



From Dublin to Rome: 10 years of the HIV epidemic and response in Europe

Main achievements and remaining challenges

Dr Marc Sprenger, Director ECDC
Ministry of Health Conference

Italian Presidency of the EU Council, 27-28 November 2014, Rome

Political commitments of particular importance to EU/EEA Member States

2000 UN Millennium Declaration

2001 UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS)

2004 Dublin Declaration

2004 Vilnius Declaration

2007 Bremen Declaration

2006
2009
2014

} EU Commission Communication and Action Plan on HIV/AIDS

2011 UN General Assembly Resolution: Intensifying Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS

2012 European Action Plan on HIV/AIDS 2012-2015 (WHO Regional Office for Europe)

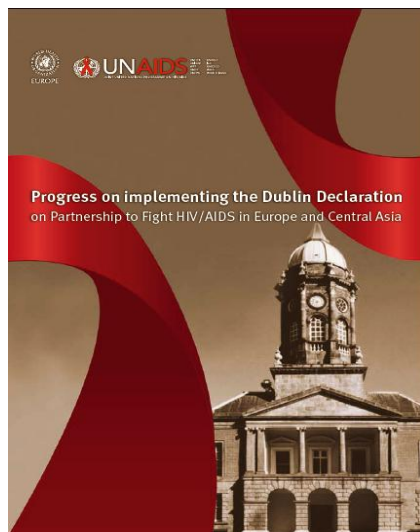
55 countries reporting on the Dublin Declaration 2014



Including the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Lichtenstein and Kosovo (This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence)

