



Commission communication on combating HIV/AIDS in the EU and neighbouring countries, 2009 – 2013

COM (2009) 569

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SANCO C4 - Health Determinants
Luxembourg

REACTIONS - focus on undiagnosed

Près de 30% des séropositifs de l'UE ignorent qu'ils sont infectés par le virus du sida, ce qui implique un risque accru de transmission, selon la Commission européenne. Cette proportion atteindrait 70% dans des pays voisins comme la Russie, l'Ukraine ou la Moldavie.

[**Le Monde** 27 Octobre 2009]

*The EU HIV/AIDS Civil Society Forum
welcomes the new EU strategy for combating HIV/AIDS*
EATG, 28 October 2009

Еврокомиссия утвердила стратегию борьбы с
ВИЧ на 2009-2013 годы
UKRARU
БРЮССЕЛЬ, 26 октября.



EU Gesundheitskommission warnt:
Jeder dritte HIV-Träger weiss nichts
von der Infektion!
Bild, 26 October 2009

La CE lanza una estrategia para reducir contagios
de sida en próximos 4 años
efe-es, 26 Oct 2009

**AIDS: UE; SIEROPOSITIVI IN
AUMENTO, BRUXELLES LANCIÀ STRATEGIA**

ansa-it, Mon, 26 Oct 2009

**EU-Health/Aids/ Condoms and clean needles best
way to fight AIDS, Brussels says**
dpa-en, Mon, 26 Oct 2009

PROCESS

- Commission Legislative Work Programme - 2009
- Consultation with Member States, Civil Society, international organisations, stakeholders - 2008/09
- Impact assessment, COM services - 2009



Commission Communication
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Action plan

1. HIV IN EUROPE: time to assess – challenges and needs for the future

The impact of the first EU strategy on combating HIV/AIDS (2006 - 2009) :
Prevention, political advocacy, civil society, cooperation, surveillance, research, neighbourhood

- **Epidemiological situation** and trends – concentration
- **Legal and social situation** – obstacles, particularities
- **Political situation** – declarations and commitments
- **Added value** of a policy at EU level - cooperation

CONTINUITY

Policy and politics

Facts and operations



Political leadership

Civil society

Human rights



Surveillance

Research

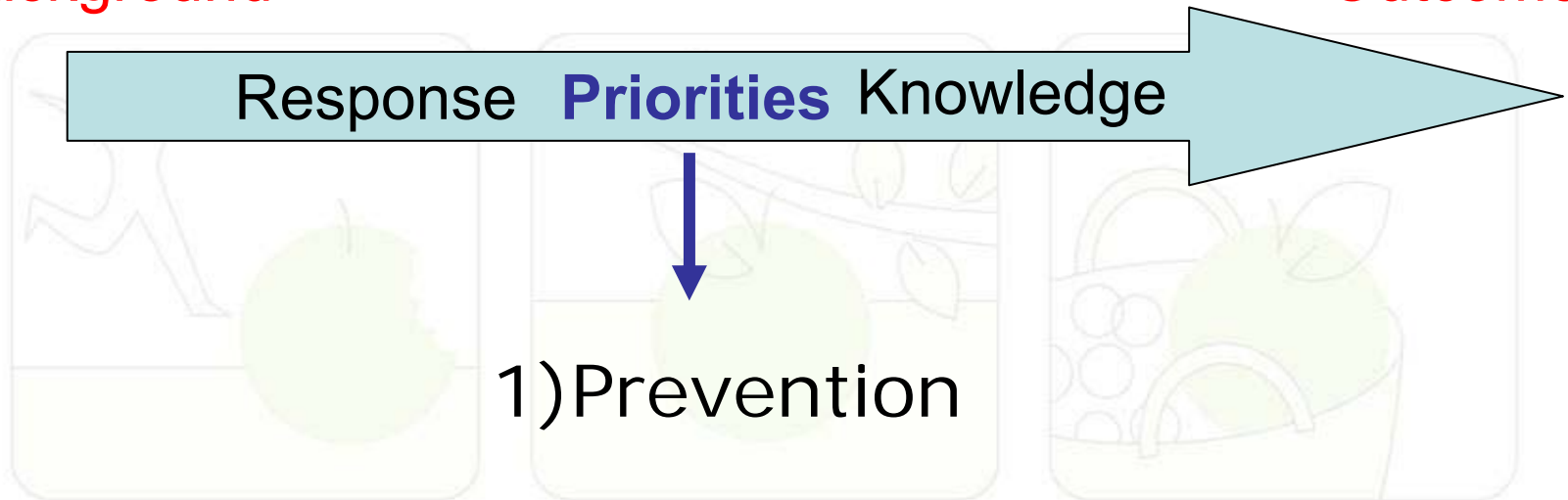


Cooperation

2nd STRATEGY: Continuity

Background

Outcome



1) Prevention

2) Priority groups and issues

3) Particular regions

2. THE RESPONSE

concentrated response to challenges achieved through better cooperation and knowledge transfer among stakeholders

