



# Dublin Declaration Monitoring in the WHO European Region

Ulrich Laukamm-Josten  
STI/HIV/AIDS Programme  
World Health Organization  
Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen



# Commitments Aggreed Upon by Member States

- **UNGASS** Declaration of Commitment on HIV/ AIDS ”*Global Crisis – Global Action*” (June 2001/5)
- **Resolution 9** of WHO Regional Committee for Europe 52nd session (September 2002)
- **Dublin Declaration** on Partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia (February 2004)
- **Vilnius Declaration** on Measures to Strengthen Responses to HIV/AIDS in the European Region and Neighbouring Countries (September 2004)



# The Dublin Declaration

The commitments against which the countries in the WHO European Region primarily are measured are derived from the Dublin Declaration:

- Provide increased and results-based financial and technical resources to scale-up access to prevention, care and sustained treatment
- By 2005, provide *universal access* to effective, affordable and equitable prevention, treatment and care, including safe antiretroviral treatment to people living with HIV/AIDS, where access to treatment is currently less than universal
- By 2010, eliminate HIV infection among infants



# How is Progress Measured?

The commitments translate into two discrete target indicators measuring progress in treatment scale-up:

- 1) Number of new patients on HAART in the 53 Member States (including vulnerable groups)
- 2) Number of countries providing universal access to HAART



# Examples of HAART Indicators

- Number of patients receiving HAART (total, aggregated by sex and age, aggregated by way of transmission)
- Number of people infected through IDU receiving HAART (distinction between current and former IDU by time of entry into treatment)
- Number of people on different treatment regimens
- Treatment outcome indicators
- Number (and level) of facilities providing HAART
- Number of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving HAART



# Other Indicators

- Percent women, children (<15 years), IDU (total & active and former by time of entry) on HAART
  - compared to percent women, children (<15 years), IDU (total & active and former by time of entry) living with HIV/AIDS
- Number of patients seen for care, number of facilities, ARV regimens, treatment outcomes, PMTCT, TB and PCP prophylaxis, HBV and HCV co-infection rates, opioid substitution treatment co-treatment



# Indicators to be Included

- Extension to prevention indicators (beyond standard indicators) including
  - Harm Reduction coverage
  - Substitution treatment coverage



# Matrix of Indicators (1)

Indicators (by category)	Data source (agency collecting this data)	Publishing frequency	collection/publicatio	Available on-line	Countries covered	Notes
<b>I. Key epidemiological indicators</b> (mainly from the national case reporting systems)						
.1.3 are needed to measure trends toward the MDG to "Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS"						
<b>1.1 Number of new (per year) and cumulative reported HIV cases</b>						
Total	EuroHIV	Annually	Dec-04	Yes	All 52	
By sex	EuroHIV	Annually	Dec-04	Yes	All 52	
By age group (children (0-14 years) and adults (15+ years))	EuroHIV	Annually	Dec-04	Yes	All 52	
By transmission group (IDU*, MSM, hetero, blood, PMTCT, other)	EuroHIV	Annually	Dec-04	Yes	All 52	
(Proportion of HIV+ IDU who are current injectors (injecting within the last 4 weeks))	WHO/Europe	Annually	Dec-04		All 52	
(Proportion of HIV+ IDU who receive substitution treatment)	WHO/Europe	Annually	Dec-04		All 52	
Among prisoners	WHO/Europe	Annually	Dec-04		All 52	
Among "non-nationals" (immigrants)	EuroHIV	Annually	Dec-04	Yes	All 52	Several countries do not include data on "non-nationals" in their HIV/AIDS statistics
<b>1.2 Number of new (per year) and cumulative reported AIDS cases</b>						
Total	EuroHIV	Annually	Dec-04	Yes	All 52	Small variations in the AIDS case definitions used in Europe, see latest EuroHIV report.
By sex	EuroHIV	Annually	Dec-04	Yes	All 52	
By age group (children (0-14 years) and adults (15+ years))	EuroHIV	Annually	Dec-04	Yes	All 52	
By transmission group (IDU, MSM, hetero, blood, PMTCT, other)	EuroHIV	Annually	Dec-04	Yes	All 52	
Among prisoners	WHO/Europe	Annually	Dec-04		All 52	
Among "non-nationals" (immigrants)	EuroHIV	Annually	Dec-04	Yes	All 52	
<b>1.3 Number of new (per year) and cumulative reported HIV/AIDS related deaths</b>						
Total	EuroHIV*	Annually	Dec-04	Yes	All 52	Lack of standardisation in the reporting of deaths among PLWHA
By transmission group (IDU, MSM, hetero, blood, PMTCT, other)	EuroHIV*	Annually	Dec-04	Yes	All 52	*EuroHIV only collects death among registered AIDS cases
<b>1.4 Number of new (per year) and cumulative reported deaths among PLWHA (not HIV/AIDS related. E.g. overdose, suicide, accident etc)</b>						
Total	WHO/Europe	Annually	Dec-04		All 52	
<b>2. Quality of national HIV/AIDS surveillance systems</b>						
<b>2.1 coverage of national HIV/AIDS reporting systems</b>						
E.g. The estimated proportion of the total PLWHA population in a country registered in the national HIV/AIDS reporting system)	EuroHIV survey 2006?					
<b>2.2 National estimates of HIV/AIDS prevalence</b> (total number of PLWHA)						
	National reports					