Monitoring the Dublin Declaration to-date

2008



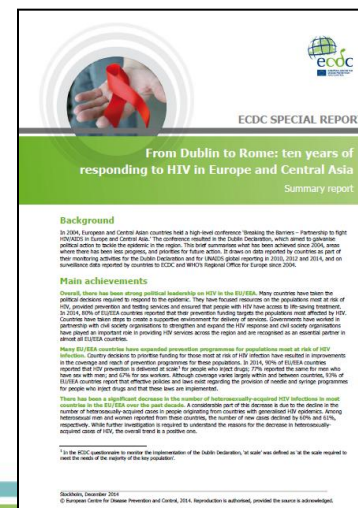
2010



2012



2014

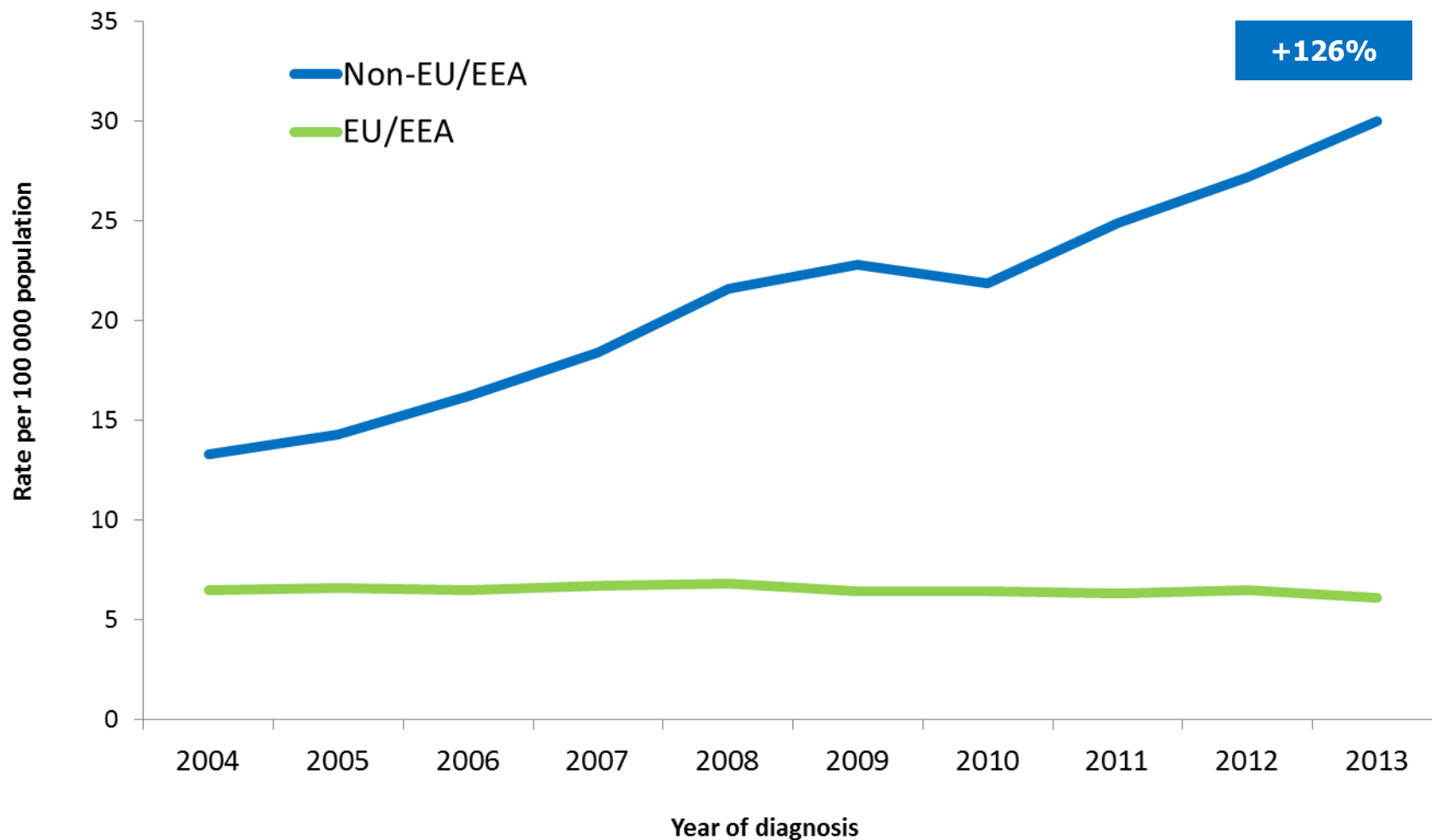


Rate newly reported HIV diagnoses

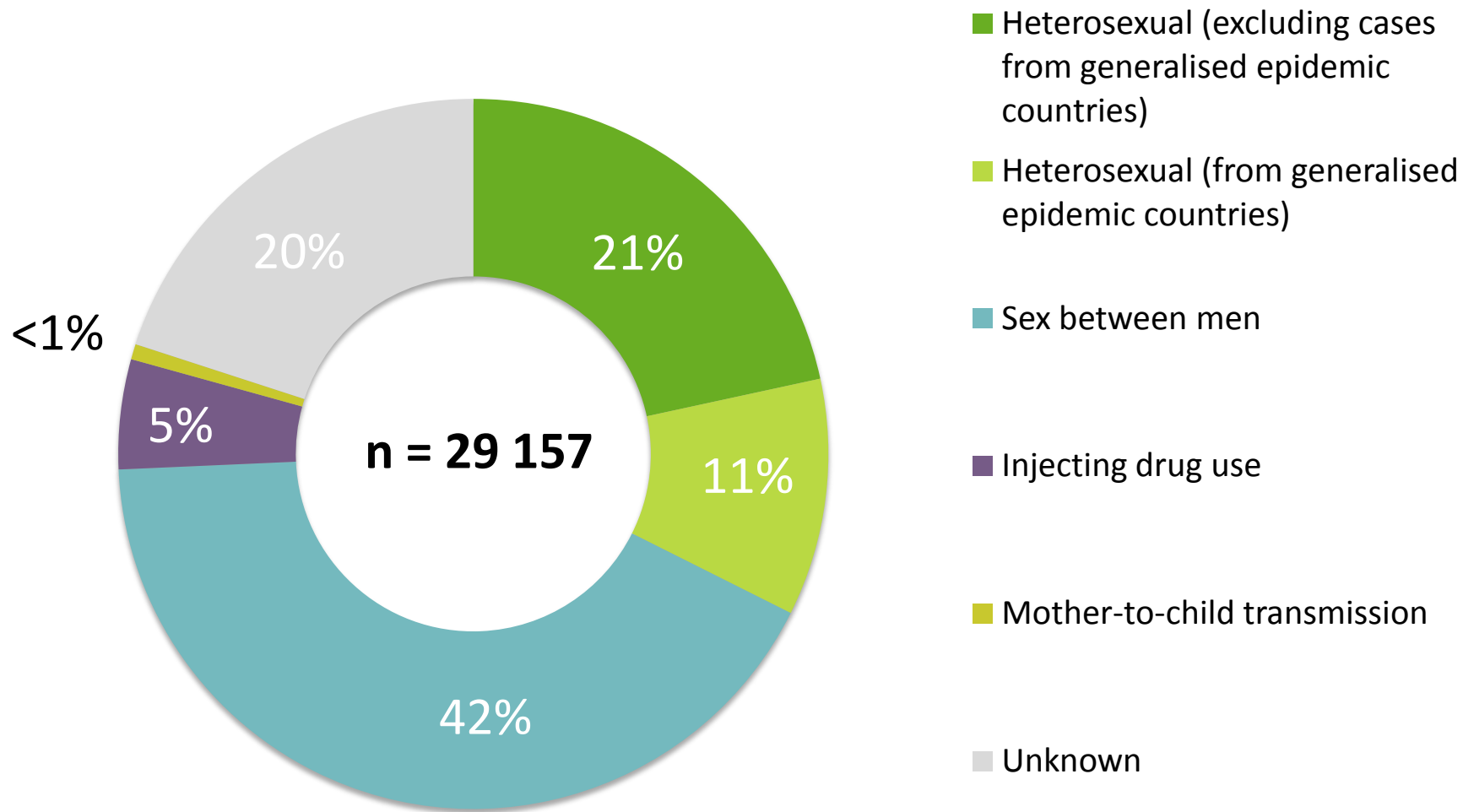
EU/EEA vs. non-EU/EEA countries, 2004–2013



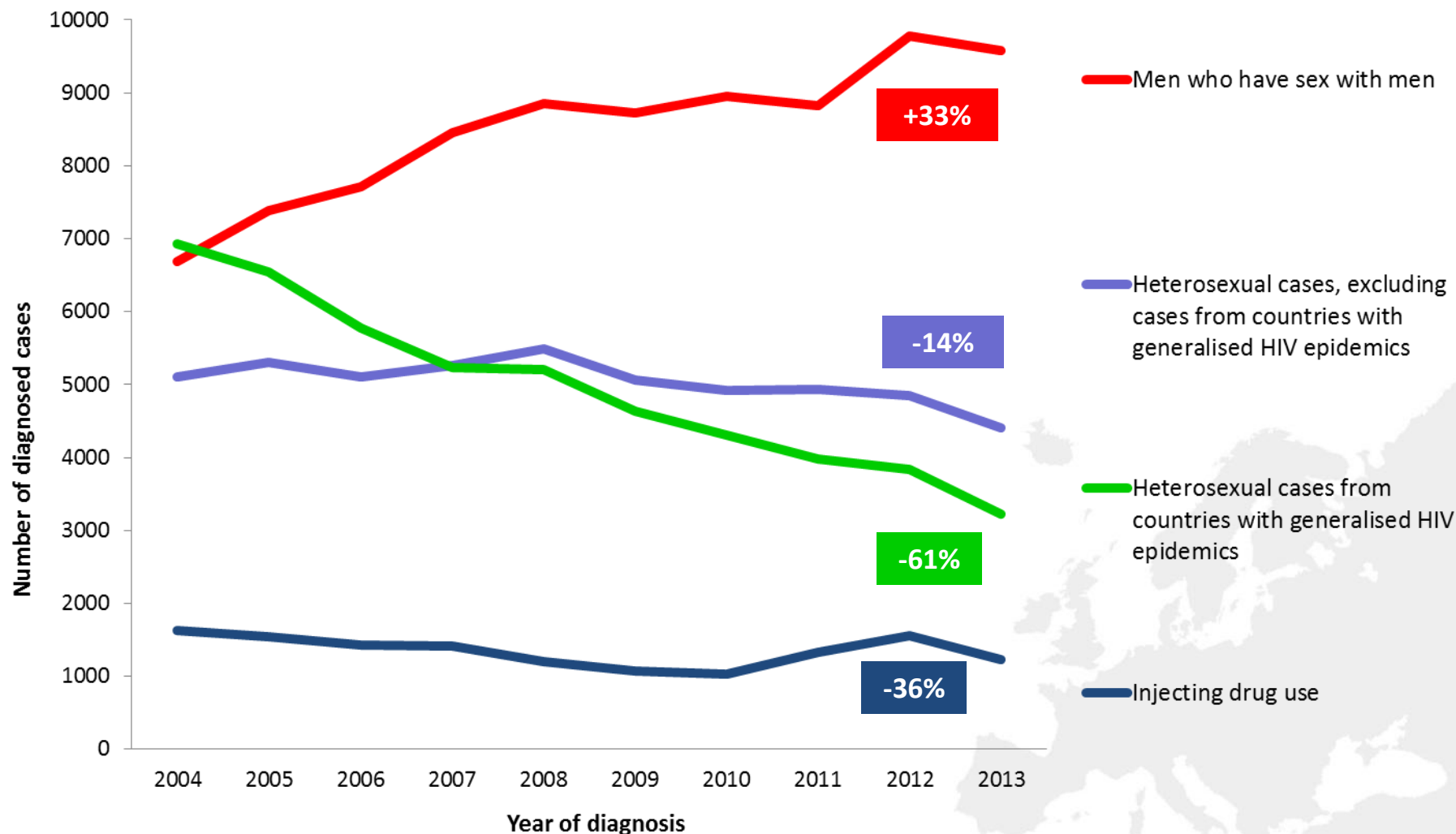
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Proportion of HIV diagnoses, by route of transmission, 2013, EU/EEA



HIV infections diagnosed, EU/EEA 2004-2013, transmission mode and origin



Source: ECDC/WHO (2014). HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe, 2013. Data from Estonia and Poland excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during the period; cases from Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing national coverage over the period .

