

From the Dublin Declaration to the SDGs: Monitoring the response to HIV in Europe and Central Asia

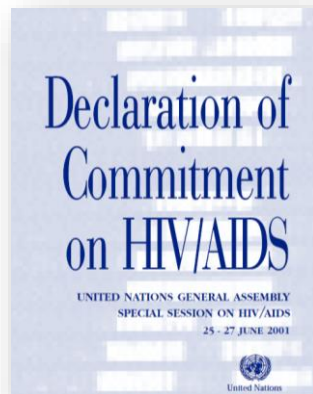
Anastasia Pharris

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)

Webinar on Capacity Strengthening of Community-led monitoring

19 June 2023

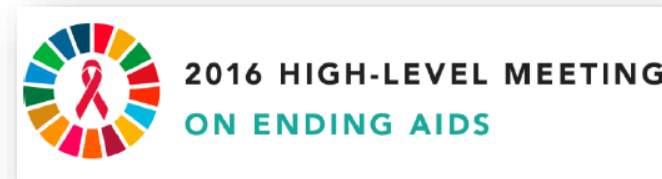
Background to monitoring the Dublin Declaration




European Commission

EU Commission Communications and Action plans on HIV/AIDS

- 2006-2009
- 2009-2013
- 2014-2016

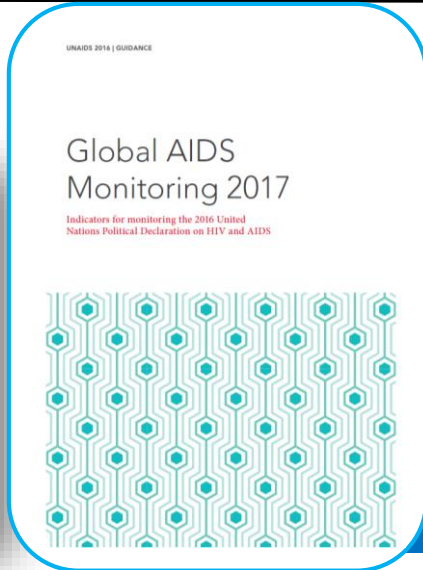
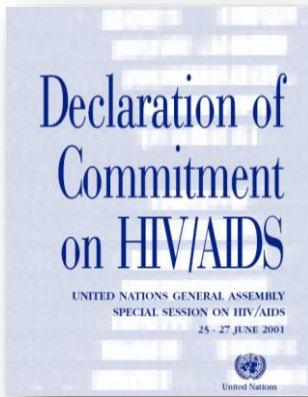


Background to monitoring the Dublin Declaration

Millennium Development
(MDGs) 2000-2015



17 Goals
169 Targets
UN Statistical Commission
230 Indicators



“The Commission will contribute by monitoring, reporting and reviewing progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in an EU context”

Key principles of the ECDC monitoring system



- 1. Produce useful strategic information** for both national and European level
- 2. Seek guidance** from government and civil society representatives on what to monitor
- 3. Remain relevant** by adapting indicators/questions in order to capture emerging issues important for the HIV response in Europe
- 4. Minimise reporting burden**
 - Harmonise with existing monitoring frameworks (UNAIDS, WHO, EMCDDA)
 - Prioritise use of existing data (i.e. EU projects, EMCDDA)
 - Focus on indicators relevant to the European context

Produce useful strategic information



RAPID COMMUNICATION

Estimating the 'PrEP Gap': how implementation and access to PrEP differ between countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2019

Rosalie Hayes¹, Axel J Schmidt^{2,3}, Anastasia Pharris⁴, Yusef Azad¹, Alison E Brown^{5,6}, Peter Weatherburn², Ford Hickson², Valerie Delpech^{5,7}, Teymur Noori⁴, the ECDC Dublin Declaration Monitoring Network⁸

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6. Independent Consultant, London, United Kingdom
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8. The members of the ECDC Dublin Declaration Monitoring group are listed at the end of the article

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RAPID COMMUNICATION

HIV in Europe and Central Asia: progress in 2018 towards meeting the UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets

Alison E Brown^{1,2}, Rosalie Hayes³, Teymur Noori⁴, Yusef Azad³, Andrew J. Amato-Gauci⁴, Anastasia Pharris⁴, Valerie C. Delpech^{4,5}, the ECDC Dublin Declaration Monitoring Network⁶

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2018/19 progress report

Key messages

- PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis) is very effective at preventing HIV acquisition when taken as prescribed. It is an essential element in the 'combination prevention' necessary to reach the Sustainable Development Goal of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030.

Monitoring priorities (example from 2021)