# Matrix of Indicators (2)

- Key epidemiological indicators
- Quality of surveillance systems
- PLWHA and co-infections
- HIV testing
- Prevalence and diagnostic testing
- Treatment/Service indicators
- Prevention indicators
- STI surveillance



# Matrix of Indicators (3)

- Behavioural surveillance
- National commitment and action
- Regional commitment and action
- Other indicators



# Guidelines for Indicators

- Monitoring and Evaluation Toolkit HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM, 2006)
- Guidelines on Construction of Core Indicators, Monitoring the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS UNGASS (UNAIDS, Aug. 2003) – see Indicators and Targets next
- M&E Guide for Young People (WHO et al., 2004)
- National AIDS Programmes A Guide to M&E (UNAIDS et al., 2000)



# Initiatives, Indicators, and Tools for Strategic Information

Core consensus Indicators for all Initiatives based on United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) and recent meetings

**Input** → **Process** → **Output** → **Outcome** → **Impact**

Programme Monitoring

Household Surveys  
Facility Surveys  
Coverage Surveys

HIV/STI  
Surveillance

HMIS in PEPFAR, CDC, MAP, GFATM

Demographic Health Surveys  
AIDS Indicators Surveys  
Health Facility Surveys  
Coverage Surveys

Second Generation HIV  
Surveillance



# Core Indicators and Targets of the Declaration of Commitment

- MDG indicators:

"% of young people aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission"

Target: 90% by 2005; 95% by 2010

"% of young people aged 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner"

"% of young people aged 15-24 who are HIV infected"

Target: 25% in most affected countries by 2005; 25% reduction, globally, by 2010

- UNGASS indicators:

"% of IDUs who have adopted behaviours that reduce transmission of HIV"

"% of HIV-infected infants born to HIV-infected mothers"

Target: 20% reduction by 2005; 50% reduction by 2010



# FRAMEWORK for Monitoring and Evaluation (standard, and GFATM specific)

**Input** → **Process** → **Output** → **Outcome** → **Impact**

People  
Money  
Equipment  
Policies  
etc.

Training  
Logistics  
Management  
IEC/BCC  
etc.

