

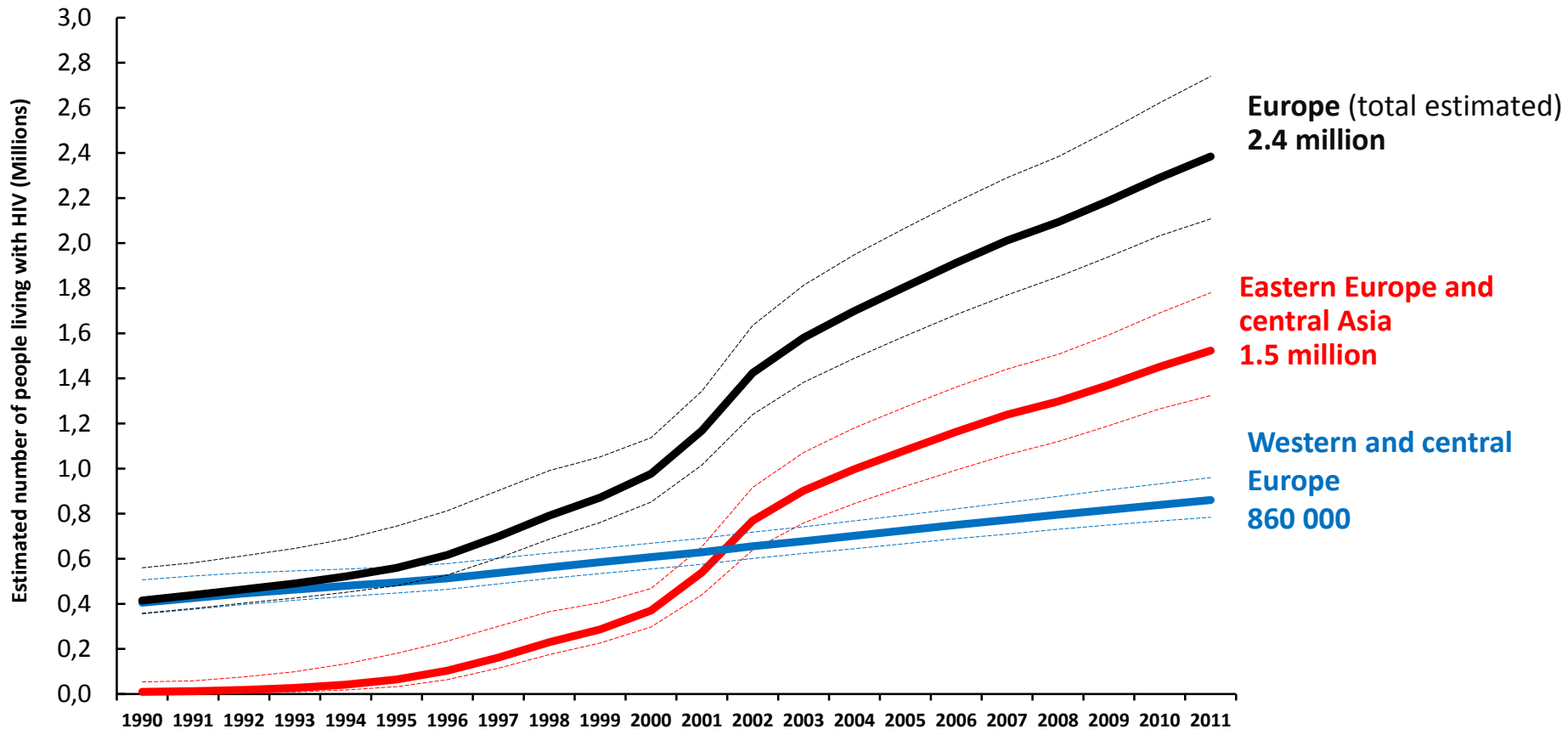
Access to HIV prevention, treatment and care in Europe Barriers and solutions

