

**TECHNICAL** REPORT

# HIV Combination prevention

Monitoring implementation of the Dublin  
Declaration on partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in  
Europe and Central Asia: 2018 progress report

**ECDC TECHNICAL REPORT**

## **HIV: Combination prevention**

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This report of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) was coordinated by Teymur Noori and Anastasia Pharris.

This report is one in a series of thematic reports based on information submitted by reporting countries in 2018 on monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS. Other reports in the series can be found on ECDC's website at: <https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/infectious-diseases-public-health/hiv-infection-and-aids/prevention-and-control/monitoring-0>.

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# Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
CoC	Continuum of Care
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
EEA	European Economic Area
EU	European Union
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
MSM	Men who have sex with men
NSP	Needle and syringe programme
OST	Opioid substitution therapy
PLHIV	People living with HIV
PrEP	Pre-exposure prophylaxis
PWID	People who inject drugs
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TESSy	The European Surveillance System
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
WHO	World Health Organization

## Executive summary

HIV combination prevention is an approach that brings together single prevention initiatives into a comprehensive programme. This approach considers that the offer of multiple evidence-based interventions in a comprehensive programme will have a greater impact on HIV transmission than investing in a single strategy. In this report we present and test the feasibility of a novel approach to monitoring the implementation of combination HIV prevention at national level.

The report uses survey data collected from countries who took part in the 2018 round of reporting on implementation of the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV & AIDS in Europe and Central Asia (known as 'Dublin Declaration' data). Eleven indicators were considered, using information reported through the Dublin Declaration survey on condoms, PrEP, HIV testing, ART coverage, viral suppression and sexual and relationship education. Data availability was assessed together with an analysis of whether each target was met. Three indicators were excluded due to the lack of specific targets.

Overall, 42 of 52 countries could provide enough indicators, regardless of the outcome, to enable the metric of combination prevention to be used to evaluate their response to the HIV epidemic. A total of five were categorised as having evidence of combination prevention implementation, 15 as having some evidence and 22 as having partial evidence. However, high levels of missing data mean that these baseline measurements should be interpreted cautiously. Furthermore, the indicators selected may not be equivalent in terms of impact, or evenly applied at sub-national level. The specific indicators and targets included in this approach must be further developed and can be adapted to particular settings, or as epidemics evolve.

# 1 Introduction

HIV combination prevention is an approach that brings together single prevention initiatives into a comprehensive programme.<sup>1</sup> The specific elements encompass primary prevention (preventing people without the virus from acquiring HIV infection), secondary prevention (preventing onward transmission from those living with HIV) and tertiary prevention interventions (which serve to improve health-related quality of life of those living with HIV). Some of the specific elements include condom distribution, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), HIV testing and treatment to reduce levels of the virus to non-transmissible levels. Furthermore, the approach accounts for the fact that behaviour in relation to HIV changes over the course of an individual's life and in relation to whether a person is HIV negative, undiagnosed with HIV or diagnosed and living with the virus.

The approach to combination prevention is not hierarchical. It attempts to combine multiple interventions that are more likely to have a greater impact for those affected by HIV than investing in a single strategy. There is no 'right' combination but rather the synergy of interventions is context-specific and will depend on factors such as the delivery of the healthcare system, the legal framework and the characteristics of persons most at risk of and living with HIV. The broader the range of interventions promoted simultaneously, the greater the likelihood that the programmes are effective. The approach is adaptable and can also be tailored to specific populations; for example, programmes for people who inject drugs (PWID) would include needle and syringe programmes (NSP) and opioid substitution therapy (OST).

In this report we present survey data collected from countries that took part in the 2018 round of reporting on implementation of the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV & AIDS in Europe and Central Asia (known as 'Dublin Declaration' data). We aim to describe the extent to which countries in Europe and Central Asia have implemented 'combination prevention' nationally and specifically for two key population groups, namely men who have sex with men (MSM) and people who have most probably acquired HIV through injecting drug use (PWID). Furthermore, we describe factors that may be associated with implementation of some of the combination prevention indicators and explore the extent to which combination prevention is making an impact on HIV transmission.

## Methodology

### Dublin Declaration survey

Between January and March 2018, a European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) survey was used to collect data to monitor implementation of the 2004 Dublin Declaration.<sup>2</sup> The monitoring questionnaire was disseminated to the 55 countries in the WHO European Region via an online survey. HIV-related public health/government leads in each country were asked to complete the Dublin Declaration survey between mid-February and the end of March 2018.

ECDC further harmonised data collection with UNAIDS to ensure compatibility and reduce burden on health authorities. ECDC was responsible for collecting a core set of Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) indicators through Dublin Declaration monitoring for EU/EEA Member States, meaning there was no separate GAM reporting for EU/EEA Member States. Non-EU/EEA Member States continued to complete GAM through the UNAIDS system and were therefore asked to complete a shortened ECDC Dublin Declaration questionnaire, with any GAM questions removed. The data collected through these processes were then combined and included in the analysis for this report.

In total, 52 countries provided data for the 2018 Dublin Declaration monitoring round. Three countries did not provide any data – Bosnia & Herzegovina, San Marino and Turkmenistan. In May 2018, the values reported by each country were returned for validation. Subsequent notifications of corrections were used to update the information reported. Validation of data collected through the GAM process was conducted by UNAIDS.

In addition to considering the picture for the overall European and Central Asian region, data are presented by WHO sub-region (West, Centre, and East) which broadly groups areas of Europe and Central Asia by geography and epidemic type, as shown in Figure 1.

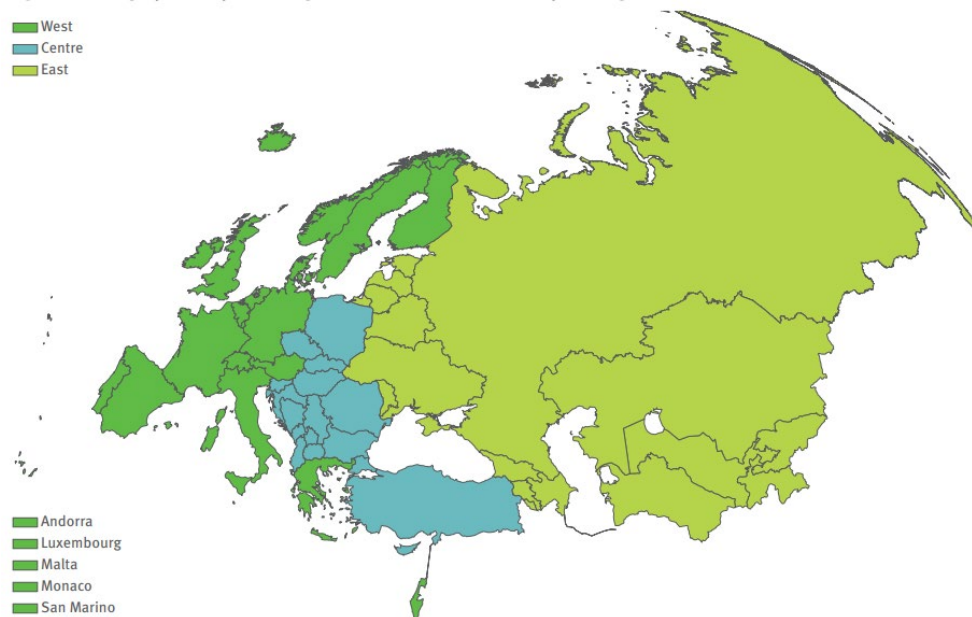
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<sup>1</sup> For more information see

[http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2015/20151019\\_JC2766\\_Fast\\_tracking\\_combination\\_prevention](http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2015/20151019_JC2766_Fast_tracking_combination_prevention)

<sup>2</sup> Both the EU and non-EU versions (including Russian translation) can be accessed on ECDC's website at <https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/infectious-diseases-public-health/hiv-infection-and-aids/prevention-and-control/monitoring-0>



**Figure 1. Geographical/epidemiological division of the WHO European Region**

The countries covered by the report are grouped as follows:

**West, 24 countries:** Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom.

**Centre, 16 countries:** Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Kosovo<sup>3</sup>, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey.

**East, 15 countries:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

## Combination prevention indicators

Eleven indicators were considered using information reported through the Dublin Declaration survey. Table 1 summarises how each indicator fits into the following categories: primary prevention, secondary prevention and tertiary interventions. The categories are not mutually exclusive.

**Table 1. Summary of specific HIV prevention interventions, by category**

Indicators	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
STI testing	Yes	Yes	Yes
PrEP	Yes		
Condoms	Yes	Yes	
HIV testing/proportion diagnosed	Yes		
Linkage to care		Yes	
ART		Yes	Yes
Viral suppression		Yes	Yes
Needle and syringe programme	Yes	Yes	
Opioid substitution therapy	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sex education	Yes	Yes	Yes
National HIV strategy/guidelines	Yes	Yes	Yes

<sup>3</sup> This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.



Representatives from each country provided information on whether data were reported for each indicator at national level. Wherever possible internationally published targets were used (for instance the UNAIDS 90:90:90 targets). Where no published indicators exist, objectively measurable indicators were collected. For three indicators, where no other information was available, subjective indicators were created (i.e. a country reported coverage of an intervention being implemented with full, high, medium, low or no coverage). These three indicators are STI testing and treatment, condoms and HIV-related health promotion or behaviour change programmes. Separate analyses were also conducted for MSM and PWID populations and indicators were modified as necessary. Definitions and analyses for each indicator are described in Table 2.

**Table 2. List of indicators and targets**

Prevention interventions	Indicator	National target	MSM target	PWID target	In combination prevention analysis
1) STI testing and treatment	Country reported estimate of the coverage of STI testing and treatment services as full, high, medium, low or no coverage for key populations.	At least medium coverage for all of the following populations: MSM, migrants and PWID.	Medium coverage for MSM only	Medium coverage for PWID only	National: No MSM: No PWID: No
2) Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)	Country reported availability of PrEP at national level.	Country-reported national availability of PrEP	As national	Excluded	National: Yes MSM: Yes PWID: No
3) Condoms	Country reported distribution of condoms as full, high medium, low or no coverage among key populations.	At least medium coverage for all the following populations: MSM, migrants and PWID.	Medium coverage for MSM only	Medium coverage for PWID only	National: No MSM: No PWID: No
4) HIV testing/proportion diagnosed	Percentage of all people living with HIV who are diagnosed.	At least 90% of all people living with HIV diagnosed <sup>2</sup>	MSM only	PWID only	National: Yes MSM: Yes PWID: Yes
5) Linkage to care	The proportion of people newly diagnosed linked to care within 12 months and linked to care promptly (three months).	At least 90% of people linked to care within 12 months of diagnosis.	As national	As national	National: Yes MSM: Yes PWID: Yes
6) ART coverage	The number of people diagnosed with HIV and the number of people receiving ART.	At least 90% of all those diagnosed receiving treatment. <sup>4</sup>	MSM only	PWID only	National: Yes MSM: Yes PWID: Yes
7) Viral suppression	The number of people diagnosed with HIV who were treated and the number of people who were virally suppressed.	At least 90% of all those treated virally suppressed. <sup>5</sup>	MSM only	PWID only	National: Yes MSM: Yes PWID: Yes
8) Needle and syringe Programme (NSP)	The coverage of needles among those who inject drugs.	At least 200 needles distributed per person per year <sup>6</sup>	Excluded	As national	National: Yes MSM: No PWID: Yes
9) Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST)	Proportion of opioid users receiving OST.	At least 40% of opioid users receiving OST <sup>7</sup>	Excluded	As national	National: Yes MSM: No PWID: Yes
10) Sex education	Implementation of sex education in educational settings.	Country reported implementation of sex education in both primary and secondary school settings.	As national	Excluded	National: Yes MSM: Yes PWID: No
11) HIV health promotion	Estimated coverage of HIV-related health promotion or behaviour change programmes for key populations.	At least medium coverage for MSM, migrants and PWID.	Only MSM	Only PWID	National: No MSM: No PWID: No

<sup>4</sup> UNAIDS. 90-90-90 An ambitious target to help end the AIDS epidemic. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2014.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> See WHO Global Health Sector Strategy on Viral Hepatitis 2016-2021 p.22 – the target to reach by 2020 is 200 sterile needles and syringes provided per person who injects per year, and the target to reach by 2030 is 300.