Rate newly reported HIV diagnoses

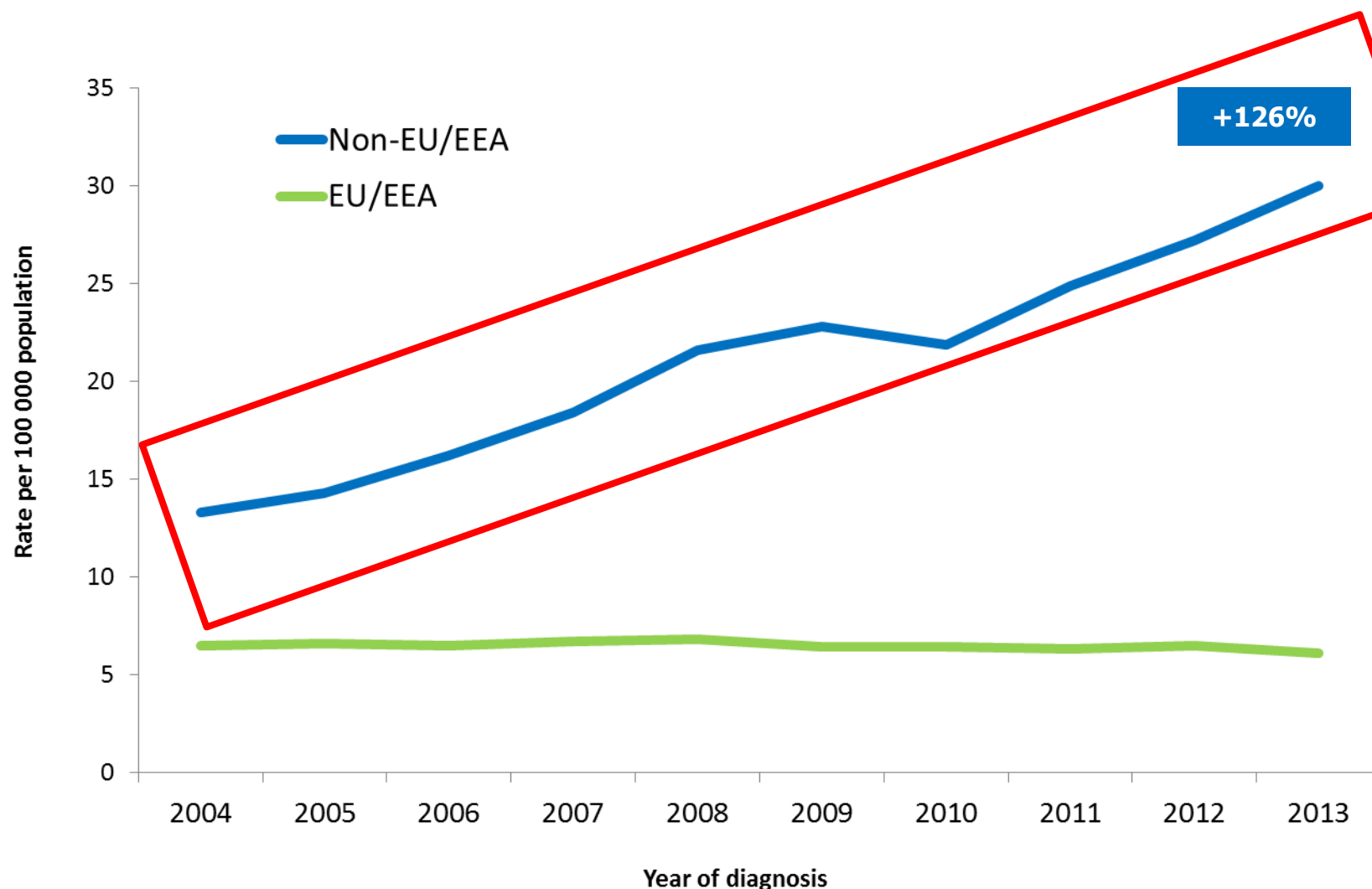
EU/EEA vs. non-EU/EEA countries, 2004–2013



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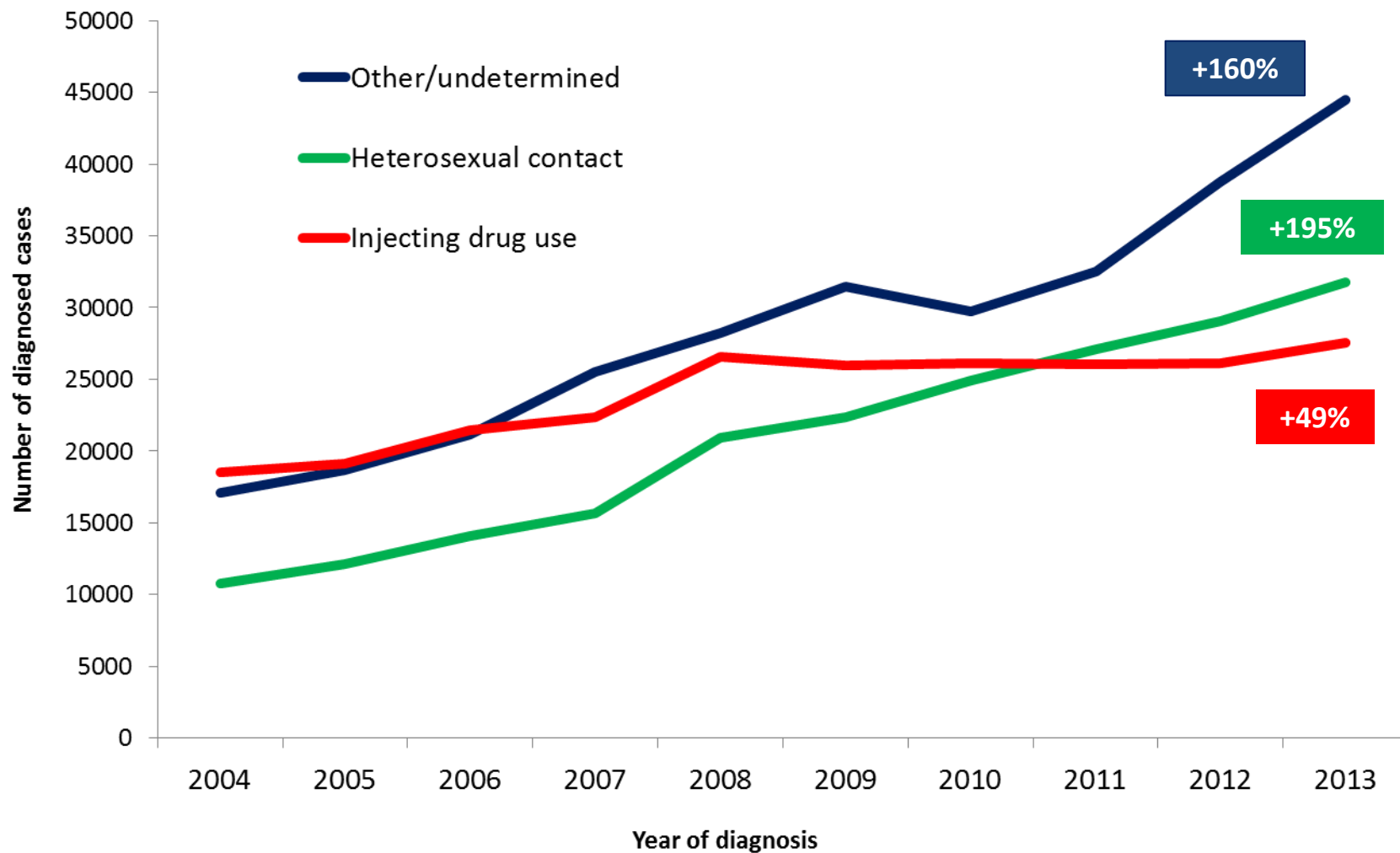


