



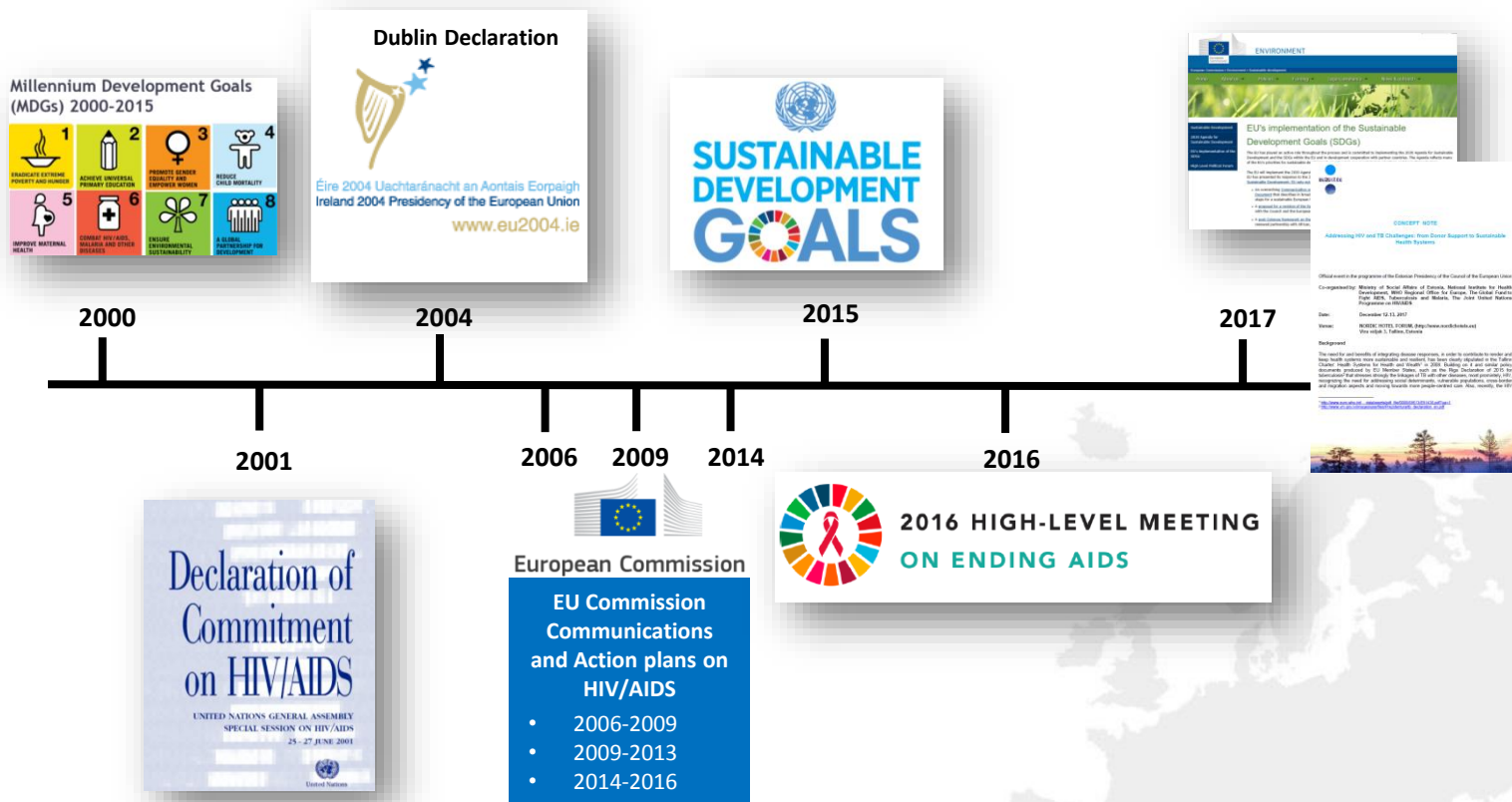
Update on the Dublin Declaration Monitoring

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European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm

Civil Society Forum, Luxembourg, 19-20 December, 2017

Background to monitoring the Dublin Declaration



Evolution

ECDC has conducted four rounds of monitoring (2010, 2012, 2014, 2016) covers all 55 countries in the European region; 2018 will be the fifth round of monitoring.