Services,  
Service use  
Knowledge

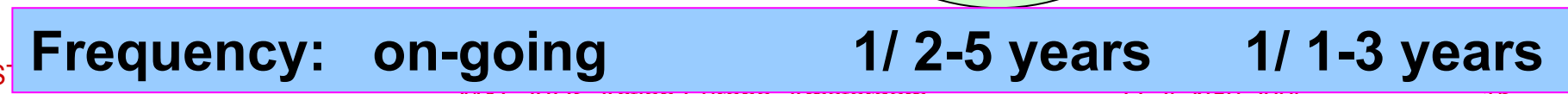
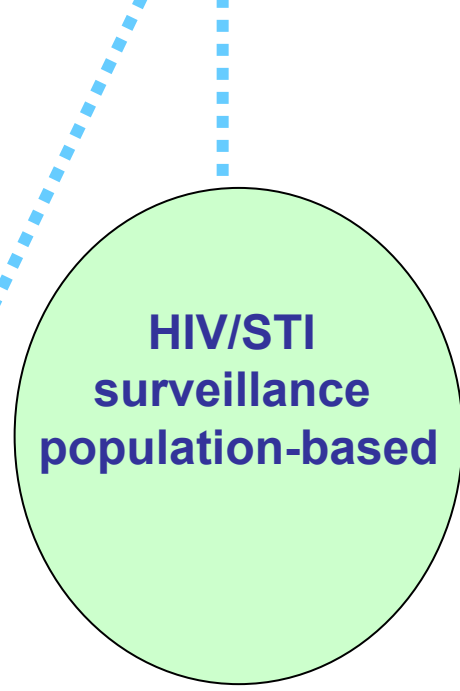
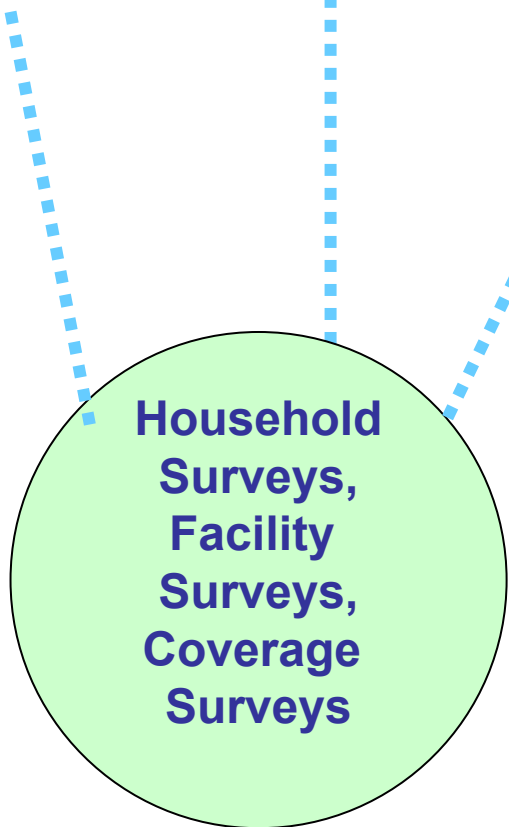
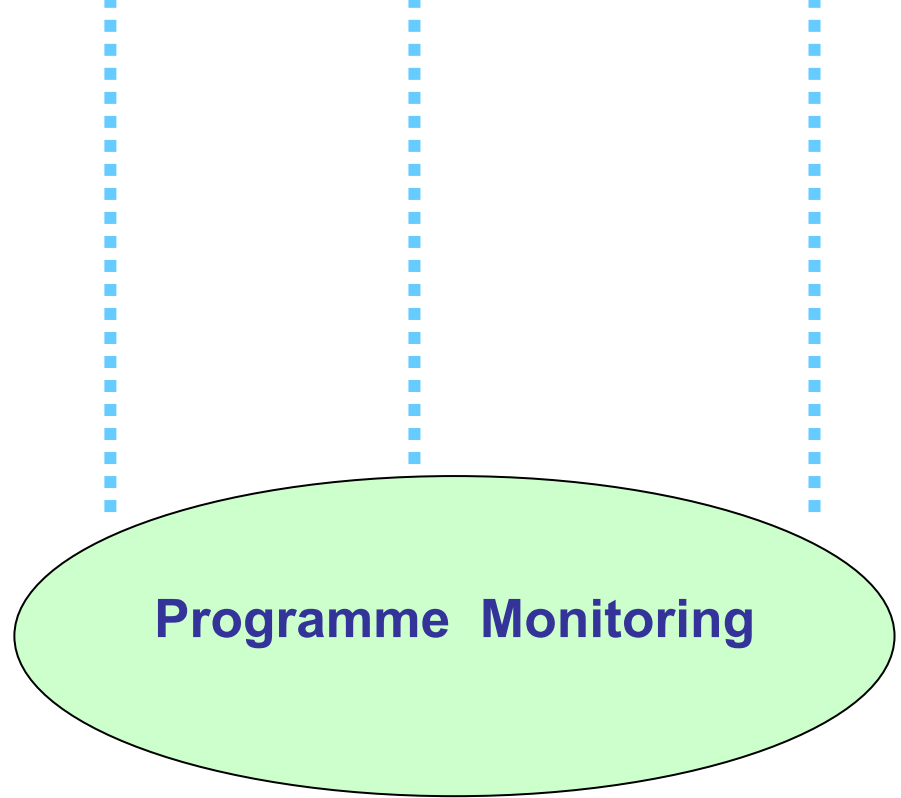
Behavior  
Safer  
Practices  
(population  
level)

