# Activity review of Ukraine's effort in fighting against HIV/AIDS, 2008-2009

All-Ukrainiar



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# Ukraine: Epidemiological situation in 2009

#### **Estimated**

**Reported\*** 

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- Estimated number of HIV-infected: 340 000
- Estimated number of patients need ART: 80 000

 Number of HIV-infected: 157 675

Number of people receiving ART:
14 260

\*Data relevant October 2009 – "National Estimate of HIV/AIDS situation in Ukraine as of beginning of 2009".

#### **Epidemics**

The current HIV epidemic and expected results are still concentrated among the most vulnarable groups:

- IDUs,
- MSM,
- FSW,
- prisoners
- street children.



Всеукраїнськ Мереж

Since 2007 there is a prevailing tendency to the geterosexual way of HIV transmission in Ukraine.



#### Ukraine: Universal Access (UA) Planning Process

#### 1<sup>st</sup> step - UA Road Map development

December 2005 – February 2006 - 3 rounds of national consultations – about 300 representatives of the government and SC (including PLWA).

2<sup>nd</sup> step – Setting Targets on the UA indicators – November 2006 – Indicators of UA identified – mainly UNGASS+GF (because it's a National Project).

#### Main Goals on UA in Ukraine by 2010 and interim results

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	Target (2010)	Achievement (2008)
Prevention among vulnerable groups		
IDUs	60%	67%
FSW	60%	48%
MSM	45%	21%
Prisoners	50%	40%
Treatment		
ARV	14 256	14 260
ST	8 300	4 945*
Care and support for PLWA	30%	41%

\*Data relevant October 2009

#### Key developments and achievements on UA

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- Universal Access remains a strategic and targets' setting tool supported by the Civil Society in Ukraine.
- "Road Map on scaling-up towards Universal Access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support in Ukraine by 2010" was endorsed by CCM in 2007.
- UA approaches are used for the development of National AIDS Program for 2009 2013.
- National Operation Planning (NOP) is based on NAP: Activities – Indicators – Setting targets – Costing
- NOP will be used for
- operationalization of National AIDS Program;
- looking for domestic and external resources for feeling gaps which will be identified.

# Civil society in HIV/AIDS sphere in Ukraine

- Community-based organizations
- NGOs (HIV-service organizations, right's protection organizations)
- Faith-based (mainly, Orthodox church)
- Private sector



#### **Country UNGASS report preparation**

The role of CBOs in the preparation of national report consisted in:

- All-Ukrainian Network is a participant of the working group alongside with other NGOs working on establishment UNGASS report.
- Collecting data for the National UNGASS report.
- Estimation and signing (together with Ministry of Health) of the Composite National Index in the sphere of HIV\AIDS policy.

#### Всеукраїнська Mережа ЛЖВ PLWH

## **All-Ukrainian Network of PLWH**

- Today the Network is the leading, the most capable and developed community-based organization in Ukraine being an integral part of Civil Society.
- The Network is uniting about 500 members, covering all 27 regions of Ukraine and serving 24 273 HIV+ clients all over the country.
- The Network is the organization ensuring that the voices of HIV-positive people are heard.
- Organization is the leader in forming the national HIV/AIDS policy.



## **Ensuring GIPA principles**

- Being an organization of HIV-positive people the Network considers the GIPA principles as basis of its activity.
- 90% of the Network's regional representatives are HIV-positive.
- The Network ensures employment of HIV+ people, provides education and trainings for them in order to raise their professional level – about 200 HIV+ staff all over Ukraine.
- Services are provided according to nondiscrimination principle regardless of sex, orientations, ways of contracting HIV-infection, drug use.

#### Empowerment of Civil Society on UA adjustment

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- In the light of the ongoing World financial crisis there is a limited access to funding of CBOs.
- The level of awareness for the underperformance of UA targets should be re-enforced among Civil Society.
- UA goals should be revised taking into consideration success and shortcomings of its implementation.
- As a result, strategy and objectives are to be reconsidered as well.
- NGOs should be significant contributors to the improvement of expertise of Civil Society to ensure result-based dialogue keeping the UA goals high on the political agenda.