<sup>7</sup> [https://www.unodc.org/documents/hiv-aids/publications/People\\_who\\_use\\_drugs/Target\\_setting\\_guide2012\\_eng.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/hiv-aids/publications/People_who_use_drugs/Target_setting_guide2012_eng.pdf)

## Combination prevention levels of implementation

We assessed the level to which countries had implemented combination prevention strategies. This is a description of the distribution of prevention interventions across the patient pathway, focussing on those that have been implemented, rather than a definition of combination prevention.

Although 11 indicators are presented for the national analysis three were excluded since they were subjective (condom coverage, STI coverage and HIV health promotion). Consequently, the national level of combination prevention only considers eight of the 11 indicators that are evidence-based and linked to published targets (Table 3). For MSM, six indicators were also presented and some were excluded (STI testing and treatment coverage, condom coverage, needle exchange, OST, and HIV health promotion) due to their subjective nature or irrelevance for MSM populations. Six indicators were selected for PWID and those excluded were STI testing and treatment coverage, condom coverage, PrEP and HIV health promotion.

**Table 3. Working definition of combination prevention implementation**

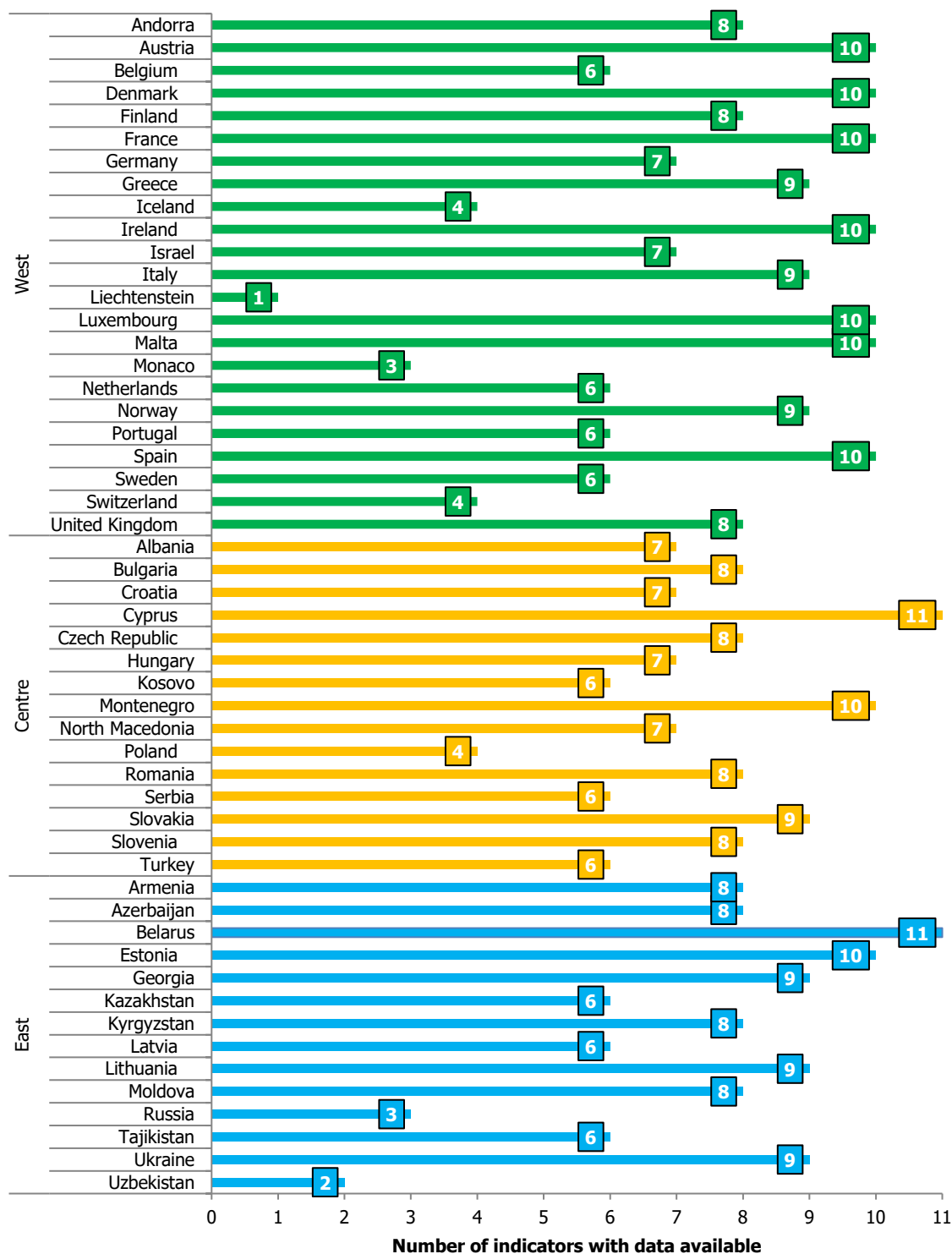
Assessment of implementation of combination prevention	Number of targets met		
	National (N=8)	MSM (N=6)	PWID (N=6)
Evidence of combination prevention implementation	6, 7 or 8	5 or 6	5 or 6
Some evidence of combination prevention implementation	3, 4 or 5	3 or 4	3 or 4
Partial evidence of combination prevention implementation	2 or under	2 or under	2 or under
Insufficient data	More than three indicators with no data reported. If this is the case, the country is excluded from combination prevention analysis.		

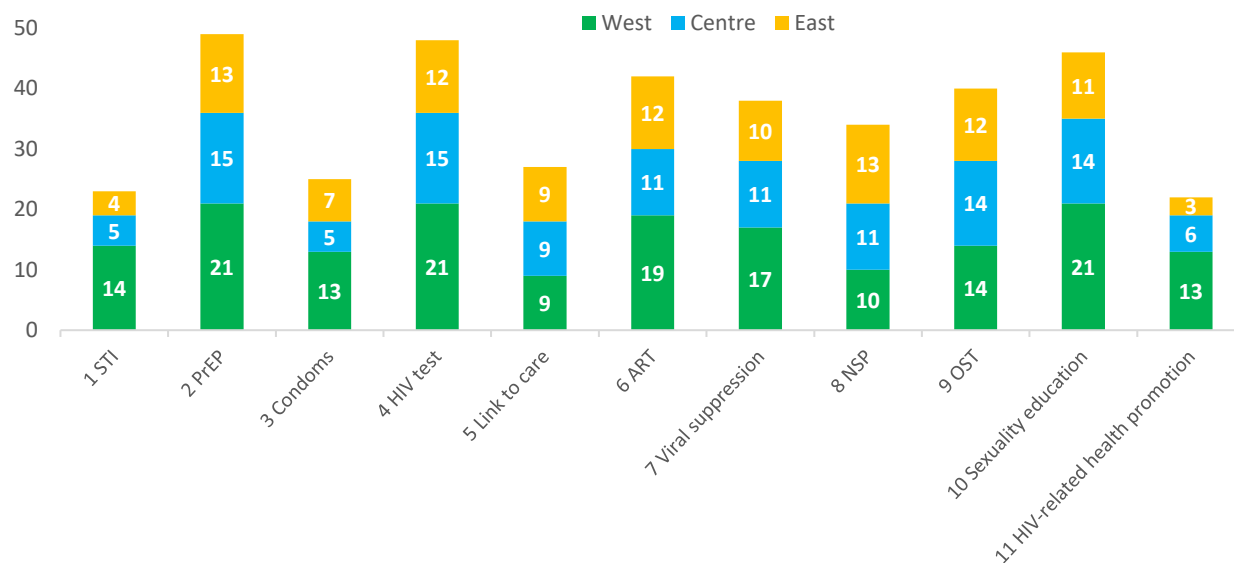
## Results

### Data completeness

Of the 52 reporting countries, only Belarus reported information on all 11 indicators (although reporting information does not mean targets were met) and an additional 28 countries reported on at least eight indicators. On average, countries reported on seven indicators (Annex 1 and Figure 2). Among the 23 countries in the West sub-region, 13 reported information on eight indicators or more. In the Centre, seven out of 15 countries reported eight or more indicators. In the East, the equivalent figure was nine out of 14 countries.

The indicators most commonly reported were PrEP (49 countries); sex education (46 countries) and ART coverage (42) (Figure 3). However, only 22 countries were able to provide information on HIV-related health promotion and 23 countries on STI testing coverage.

**Figure 2. Number of countries reporting data for 11 elements of combination prevention, Europe and Central Asia in 2018**

**Figure 3. Number of countries reporting information on each of the 11 indicators, in Europe and Central Asia in 2018**

### 1) STI testing and treatment and coverage

Coverage of STI testing and treatment services for key populations (MSM, migrants, undocumented migrants and PWID) was reported, thereby meeting the target as at least medium by 14 countries. Of these, 11 were in the West sub-region and three were in the Centre sub-region) (Annex 2, Table 4).

**Table 4. Number and list of countries meeting the STI indicator\* reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018**

	West	Centre	East	Total
<b>National</b>	11	3	0	14
	Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Spain, UK.	Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovakia	N/A	
<b>MSM</b>	17	8	5	30
	As national, also: Austria, Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Sweden	As national, also: Albania, Croatia, Hungary, Kosovo, Slovenia	Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine	
<b>PWID</b>	14	7	4	22
	As national, also: Austria, Ireland, Portugal,	As national, also: Albania, Croatia, Kosovo, Slovenia	Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan	

\*National: at least medium coverage among MSM, PWID and migrants. MSM and PWID: at least medium coverage.

Overall, 39/52 countries provided data for MSM. Coverage was reported by 30 countries to be at least medium, meeting the MSM indicator. Of these 17 were in the West sub-region, eight in the Centre and five in the East.