**HIV/STI  
transmission  
Reduced  
HIV impact**

**GFATM: “Process”, “Coverage” and “Impact”**



# Data Collection and Frequency for Monitoring and Evaluation





# Examples of Indicators

<b>HIV</b>	<b>STI</b>	<b>Behaviours for Young People</b>
HIV prevalence among pregnant women	Appropriate diagnosis and treatment of STI	Young people with multiples partners
HIV prevalence among sub-populations at risk	Treatment seeking for STI	Condom use at last higher risk sex
	Syphilis prevalence among pregnant women	Age-mixing in sexual relationships





# Message

- Do not do what you want to do!
- Do not invent new indicators!
- Follow the developing process of UA monitoring in your country! (Principle of 3 Ones)



# **Universal Access Monitoring for the Health Sector**



# The health sector's contribution to achieving Universal Access

Expanding testing and counseling

Maximising prevention

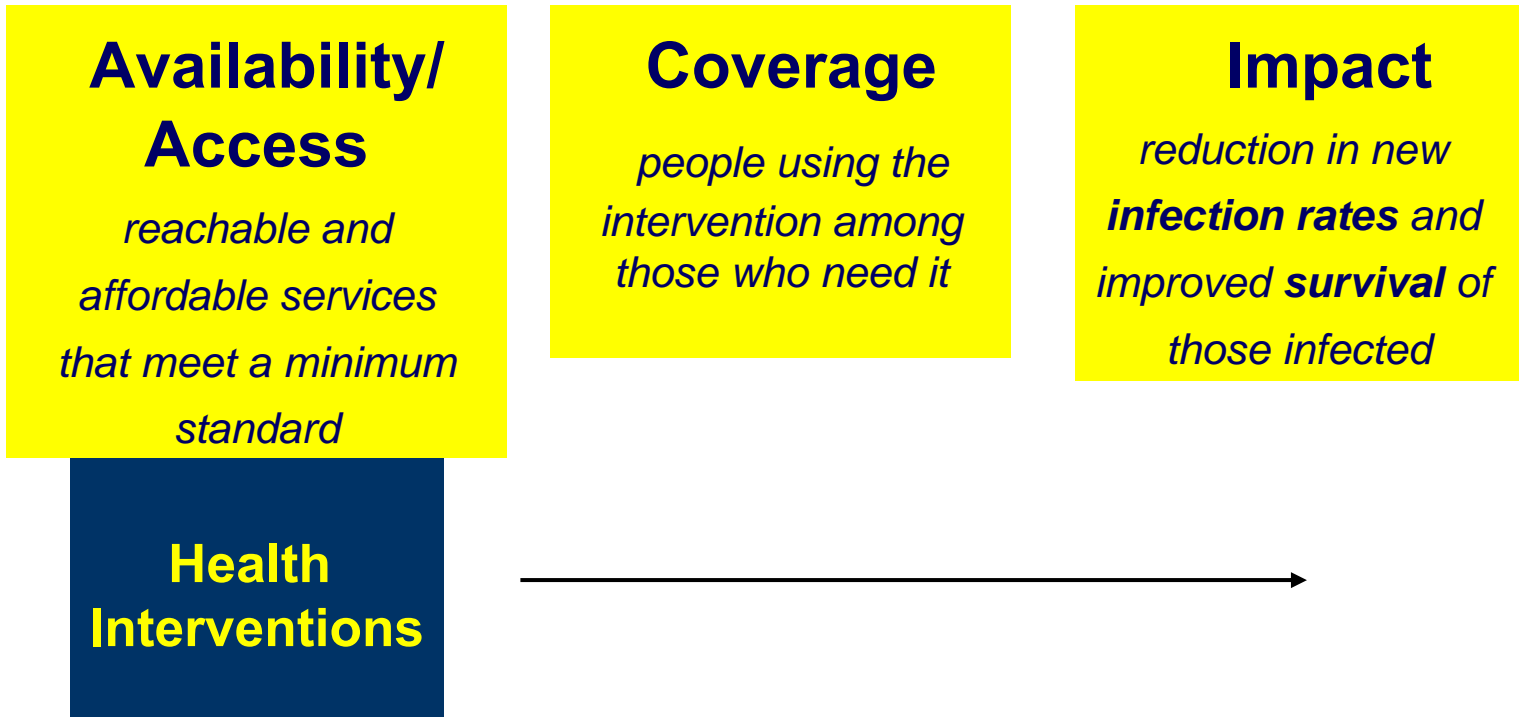
Accelerating treatment scale up

Strengthening health systems

S  
T  
R  
A  
T  
E  
G  
I  
C  
  
I  
N  
F  
O  
R  
M  
A  
T  
I  
O  
N

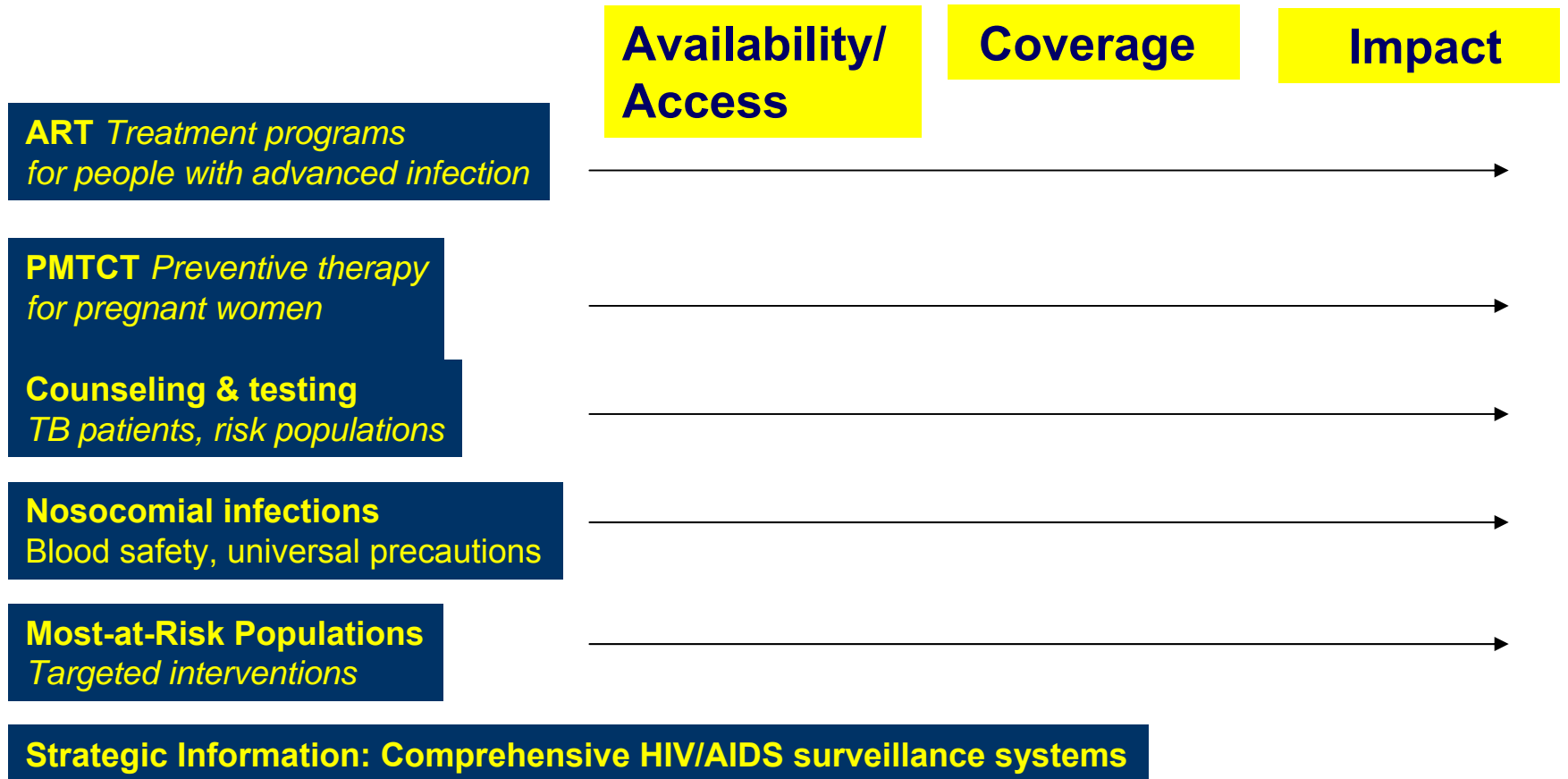


# Framework for monitoring the health sector





# WHO framework for monitoring the health sector





# Targets and global standards

- **Universal – aim for 100%, with global standards as benchmarks**
  - TB: 70% case detection / 85% treatment success rate
  - Immunization: Reach Every District (RED) = at least 80% DPT3 coverage in every district; includes equity
- **Targets: Country-specific targets are important, supported by global standards for universal access**
  - Example: 80% of districts have at least 2 ART facilities by 2008
- **Variable time line adapted to country-specific constraints**
  - What are the constraints



