

# **The UNAIDS 2016-2021 Strategy**

**How/Could Europe get on the fast track to end AIDS?**

# Regional priorities, leadership and actions

- generate greater regional and country ownership of global targets
- promote mutual accountability
- enable regional knowledge sharing
- enable cooperation on issues requiring collective action (eg. affordable medicines, migrants, mobile populations)
- allow greater efficiency and cost savings (eg. regional registration or joint procurement of medicines)
- key to identify locations and populations with increasing transmission and populations left behind

# Gaps and challenges in Europe

- People left behind - decreasing political interest, investments and policy reforms, increasing inequalities
- increase of HIV among gay men and other men who have sex with men
- criminalisation
- undocumented migrants
- effective viral load suppression only between 52-59%, low uptake of testing
- lack of access to PrEP, conservative treatment thresholds
- non-competitive pricing of treatment for HIV, Hep C and other co-morbidities, increasing needs

# Game-changers

- keep HIV high on the political agenda - communicate on risks of rebounding epidemics, combat complacency, develop new narrative
- address equality and exclusion, flexible strategies
- focus on key populations and young people thereof, saturate high transmission urban areas with prevention programmes
- enhance strategic testing and use of ART - community based rapid testing, treatment regardless of CD4
- comprehensive sexuality education
- invest in civil society activism as a global public good

# Regional opportunities and accountability

- Role of Dublin Declaration, ECDC monitoring progress and challenges
- **AN UPDATED EUROPEAN UNION POLICY FRAMEWORK TO REPLACE THE DUBLIN DECLARATION TARGETS IS NEEDED**
- strengthen mobilization and action across civil society, governments and private sector
- EU and the Commission key

# Eastern Europe and Central Asia

- 1.5 million people living with HIV, 8% increase from 2010-2014
- Only 19% of people living with HIV received ART in 2014
- Wave of discriminatory legislation
- Services for HIV and co-morbidities fail to reach key populations
- Political commitment uncertain, limited government funds, donor withdrawal
- shrinking space for civil society
- frozen conflicts throughout the region, active conflict in Ukraine