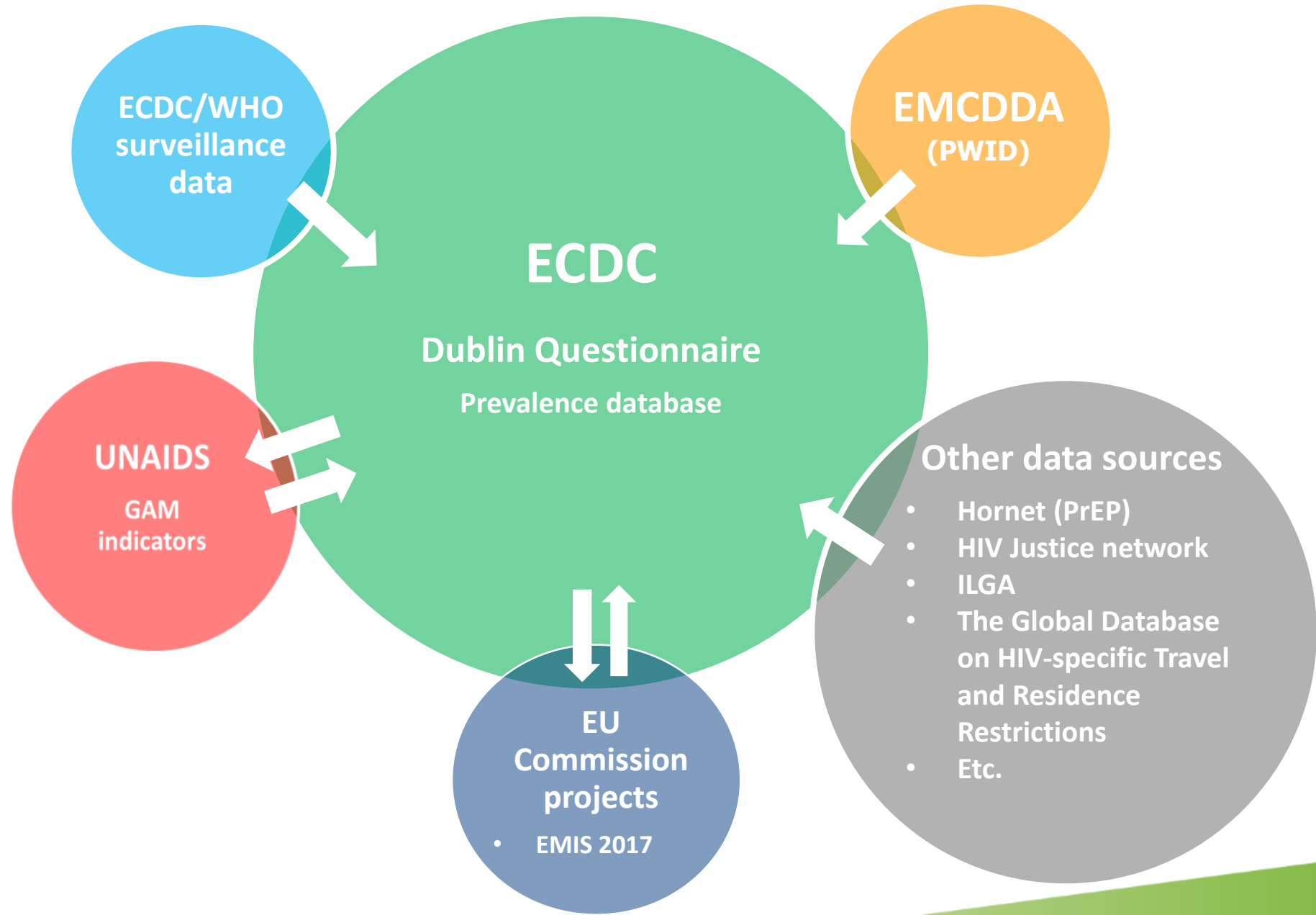
Priority for 2021 reporting

- Continuum of care estimates
 - Support countries without estimates along the CoC
 - Especially for key populations
- Combination prevention**
- Testing
- PrEP
- Impact of COVID-19 on HIV service delivery**

Addressing gaps post-2021

- PrEP
 - Lack of a regional specific target
- Mortality
- Stigma and discrimination
 - EACS collaboration??
 - NGO collaboration??