# Targets and Timelines

## Constraints

### Contextual factors

*governance, physical environment*

### Public policies

*Government bureaucracy, infrastructure*

### Health sector

*policy and strategic management level*

### Health service delivery

*infrastructure, staff, drugs and supplies*

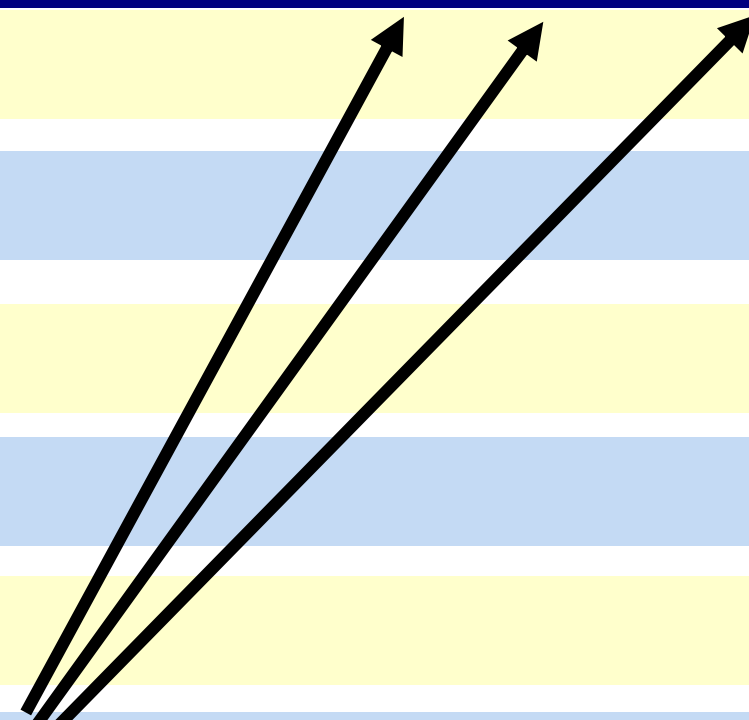
### Community and household

*demand for services, barriers to use*

### Epidemiologic situation

*ability to reach the people in need*

## Minimum standard for UA



2005

2010

2015



# UA Targets

- No global targets
- No regional targets (?)
- Country specific national targets





# National Targets

- Finalized by 2006
- Baseline values determined in 2006
- Process targets for 2008
- Outcome targets for 2010



# Concept for National Targets

- More powerful for advocacy and resource mobilisation *if limited in number*
  - One or two for each program area
  - Total not more than 3 - 6 targets
- Very *country specific*
- *Feasible and actively promoted*



# WHO Guidance on Target Setting

- Guidance laying out issues to consider to set *country* targets in a *systematic* way that can be *documented*
- In the areas of: ART, PMTCT, T&C, IDU
- Content of guidance:
  - - Overview of coverage "Standards" for consideration
  - - Review of country context



# WHO Guidance on Target Setting

- Assessment of possible impact under different target scenarios

→ → Decision on ambitious but realistically achievable target for 2008, 2010

→ Should be followed by appropriate programming and M&E



# Target Setting Guidance for ART

- ❑ Many important aspects related to ART (OI, palliative care, psychosocial support, nutritional support etc.) but at the moment, target setting focuses on # of people on ART
- ❑ Discussion of coverage- "standards" for consideration
  - 80% of those in need on ART?



# Target Setting Guidance for ART

## Review of country context

- Baseline assessment of # and % of people in need on ART (e.g. 16,000/41,000)
- Assessment of programmatic performance and capacity
  - e.g. What has been the rate of scale-up in terms of ART availability in facilities over the past few years, and what is the potential rate of increase?
  - What is the plan for training more health workers and increasing lab capacity?