HIV infections diagnosed, non-EU/EEA

2004-2013, transmission route

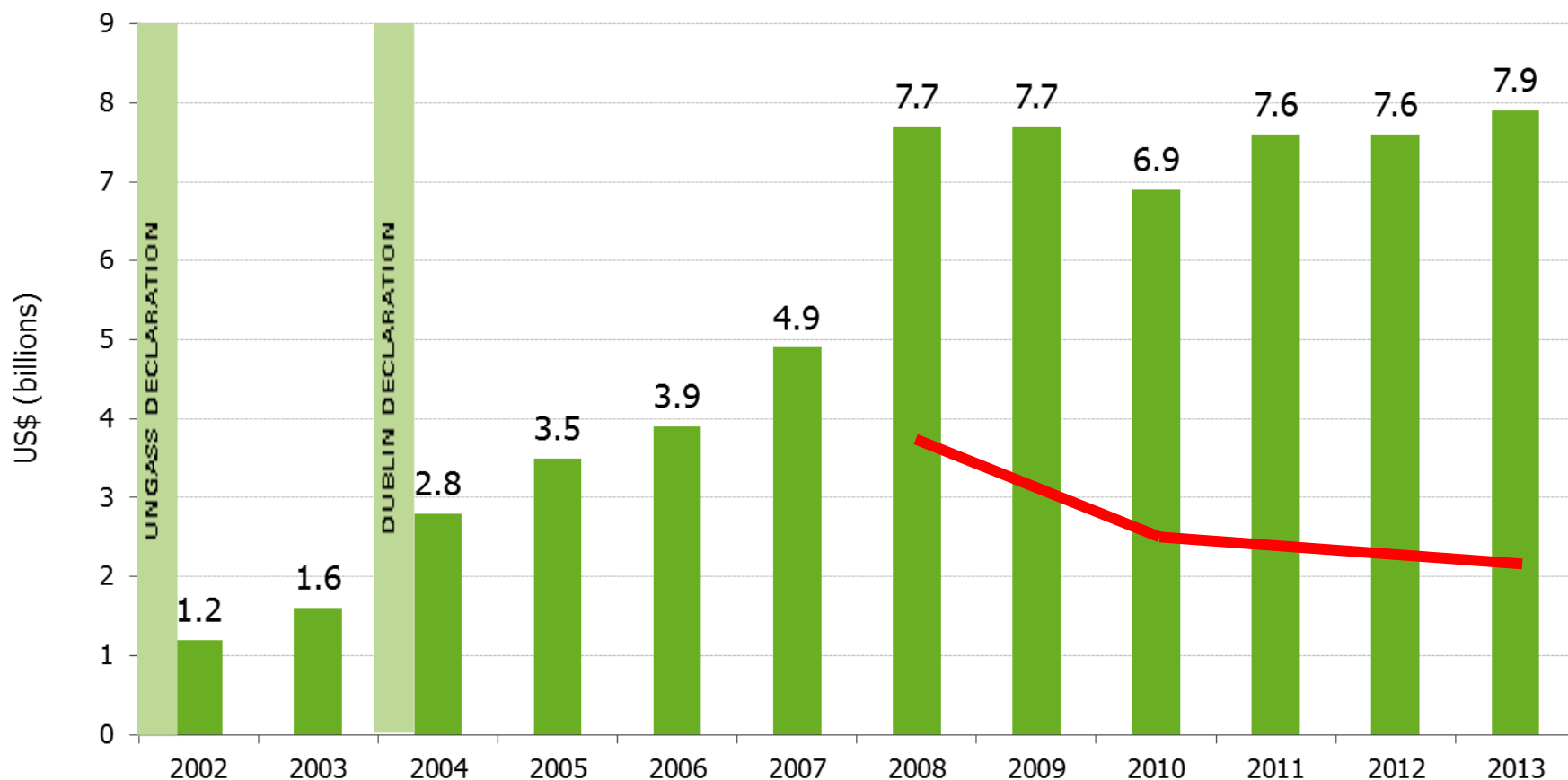


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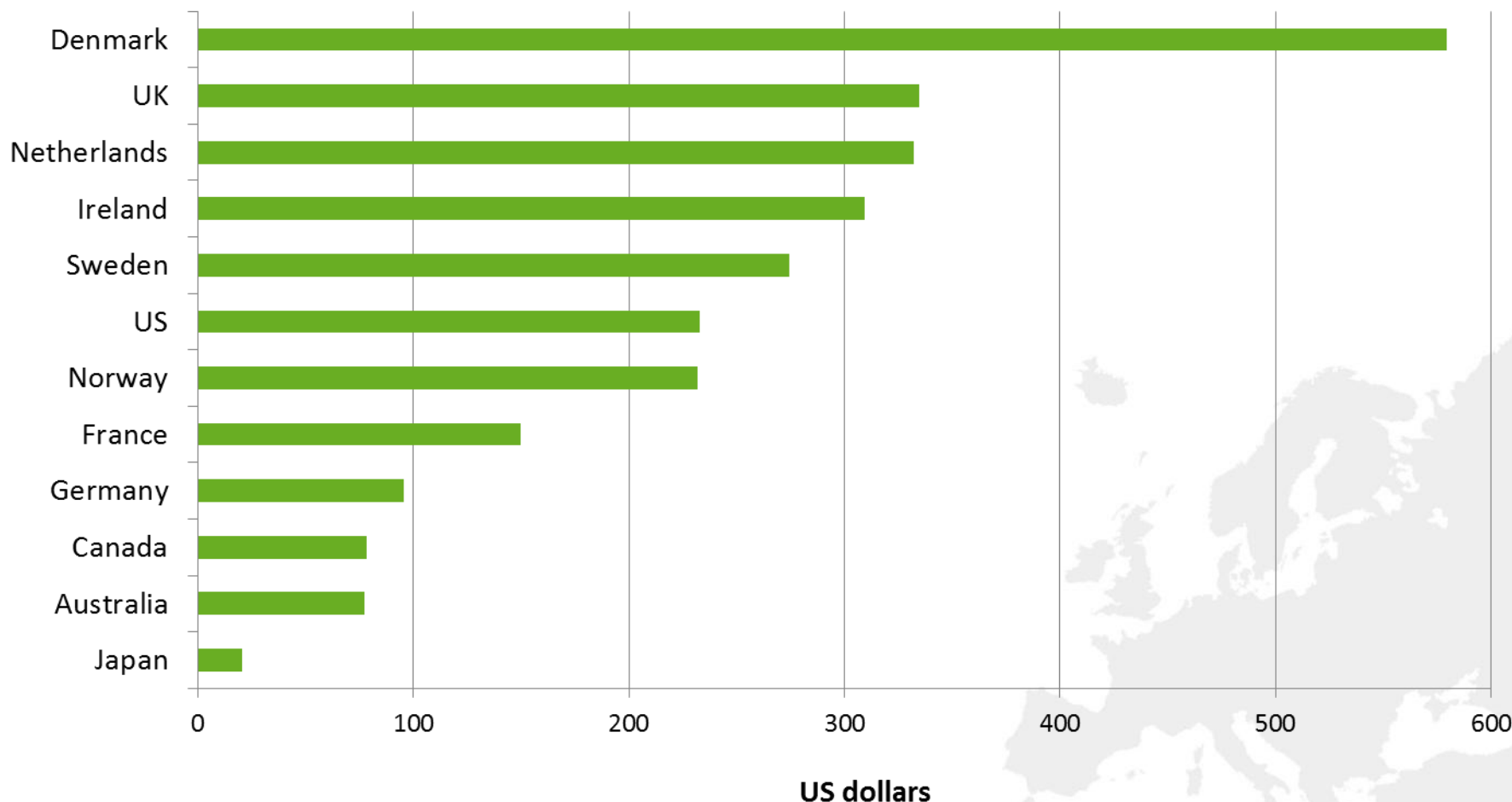
Global international AIDS assistance

- Although international AIDS assistance has plateaued since 2008, it still remains high
- **Red line** indicates EU contributions since 2008 (from 40% to 28%)



European countries remain the largest funders of the international AIDS response when compared to GDP

2013 contributions to the international AIDS response as a proportion of GDP (USD)

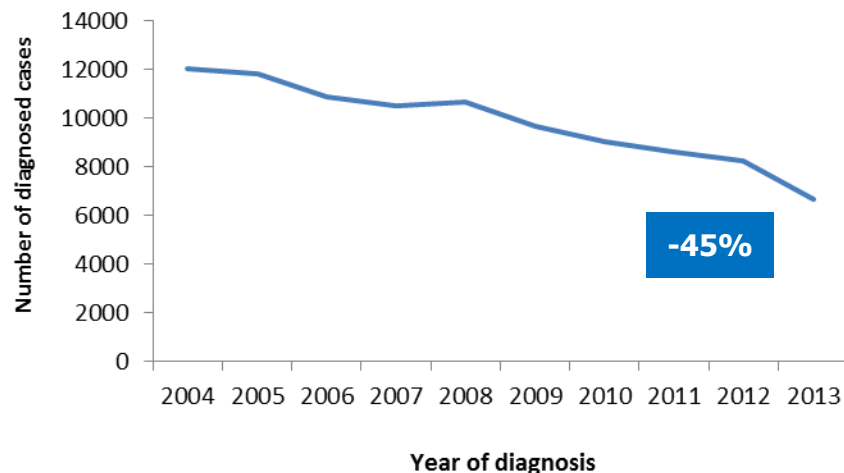


Political leadership in the EU is strong

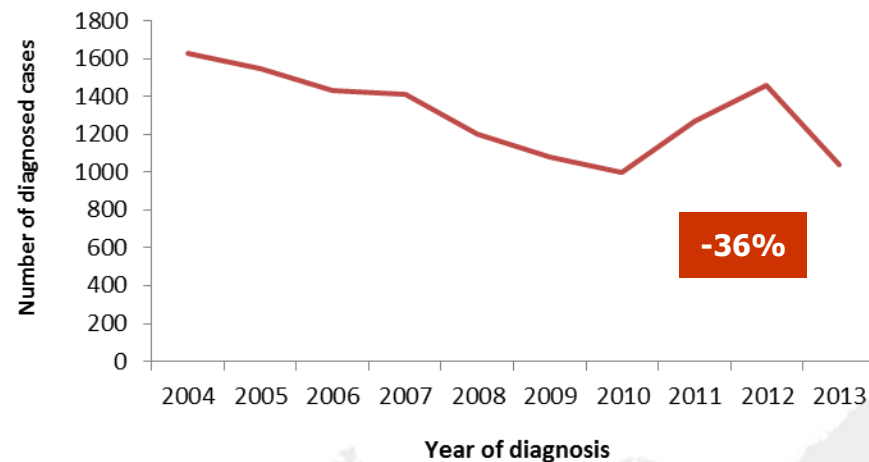
- HIV/AIDS is **high on the EU political agenda** which is reflected in the many political Declarations and EU Commission Communications adopted since 2000
- HIV prevention **funding is prioritised** towards key populations
- Most governments and civil society agree that EU countries are providing **ART coverage at scale** for key populations