Harmonisation: Data sources for Dublin monitoring



Sustainable Development Goals

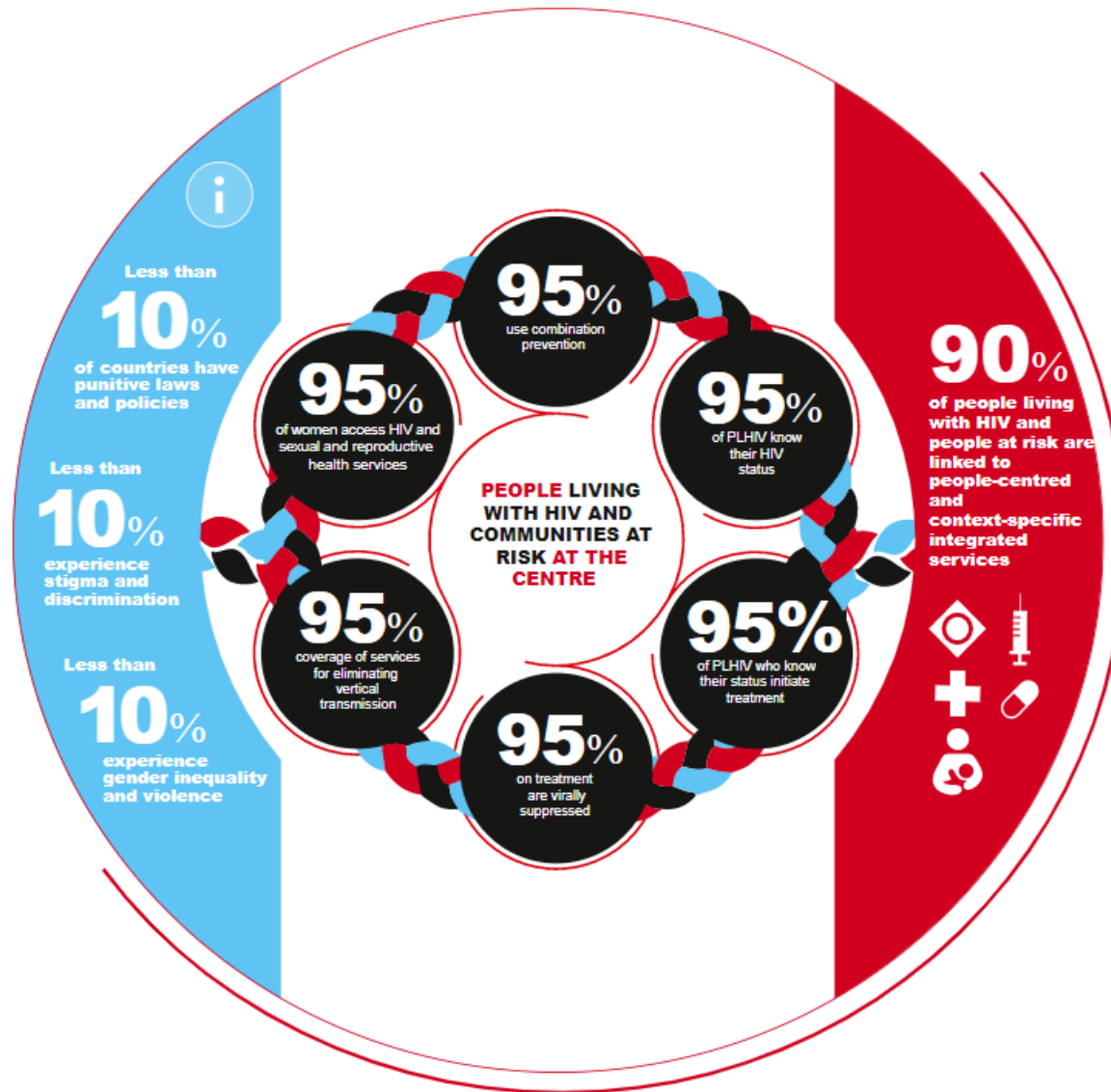


Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

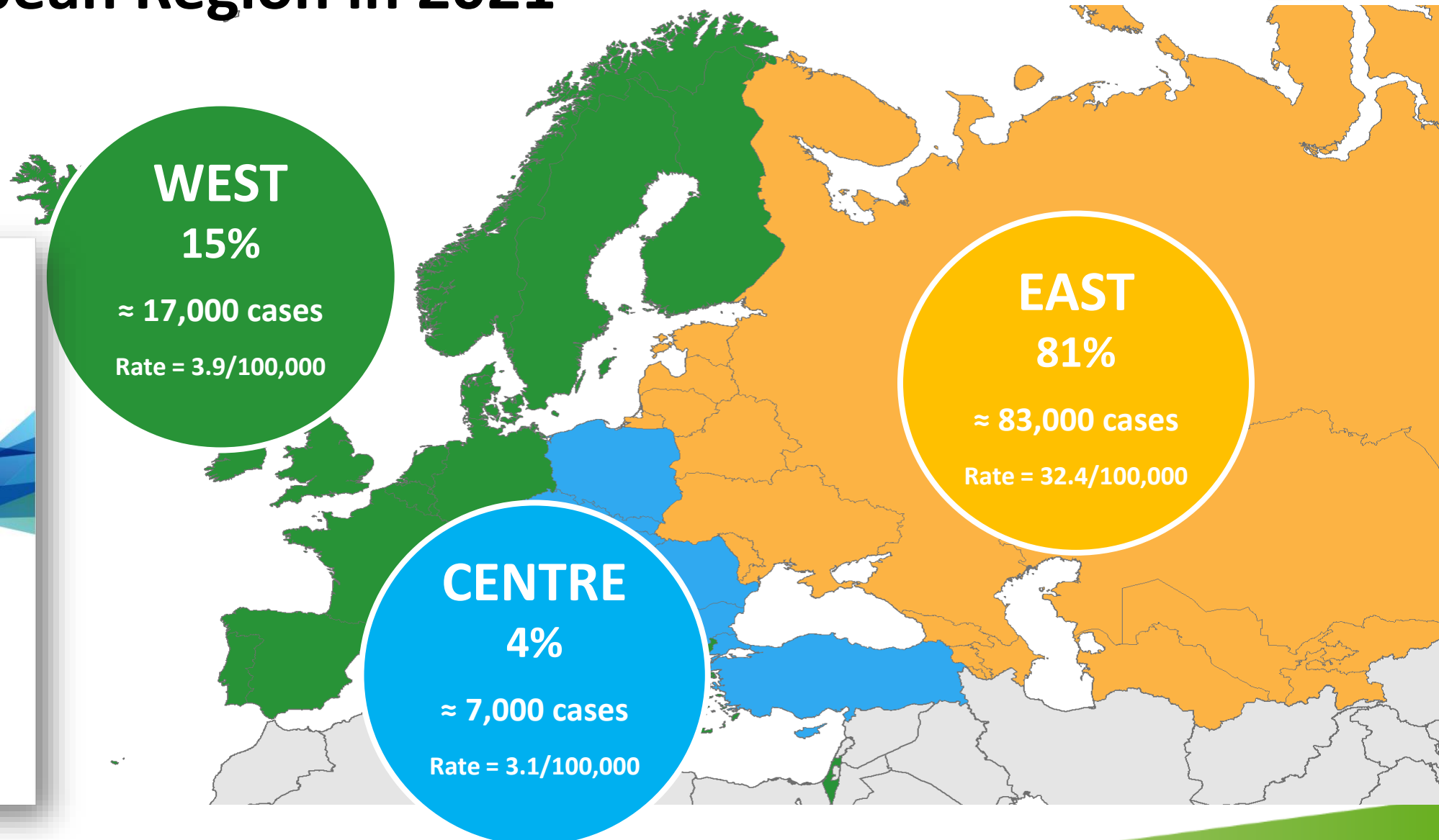
*3.3 **By 2030, end** the epidemics of **AIDS**, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.*