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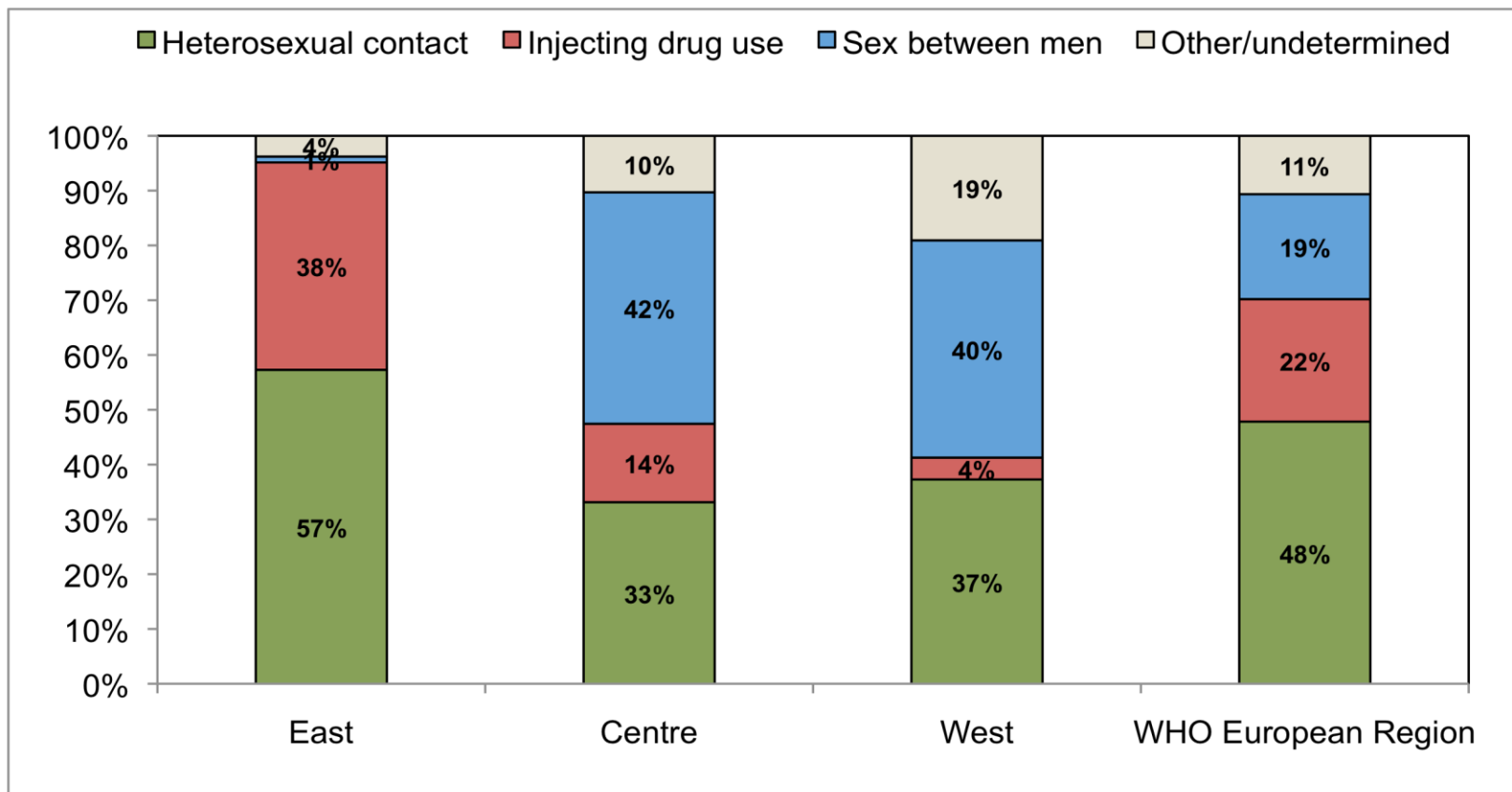
Outline of the presentation

- A summary of HIV epidemiology in the WHO European Region
- Key challenges and Human Rights concerns
- Options for action