ECDC SPECIAL REPORT

The status of the HIV response in the European Union/European Economic Area, 2016

Dublin Declaration report

Key messages

- HIV is still a significant public health problem in the EU/EEA.**
In 2015, 29 247 new HIV infections were diagnosed in the EU/EEA, and the rate of new infections has not declined significantly over the last decade. An estimated 810 000 persons were living with HIV in the EU/EEA in 2015 (0.2% of the adult population), however the prevalence is much higher in some countries and among key populations. Men who have sex with men are the key population within which new infections continue to increase. Migrants also remain disproportionately affected and although some of them are infected prior to arriving in the country where they are diagnosed, there is growing evidence that sub-groups are at risk of acquiring HIV after arrival in the EU/EEA.
- Coverage and uptake of prevention interventions is insufficient to reduce the number of new HIV infections.**
Two out of three EU/EEA countries report that the funds available for prevention are insufficient to reduce the number of new HIV infections. Coverage of key prevention interventions, including condom promotion and distribution, behaviour change interventions, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and harm reduction for people who inject drugs remains too low in many countries to make a real impact.
- A significant proportion of people living with HIV infection in the EU/EEA have not been diagnosed and, among those diagnosed, nearly half are estimated to have not yet been diagnosed.**
Based on data reported by 20 countries, 17% of people living with HIV are estimated to have not yet been diagnosed. When surveillance data reported from all 31 EU/EEA countries is modelled, this proportion was estimated at 15% in 2015. In 2015, 47% of all reported cases with information on their CD4 cell count at the time of diagnosis were diagnosed late ($CD4$ cells/mm³), leading to higher healthcare costs and increasing the duration of possible HIV transmission. The high proportions of people with HIV who do not know their status or who are diagnosed late reflect insufficient testing, gaps in testing services or services not reaching those most at risk.
- Treatment overall starts earlier and more people get treated. But one in six people in the EU/EEA diagnosed with HIV are still not on treatment.**
The number of EU/EEA countries reporting that treatment is now initiated remains of the CD4 cell count increased from four



SPECIAL REPORT

Implementing the Dublin Declaration on Action to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia: Progress Report

ECDC SPECIAL REPORT

From Dublin to Rome: ten years of responding to HIV in Europe and Central Asia

Summary report

Background

In 2004, European and Central Asian countries held a high-level conference on HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia. The conference resulted in a declaration of action to tackle the epidemic in the region. Since then, the region has been less progress, and more activities for this progress, and more



www.ecdc.europa.eu

Changes in 2018

1. Process supported by new consultants from National AIDS Trust in the UK,

2. Dublin Monitoring to integrate, as far as possible, indicators from:

- WHO Global health sector strategy,
- WHO Europe's action plan and
- the UN political declaration on HIV and AIDS
- All within the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3. Integrate more data from EU projects and agencies and others

Integrating data from other sources



EMCDDA data: epidemiology and prevention data on PWID

COBATEST and EDAT: testing data.

ESTICOM: EMIS: MSM behavioural data, including PrEP

Continue to collaborate with private entities like Hornet: social apps are a key place to reach MSM – special surveys



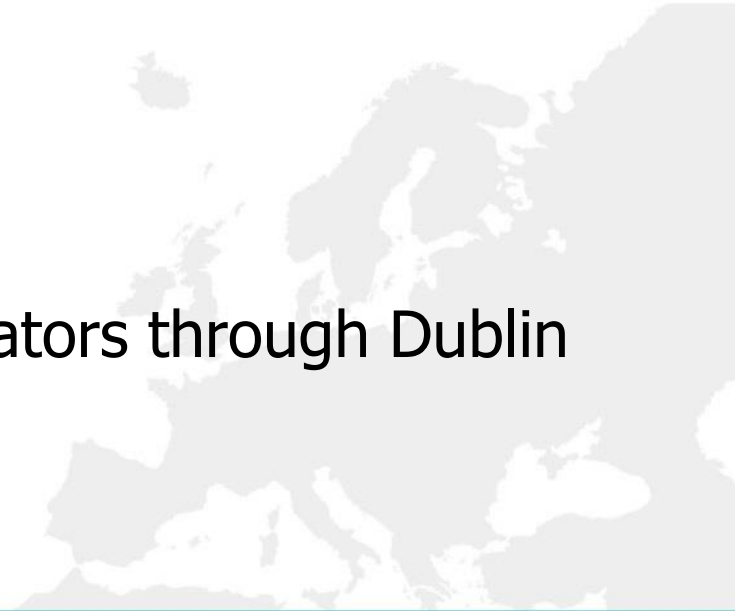
Improvements

Adapting the questions to reflect developments in HIV prevention, testing and treatment whilst removing irrelevant questions,

Shorter sharper questionnaire

New online data collection web tool

ECDC to collect a core set of GAM indicators through Dublin monitoring for EU/EEA Member States.



Next Steps

- Finish alignment of questions with UNAIDS GAM definitions
- Online questionnaire to be sent to countries in mid-January – with encouragement for governments and civil society to fill in the questionnaire together
- Deadline for reporting 29 March 2018
- Cleaned data shared with UNAIDS in April
- Hopefully some first outputs presented at the IAS – ECDC special session - any suggestions/wishes?

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