Low coverage was reported for three countries in the West (Andorra (no coverage), Portugal and Switzerland), three in the Centre (Cyprus, North Macedonia and Montenegro) and three in the East (Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania and Moldova). Overall, 34 out of 52 countries reported information on PWID. Twenty-five countries reported at least medium coverage meeting the indicator, 14 in the West, seven in the Centre and four in the East sub-region.

With regard to migrants, data were reported by 26 countries. Of these, 10/17 in the West sub-region, 2/5 in the Centre sub-region and 1/4 in the East sub-region reported having full or high coverage. Low coverage was reported by three countries in the West (Andorra, Austria and Ireland), one in the Centre (Montenegro) and three in the East (Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine). Only six countries reported coverage being high among undocumented migrants: Denmark, Israel, Italy, Malta (West), Cyprus (Centre) and Lithuania (East).

## 2) Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis

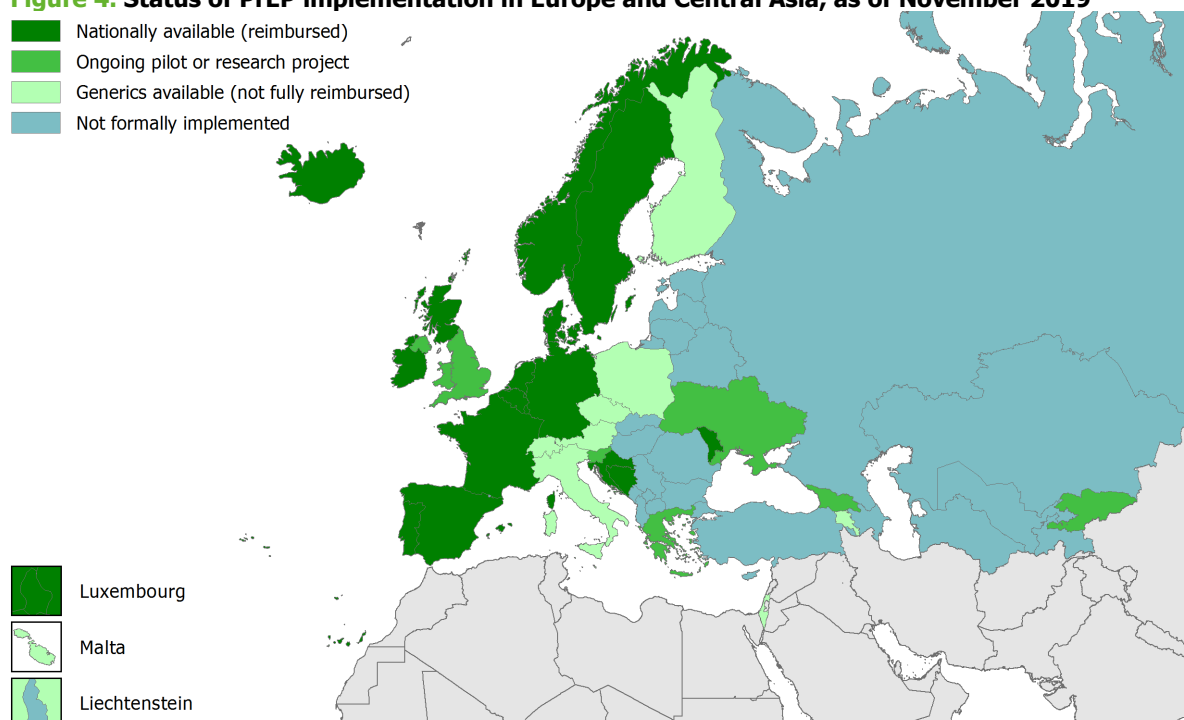
Information on PrEP availability was provided by 49 of the 52 countries. Overall, 30 countries reported that they had PrEP available, meeting the indicator (Figure 4, Table 5); of these, 20 were in the West sub-region, four in the Centre, and five in the East sub-region (Annex 3).

**Table 5. Number and list of countries meeting the PrEP indicator\* reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018**

	West	Centre	East	Total
<b>All indicators</b>	20	5	5	30
	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovenia	Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Ukraine, Uzbekistan	

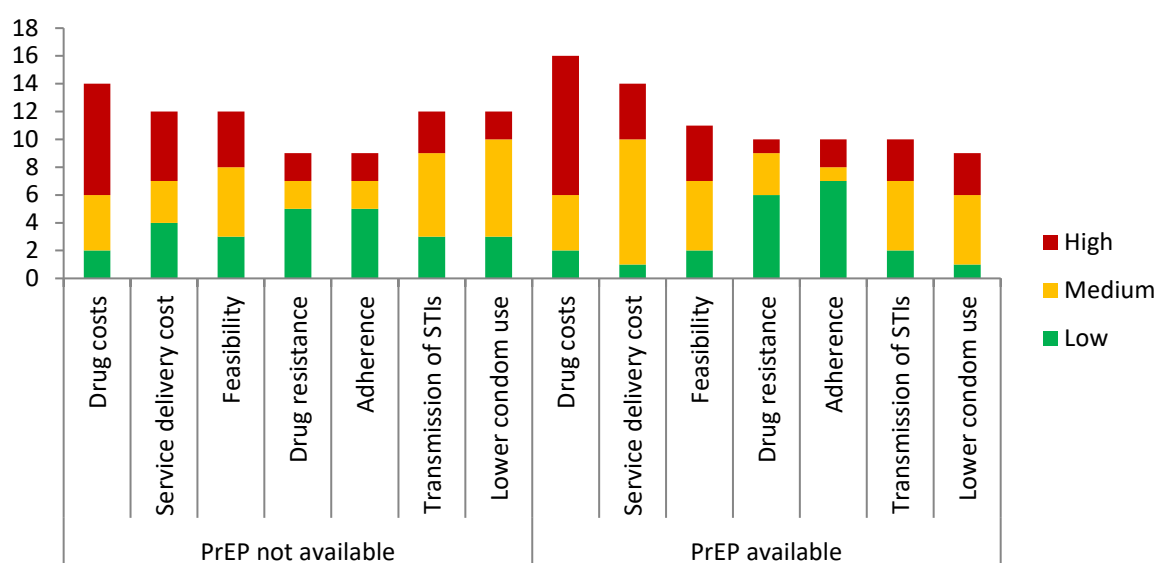
\*Is PrEP available in your country?

**Figure 4. Status of PrEP implementation in Europe and Central Asia, as of November 2019**



Among the 31 countries confirming that PrEP was available, 16 reported PrEP as being reimbursed within their national health service, either through insurance or by the public sector (Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Moldova, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Scotland within the United Kingdom). Nine countries reported that generic PrEP was available in healthcare settings, but not fully reimbursed (Armenia, Austria, the Czech Republic, Finland, Israel, Italy, Malta, Poland and Switzerland). Six countries reported that PrEP was only available through pilot, research or demonstration projects at national or sub-national level (Georgia, Greece, Kyrgyzstan, Slovenia, Ukraine, and England, Northern Ireland and Wales within the United Kingdom). It is important to note that the degree of access to PrEP in such projects varies considerably. For example, the United Kingdom saw 6 000 people access PrEP in the 12 months prior to reporting in 2019, while the Ukraine saw 125 people access PrEP in the same period.

Countries were asked to identify barriers to the implementation of PrEP. Where barriers were reported, countries rated these as high, medium or low level (Figure 5). Overall, 30 countries reported that drug costs were a barrier to implementation, with 18 citing this as a high-level barrier. Service delivery, feasibility, concerns about STI transmission and lower condom use were also reported by over ten countries as being a barrier to implementation. Similar barriers were reported between the countries that reported PrEP availability and those that did not.

**Figure 5. Barriers to PrEP implementation, by whether PrEP implemented, reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018**

### 3) Condoms

Countries were asked to estimate the coverage of the promotion and distribution of condoms among MSM, migrants and PWID. Countries were categorised as having implemented condom distribution if they reported at least medium coverage among MSM, PWID and migrants (Annex 4, Table 6). Of the 25 countries that reported sufficient data, six met this indicator, all of which were in the West sub-region.

**Table 6. Number and list of countries meeting the condom indicator\* reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018**

	West	Centre	East
<b>National</b>	Austria, France, Greece, Israel, Norway, Spain (n=6)	-	-
<b>MSM</b>	As national, also: Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland (n=14)	Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Kosovo, Slovenia (n=5)	Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine (n=6)
<b>PWID</b>	Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Norway, Spain (n=10)	Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovenia (n=7)	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Ukraine (n=10)

\*National: at least medium coverage among MSM, PWID and migrants. MSM and PWID: at least medium coverage

Of the 52 countries, 39 provided data in relation to MSM. The distribution of condoms was reported as at least medium by 25 countries, meeting the MSM indicator. Of these, 14 were in the West sub-region, five in the Centre and six in the East. No coverage or low coverage was reported for three countries in the West (Andorra, Denmark and Finland), three in the Centre (Cyprus, North Macedonia and Montenegro) and three in the East (Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania and Moldova). Overall, 34 of 52 countries reported information on PWID. The indicator (at least medium coverage) was met by 27 countries. Of these, ten were in the West sub-region, seven in the Centre and ten in the East.

A total of 26 countries reported data relating to migrants. Full or high coverage was reported by 10 of 17 in the West sub-region, two of five in the Centre sub-region and one of four in the East sub-region. Low coverage was reported in three countries in the West (Andorra, Austria and Ireland), one in the Centre (Montenegro) and three in the East (Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine).

## 4) HIV testing/proportion diagnosed

Knowing one's HIV status and being placed on antiretrovirals, leading to an undetectable status early in the course of the infection, is an effective secondary prevention measure. We used data from the first UNAIDS 90 90 90 target to assess the proportion of all people living with HIV who are diagnosed. Overall 29 countries could provide information with ten meeting the 90% target. Of these eight were in the West region. For MSM, 13 countries could provide this measure, of which five met the standard. For PWID, only 11 countries could provide information of which seven met the standard.