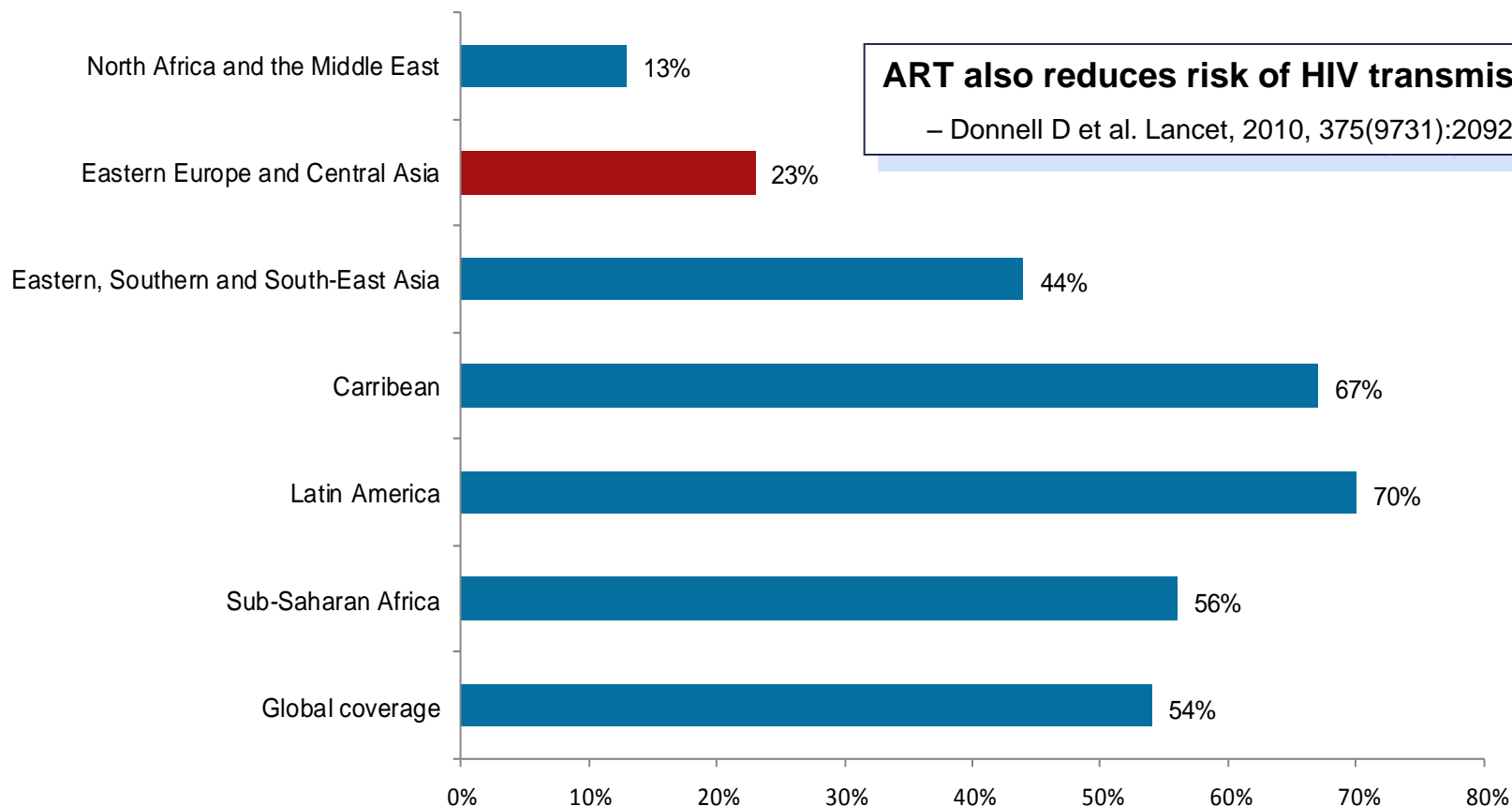
Estimated number of people living with HIV in Europe 1990-2011



