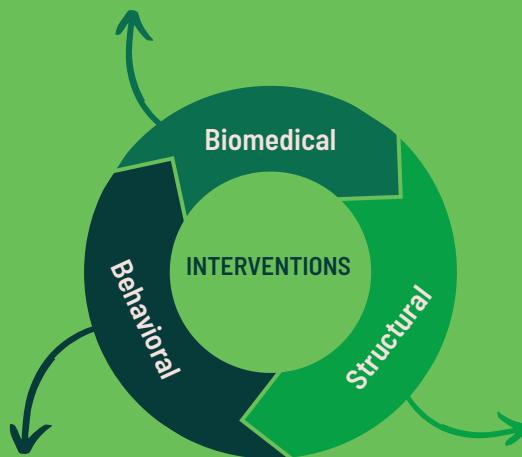


# COMBINATION PREVENTION

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- rights-based, evidence-based, community-based
- person-centered, sex-positive, trauma-informed approach to service delivery
- confidential or anonymous provision of services
- tailored to local contexts
- services, locations, and schedules adapted to the needs specific key populations
- targetting areas where it is most needed
- sustainable

- Integrated, community-based or community-led HIV and STI testing
- Self-testing, self-sampling
- ART available to all
- PrEP, PEP, and TasP
- Vaccination (mpox, Hep B, HPV...)
- Condoms, chemsex kits
- Needle exchange programs
- OAT/OST, Naloxone
- Prevention of vertical transmission



- Counselling on sexual and reproductive health
- Comprehensive sex education
- Peer education programs
- Mental health services
- Public campaigns (e.g. U=U)
- Drug consumption rooms
- Chemsex counselling

- Decriminalization of key populations (PLWHIV, PWUD, sex workers)
- Legislation and interventions to reduce stigma and discrimination
- Laws to protect rights of marginalized groups
- Removing legal barriers for community-based testing
- Enabling access to healthcare for everyone
- Tackling poverty and homelessness
- Prevention and harm reduction programs in prisons

## Sources:

[HIV Combination prevention: Monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration](#) (ECDC, 2018)

[Public health guidance on HIV, hepatitis B and C testing in the EU/EEA: An integrated approach](#) (ECDC, 2018)

[Global Aids Strategy 2021-2026](#) (UNAIDS, 2021)

[Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring: recommendations for a public health approach](#) (WHO, 2021)

[Consolidated guidelines on HIV, viral hepatitis and STI prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for key populations](#) (WHO, 2022)

[Standards of HIV Combination Prevention – Definition of Standards and Monitoring Tool](#) (EATG, 2023)