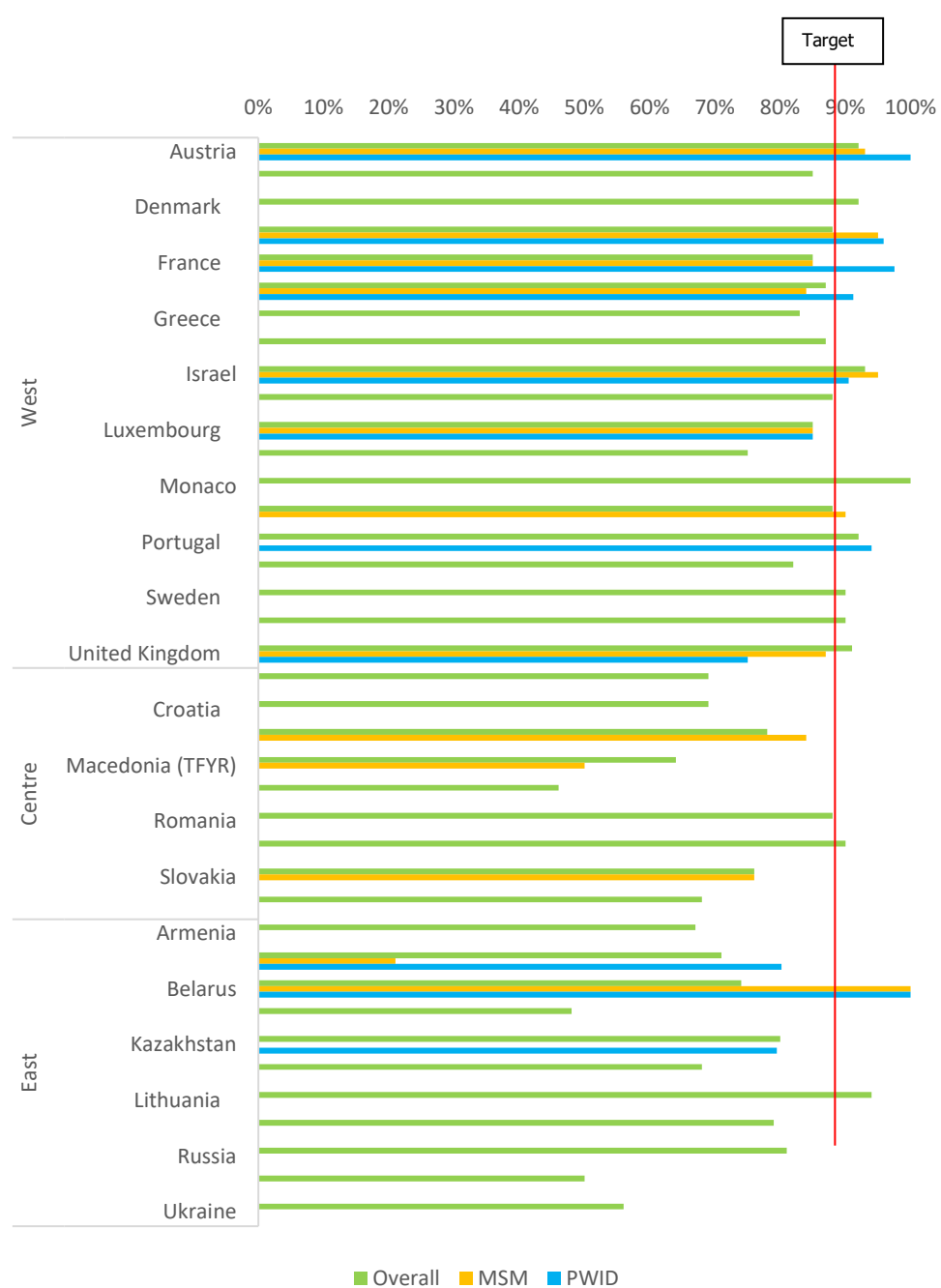
Information on the existence of national HIV testing policies or guidelines was reported by 48 of 52 countries. Overall, 40 of the 48 countries reported that national policies or guidelines existed. These dated from 1994 to 2017, with 15 countries reporting guidelines dated during the period 2015–2018. Of the 25 countries with older guidelines, 20 reported an intention to revise guidelines in 2018 or 2019. Eight countries reported that no national HIV testing guidelines existed: Andorra, Belgium, Iceland, Ireland (West), Cyprus, Montenegro, Slovakia (Centre) and Latvia (East).

Of the 39 countries with national HIV testing policy/guidelines, 31 reported guidelines for key populations. Where information was reported, the most commonly reported key population for which HIV testing guidelines were written was MSM (22), followed by PWID (19) and sex workers (12). Specific HIV testing policies for migrants were only reported in the West region by ten countries (Figure 6).

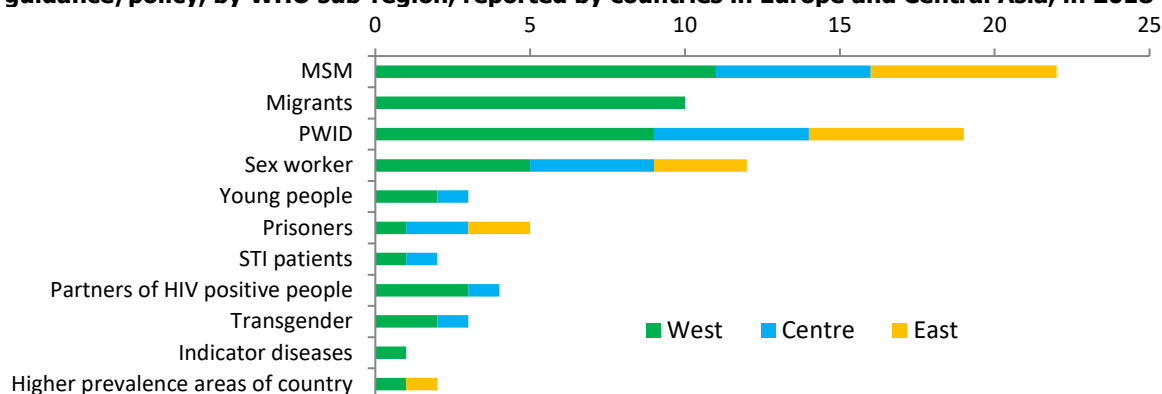
Countries were asked about the range of HIV testing interventions and settings included in the national guidance. The most commonly cited settings included secondary care (32 out of 52 countries); primary care (31); community-based testing (28) and antenatal (27) and sexual health clinic (27) settings. In the West, on average, 6.3 interventions were listed in the national guidance (range 2–12), in the Centre the number was four (range 1–7) and in the East sub-region it was 6 (range 1–10). There was substantial variation in the implementation. Overall, the following interventions were reported as high/full coverage: antenatal care (26 countries), sexual health clinics (23) and provider-initiated testing (19). The following interventions were listed as low/no coverage: self-sampling (41) self-testing (40), lay testing (35) and HIV indicator conditions (33). Of the 20 countries that responded in the West sub-region, HIV testing was available to undocumented migrants in 19 countries. In the Centre and East sub-regions, the equivalent figures were eight of 13 and nine of 12, respectively (Figure 7).



**Figure 6. Uptake of HIV testing in the past 12 months among MSM and PWID reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018**



**Figure 7. HIV testing interventions and/or key populations included in national HIV testing guidance/policy, by WHO sub-region, reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia, in 2018**



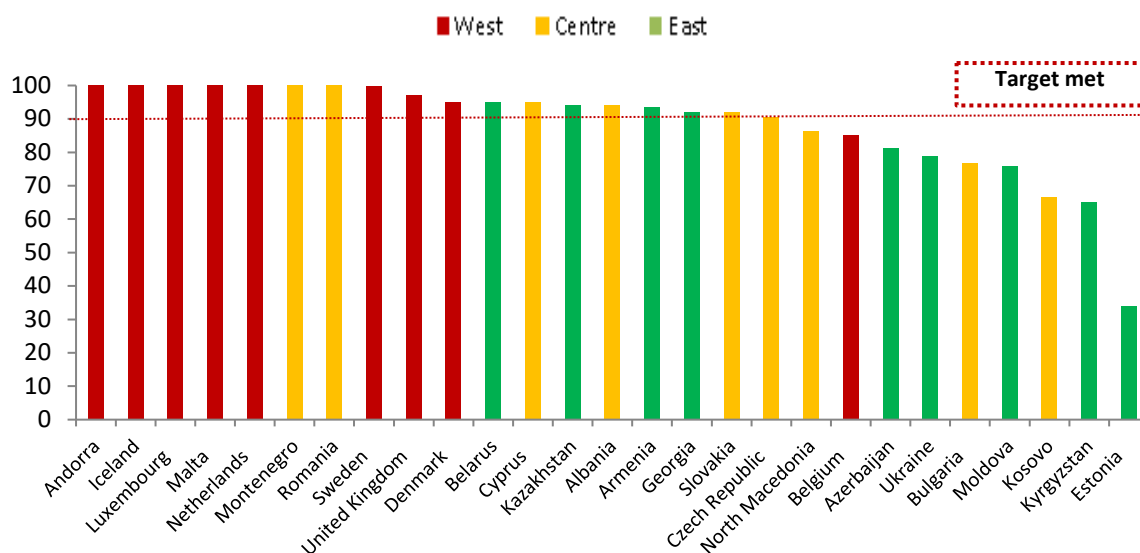
## 5) Linkage to care

Overall, 26 countries provided data on the proportion of patients newly diagnosed who were linked to HIV care within 12 months (eight in the West, nine in the Centre and nine in the East sub-region). The equivalent figures for the proportion linked to care promptly (within three months of diagnosis) were sixteen (eight, two and six respectively).

The indicator (90% linkage to care within 12 months of diagnosis) was met by 18 out of 26 countries that reported data (Annex 6). By sub-region, eight countries in the West met the indicator, six in the centre and four in the East (Figure 8). Of the 16 countries that provided data on linkage to care within three months, ten countries reported values over 90%. By sub-region, six were in the West, three in the Centre and one in the East.

Among reporting countries, the median of the reported values for linkage to care was 94% (range 34–100%) (Figure 8). This varied by sub-region: 100% in the West (85–100%), 92% in the Centre (67–100%) and 81% in the East (34–95%).

**Figure 8. Proportions of patients linked to care within 12 months of HIV diagnosis, reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018**

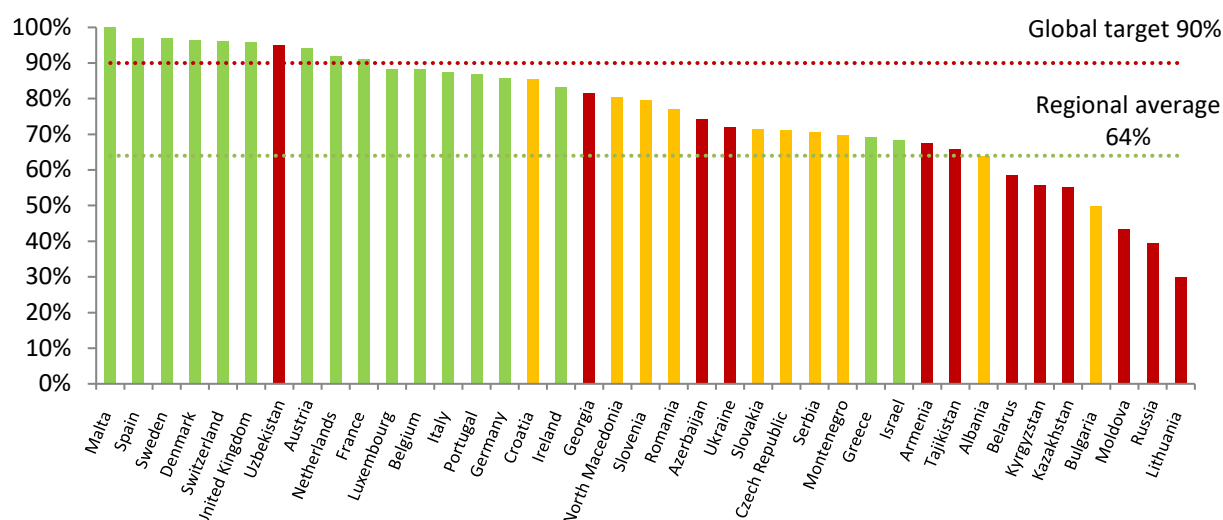


## 6) ART coverage

In 2018, 41 countries provided data for the number of people diagnosed with HIV and receiving treatment (19 in the West, 10 in the Centre and 12 in the East sub-region). Of these, 13 countries met the indicator of 90% (12 in the West, 0 in the Centre and one in the East sub-region) (Annex 7).