2025 AIDS TARGETS

PUTTING PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND COMMUNITIES AT RISK AT THE CENTRE

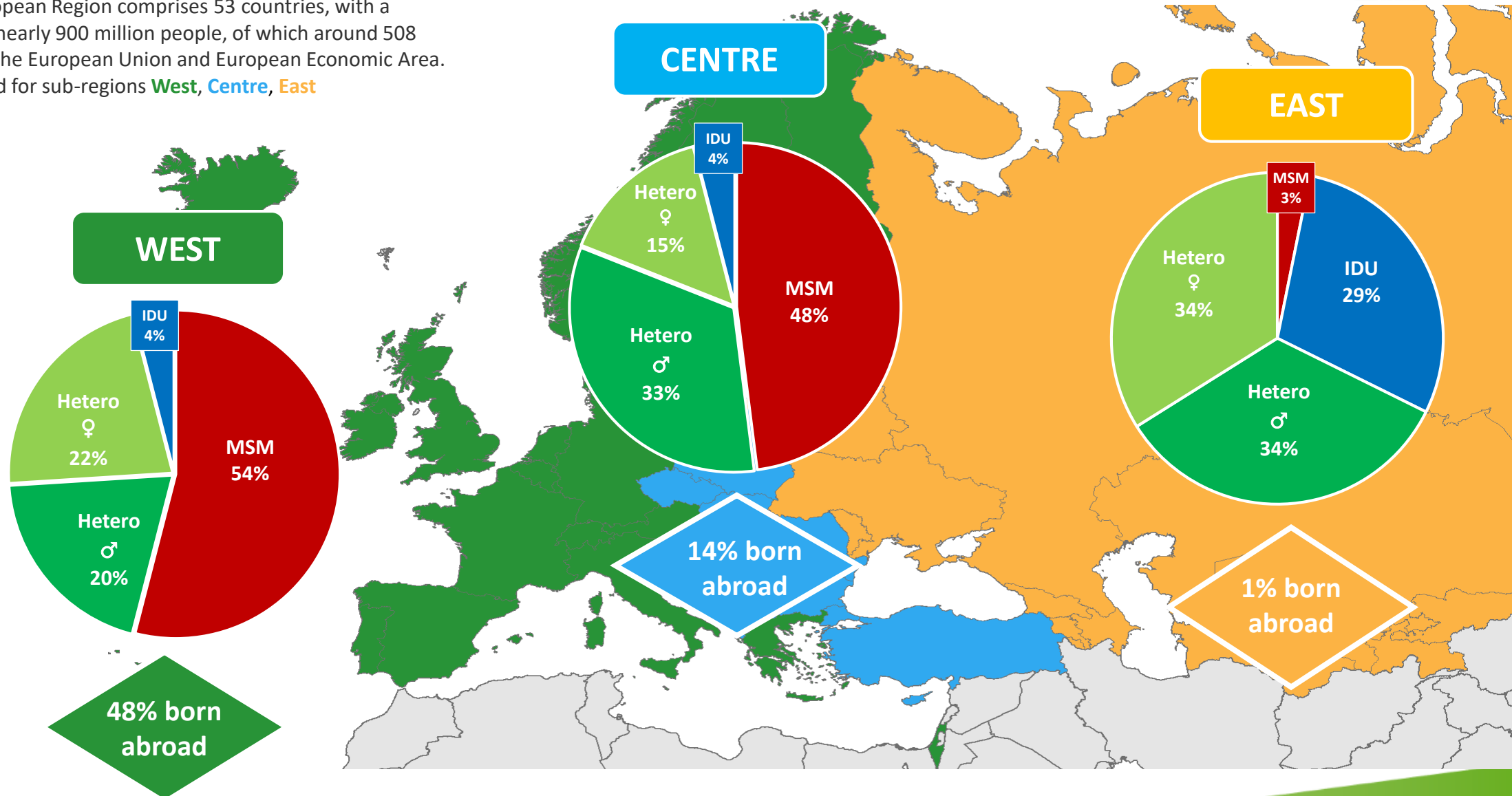


~107,000 persons were diagnosed with HIV in the WHO European Region in 2021

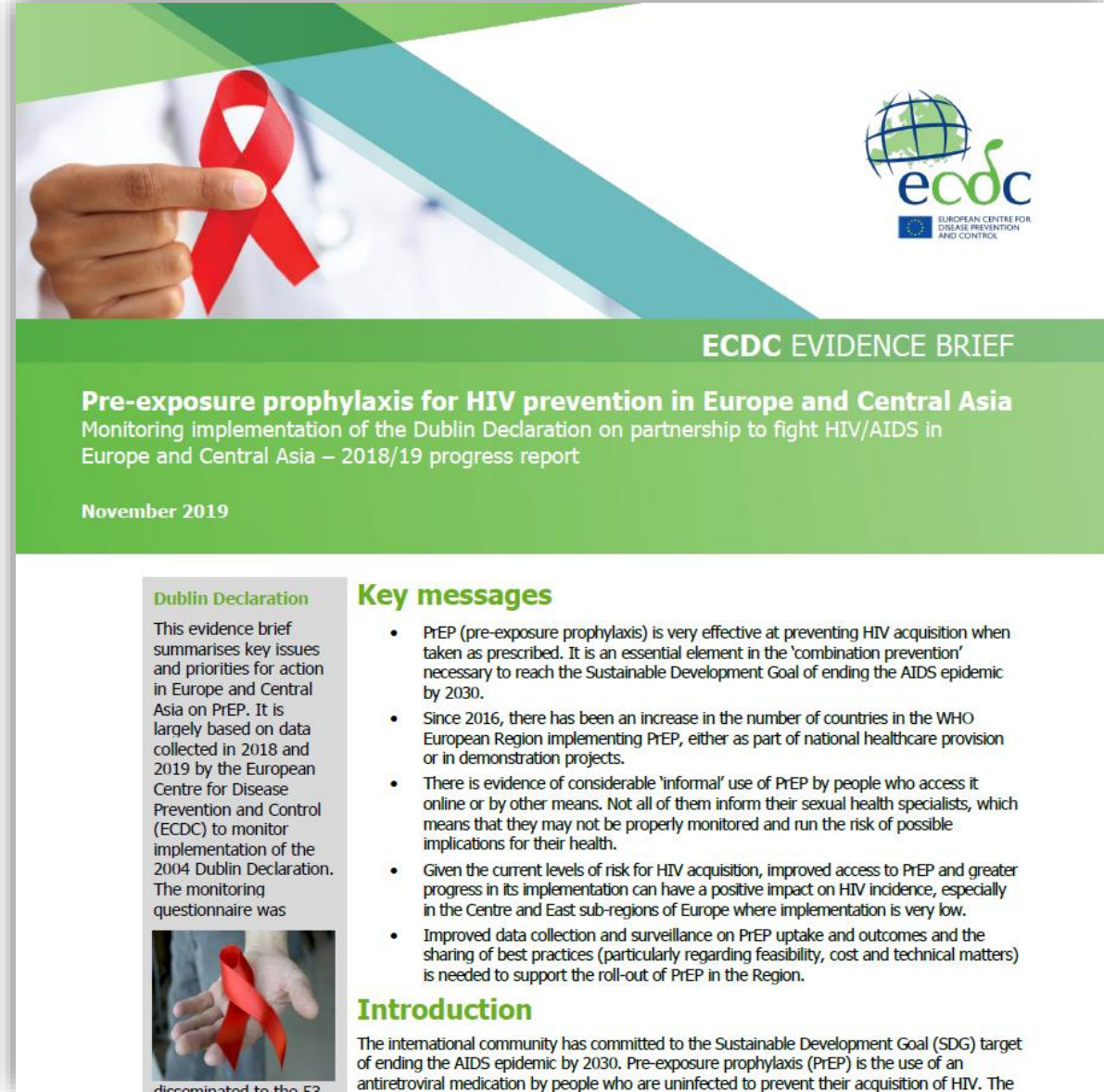


Known routes of transmission by sub-regions, 2021

The WHO European Region comprises 53 countries, with a population of nearly 900 million people, of which around 508 million live in the European Union and European Economic Area. Data presented for sub-regions **West**, **Centre**, **East**



PrEP implementation in Europe



The cover of the ECDC Evidence Brief report features a photograph of a hand holding a red awareness ribbon. The ECDC logo is positioned in the top right corner. The title and subtitle are centered in a green banner, and the date is below it. The main content area is divided into three sections: Dublin Declaration, Key messages, and Introduction.

ecdc
EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR
DISEASE PREVENTION
AND CONTROL

ECDC EVIDENCE BRIEF

Pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV prevention in Europe and Central Asia
Monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration on partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia – 2018/19 progress report


November 2019

Dublin Declaration
This evidence brief summarises key issues and priorities for action in Europe and Central Asia on PrEP. It is largely based on data collected in 2018 and 2019 by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) to monitor implementation of the 2004 Dublin Declaration. The monitoring questionnaire was

Key messages

- PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis) is very effective at preventing HIV acquisition when taken as prescribed. It is an essential element in the 'combination prevention' necessary to reach the Sustainable Development Goal of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030.
- Since 2016, there has been an increase in the number of countries in the WHO European Region implementing PrEP, either as part of national healthcare provision or in demonstration projects.
- There is evidence of considerable 'informal' use of PrEP by people who access it online or by other means. Not all of them inform their sexual health specialists, which means that they may not be properly monitored and run the risk of possible implications for their health.
- Given the current levels of risk for HIV acquisition, improved access to PrEP and greater progress in its implementation can have a positive impact on HIV incidence, especially in the Centre and East sub-regions of Europe where implementation is very low.
- Improved data collection and surveillance on PrEP uptake and outcomes and the sharing of best practices (particularly regarding feasibility, cost and technical matters) is needed to support the roll-out of PrEP in the Region.