# Target Setting Guidance for ART

Epidemiology - Ntest1

Adult HIV prevalence      HIV progression      HIV Age distribution      MTCT

TFR Reduction      Adult ART      Child Treatment

Specify number or percent:

Number of adults receiving ART

Percent of adults with advanced HIV infection receiving ART

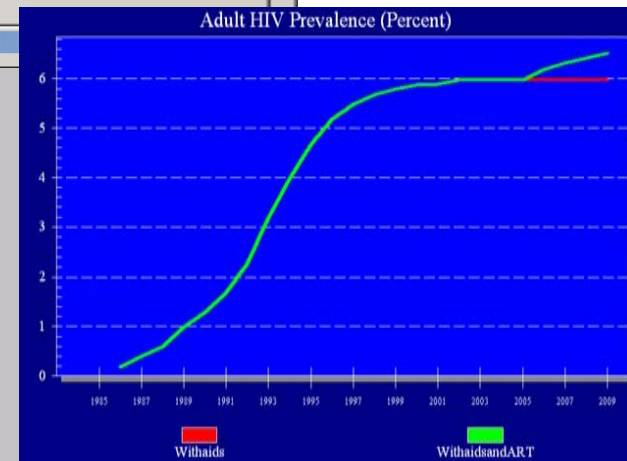
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Percent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Spectrum

File Edit Display Options Window Help

Adults 15-49 Summary - Total

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Adult HIV Incidence	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New AIDS cases (Thousands)							
Total	154.08	162.11	168.99	175.04	181.16	186.97	193.22
Males	77.97	81.31	84.08	87.01	89.96	92.97	96.02
Females	76.11	80.80	84.91	88.04	91.20	94.00	97.20
Annual AIDS deaths (Thousands)							
Total	142.69	152.61	88.33	117.94	128.17	130.25	128.18
Males	72.96	76.87	44.09	58.45	63.31	64.33	63.09
Females	69.73	75.74	44.24	59.49	64.86	66.20	65.09
Adults newly needing ART (Thousands)							
Total	154.08	162.11	168.98	175.05	181.16	186.97	193.22
Males	77.97	81.31	84.08	87.01	89.96	92.97	96.02
Females	76.11	80.80	84.91	88.04	91.20	94.00	97.20
Number receiving ART (Thousands)							
Total	0.00	0.00	165.55	229.80	290.35	354.90	428.30
Total need for ART (Thousands)							
Total	298.10	316.18	331.09	408.53	464.56	516.22	571.06
Unmet need for ART (Thousands)							
Total	298.10	316.18	165.55	178.73	174.21	161.32	142.77
Adult population 15-49 (Millions)							
Total	32.19	33.40	34.74	36.11	37.52	38.98	40.52
Male	16.23	16.88	17.59	18.33	19.09	19.87	20.69
Female	15.96	16.52	17.14	17.78	18.43	19.11	19.83





# Framework for monitoring the health sector

## Access

*reachable and affordable services*

## Coverage

*people using the intervention among those who need it*

## Quality

*meeting minimum standards*

## Impact

*reduction in new **infection rates** and improved **survival** of those infected*

**Health Interventions**







# Rating Scale ART

Нулевой None	Очень низкий (очень плохой) Very poor	Низкий (плохой) Poor	Ограничен- ный Limited	Умеренный Moderate	Высокий (очень хороший) Very good
<b>ART</b> <b>0%</b>	<b>Менее 10%</b>	<b>10-24%</b>	<b>25-49%</b>	<b>50-75%</b>	<b>Более 75%</b>



# Rating Scale PMTCT

	Очень низкий (плохой) Very Poor	Низкий (плохой) Poor	Ограниченный Limited	Умеренный Moderate	Высокий (очень хороший) Very good
Тестирование и консультирование Testing & counseling	< 1%	1-24%	25-49%	50-75%	>75%
АРВ беременным ARV prophylaxis					>95%
Кесарево сечение Cesarean Section	< 10%	10-24%	25-49%	50-75%	>75%
Искусственное вскармливание Breast feed substit.					>95%



# WHO Target Setting Guidance

- Available for countries that do not yet have targets, or would like to follow a systematic review process when setting, reviewing adjusting targets
- Tries to link with existing ongoing efforts – use of Spectrum, existing global strategies, M&E guides



# WHO Target Setting Guidance

- Hope to be linked to strengthen country programming and M&E as immediate follow-up activities
- Comments, input, feedback from civil society needed!



