



# European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

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## Monitoring the Dublin Declaration

4 <sup>th</sup> Q 2007	Request from EU COM to construct framework to monitor the Dublin Declaration
1 <sup>st</sup> Q 2008	1 <sup>st</sup> draft of the monitoring framework developed
2 <sup>nd</sup> Q 2008	Process forward to be discussed with EU COM
2 <sup>nd</sup> Q 2008	UNAIDS/WHO Report on Implementation of DD published
2 <sup>nd</sup> Q 2008	Collaboration with partners in monitoring the DD
4 <sup>th</sup> Q 2009	First ECDC follow-up report published

# Dublin Declaration Monitoring Framework



- Guiding principle – make use of existing indicators (UNGASS, EU Action Plan, EMCDDA, etc.)
- Framework currently consists of 60 indicators
  - Almost all are existing indicators/data sources
  - 50 % consists of UNGASS/NCPI indicators
- ECDC a member of the UNAIDS MERG
- ECDC/UNAIDS Regional M&E Retreat/Training

# Dublin Declaration Areas of Actions



- Consists of 33 actions divided into 5 areas of actions:
  - Leadership
  - Prevention
  - Living with HIV/AIDS
  - Partnership
  - Follow-up

# Area of action: Leadership



Actions	Involved sectors	Indicators	Means of collecting data	Existing indicator/ data source
<p><b>1.</b> Promote strong and accountable leadership at the level of our Heads of State and Government to protect our people from this threat to their future, and promote human rights and tackle stigma and ensure access to education, information and services for all those in need</p>	MS, Civil society	<p>a) A national HIV/AIDS policy adopted (UNGASS 2)</p> <p>b) Per capita spending on national HIV/AIDS prevention programs (as measured by proportion of GDP)</p> <p>c) The total amount of funds annually pledged and contributed to the Global Fund (also measured as proportion of GDP)</p>	<p>Part A, section I. &amp; II.; and part B, section I. of the UNGASS NCPI Country survey</p> <p><a href="#">GFATM</a></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p><b>No</b></p> <p>Yes</p>
<p><b>2.</b> Encourage and facilitate strong leadership by civil society and the private sector in our countries in contributing to the achievement of the goals and targets of the Declaration of Commitment</p>	MS, Civil society	<p>a) Civil society participation as measured by UNGASS NCPI (UNGASS 2, NCPI)</p> <p>b) Percentage of the national/regional HIV/AIDS budget spent on activities implemented by civil society in the past year (UNGASS 2)</p>	<p>Part A, section I., question 1.8; part B, section II., questions 1-6 of the NCPI</p> <p>Part A, section II., question 4 of the NCPI</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>

# Area of action: Prevention



Actions	Involved sectors	Indicators	Means of collecting data	Existing indicator/ data source
<p><b>10.</b> Scale up access for injecting drug users to prevention, drug dependence treatment and harm reduction services through promoting, enabling and strengthening the widespread introduction of prevention, drug dependence treatment and harm reduction programmes<sup>[2]</sup> (e.g. needle and syringe programmes, bleach and condom distribution, voluntary HIV counselling and testing, substitution drug therapy, STI diagnosis and treatment) in line with national policies</p>	<p>MS, Civil society</p>	<p><b>Coverage</b></p> <p>a) Percentage of IDUs who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results (EMCDDA B7, UNGASS 8)</p> <p>b) Percentage of injecting drug users reached with HIV prevention programmes (EMCDDA – NSP, UNGASS 9)</p> <p>c) Percentage of injecting drug users that have access to drug dependence treatment (EMCDDA B15)</p> <p>d) Percentage of injecting drug users that have access to needle &amp; syringe programmes (EMCDDA)</p> <p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>e) Percentage of injecting drug users who are HIV/HBV/HCV-infected (ECDC &amp; EMCDDA prevalence data, UNGASS 23)</p>	<p><a href="#">EMCDDA survey</a> UNGASS Report 2008</p> <p><a href="#">EMCDDA survey</a> UNGASS Report 2008</p> <p><a href="#">EMCDDA survey</a></p> <p><a href="#">EMCDDA Annual Report</a></p> <p>ECDC HIV prev. database <a href="#">EMCDDA survey</a> UNGASS Report 2008</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>

