



The HIV/AIDS policy framework of the European Commission and the links to Quality Action

John F. Ryan
Acting Director, Public Health,
DG Health and Food Safety
Quality Action Conference
26-27 January, Berlin

EC Policy Framework on HIV/AIDS: Main documents and instruments

- *Commission communication on combating HIV/AIDS in the EU and neighbouring countries 2009*
- *Action plan 2009-2013*
- *Action Plan 2014-2016*
- *The EU Health programme*
- *EU-wide surveillance*
- *EU technical agencies: ECDC, EMCDDA*
- *EU HIV/AIDS Think Tank and Civil Society Forum*
- *HIV/AIDS research and innovation under Horizon 2020*



EC Policy Framework on HIV/AIDS: Main current priorities:

- *Provide continued political leadership*
- *Address vulnerable groups and regions*
- *Add increased focus on co-infections: viral hepatitis and tuberculosis*
- *Address stigma and discrimination*
- *Help improve access to antiretroviral treatment as preventive measure*



HIV/AIDS prolonged Action Plan 2014-2016: Main areas of action

- 1. Politics, policies and involvement of stakeholders*
- 2. Prevention*
- 3. Priority regions and settings*
- 4. Priority groups:*
 - Men having sex with men**
 - Injecting drug users**
 - Migrants**
- 5. Improving the knowledge*
- 6. Monitoring and evaluation*

Prevention – main pillar of EU action

- *Prevention identified as main area of action in the current EU HIV/AIDS policy framework*
- *Over EUR 6.85 million spent on prevention through different projects under the Health Programme 2009-2013, with more earmarked under the Health Programme 2014-2016*
- *Still major gaps exist, in particular for key vulnerable groups:*

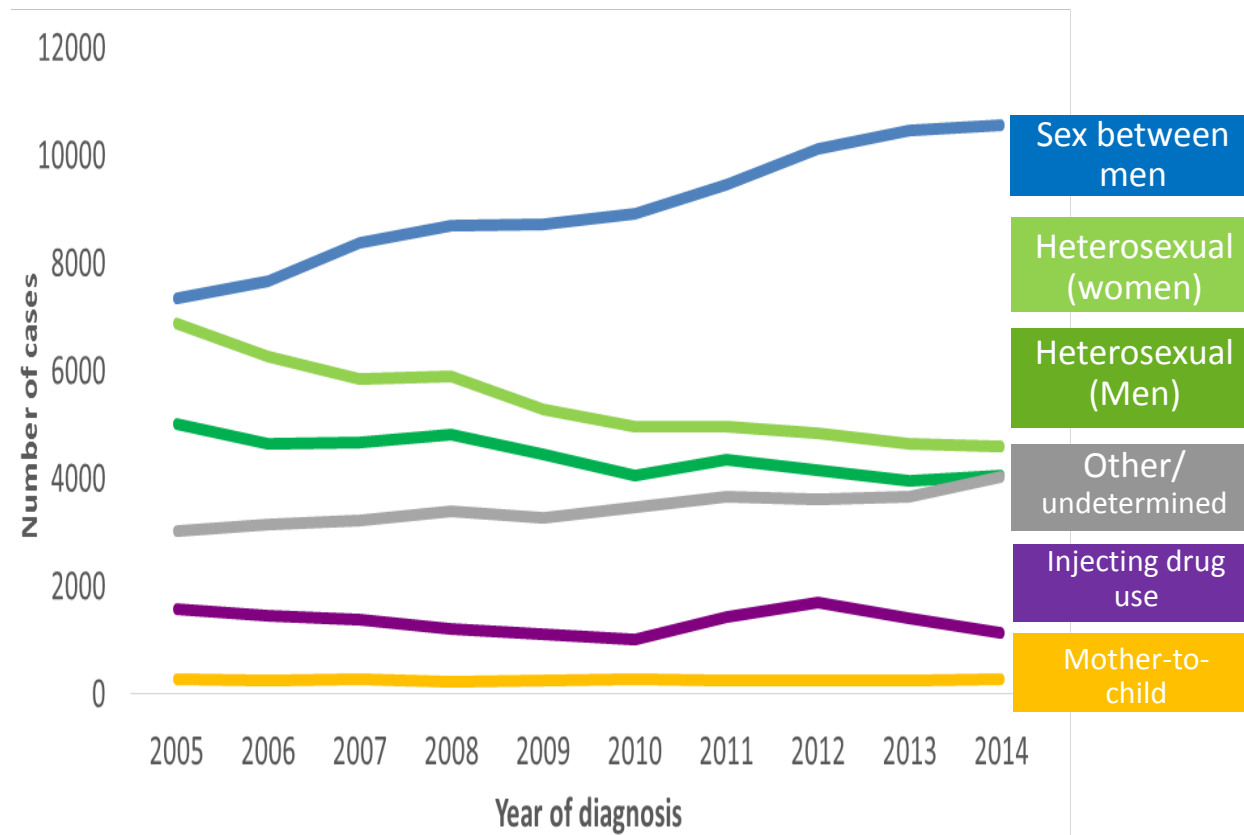
Governments reporting major gaps in prevention programmes for populations most at risk of HIV, 2014

	EU/EEA countries	Percentage
Men who have sex with men	20/30	67%
Prisoners	20/28	67%
People who inject drugs	13/23	46%
Migrants in general	9/25	36%
Undocumented migrants	11/22	50%

The need to focus on prevention

Continued rate of new infections:

Overall trend of new infections stable over last decade, with declines across most types of transmission, except men having sex with men



The need to focus on prevention 2

*Still too many
people diagnosed
late:*

**Late diagnosis (with
CD4 count of less
than 350 cells/mm³)
still the case for 47%
of all diagnosed**



47%

of those with a CD4
count reported are
diagnosis late

The contribution of 'Quality Action' to EC policy goals

- *Contribute to improving prevention by raising its quality to maximize effectiveness*
- *Contribute to strengthening capacity (training, tools) of organisations involved in prevention*
- *Contribute to improving organisational processes to ensure outreach to key stakeholders (vulnerable groups)*
- *Contribute to planning and implementing evidence-based interventions*
- *Contribute to generating and sharing best practice across Europe*



Thank you!

For more information:

http://ec.europa.eu/health/sti_prevention/hiv_aids/index_en.htm