# Guidelines for Indicators

- Monitoring and Evaluation Toolkit HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM, 2006)
- Guidelines on Construction of Core Indicators, Monitoring the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS UNGASS (UNAIDS, Aug. 2003) – see Indicators and Targets next
- M&E Guide for Young People (WHO et al., 2004)
- National AIDS Programmes A Guide to M&E (UNAIDS et al., 2000)

# 13 Treatment and Care Protocols





# Sources

**HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe**

Surveillance du VIH/SIDA en Europe

**EuroHIV** European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS  
Centre Européen pour la Surveillance Épidémiologique du SIDA

UNAIDS/WHO Collaborating Centre on AIDS  
Centre Collaborateur ONU/SIDA/OMS sur le SIDA

World Health Organization

العربي 中文 English Français Русский Español

Search

All WHO  
This site only

**HIV/AIDS**

WHO > WHO sites

**WHO and HIV/AIDS**

As the directing and coordinating authority on international health, the World Health Organization (WHO) takes the lead within the UN system in the global health sector response to HIV/AIDS. The HIV/AIDS Department provides evidence-based, technical support to WHO Member States to help them scale up treatment, care and prevention services as well as **diagnose and diagnose** rapidly to ensure a comprehensive and sustainable response to HIV/AIDS.

**WHAT'S NEW**

25 January 2006: **New HIV data show growing AIDS epidemic in China**  
Beijing -- China's AIDS epidemic shows no signs of abating with an estimated 70,000 new HIV infections occurring in 2005, according to a report released today by the Chinese Ministry of Health, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization. The latest data indicate that 650,000 (range 540,000) [Read more](#)

23 January 2006: **WHO information on Universal Access by 2010**  
A new section is published today on our website, dedicated to information on the activities related with global movement towards universal access of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care by 2010. [Read more](#)

22 December 2005: **Feature: Countries showcase benefits of scaling up HIV/AIDS services using WHO approach**  
At a recent satellite meeting during the 14th International Conference on AIDS and STIs in Africa (ICASA) held in Abuja, Nigeria, more than 250 participants gathered to discuss issues that lie at the heart of the fight against HIV/AIDS -- shortage and inefficiency of human capacity available in developing countries to deliver HIV/AIDS prevention, care

**MAIN EVENTS**

- Events in 2006
- XVI International HIV/AIDS Conference

**FREQUENT QUESTIONS**

- Where can I find HIV treatment free-of-charge? [pdf 45kb]
- What are the financing mechanisms for free HIV services? [pdf 43kb]

**KEY PUBLICATIONS**

- AIDS Epidemic Update 2005 [More information](#)
- ART guidelines in resource-limited settings [More information](#)
- Progress on global access to HIV antiretroviral therapy [More information](#)

E-mail us at [hiv-aids@who.int](mailto:hiv-aids@who.int) or fill

**AIDS epidemic update**

December 2002

World Health Organization  
Regional Office for Europe

English Français Deutsch Русский About languages

Country information Health topics Media centre Data and publications About WHO Programmes and projects

Programmes and projects > Sexually transmitted infections/HIV/AIDS

**Sexually transmitted infections/HIV/AIDS**

- About
- Prevention
- Treatment and care
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Epidemiological surveillance
- Partnerships
- Country information
- Join CD-Update
- News and events
- Links
- Publications

**The HIV/AIDS epidemic**

By the end of 1995, 30 000 HIV infections were reported in Europe, including central Asia. By the end of 2005, over 900 000 people had been diagnosed with HIV, and more than 2.3 million were estimated to be HIV positive. Of those, over 307 000 had progressed to AIDS and at least 174 000 died from it.

**WHO/Europe's response to the epidemic**

The goal of the programme on sexually transmitted infections (STI) and HIV/AIDS is to reduce the transmission of, vulnerability to and impact of STIs and HIV/AIDS in the European Region by supporting the development of capacity in the health care sector to scale up all aspects of prevention, care and treatment to achieve a comprehensive, large-scale, effective and appropriate response to the epidemic.

For more about [our response](#) and [current surveillance reports and articles](#).

**New WHO publication**

- to mark World AIDS Day 2005.

**News**

- WHO European Region Planning and Technical Consultation**  
18 October 2005  
Held in Germany, 5-7 October 2005, in collaboration with the European AIDS Treatment Group, on working with civil society to scale-up access to HIV prevention, treatment and care. [More](#)
- Intensifying HIV Prevention [pdf, 855 KB]**  
18 July 2005  
UNAIDS policy position paper released, June 2005. [More](#)
- Report on working with civil society in Europe to scale up HIV prevention, treatment and care**  
17 January 2006  
Held in Berlin, Germany, 5-7 October 2005. [More](#)
- WHO/Euro Report of the**

WHO/EURO [www.euro.who.int/aids](http://www.euro.who.int/aids)

WHO/HQ [www.who.int/hiv](http://www.who.int/hiv)

UNAIDS [www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org)