Main achievements in prevention in EU/EEA countries

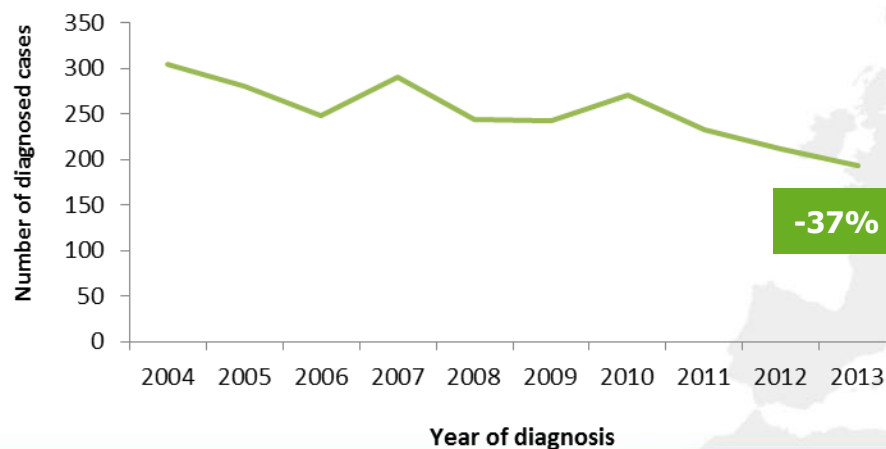
Heterosexual cases



Injecting drug use



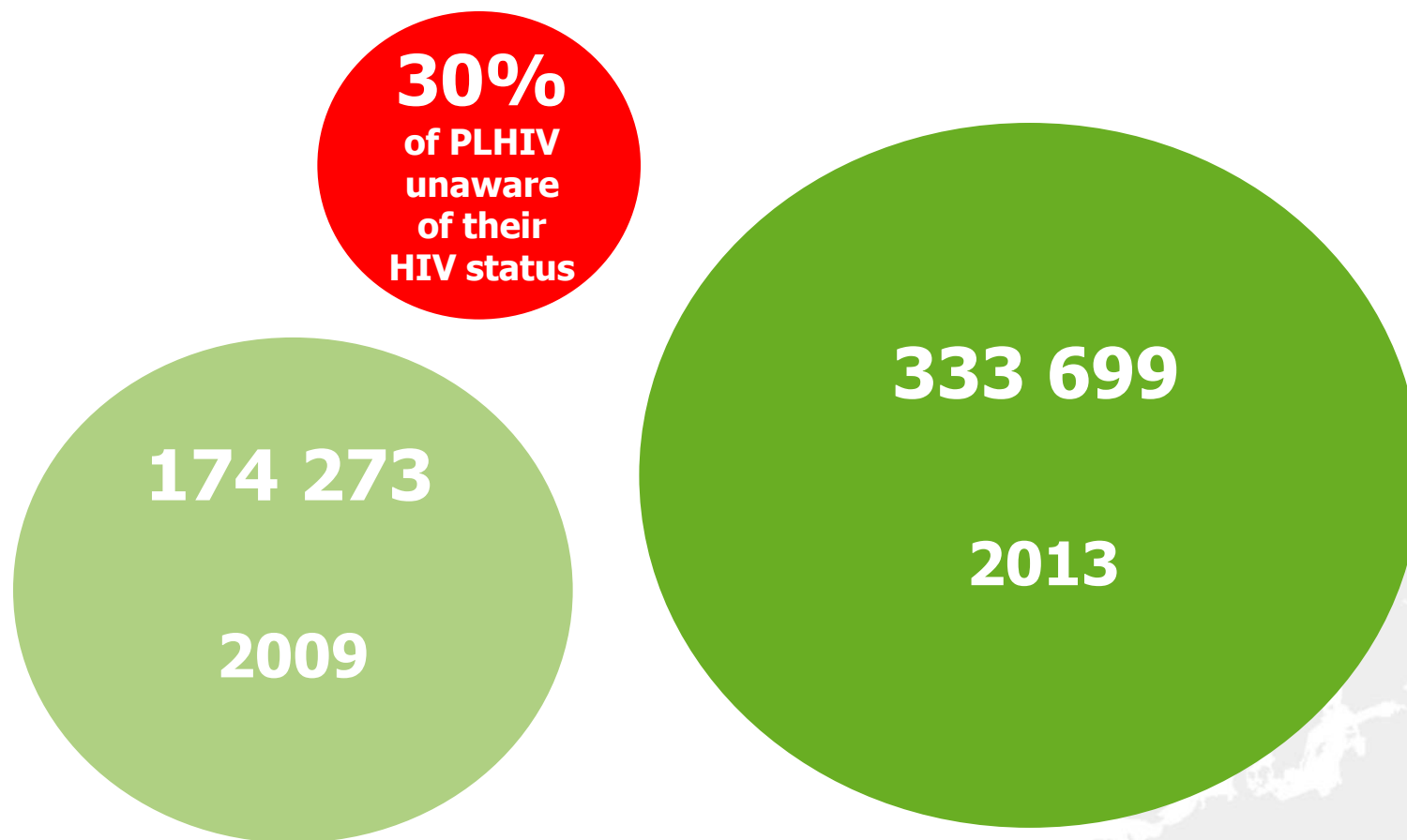
Mother-to-child transmission



CD4 threshold for starting treatment

500 cells/mm³	18 Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey
350 cells/mm³	29 Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan
200 cells/mm³	1 Latvia
No data reported	7 Andorra, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Russia, San Marino, Turkmenistan