Overall, 64% (1 115 687 of 1 742 631) of all people living with diagnosed HIV infection were receiving treatment. In the West sub-region, 91% were receiving treatment (range 69–100%) (Figure 9). This compares to 73% (range 50–85%) in the Centre sub-region and 46% (range 30–95%) in the East sub-region.

**Figure 9. Percentage of all people living with diagnosed HIV on treatment in 39 countries of Europe and Central Asia, 2018**



Seventeen countries reported information for MSM (10 in the West, three in the Centre and four in the East sub-region). Eight countries met the indicator (Austria, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom), all of which are in the West sub-region. Where reported, 81% of MSM with diagnosed HIV infection received ART across the entire WHO European Region. However, there was substantial variation by sub-region: 93% (range 87–99%) in the West, 78% (range 72–87%) in the Centre and 54% (range 22–75%) in the East.

Overall, fourteen countries provided information for PWID. In the West, where nine countries reported data, 89% (range 71–100%) of PWID with diagnosed HIV infection received ART, compared to 35% in the one country reporting information for the Centre region. In the East sub-region, where four countries provided data, 35% (range 12–78%) of PWID living with diagnosed HIV infection received treatment. Overall, six countries met the indicator, all in the West sub-region: Austria, France, Malta, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

## 7) Viral suppression

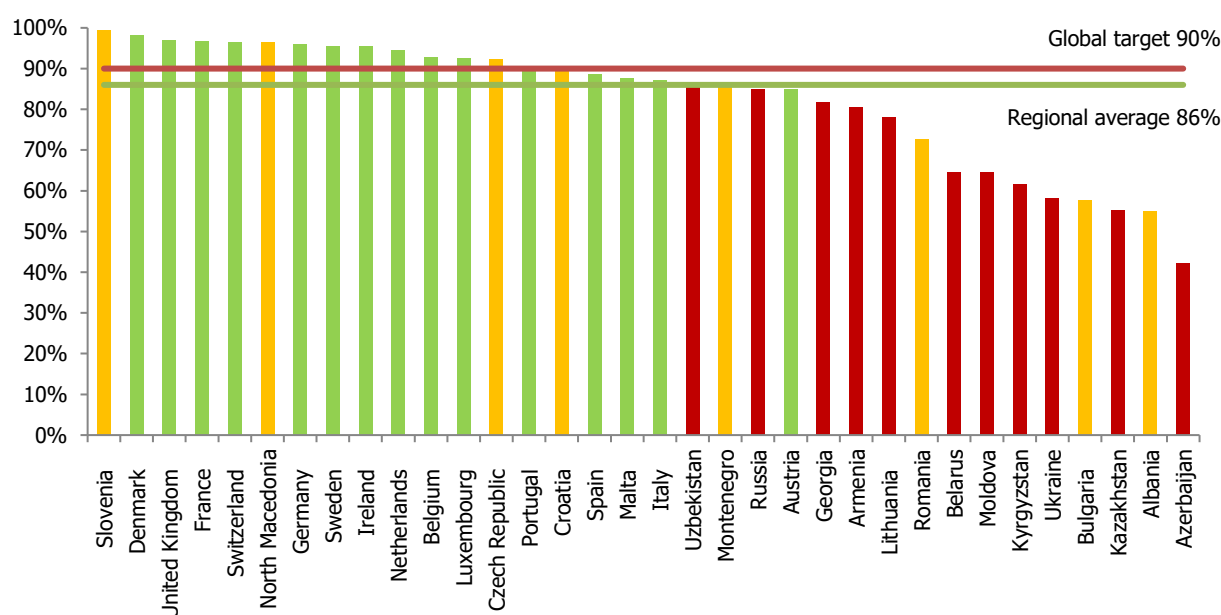
Overall, 35 countries provided information on the number of people receiving treatment and the number of people attaining viral suppression (16 in the West, eight in the Centre and 11 in the East sub-region). An estimated 1 093 732 PLHIV were treated, 938 156 of whom (84%; range 42–100%) were virally suppressed and therefore unable to sexually transmit the virus (Annex 8). In total, 15 countries met the indicator of 90% of people receiving treatment attaining a suppression of viral load (by sub-region, 12 in the West, three in the Centre and 0 in the East) (Figure 10).

In the West sub-region, 93% (range 85–100%) of people receiving treatment attained viral suppression. Equivalent figures for the Centre and East sub-region were 75% (range 55–99%) and 78% (range 42–86%), respectively.

Sixteen countries reported information for MSM (nine in the West, three in the Centre and four in the East sub-region). Where reported, 96% of MSM receiving treatment attained viral suppression. By sub-region, the equivalent data were 97% (range 86–99%) in the West, 89% (range 73–95%) in the Centre and 83% (range 60–90%) in the East. Eight countries in the West met the indicator, two in the Centre and one in the East sub-region.

Overall, 13 countries provided information for PWID. In the West, where eight countries reported data, 95% (range 75–98%) of PWID with diagnosed HIV infection were virally suppressed, compared to 31% in Bulgaria, the one country reporting information in the Centre region. In the East sub-region, where four countries provided data, 59% (range 53–82%) of PWID living with diagnosed HIV infection and receiving treatment were virally suppressed.

Seven countries in the West met the indicator (Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK). No countries in the Centre or East sub-region met the target.

**Figure 10. Percentage of people on treatment reaching viral suppression in 34 countries of Europe and Central Asia, 2018**

## 8) Needle and syringe programmes

Forty-four of the 52 countries reported that needle and syringe programmes (NSPs) for people who inject drugs had been implemented. However, only 35 countries provided data on the number of syringes provided per person per year (Annex 9). Only nine countries met the indicator of at least 200 needles per injector per year (Figure 11, Table 7). A further ten countries reported distribution of between 100 and 200 needles per person per year (Czech Republic, France, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Malta, Montenegro, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Uzbekistan).

**Table 7. Number and list of countries meeting the NSP indicator\* reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018**

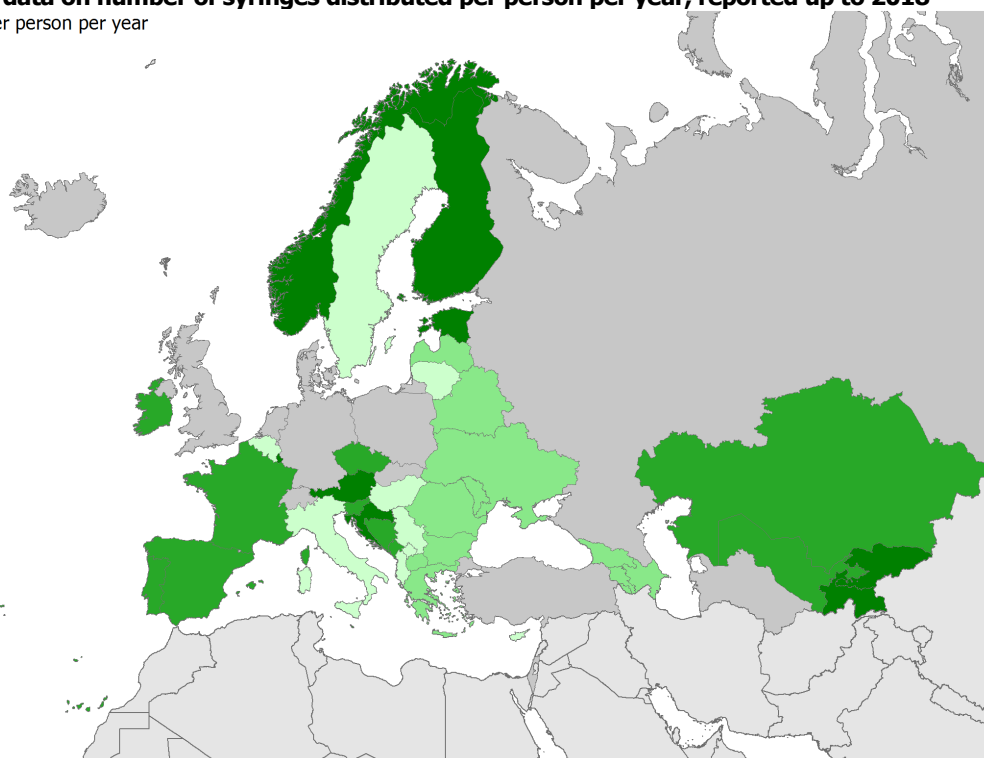
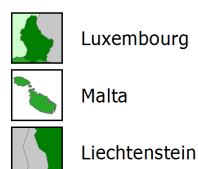
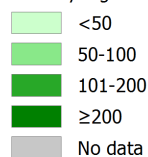
	West	Centre	East	Total
All indicators	5	1	3	9
	Austria, Finland, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway	Czech Republic	Estonia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan	

\*At least 200 syringes distributed per PWID per year

An additional question, asking countries to self-report the coverage of needle and syringe programmes, was answered by 45 of the 52 countries. Overall, 22 countries (49%) reported that coverage was full or high (Annex 8). However, of the 15 countries with self-reported high/full coverage and the number of needles and syringes provided per person per year reported, only five described needle and syringe coverage as  $\geq 200$  per person per year.

**Figure 11. Available data on number of syringes distributed per person per year, reported up to 2018**

Nr of syringes distributed per person per year



## 9) Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST)

In total, 46 countries reported that OST was available (Annex 9) and the variation in coverage was very significant: from 83% in Norway to 0.6% in Kazakhstan. Only 12 countries reported that over 40% of opioid users were receiving OST, meeting the indicator (Table 8). In contrast, 10 countries reported that less than 5% of opioid users were receiving OST (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Slovakia, Tajikistan and Ukraine). With the exception of Slovakia, all these countries are in the East sub-region (Figure 12).