- **2.1. Political leadership**
political advocacy, promote health and rights of people affected
- **2.2. Civil society and people living with HIV/AIDS**
ensure freedom and involvement in policies
- **2.3. Wider society responsibilities**
equal treatment, solidarity, tolerance, against stigma and discr.
- **2.4. Universal access to prevention, treatment, care**
adequate funding and political support to achieve goals

3. PRIORITIES

■ 3.1. Prevention

absolute priority, prevention is possible and cost-effective, with long-term benefits

■ 3.2. priority regions

particular EU Member States and regions and Eastern neighbouring countries such as Ukraine, Republic of Moldova, and the Russian Federation

■ 3.3. priority groups

men having sex with men, injecting drug users, migrants

3.1. Prevention

- *adapt prevention strategies to match changing trends and shifts of epidemics in confined situations and to adapt prevention messages to new generations who have missed the original "AIDS shock"*
- *solid evidence base and robust surveillance systems , including behavioural data to address key forces behind the epidemic*
- *important aspects in context of prevention:*
 - *Respect of human rights*
 - *sexual and reproductive health of PLWHA*
 - *effective comprehensive sexual education including knowledge about HIV/AIDS*
 - *Universal access to prevention, treatment and care*
 - *Voluntary and counselled testing*
 - *Evidence based harm reduction measures*
 - *Correct and consistent condom use*

3.2. Priority Regions

- (i) Member States most concerned in the EU
- (ii) Eastern neighbouring countries: Ukraine , Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation
- *address HIV/AIDS in future negotiations on bi- and multilateral **agreements** with third countries where necessary, policy dialogue*
- *invite ENP countries to EU meetings in order to facilitate trans-national **cooperation** on all levels*
- *development of specific programmes setting out first line measures to improve the control of HIV/AIDS particularly in Eastern Europe*
- *use **financial** EU instruments to support health systems and to finance specific measures against the spread of HIV and associated infections*
- *ECDC to gradually develop cooperation with neighbouring countries*
- *strengthen cooperation, exchange of cooperation and support and development of **civil society** across the region*

3.3. Priority Groups

- Men having sex with men
 - Injecting drug users
 - Migrants from high prevalence countries and mobile populations
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- PLWHA

4. Improving the knowledge

Cross cutting issues

- 4.1. surveillance, monitoring and evaluation
- 4.2 research and medicine

EXPECTED OUTCOME

- (i) A decrease of HIV transmission
- (ii) A real improvement of the quality of life of PLWHA
- (iii) Improve the education, knowledge and awareness on HIV/AIDS
- (iv) Strengthen the solidarity towards an unambiguous response to HIV/AIDS

ACTION PLAN 2009-2013

Structure: 6 chapters aligned with communication

New: flexibility, M + E, indicators, more specific

Priorities

- Exchange of best practice, cooperation
- Targeted prevention - particular focus on migrants
- HIV testing, treatment and care
- Meaningful surveillance, behavioural studies, monitoring
- Evidence and rights based policies
- Research

Attribution of tasks to be agreed among stakeholders

monitoring of implementation

funding through Health and other EU programmes/instruments

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - EU

- Health Programme 2008-2013 (EAHC)
- Research Framework Programme 2007-2013 (RTD)
- Structural funds: social funds, cohesion funds



Financial instruments – EU and neighbouring countries

- **Development cooperation instrument (DCI):** e.g. Thematic Programme *Investing in People*, Theme 1: Good health for all (*'NSA capacity building for access to HIV-AIDS prevention, treatments and care in ENPI'*, 9 mio € in eastern ENP countries and RF, call in 2010)
- **ENPI: joint programmes**
 - **Cross border cooperation (CBC)** bringing together regions of Member States and partner countries sharing a common border
 - **External cooperation programme:** delegations, EuropeAid
 - **TAIEX** (Technical Assistance and Information Exchange), jointly managed by EuropeAid and ELARG, aiming to help foster political and economic co-operation in a number of areas, primarily regarding the approximation, application and enforcement of EU legislation
 - **Twinning instrument**, bringing together public sector expertise from EU Member States and beneficiary countries with the aim of enhancing co-operative activities
 - **European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).** Example: The Joint Operational Programme Romania-Ukraine-Republic of Moldova 2007-2013: e.g. 5 million euro for the priority: People to people cooperation



HIV policies and aspects at EU level

- Commission Communication on combating HIV/AIDS in the EU and neighbouring countries, 2009-2013. (Public Health)
- Commission Communication - A European Programme for Action to Confront HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis through External Action (2007-2011). (ACP, Development, Health)
- other policy fields: research, external relation, structural development, education, fundamental rights

Thank you.