Introduction
The international community has committed to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030. Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is the use of an antiretroviral medication by people who are uninfected to prevent their acquisition of HIV. The

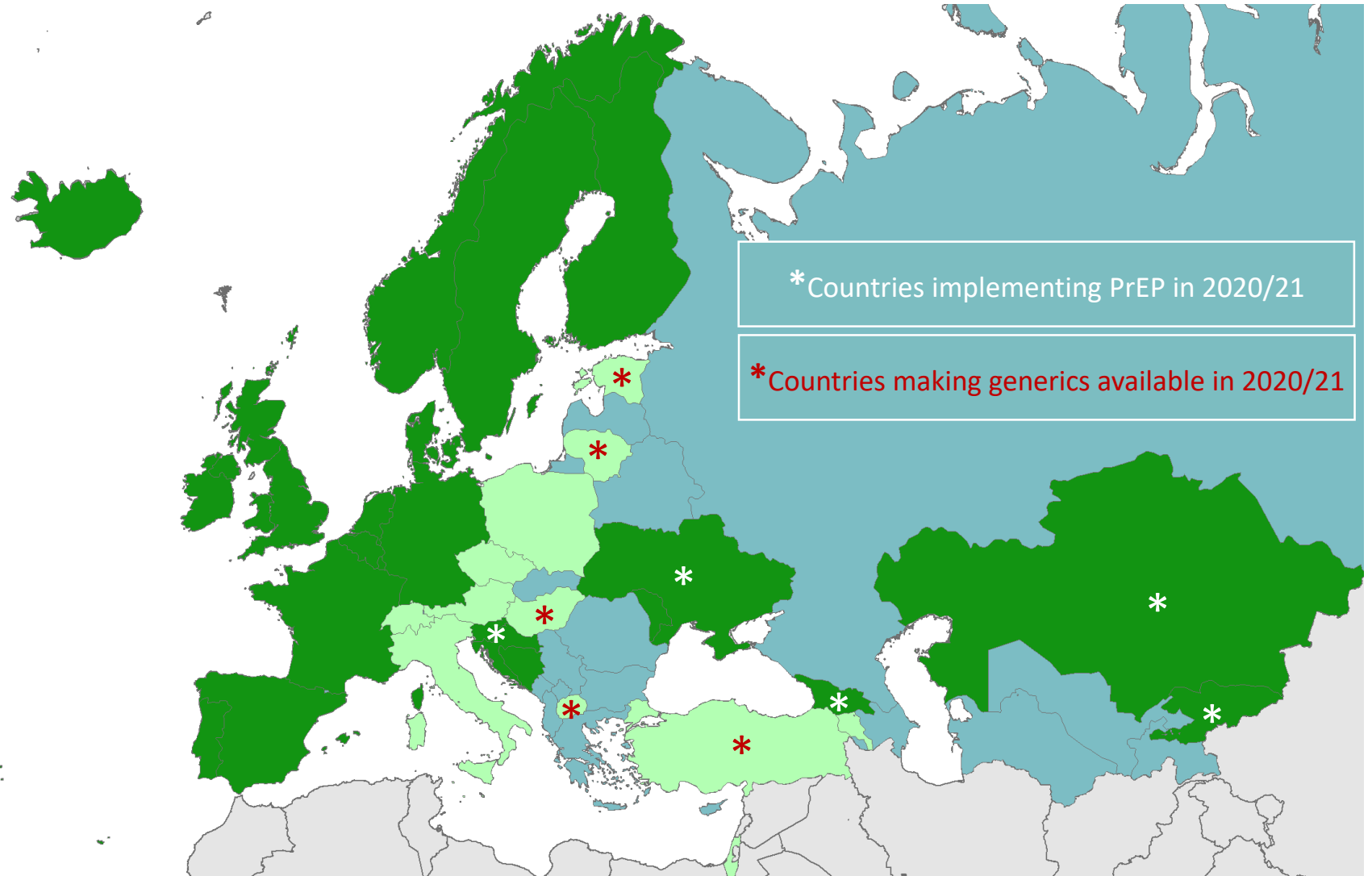


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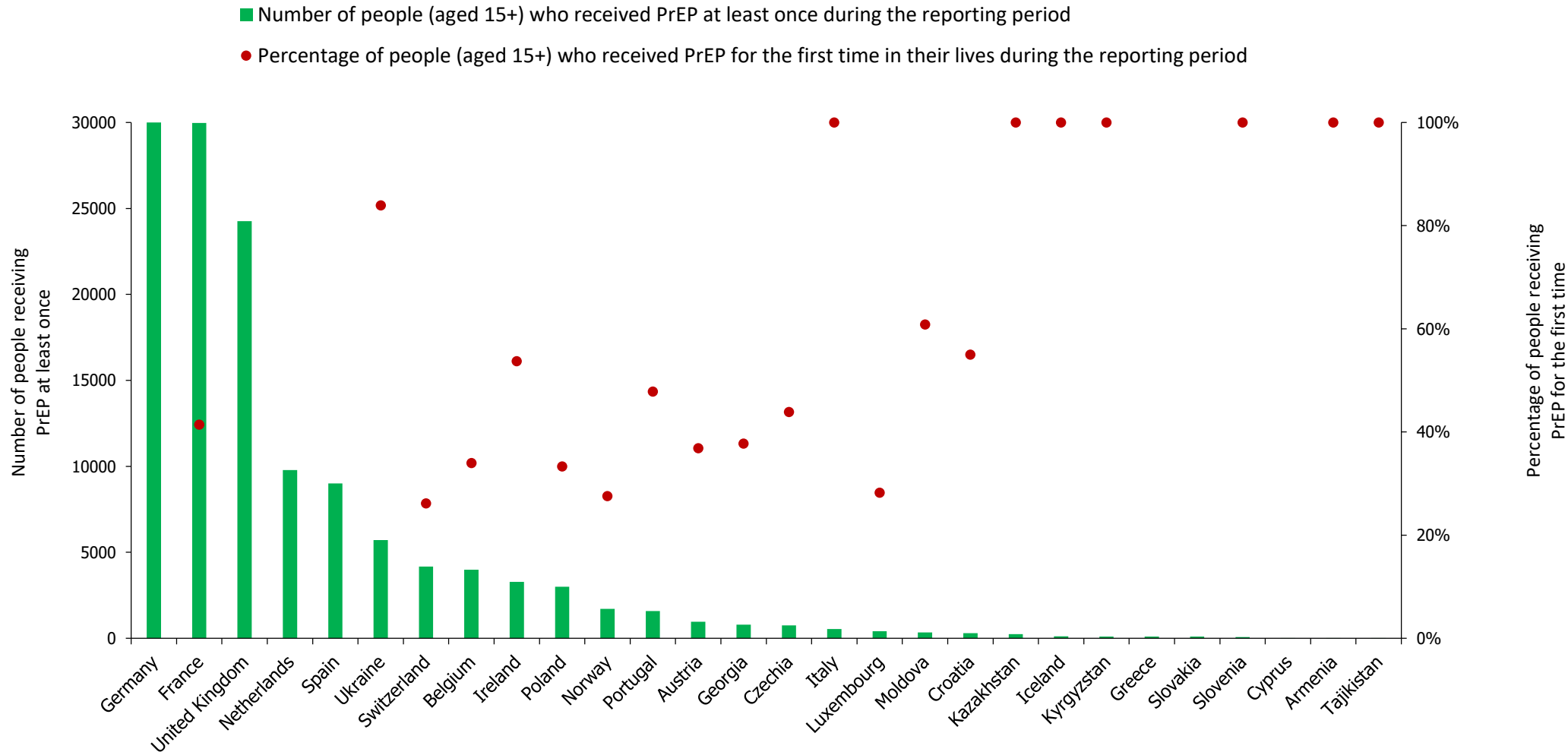
Status of formal PrEP implementation in Europe as of October, 2021