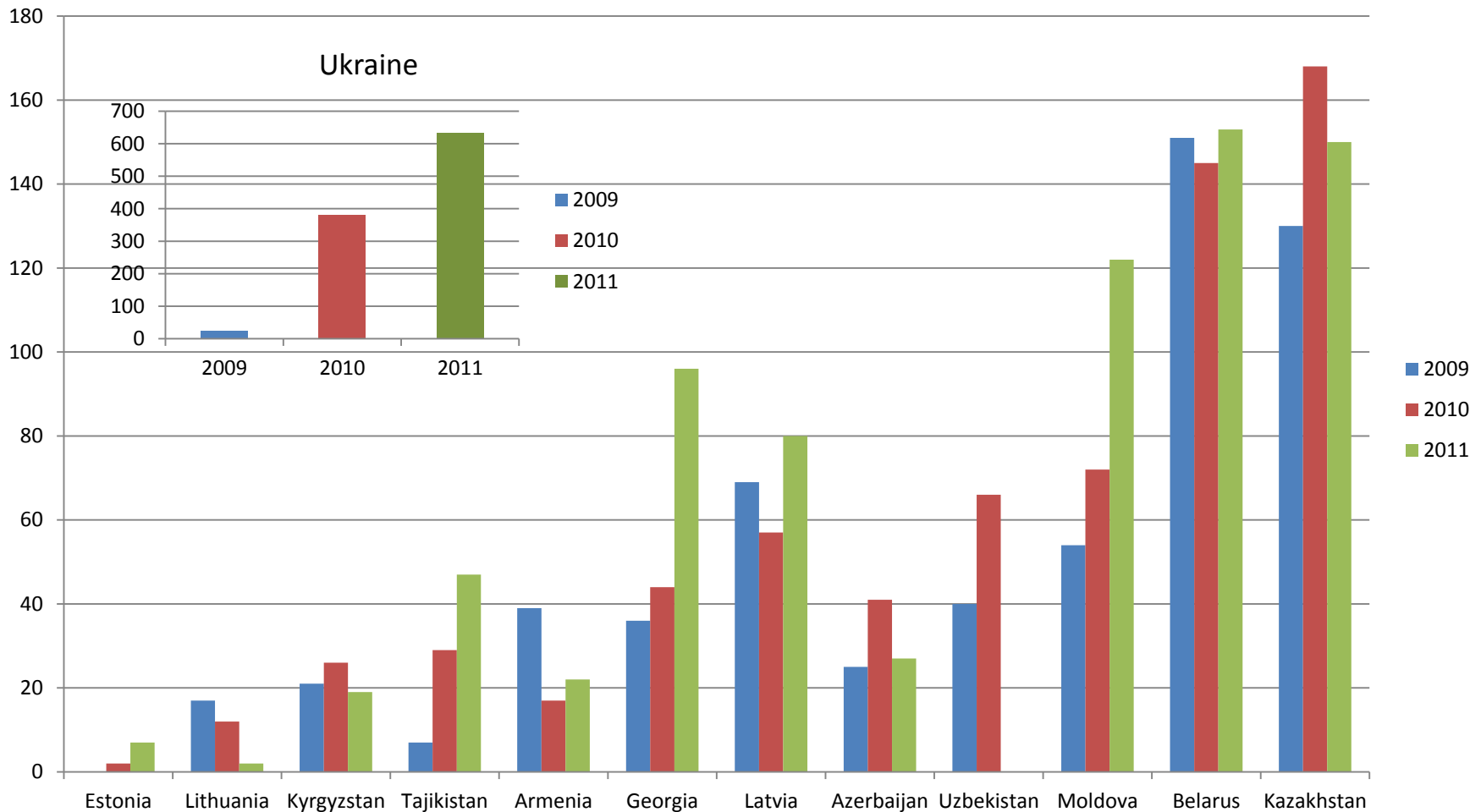
HIV infections diagnosed in 2011: transmission mode by geographical area



Estimated ART coverage in eastern Europe and central Asia among the worst globally (2011)



Reported deaths among AIDS cases in selected eastern European and Central Asian countries 2009, 2010, 2011



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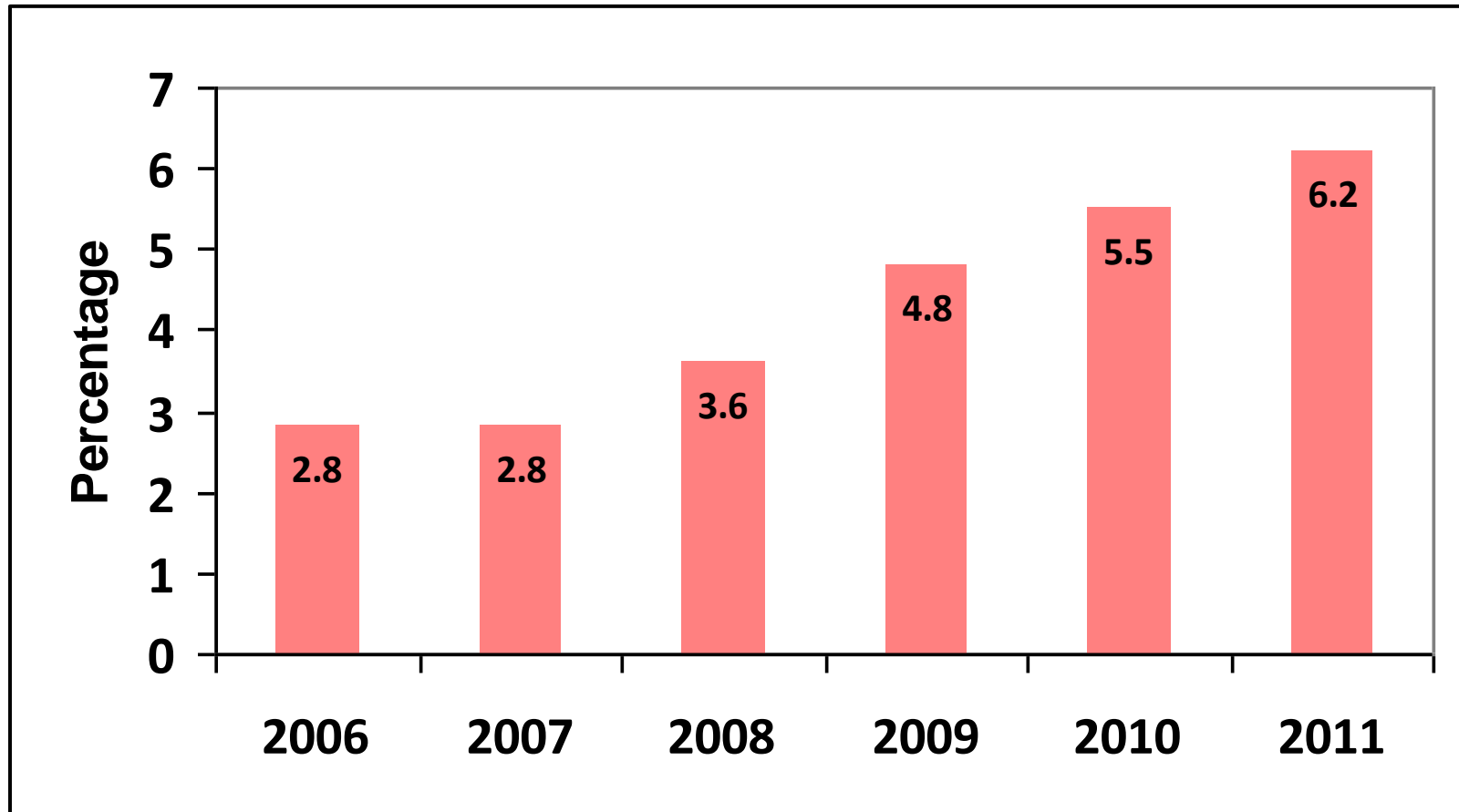
Poor scale up of services **and inequalities**



