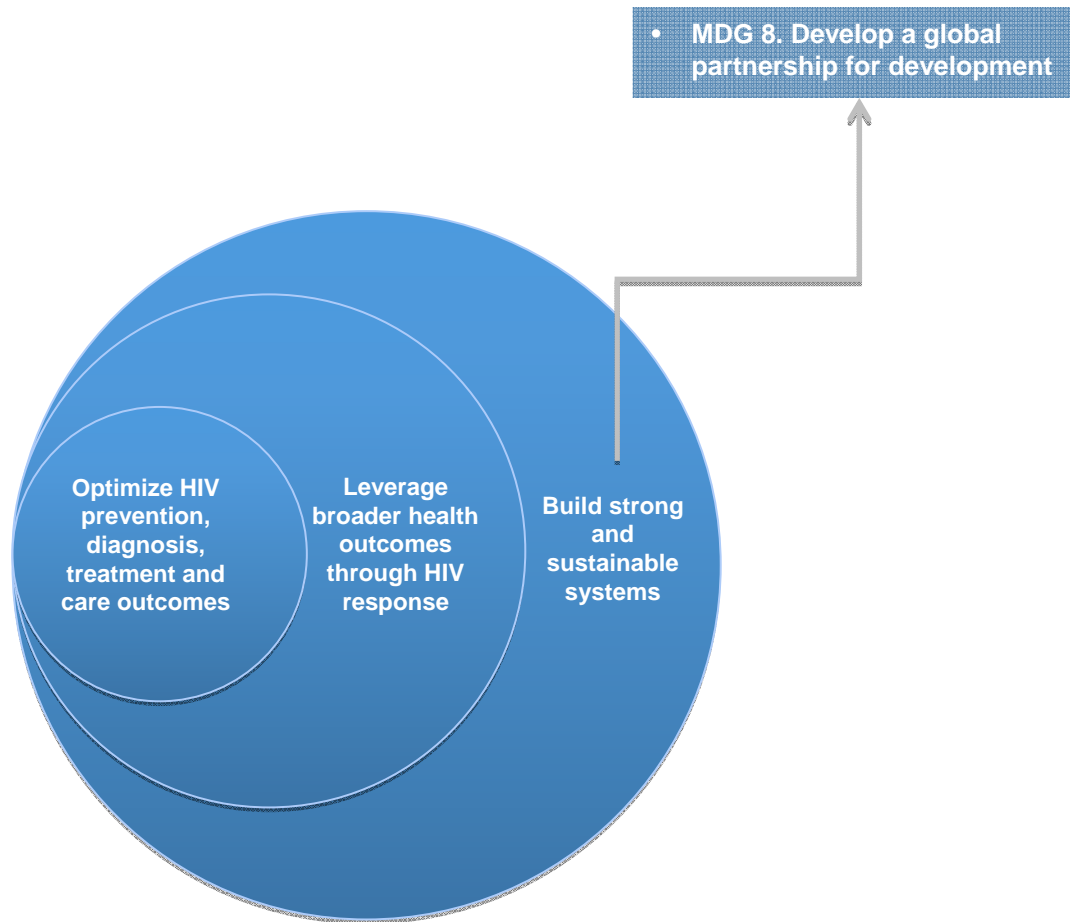
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### 3. *Build strong and sustainable health systems*



#### Strategic information

Ensure that reliable data are collected, analysed and better used to inform policy decisions and programme planning

#### Service delivery

Ensure that health services meet the needs of service users through decentralization (when possible) and integration

Involve civil society in service delivery

#### Medicines, diagnostics and other commodities

Ensure that medicines, diagnostics and other commodities are affordable, of assured quality and supplied without interruption

#### Health financing

Ensure that financing mechanisms for HIV interventions enable sustained coverage and reaching of target populations as efficiently and equitably as possible

Promote sustainability, attract available domestic resources, improve cost-effectiveness