- N=22** Nationally available (reimbursed)
- N=13** Generics available (not fully reimbursed)
- N=20** Not formally implemented

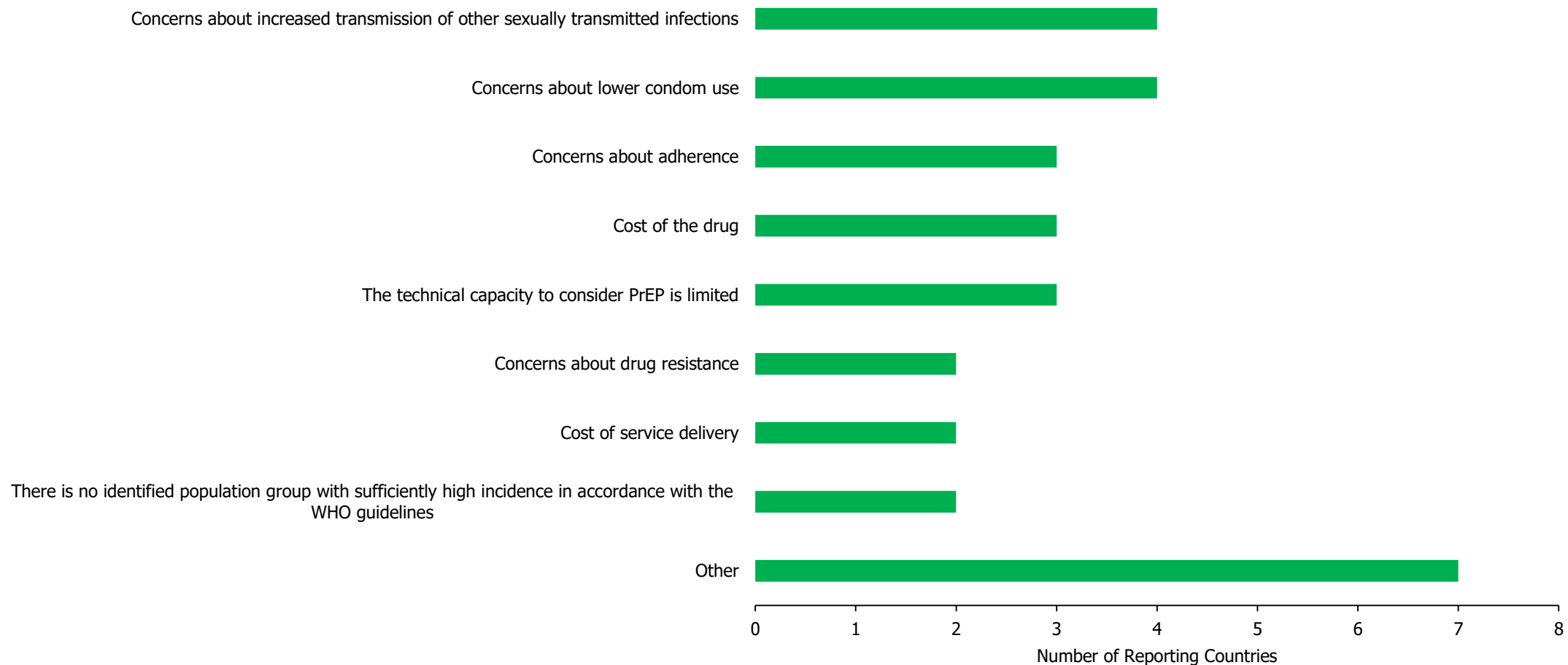
-  Luxembourg
-  Malta
-  Liechtenstein



Number of people receiving PrEP in the last 12 months, 2021



Barriers to PrEP implementation



The PrEP gap among MSM in Europe



RAPID COMMUNICATION

Estimating the 'PrEP Gap': how implementation and access to PrEP differ between countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2019

Rosalie Hayes¹, Axel J Schmidt^{2,3}, Anastasia Pharris⁴, Yusef Azad¹, Allison E Brown^{5,6}, Peter Weatherburn², Ford Hickson², Valerie Delpech^{5,7}, Teymur Noori⁴, the ECDC Dublin Declaration Monitoring Network⁸