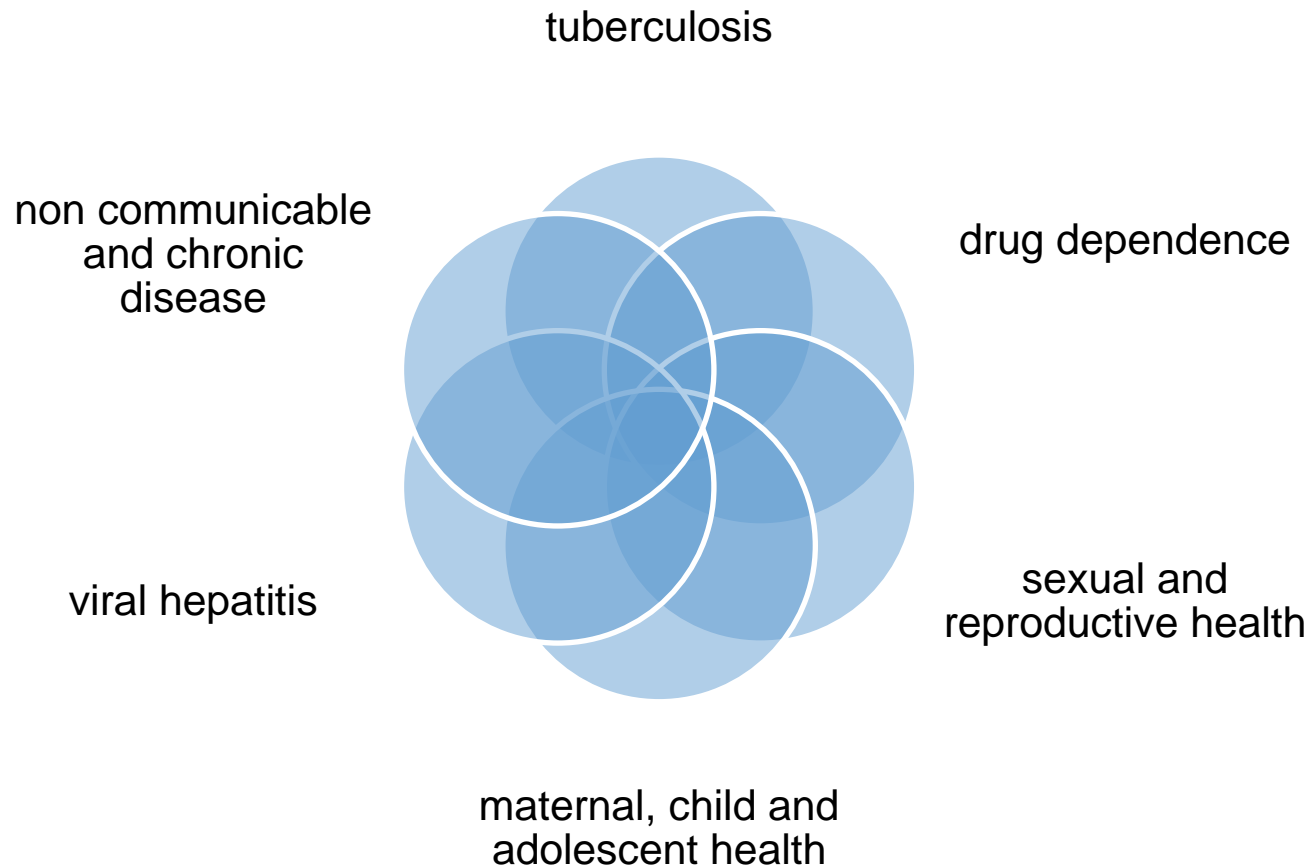
Sex workers discrimination and violence increase vulnerability