**MDG 6.** Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

**Improving quality; governance, partnership and alignment; health workforce**



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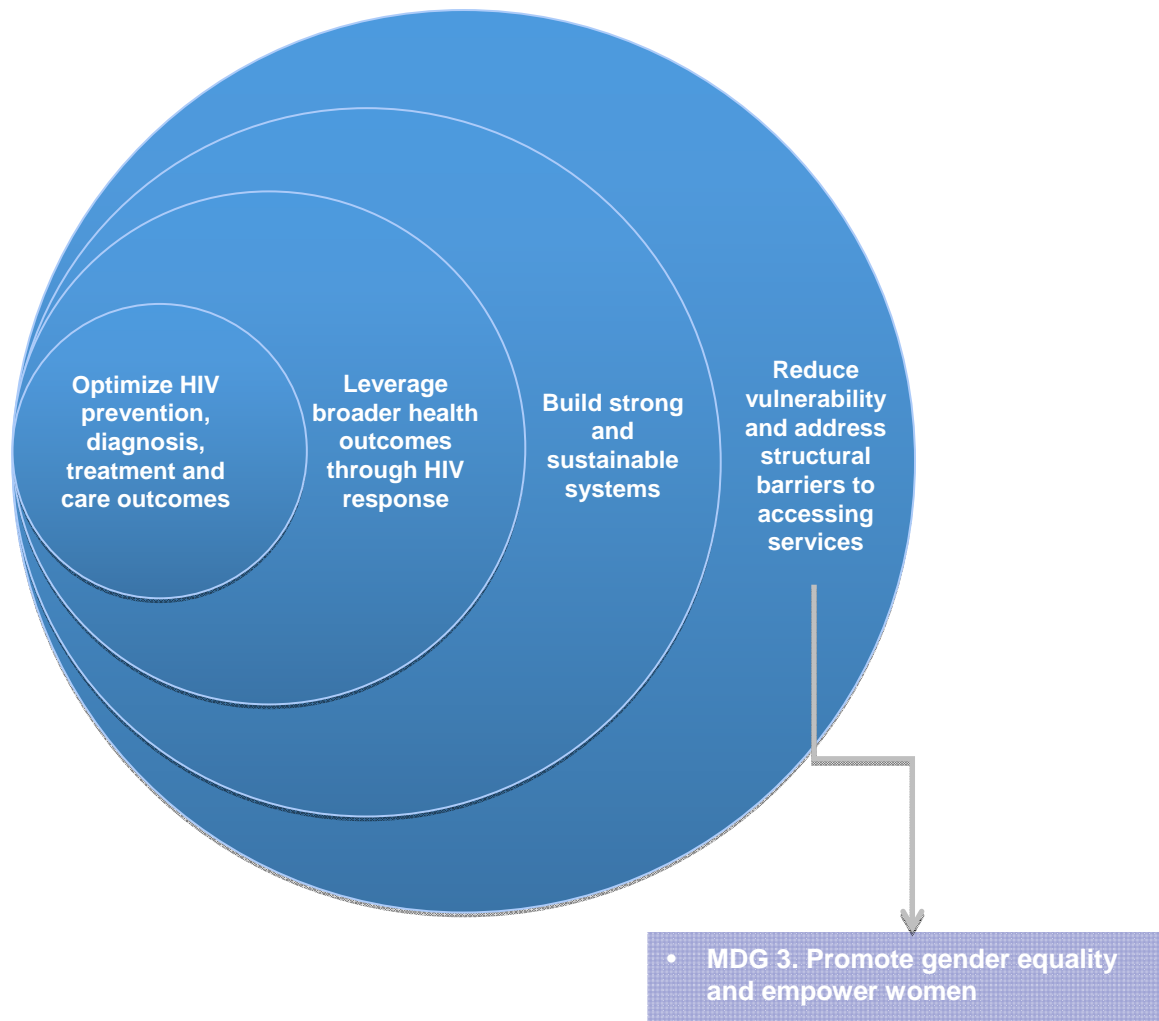
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# *Four strategic directions*



## *4. Reduce vulnerability and the structural barriers to accessing services*

- Anchored in principles of equity in health (Health 2020 and the Tallinn Charter: Health Systems for Health and Wealth), community participation and protection of human rights; evidence-informed policies; and ethical public health approaches
- Addresses laws and regulations, stigma, discrimination and other human rights abuses
- Addresses social determinants
- Strengthens community systems



# *Draft resolution*

## **Member States**

- Reinforce political commitment
- Target key populations at higher risk
- Integrate and link programmes
- Strengthen health systems
- Address structural barriers
- Engage in partnerships (other sectors, civil society)

## **WHO Regional Office for Europe**

- Provide leadership, strategic direction and technical guidance
- Engage in partnerships and seek for resources
- Identify best practices
- Produce evidence-informed tools
- Monitor and evaluate progress





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# Thank you

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**COMITÉ RÉGIONAL DE L'OMS POUR L'EUROPE – 61<sup>E</sup> SESSION**

Bakou (Azerbaïdjan), 12-15 septembre 2011

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Баку, Азербайджан, 12–15 сентября 2011 г.