# Area of action: Prevention contin.



Actions	Involved sectors	Indicators	Means of collecting data	Existing indicator/ data source
<p>16. Control the incidence and prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections, particularly amongst those at the highest risk of and most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, through increased public awareness of their role in HIV transmission, improved and more accessible services for prompt diagnosis and efficient treatment</p>	<p>MS, ECDC</p>	<p><b>Coverage</b>                      a) Number of countries that have national programmes to control STI  <b>Impact</b>                      b) Number of reported cases of Chlamydia per 100,000 population                      c) Number of reported cases of gonorrhoea per 100,000 population                      d) Number of reported cases of syphilis per 100,000 population</p>	<p>Part A, section III., question 3.1 of the NCPI                       TESSy                       TESSy                       TESSy</p>	<p>Yes                       Yes                       Yes                       Yes</p>
<p>17. Fund, improve, and harmonise surveillance systems, in line with international standards, to track and monitor the epidemic, risk behaviours and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>MS, EU COM, ECDC, WHO &amp; EMCDDA</p>	<p>a) Number of countries able to provide national and individual data on HIV and AIDS case reporting                      b) Number of countries able to provide HIV prevalence data for most-at-risk populations (WHO/UNAIDS/EMCDDA)                      c) Number of countries conducting behavioural surveillance in the general population and in most-at-risk populations (WHO/UNAIDS)</p>	<p>TESSy                       European HIV preval. database                       ECDC survey (for IDU, see <a href="#">EMCDDA survey</a>)</p>	<p>Yes                       Yes (for IDU - <a href="#">EMCDDA annual report</a>)                       Yes</p>

# Area of action: Living with HIV/AIDS



Actions	Involved sectors	Indicators	Means of collecting data	Existing indicator/ data source
<p><b>21.</b> By 2005, provide universal access to effective, affordable and equitable prevention, treatment and care including safe anti-retroviral treatment to people living with HIV/AIDS in the countries in our region<sup>[1]</sup> where access to such treatment is currently less than universal, including through the technical support of the UN through the global initiative led by the World Health Organisation and UNAIDS to ensure 3 million people globally are on anti-retroviral treatment by 2005 (“3 by 5”). The goal of providing effective anti-retroviral treatment must be conducted in a poverty-focused manner, equitable, and to those people who are at the highest risk of and most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>MS, Civil Society, WHO, UNAIDS</p>	<p><b>Coverage</b></p> <p>a) Percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy (UNGASS 4)</p> <p>b) Proportion of HIV infected IDUs on ART of all people on ART</p> <p>c) Existence of national policies, strategies and guidelines for ART programmes (<a href="#">WHO core indicator 1</a>)</p>	<p>UNGASS Report 2008</p> <p>WHO</p> <p>Part A, section IV., question 1 of the NCPI</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>



# Area of action: Partnership



Actions	Involved sectors	Indicators	Means of collecting data	Existing indicator/ data source
<p><b>27.</b> Involve civil society and faith-based organizations, as well as people living with HIV/AIDS and persons at the highest risk of and most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS infection in the development and implementation of national HIV/AIDS prevention and care strategies and financing plans, including through participation in national partnership forums</p>	<p>MS, Civil society</p>	<p>a) Civil society participation as measured by UNGASS NCPI (UNGASS 2, NCPI)</p>	<p>Part A, section I., question 1.8; part B, section II., questions 1-6 of the NCPI</p>	<p>Yes (cross-reference 2a)</p>
<p><b>28.</b> Work with leaders from the private sector in fighting HIV/AIDS through workplace education programmes, employee non-discrimination policies, provision of treatment, counselling, care, and support services, and through engagement with policy makers on the local, national and regional levels</p>	<p>MS, ILO, Private sector, Trade unions, Civil society</p>	<p>a) Percentage of transnational companies that are present in developing countries and that have workplace HIV policies and programmes (UNGASS, Global indicator 3)</p> <p>b) Percentage of international organizations that have workplace HIV policies and programmes (UNGASS, Global indicator 4)</p>	<p>UNGASS Report 2008</p> <p>UNGASS Report 2008</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>

# Area of action: Follow-up



Actions	Involved sectors	Indicators	Means of collecting data	Existing indicator/ data source
<p><b>33.</b> We commit ourselves to closely monitor and evaluate the implementation of the actions outlined in this Declaration, along with those of the Declaration of Commitment of the United Nations General Assembly Session on HIV/AIDS, and call upon the European Union and other relevant regional institutions and organisations, in partnership with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to establish adequate forums and mechanisms including the involvement of civil society and people living with HIV/AIDS to assess progress at regional level every second year, beginning in 2006</p>	<p>MS, Civil society, EU COM, WHO-EURO, UNAIDS, ECDC</p>	<p>a) Advisory group established in order to monitor the Dublin Declaration</p> <p>b) Number of countries that have submitted UNAIDS with a UNGASS Country Report</p> <p>c) A biannual European Report of the Dublin Declaration published</p>	<p>Meeting reports</p> <p>Country reports published</p> <p>EU report published</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>

## Conclusions

- 1<sup>st</sup> draft of the monitoring framework developed
- Framework currently consists of 60 indicators
- Process forward to be discussed with EU COM
- Collaboration with partners in monitoring the DD
- First ECDC follow-up report published end of 2009

**This paper was produced for a meeting organized by Health & Consumer Protection DG and represents the views of its author on the subject. These views have not been adopted or in any way approved by the Commission and should not be relied upon as a statement of the Commission's or Health & Consumer Protection DG's views. The European Commission does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this paper, nor does it accept responsibility for any use made thereof.**