- Preventing negotiation of condom use
- Reducing access to services (fear of harassment by law enforcement authorities or ill treatment by service providers)
- Forced to exchange unpaid and unprotected sex with law enforcement authorities (to escape arrest or harassment, obtain release from prison or avoid being deported)

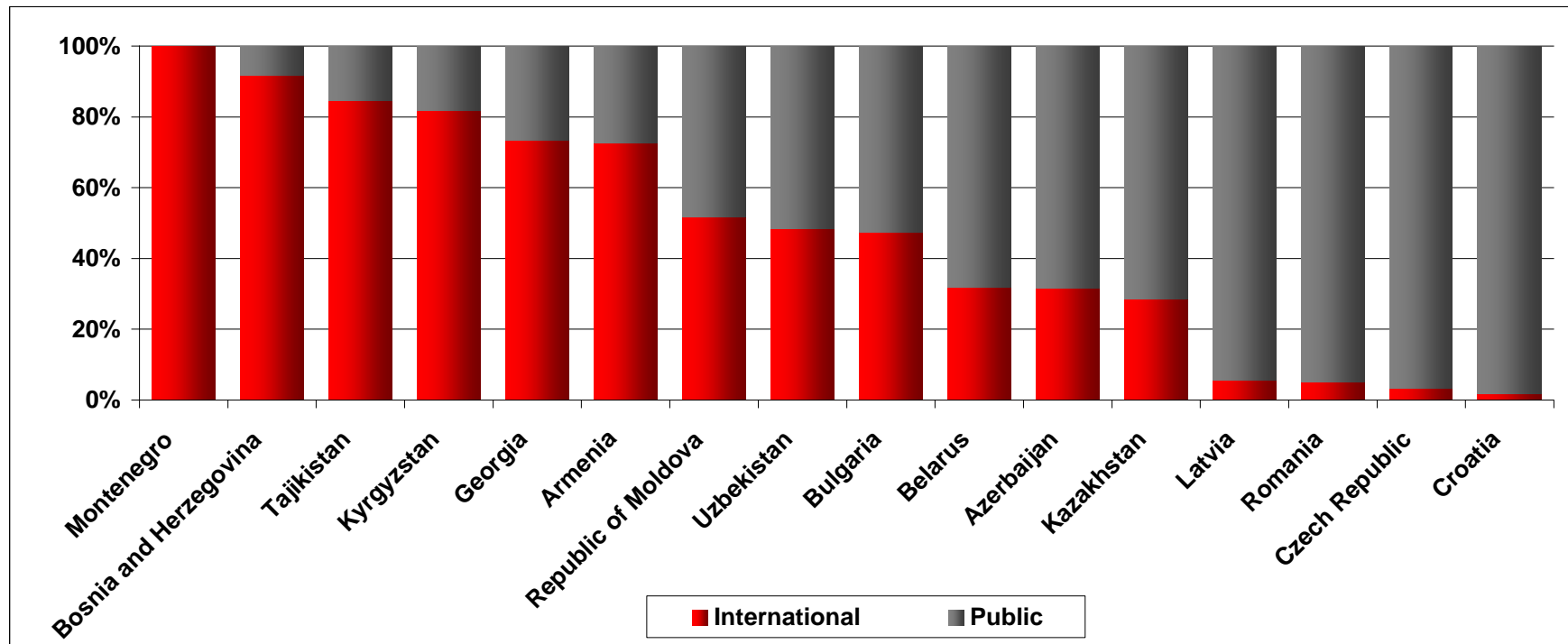
HIV infection among all TB cases tested for HIV in the WHO European Region (2006-2011)