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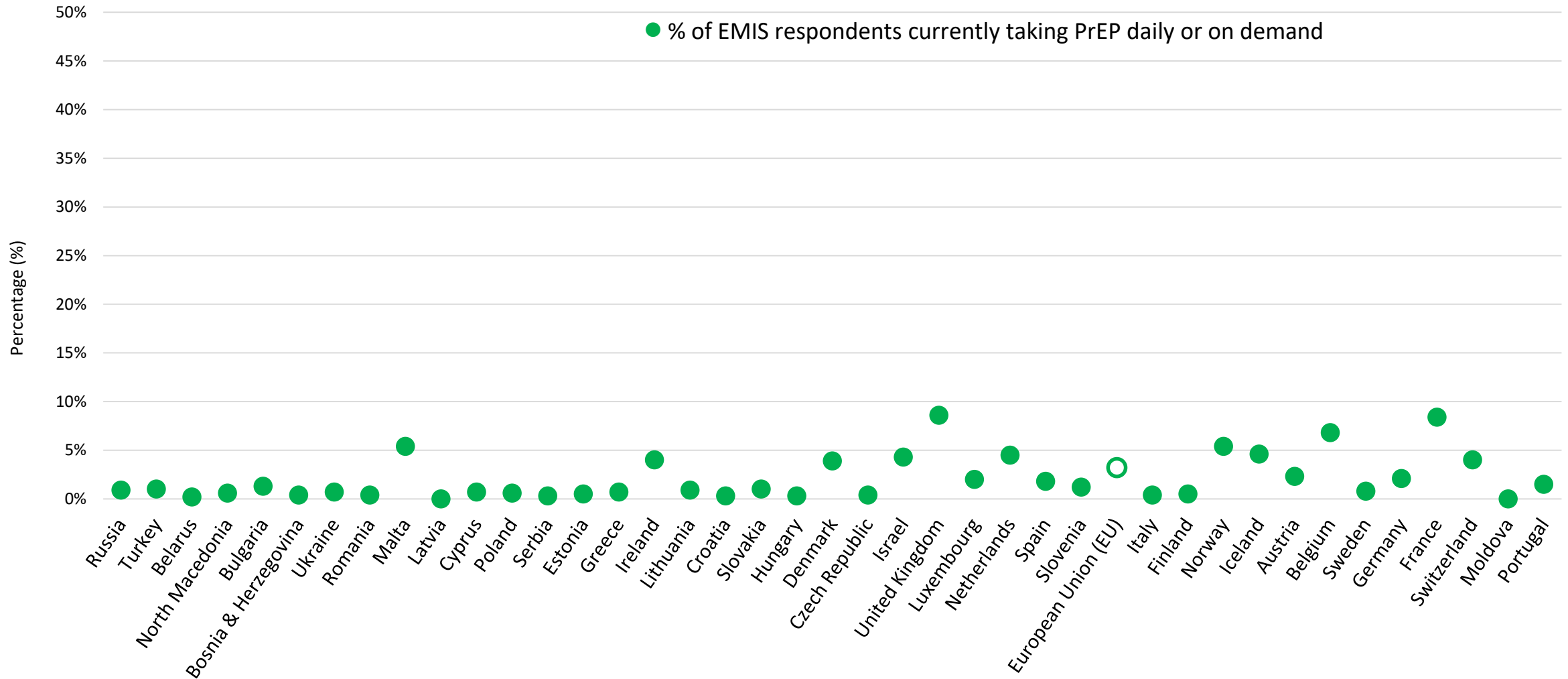
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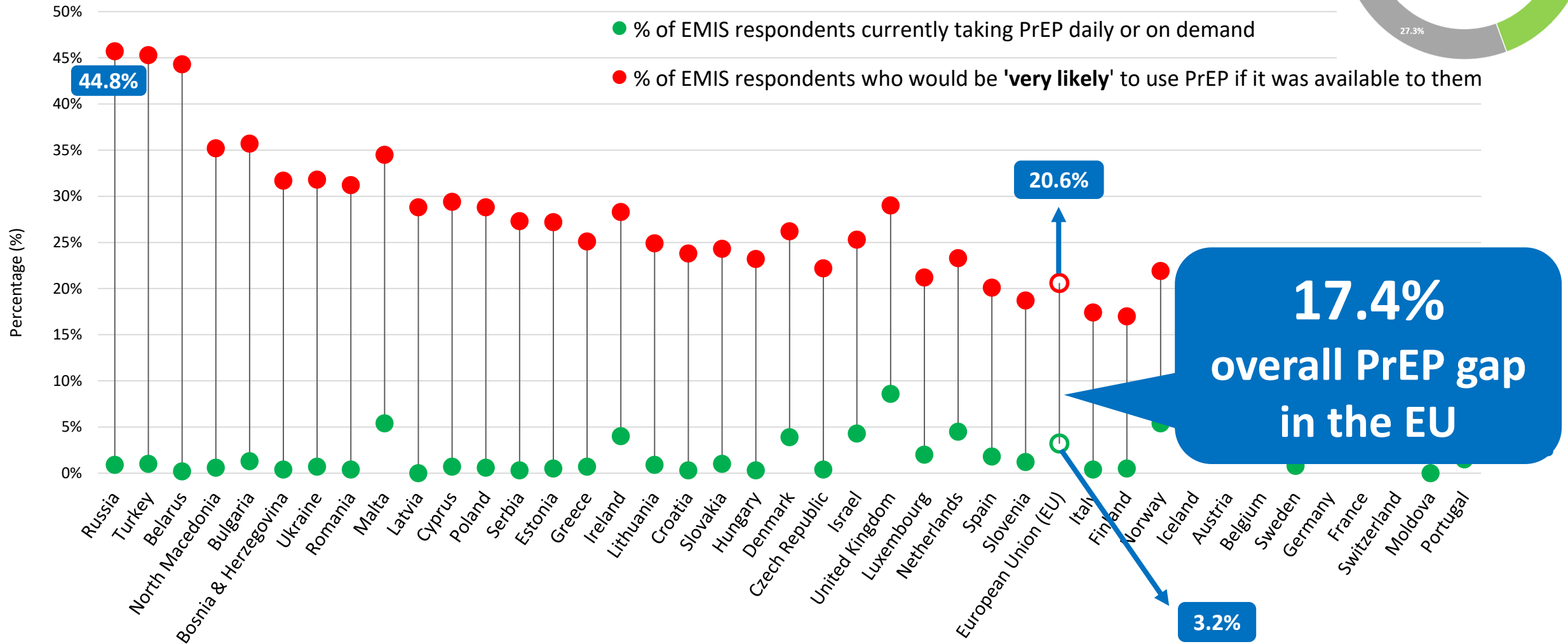
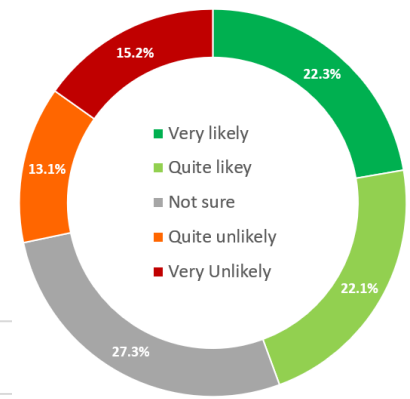
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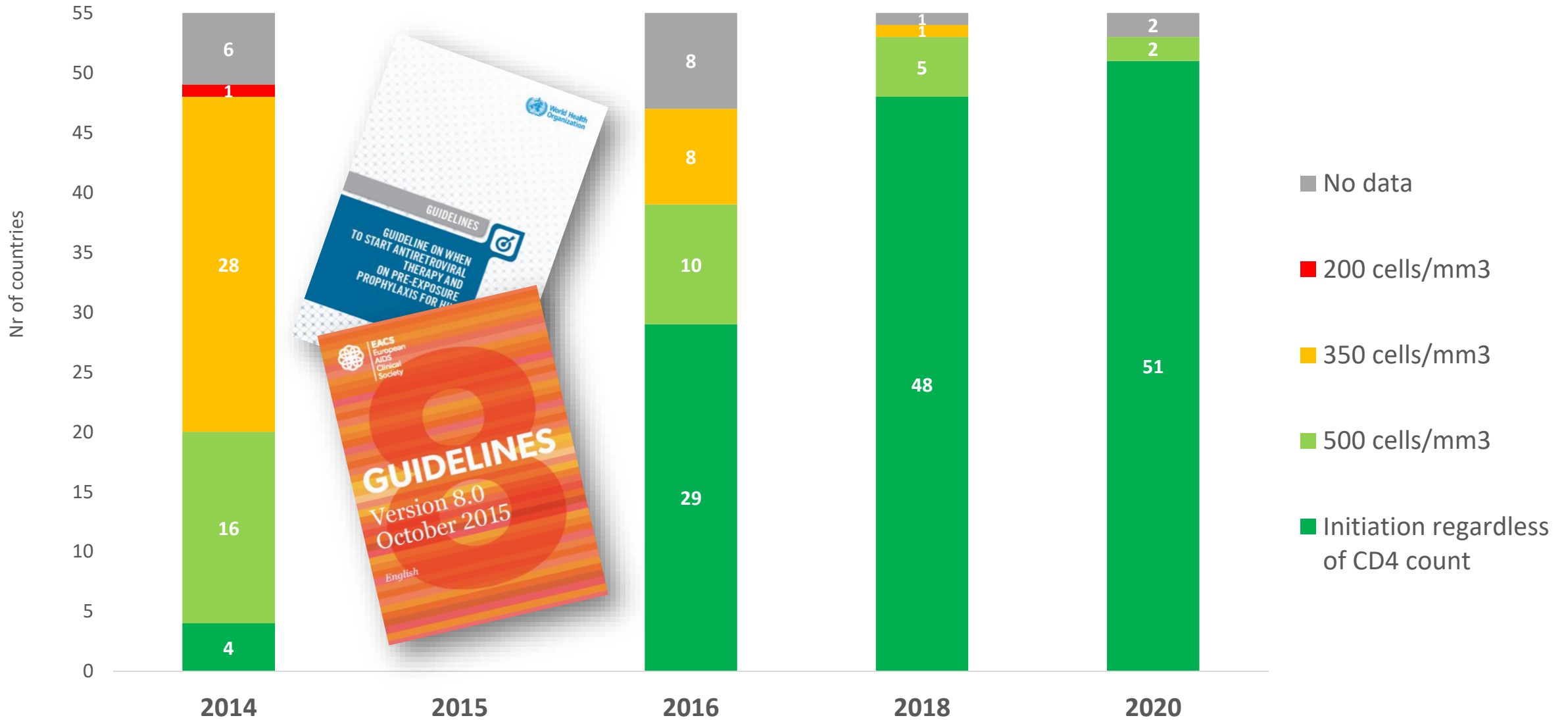
The PrEP gap among MSM in Europe