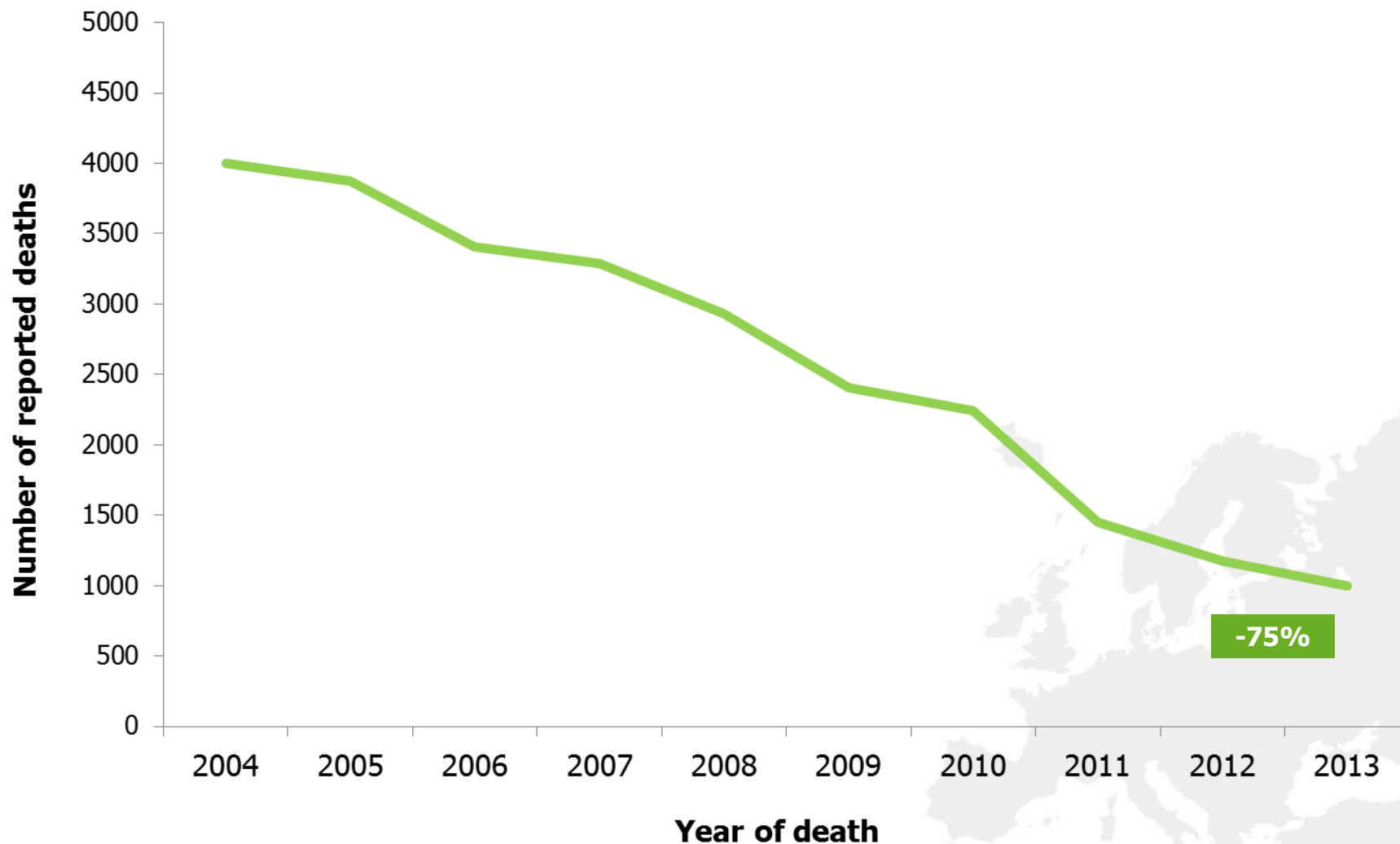
Treatment



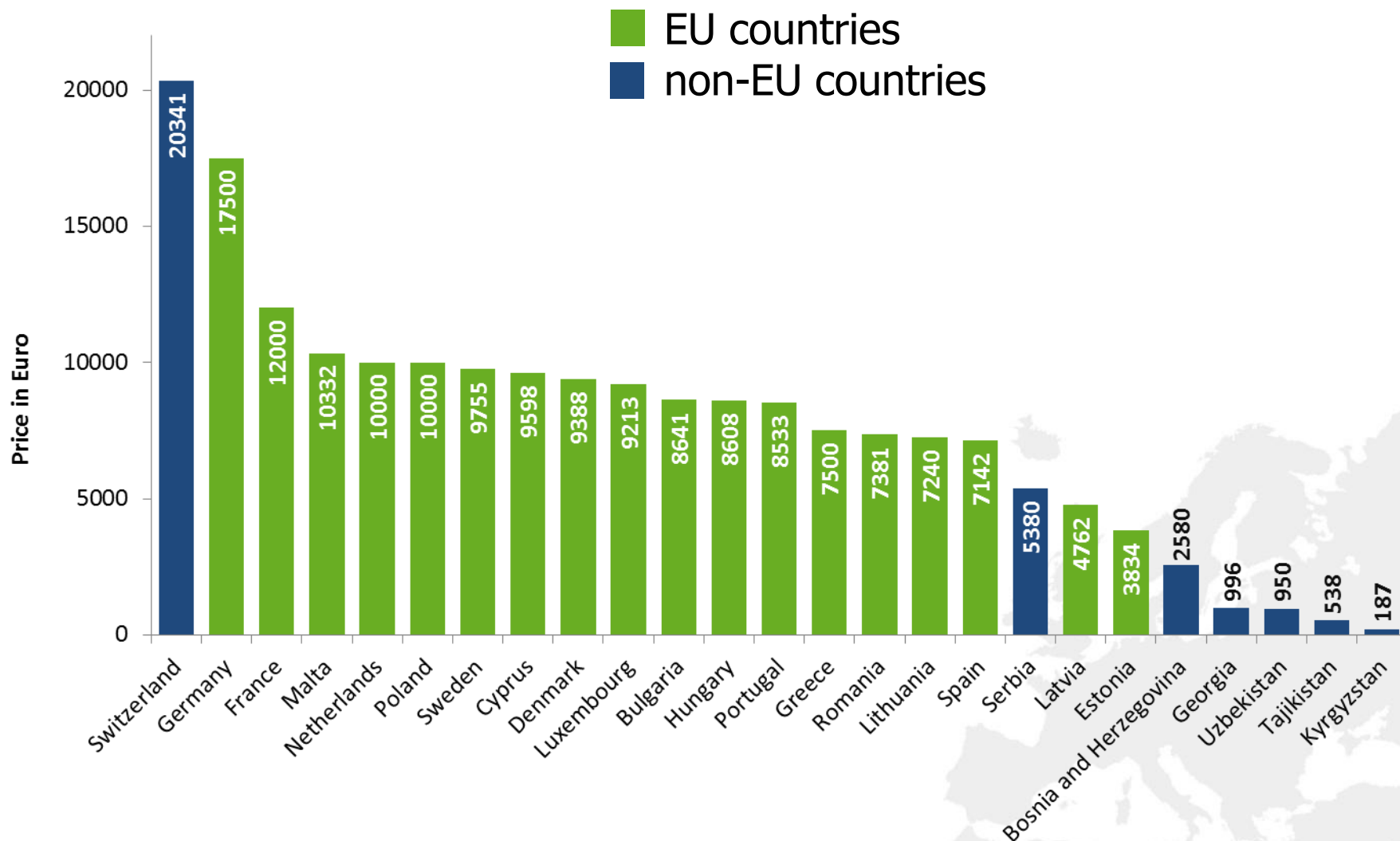
Number of people living with HIV receiving treatment
(in 29 countries reporting consistent data since 2009)