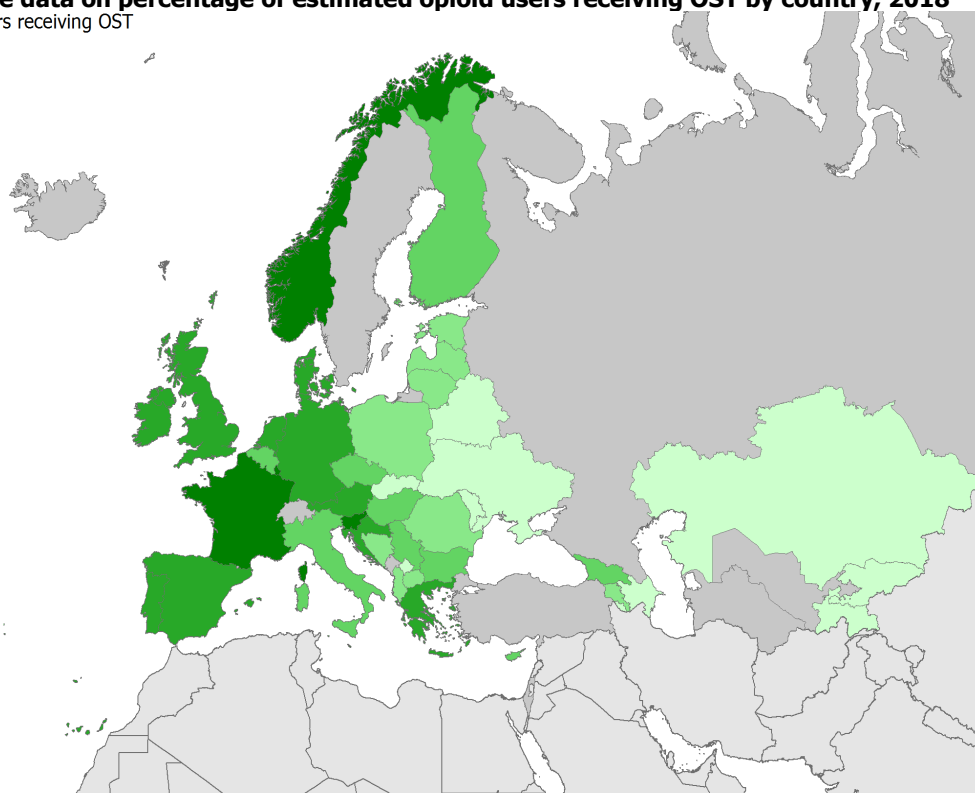
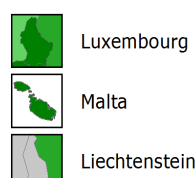
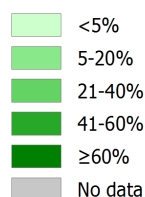
**Table 8. Number and list of countries meeting the OST indicator\* reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018**

	West	Centre	East	Total
All indicators	10	2	0	12
	Austria, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Spain	Croatia, Cyprus	-	

\*At least 40% of opioid users accessing OST

**Figure 12. Available data on percentage of estimated opioid users receiving OST by country, 2018**

% of estimated opioid users receiving OST



## 10) Sex education

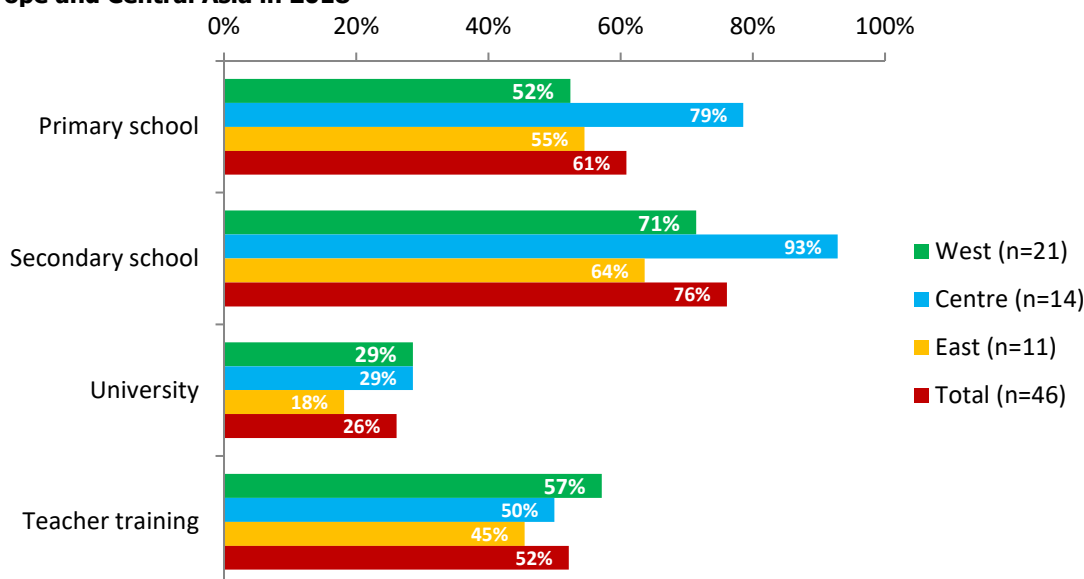
Countries were asked whether they had implemented sexuality education in various educational settings (primary, secondary, university and teacher training facilities). Overall, 46 countries provided information on whether sex education had been implemented in both primary and secondary schools (Table 9). In total, 27 (59%) countries reported that this indicator was met 48% (10 out of 21) in the West, 79% (11 out of 14) in the Centre and 55% (6 out of 11) in the East sub-region (Annex 10).

**Table 9. Number and list of countries meeting the sex education indicator\* reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018**

	West	Centre	East	Total
All indicators	10	10	6	26
	Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Spain, Sweden	Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, North Macedonia, Poland, Serbia, Slovenia	Armenia, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine	

\* Availability of education policies for the delivery of life skills-based HIV and sex education in primary and secondary education

Over three-quarters of the 46 countries that reported (76%) confirmed that sex education had been implemented in secondary schools, and this was the educational setting most frequently reported as having sex education (Figure 13). Only 61% of countries reported that sex education had been implemented in primary school settings.

**Figure 13. Country reported implementation of sex education in various educational settings in Europe and Central Asia in 2018**

## 11) HIV-related health promotion and behaviour change programmes

In 2018, 22 countries provided data on whether they had implemented HIV-related health promotion and behaviour change programmes for key populations. Of these, ten countries met the indicator (medium or higher implementation among MSM, PWID and migrants) (Table 10). In the West sub-region eight countries met the indicator (France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain and the UK). In the Centre sub-region Bulgaria and Slovakia met the indicator. No countries in the East sub-region met the indicator (Annex 11). Forty-two countries provided data for MSM, with 29 of them reporting implementation for MSM (18 in the West sub-region, six in the Centre and five in the East).

**Table 10. Number and list of countries meeting the HIV related health programmes indicator\* reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018**

	West	Centre	East	Total
<b>National indicator</b>	8 France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, United Kingdom	8 Bulgaria, Slovenia	0	16
<b>MSM</b>	18 As national, also: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland	6 As national, also: Croatia, Czech Republic, Kosovo, Slovenia	5 Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine	29
<b>PWID</b>	15 As national, also: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal	10 As national, also: Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Slovenia	9 Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Ukraine	24

\* Availability of HIV-related health programmes nationally, and by key population.



# Combination prevention implementation

## Completeness of reported indicators

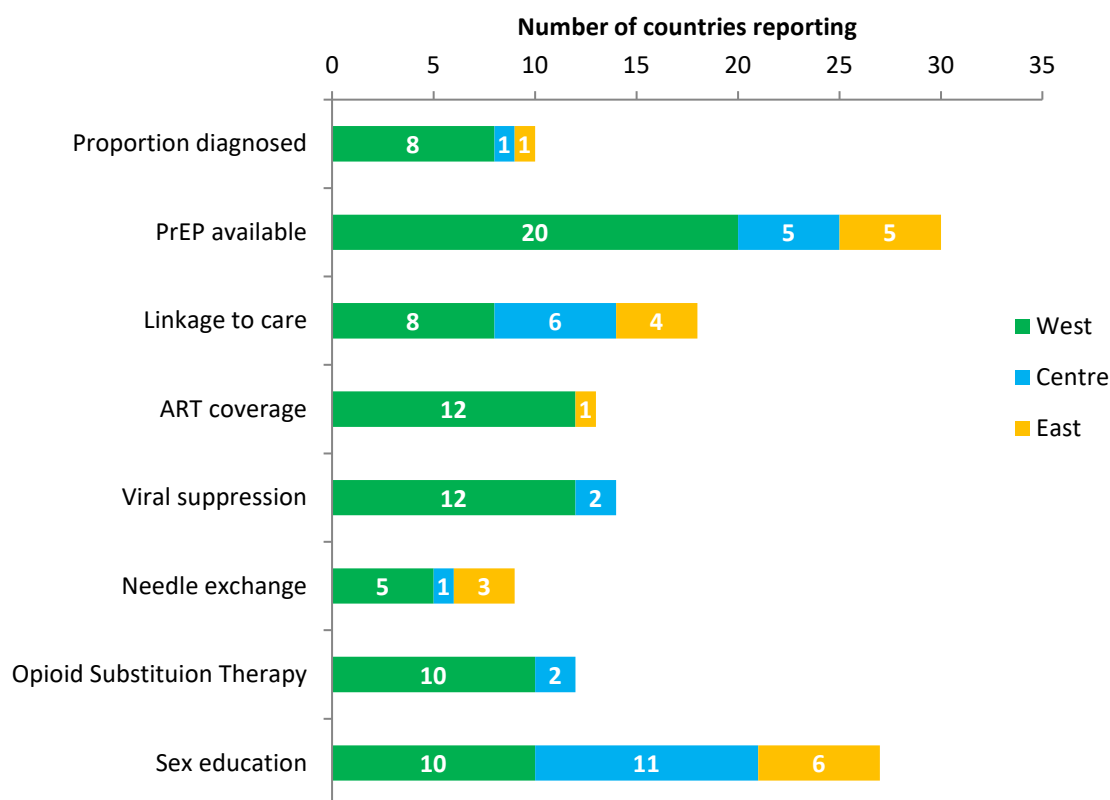
All countries reported information relating to at least one national prevention indicator in 2018 (regardless of whether the target was met). The distribution of the number of countries reporting information on indicators is provided in Annex 12. The most frequently reported indicator was PrEP availability (47 countries reporting), while only 29 countries provided information on needle and syringe programme coverage. It is worth noting that a higher number of countries in the West sub-region reported information on all the eleven indicators than the Centre sub-region, and fewer countries provided information in the East sub-region.