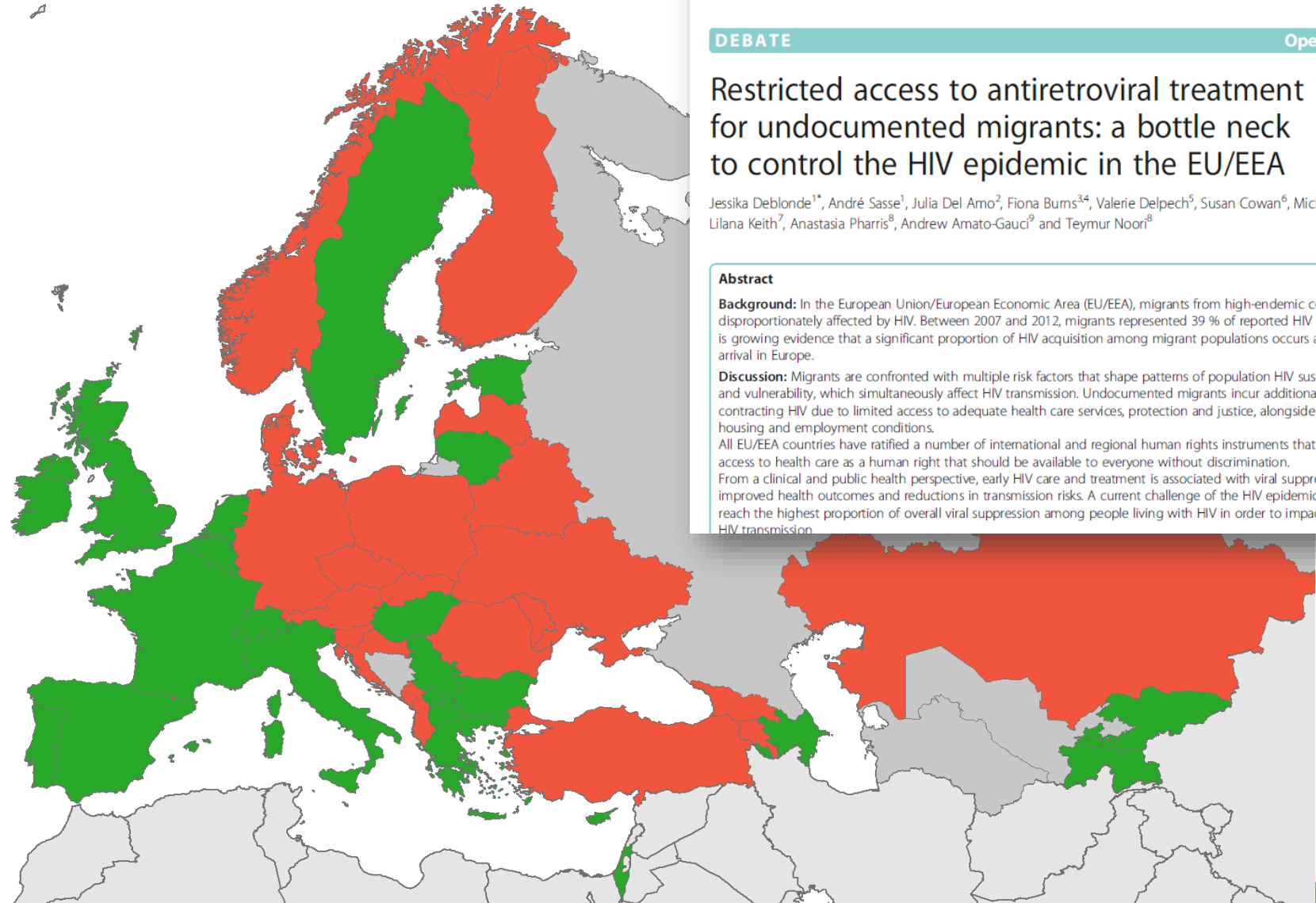
The PrEP gap among MSM in Europe



ART initiation policies in European countries (n=55)



Availability of ART for undocumented migrants 2018



Deblonde et al. BMC Public Health (2015) 15:1228
DOI 10.1186/s12889-015-2571-y

BMC Public Health

DEBATE

Open Access



Restricted access to antiretroviral treatment for undocumented migrants: a bottle neck to control the HIV epidemic in the EU/EEA

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Abstract

Background: In the European Union/European Economic Area (EU/EEA), migrants from high-endemic countries are disproportionately affected by HIV. Between 2007 and 2012, migrants represented 39 % of reported HIV cases. There is growing evidence that a significant proportion of HIV acquisition among migrant populations occurs after their arrival in Europe.

Discussion: Migrants are confronted with multiple risk factors that shape patterns of population HIV susceptibility and vulnerability, which simultaneously affect HIV transmission. Undocumented migrants incur additional risks for contracting HIV due to limited access to adequate health care services, protection and justice, alongside insecure housing and employment conditions.

All EU/EEA countries have ratified a number of international and regional human rights instruments that enshrine access to health care as a human right that should be available to everyone without discrimination.

From a clinical and public health perspective, early HIV care and treatment is associated with viral suppression, improved health outcomes and reductions in transmission risks. A current challenge of the HIV epidemic is to reach the highest proportion of overall viral suppression among people living with HIV in order to impact on HIV transmission.

Examples of good practices community monitoring



- Joint reporting
- Data providers' meetings
- Community led reporting

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