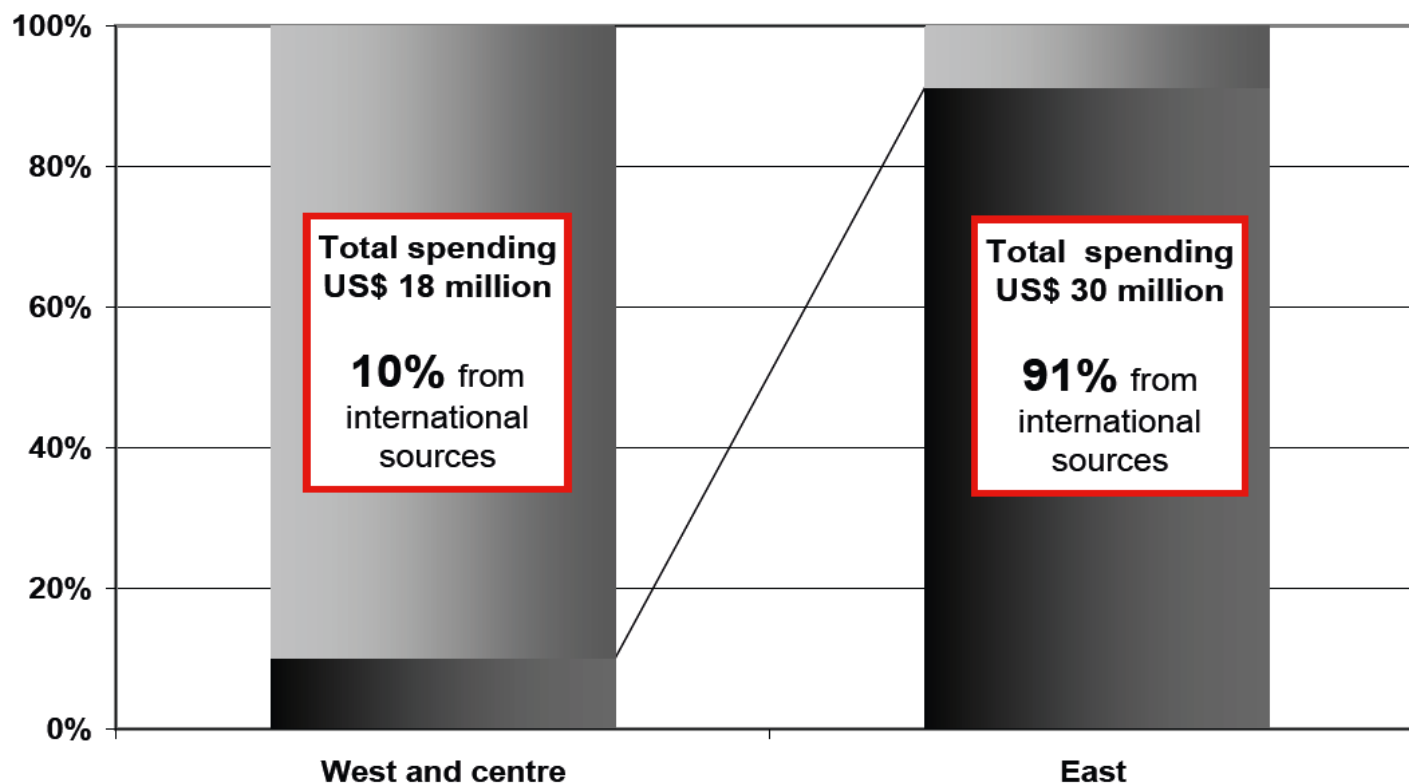
Poor integration of services



HIV programme source of funding in Europe and central Asia, 2008 or 2009



Percentage of HIV prevention programme spending on key populations originating from international funding sources, most recent year