## National

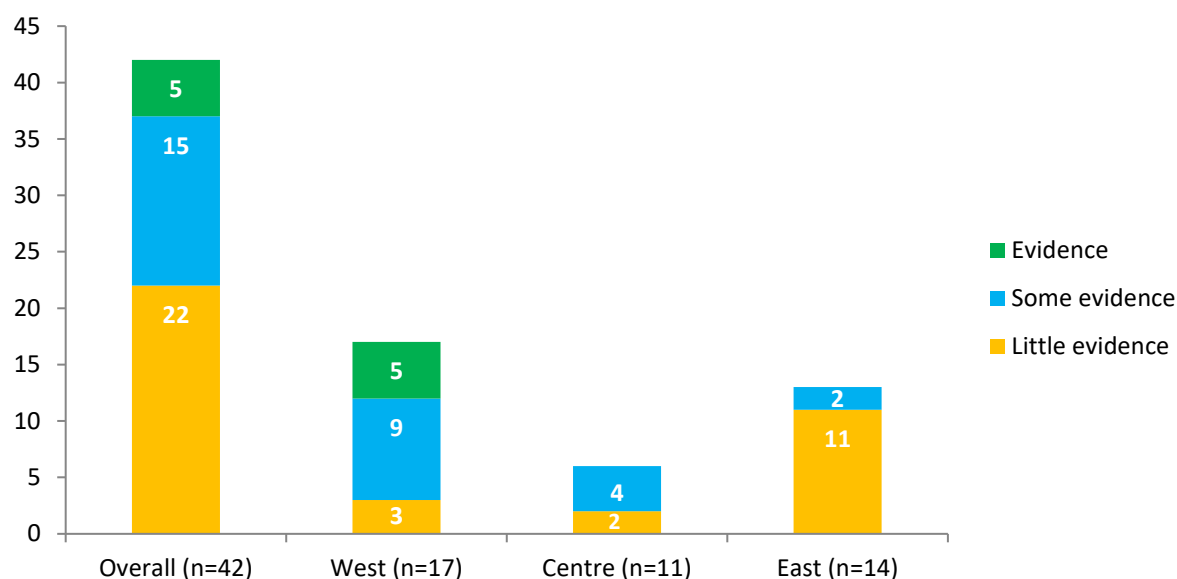
Where information was provided, the indicators that were most frequently met by countries were sex education and PrEP availability, with 27 and 30 countries meeting this standard, respectively (Figure 14). Few countries were able to meet the NSP (9) and Opioid Substitution Therapy (12) indicators.

Overall, 42 countries were able to provide information on at least three of the seven indicators and could be included in an analysis of the implementation of combination prevention (Figure 15). A total of five countries, all in the West sub-region, were categorised as having evidence of combination prevention (meeting six or seven of the targets): Austria, Denmark, Malta, Luxembourg and Sweden. Fifteen countries were categorised as having some evidence and 22 countries were categorised as having little evidence. Of these, 19 were in the Centre and East sub-region.

**Figure 14. Number of targets met of the seven indicators in the combination prevention analysis, by sub-region among countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018**



**Figure 15. Distribution of countries according to definition of combination prevention implementation level, Europe and Central Asia in 2018**



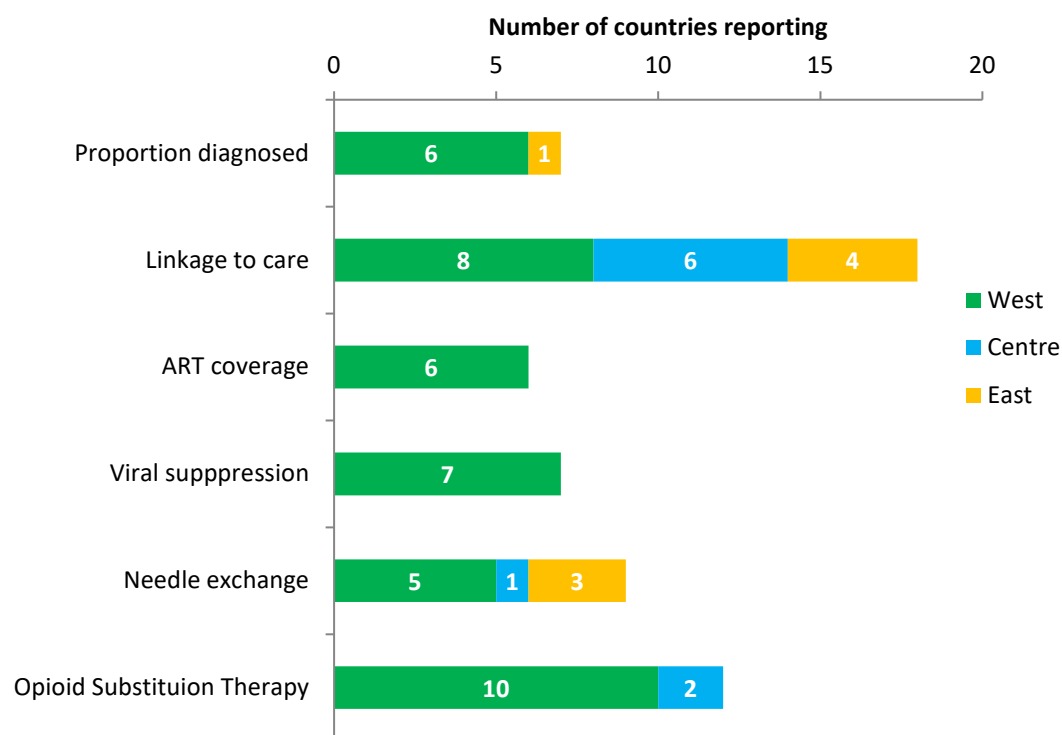
## MSM

All countries were able to provide at least one MSM prevention indicator in 2018 (Annex 13).

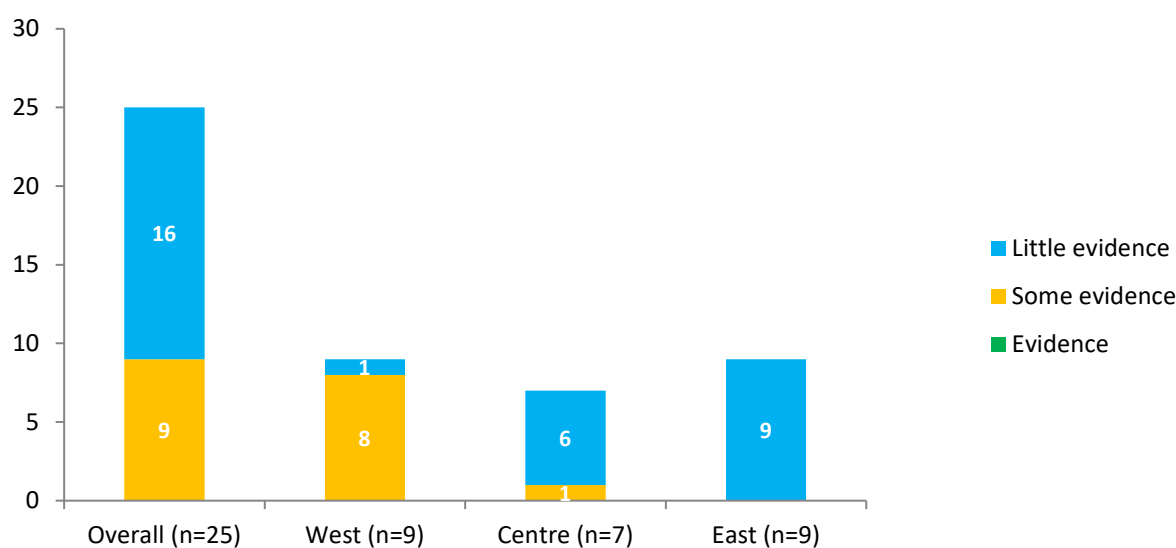
Where information was provided, the indicators most frequently met by countries were PrEP, linkage to care and sex education with 29, 18 and 27 countries meeting this standard, respectively (Figure 16). Only seven countries met the proportion diagnosed.

Overall, 33 countries reported at least three of the six indicators and could be included in the analysis. Only two countries in the West sub-region was categorised as having evidence of combination prevention (Figure 17).

**Figure 16. Number of targets met of the six indicators in the MSM combination prevention analysis, by sub-region among countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018**



**Figure 17. Distribution of countries according to definition of MSM combination prevention implementation level among MSM, Europe and Central Asia in 2018**



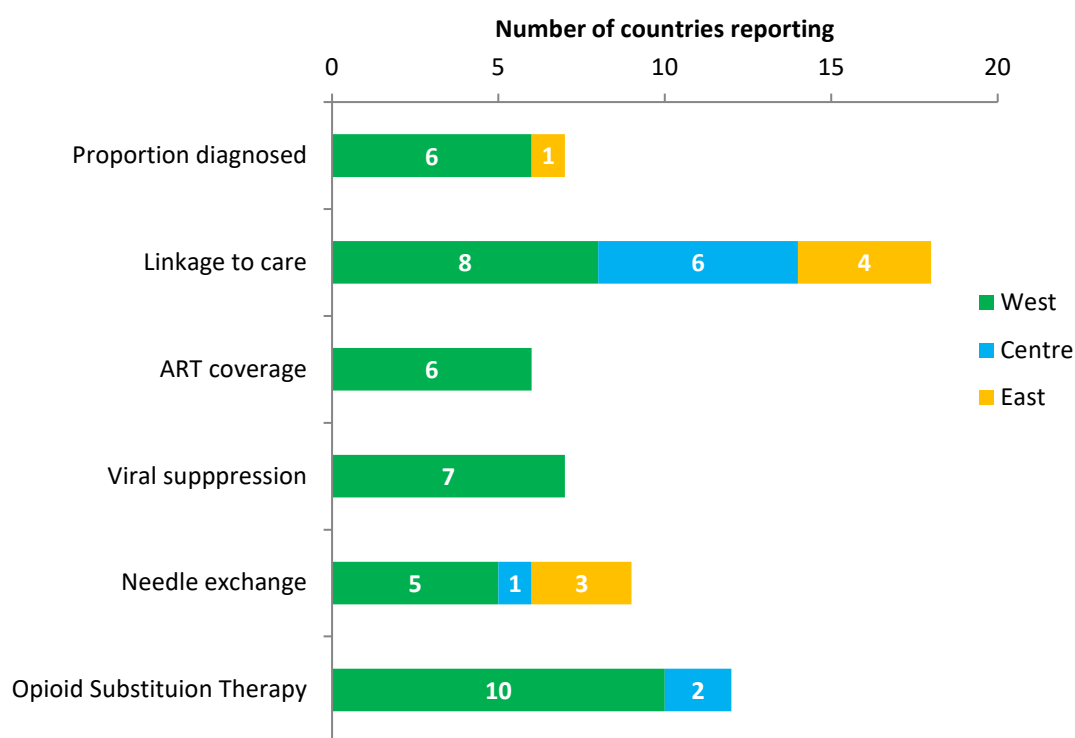
### PWID

All countries were able to provide at least one PWID prevention indicator in 2018 (Annex 14).