AIDS related deaths

EU/EEA, 2004-2013

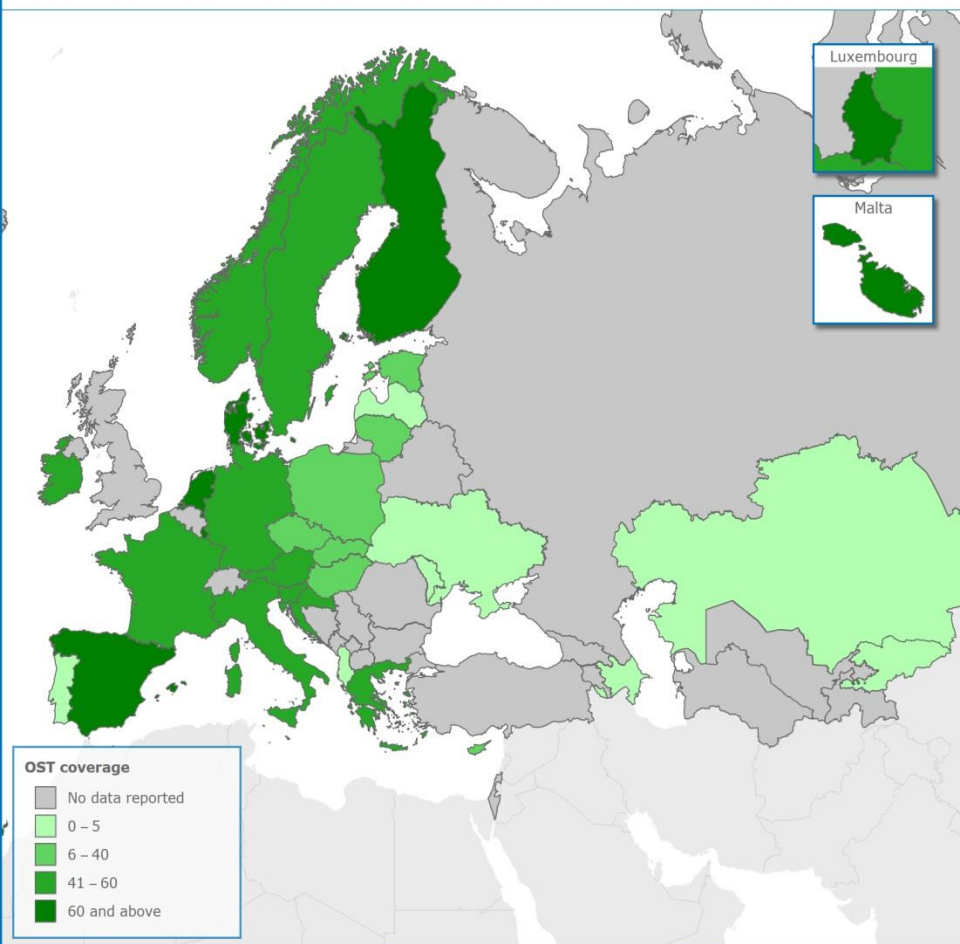


Average ART cost per patient and year 2013

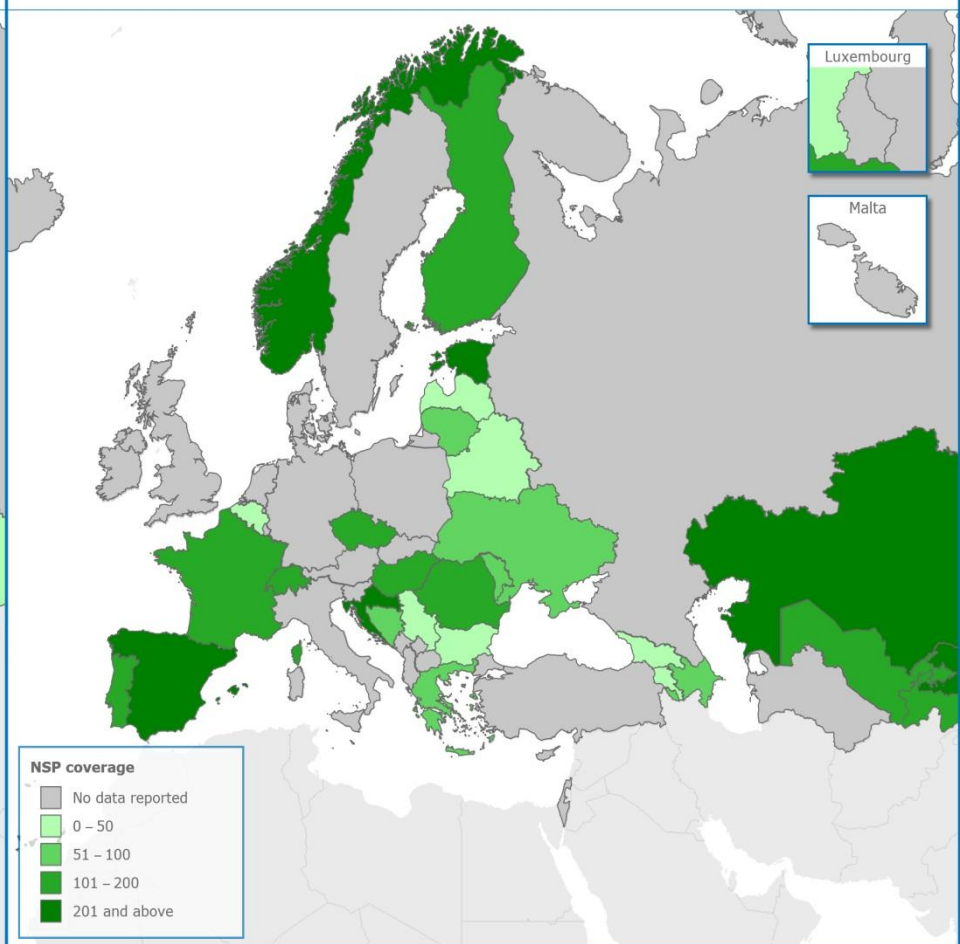


Coverage of harm reduction for people who inject drugs, PWID, 2013

Percentage of estimated opioid users receiving OST



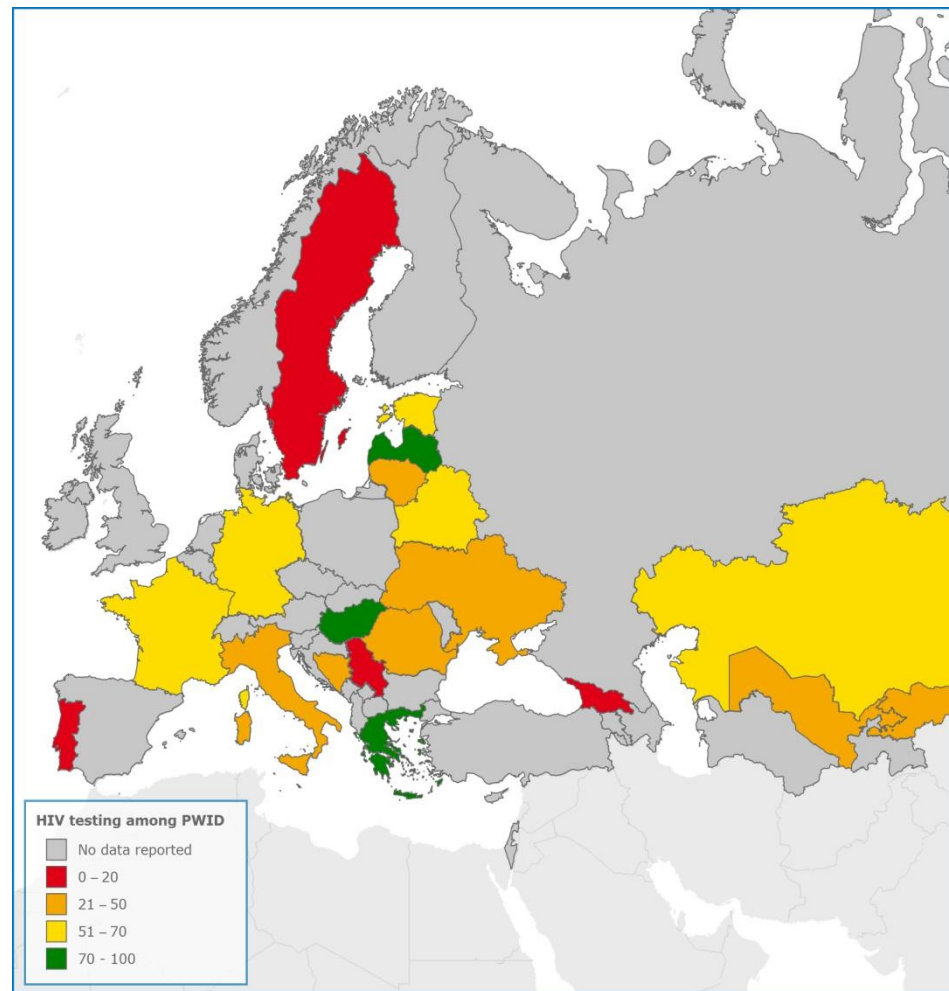
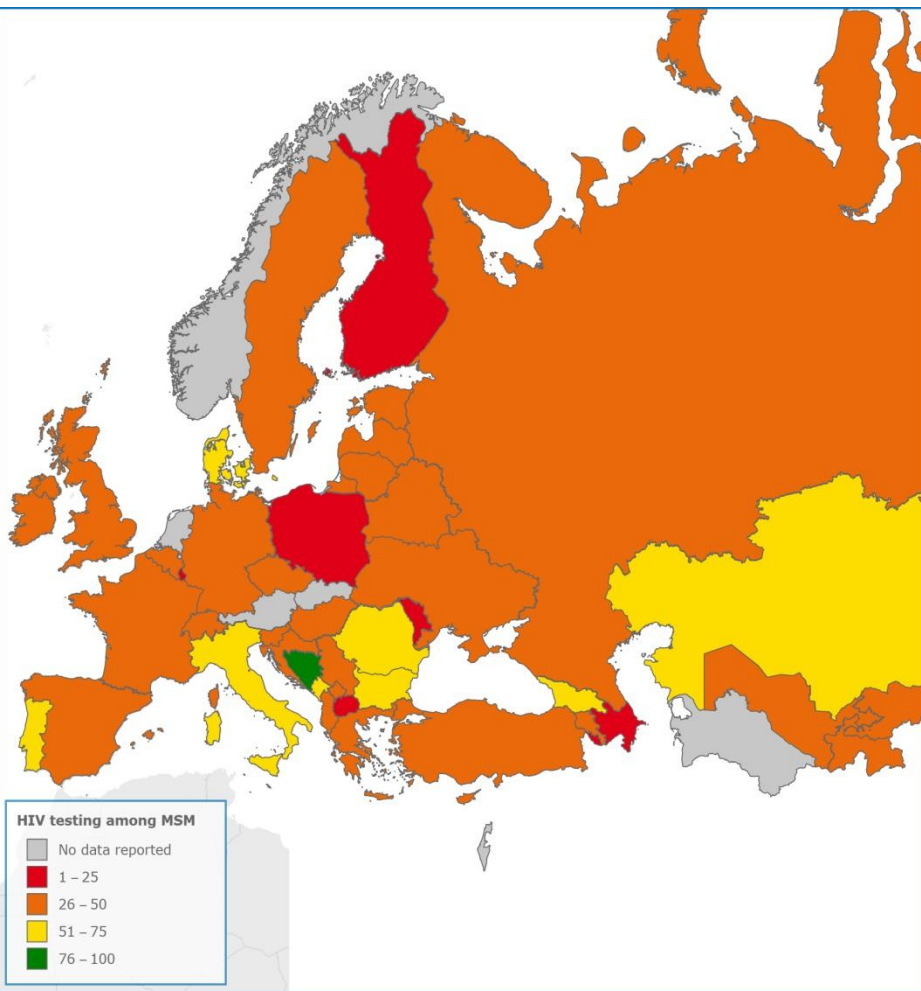
Number of syringes distributed per PWID and year