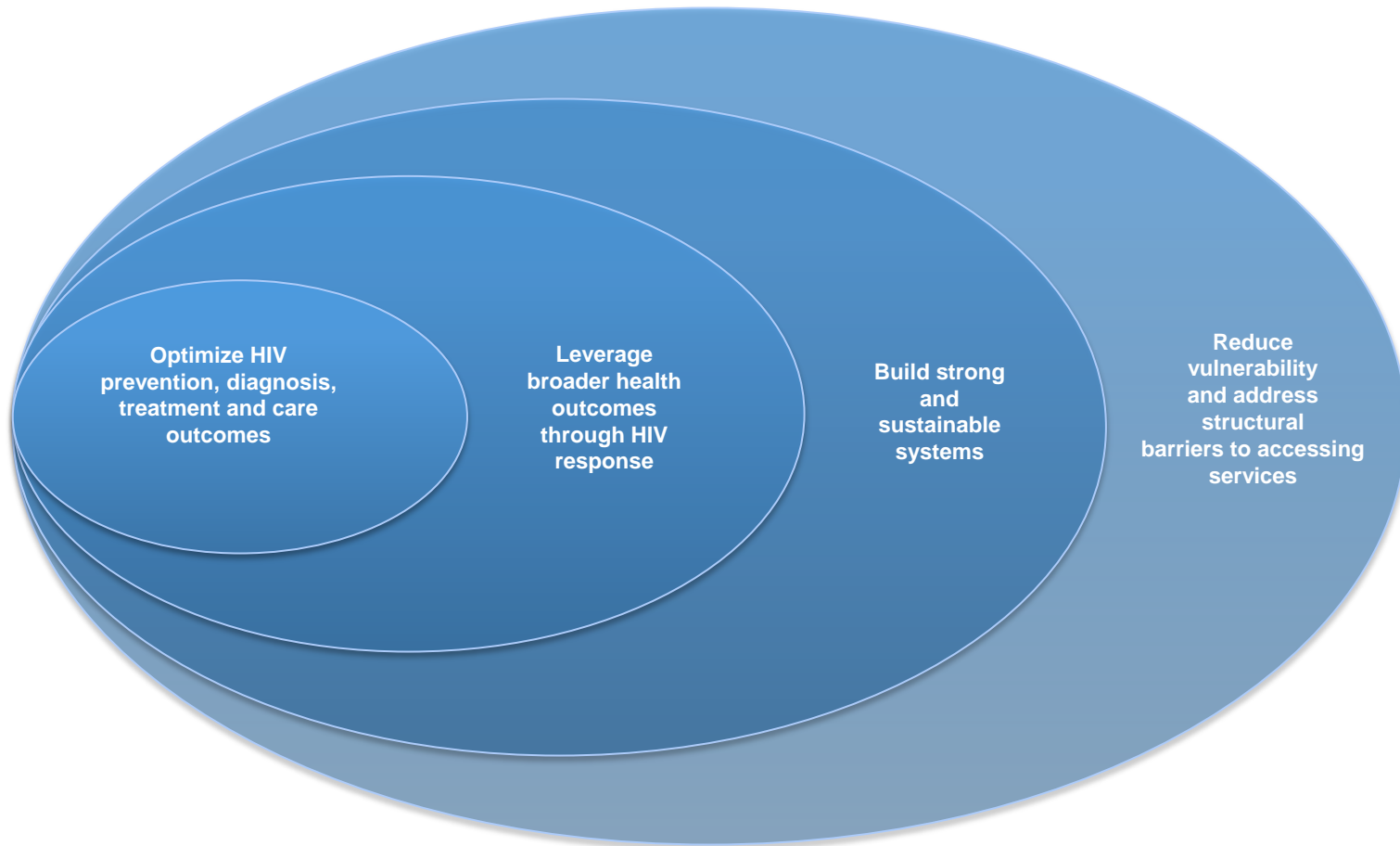
West and centre: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

East: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

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Four actions that can be undertaken



Scale up access to ART and increase early HIV diagnosis and treatment

1. Optimise HIV prevention, diagnosis and care
2. Simpler and low cost treatment regimens
3. Effective delivery systems
4. Eliminate mother to child transmission
5. Scale up testing
6. Harm reduction for people who inject drugs



*Leverage broader health outcomes through the HIV response and build stronger and more sustainable, **integrated** health systems*

Effectively link
HIV with
TB, viral hepatitis
and drug
dependence
services



Reduce vulnerability and marginalisation

Barriers not
insurmountable
Vulnerability and
marginalisation
neither acceptable nor
inevitable

Address human rights in
national AIDS strategies
Partner with civil society



Respond to the funding crisis

- Strategic investment framework
- Targeted and strategic approach to investment
- Apply new science, technologies and approaches to improve efficiency and effectiveness

Globally 15% reduction in new infections and 22% decline in deaths
Investment could lead to total gains of US\$ 34 billion by 2020

European Action Plan for HIV/AIDS 2012-2015

Thank you

www.euro.who.int/aids