Uptake of HIV testing

MSM

PWID



Late diagnosis is a critical issue in Europe & Central Asia



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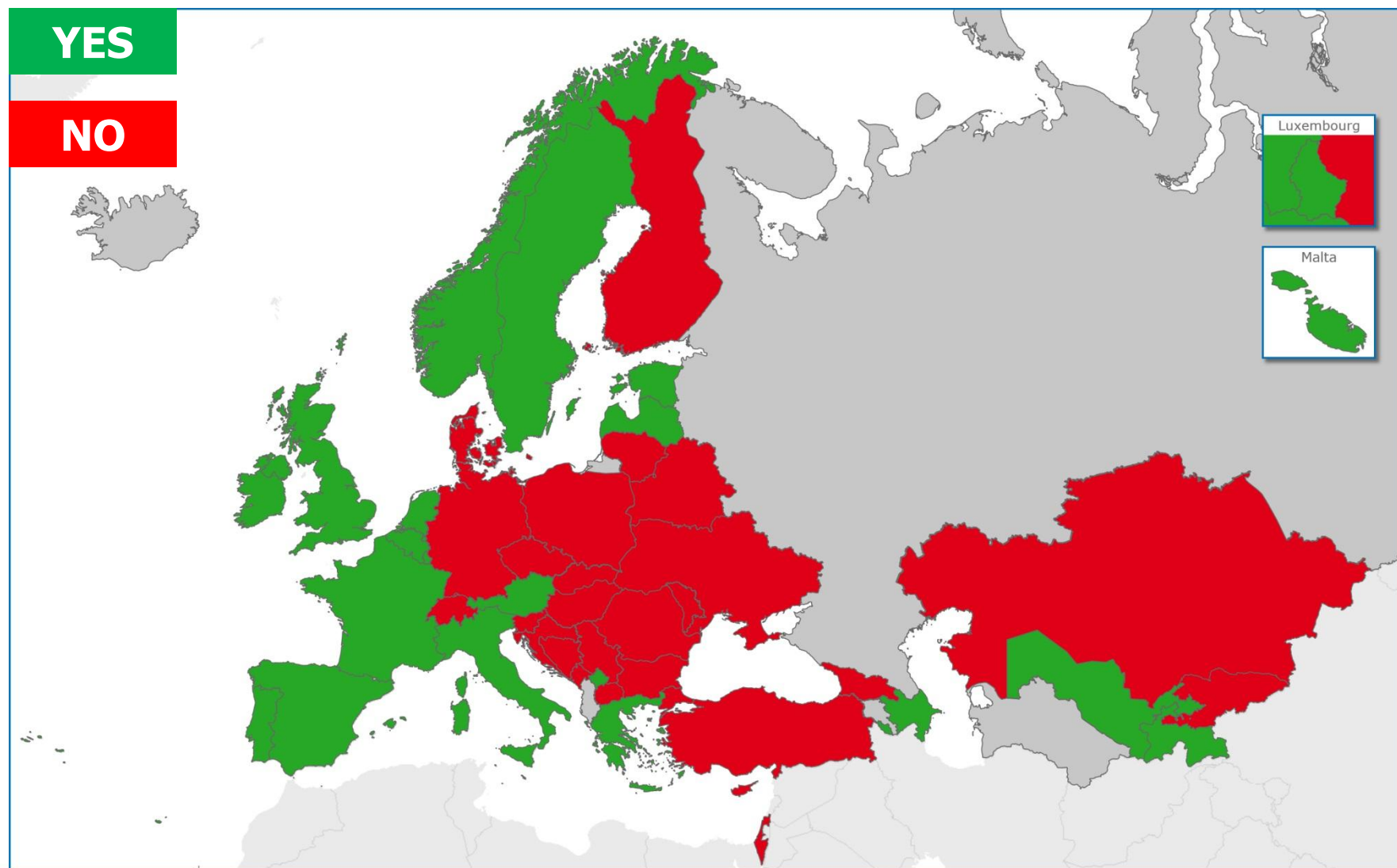
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49%

of those with a CD4
count reported are
diagnosed late

Availability of ART for undocumented migrants living in Europe, 2014



Behind the data, there is a human story



Key priority action 1

**PREVENTION
AT SCALE**

FOR MSM

FOR PWID

FOR MIGRANTS

FOR PRISONERS

FOR SEX WORKERS

Key priority action 2

**INCREASE UPTAKE AND
FREQUENCY OF HIV TESTING**

**TESTING NEEDS TO BE
TARGETED, ACCESSIBLE AND
USED**

**INNOVATIVE AND
COMMUNITY-BASED
APPROACHES ARE NEEDED**

**TESTING
AT SCALE**



Key priority action 3

**TREATMENT
AT SCALE**

**ART COVERAGE, ESPECIALLY
IN NON-EU/EEA COUNTRIES**

**REDUCE THE UNDIAGNOSED
FRACTION**

**PROVIDE ART TO ALL KEY
AFFECTED POPULATIONS,
INCLUDING UNDOCUMENTED
MIGRANTS**

UNDETECTABLE VIRAL LOAD

Key priority action 4

**FUNDING EVIDENCE-BASED
INTERVENTIONS**

COSTS OF ART

**ENSURING ENOUGH
RESOURCES FOR CORE
PREVENTION ACTIVITIES**

DOMESTIC FUNDING

CIVIL SOCIETY FUNDING

**FINANCING
AT SCALE**

Key priority actions

**PREVENTION
AT SCALE**

**TESTING
AT SCALE**

LEADERSHIP

**TREATMENT
AT SCALE**

**FINANCING
AT SCALE**



**How
have we
succeeded
since Dublin
10 years ago?**

Acknowledgements

- Dublin Declaration Focal Points in Europe and Central Asia
- Dublin Declaration advisory group
- HIV Surveillance Focal Points in Europe and Central Asia
- EU Commission EMCDDA, UNAIDS, WHO Regional Office for Europe