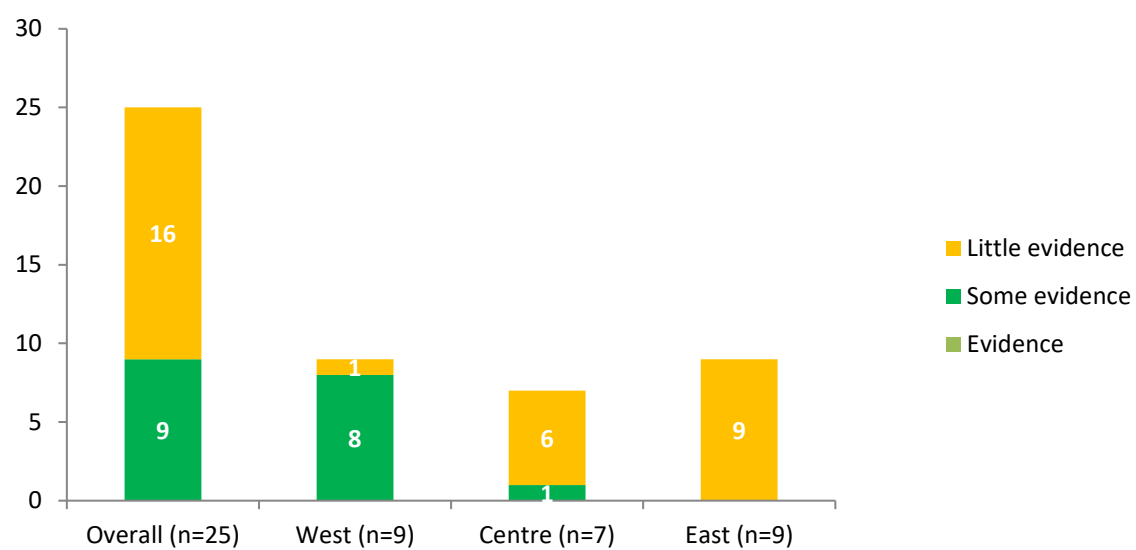
Where information was provided, the indicator most frequently met by countries was linkage to care, with 27 countries meeting the standard (Figure 18). Overall 12 countries met the opioid substitution therapy indicator

Overall, 25 countries reported at least three of the six indicators and could be included in the analysis. No countries were categorised as having evidence of combination prevention, nine had some evidence and 16 had little evidence (Figure 18).

**Figure 18. Number of targets met of the six indicators in the PWID combination prevention analysis, by sub-region among countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018**



**Figure 19.** Distribution of countries according to definition of combination prevention implementation level among PWID, Europe and Central Asia in 2018



# Conclusions and priority options for action

## Overall progress

Within the framework of the Dublin Declaration monitoring survey we have developed eleven indicators to serve as a metric to categorise implementation levels of combination prevention. Of these, seven were considered robust enough to include in the analysis. This approach can be adapted to specific settings or as epidemics evolve. These results can be used as a baseline against which to monitor progress towards implementation of combination prevention in order to improve HIV outcomes.

Overall, 42 of 52 countries could provide enough indicators, regardless of the outcome, to enable the metric of combination prevention to be used to evaluate their response to the HIV epidemic. Overall, 15 were categorised as having evidence of combination prevention implementation, 22 as having some evidence and three as having little evidence.

It is a cause for concern that the level of combination prevention implementation appears to be relatively low for MSM and PWID populations, and for all populations in the Centre and East sub-regions.

## Limitations

While this work is a first attempt to develop and apply a metric to assess and evaluate combination prevention implementation, there are several limitations that require exploration.

Firstly, the indicators themselves are restricted to the availability of data collected under the Dublin Declaration monitoring framework. Four of the indicators were deemed to be subjectively reported and these were excluded from the analysis. This, together with the high levels of missing data, means that these baseline measurements **should be interpreted with caution**. However, the themes of STI testing, condom distribution coverage, HIV testing and HIV health promotion are the key to prevention responses. This Dublin Declaration survey has made a first attempt to capture relevant information. Future iterations of the Dublin Declaration monitoring should strive to develop a more objective measurement of these themes.

Furthermore, the indicators selected may not be equivalent in terms of impact. While we have used previously published indicators as far as possible, there is no way of assessing whether, for example, a syringe distribution of  $\geq 200$  per PWID per year is equivalent in effectiveness to 90% of those diagnosed receiving treatment.

In addition, although we have included information for PWID and MSM, these are not the only key populations disproportionately affected by HIV in the region. While the Dublin Declaration survey included information on other key populations such as migrants, undocumented migrants, prisoners and sex workers, the paucity of data for these populations prevented them from being incorporated. However, such populations remain particularly vulnerable to HIV, meaning that they are the least likely to be included in HIV care, receive treatment and attain viral suppression. Not only is this of concern due to health outcomes, but it also indicates that the results presented in this report are likely to overestimate outcomes for the entire region.

It is important to validate this approach. Firstly, by ensuring evidence is collected for the indicators where relevant (for instance, copies of HIV health prevention strategies). Secondly, an analysis is necessary to identify whether countries that are experiencing declines in HIV transmission are also those where levels of combination prevention are higher. It is also important to note that the countries that were able to provide data for each of the seven indicators were also likely to be those with better HIV outcomes overall. Consequently, the data presented probably overestimate the outcomes experienced by key populations in the region.

Furthermore, since the relative size and characteristics of each key sub-population within the individual countries varies considerably, overall national data for all PLHIV are not likely to represent the nuanced and diverse situation for all of Europe and Central Asia.

## Priority options for action

- The Dublin Declaration project must better define and include robust indicators that are less subjective, span the life course of HIV and can be easily collected. Such indicators must be evaluated against independently collected information relating to HIV outcomes, including the proportion living with HIV who are virally suppressed and measures of incidence and prevalence.
- Once these indicators are better defined, countries should consider prioritising the collation and reporting of this information. This will enable countries to better evaluate the national public health response to HIV and highlight areas that require improvement.
- Countries should also consider expanding on the information collected to include more vulnerable populations affected by HIV in each setting, in particular migrants and undocumented migrants.
- While many countries are strong in specific prevention activities, it is important for each country to assess where there are areas of weakness that can be addressed. This will help to have an impact on underserved populations.
- It is necessary to align outcomes for HIV combination prevention against what is known about HIV transmission in the region in order to validate the approach.

## Annex 1. Number of countries with data available for each of the 11 indicators, reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018

WHO sub-region	Country	STI testing and treatment	PrEP	Condoms	Proportion diagnosed	Linkage to care	ART coverage	Viral suppression coverage	Needle exchange	OST	Sex education	HIV health promotion
West	Andorra	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
	Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Belgium	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
	Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
	France	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Germany	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
	Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Iceland	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
	Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Israel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
	Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
	Liechtenstein	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
	Luxembourg	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Malta	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
	Monaco	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
	Netherlands	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
	Norway	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Portugal	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
	San Marino	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N



WHO sub-region	Country	STI testing and treatment	PrEP	Condoms	Proportion diagnosed	Linkage to care	ART coverage	Viral suppression coverage	Needle exchange	OST	Sex education	HIV health promotion
	Spain	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Sweden	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
	Switzerland	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
	United Kingdom	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Centre	Albania	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
	Bulgaria	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Croatia	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	Cyprus	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
	Hungary	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
	Kosovo	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
	North Macedonia	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
	Montenegro	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
	Romania	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	Serbia	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
	Slovakia	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Slovenia	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
	Turkey	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
	Poland	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N

WHO sub-region	Country	STI testing and treatment	PrEP	Condoms	Proportion diagnosed	Linkage to care	ART coverage	Viral suppression coverage	Needle exchange	OST	Sex education	HIV health promotion
East	Armenia	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Azerbaijan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
	Belarus	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Estonia	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Georgia	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
	Kazakhstan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
	Kyrgyzstan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
	Latvia	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
	Lithuania	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
	Moldova	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
	Russia	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
	Tajikistan	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
	Turkmenistan	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
	Ukraine	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
	Uzbekistan	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N

## Annex 2. Coverage of STI testing and treatment for specific populations, reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018

WHO sub-region	Country	Men who have sex with men	Migrants (persons born abroad)	Undocumented migrants	People who inject drugs	Prisons	Sex workers	Trans people	National indicator met**?	MSM indicator met**?	PWID indicator met**?
West	<b>Andorra</b>	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	No	No	No
	<b>Austria</b>	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Low	No	Yes	Yes
	<b>Belgium</b>	High	Medium	Low	Don't know	Don't know	High	Don't know	No data	Yes	No data
	<b>Denmark</b>	Full	Full	High	Full	Medium	Full	Full	Yes	Yes	Yes
	<b>Finland</b>	High	Medium	Low	High	High	Medium	High	Yes	Yes	Yes
	<b>France</b>	High	High	Medium	High	High	High	High	Yes	Yes	Yes
	<b>Germany</b>	Medium	Medium	Low	Don't know	Don't know	High	Don't know	No data	Yes	No data
	<b>Greece</b>	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low	High	High	Yes	Yes	Yes
	<b>Iceland</b>	Don't know	Don't know	None	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	No data	No data	No data
	<b>Ireland</b>	Medium	Low	Low	High	High	Medium	Medium	No	Yes	Yes
	<b>Israel</b>	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes
	<b>Italy</b>	Full	High	High	High	Full	Full	Full	Yes	Yes	Yes
	<b>Liechtenstein</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	<b>Luxembourg</b>	Full	Full	Don't know	Full	Full	Full	Full	Yes	Yes	Yes
	<b>Malta</b>	High	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes
	<b>Monaco</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	<b>Netherlands</b>	High	Medium	Low	Don't know	Don't know	Medium	Medium	No data	Yes	No data
	<b>Norway</b>	Full	High	Medium	High	High	High	High	Yes	Yes	Yes
	<b>Portugal</b>	Low	Don't know	Don't know	High	High	Don't know	Don't know	No data	No	Yes
	<b>San Marino</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	<b>Spain</b>	Full	Full	Low	Full	Full	Full	Full	Yes	Yes	Yes
	<b>Sweden</b>	Medium	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	None	Don't know	None	No data	Yes	No data
	<b>Switzerland</b>	Low	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	No data	No	No data
	<b>United Kingdom</b>	High	High	Don't know	High	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes

WHO sub-region	Country	Men who have sex with men	Migrants (persons born abroad)	Undocumented migrants	People who inject drugs	Prisons	Sex workers	Trans people	National indicator met**?	MSM indicator met**?	PWID indicator met**?
	Albania	Medium	Don't know	Don't know	Medium	Medium	Low	Don't know	No data	Yes	Yes
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Bulgaria	Medium	Medium	Don't know	Medium	Medium	Medium	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Croatia	Medium	Don't know	Don't know	Full	None	Low	Don't know	No data	Yes	Yes
	Cyprus	Low	High	High	Low	Full	Low	None	No	No	No
	Czech Republic	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Full	High	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Hungary	High	Don't know	Don't know	Low	Don't know	Medium	Don't know	No data	Yes	No
	Kosovo	High	Don't know	Don't know	High	High	High	Don't know	No data	Yes	Yes
	North Macedonia	Low	Don't know	Don't know	Low	Low	Medium	Don't know	No data	No	No
	Montenegro	Low	None	None	Low	Low	Low	None	No	No	No
	Poland	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	No data	No data	No data
	Romania	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	No data	No data	No data
	Serbia	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	No data	No data	No data
	Slovakia	Full	Full	Don't know	Full	Full	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Slovenia	High	Don't know	Don't know	High	Full	Don't know	Don't know	No data	Yes	Yes
	Turkey	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	No data	No data	No data
East	Armenia	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	High	Don't know	No data	No data	No data
	Azerbaijan	Medium	Don't know	Don't know	Medium	Medium	Medium	Don't know	No data	Yes	Yes
	Belarus	Medium	None	None	Medium	None	Medium	None	No	Yes	Yes
	Estonia	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Low	Don't know	No data	No data	No data
	Georgia	Medium	Don't know	Don't know	High	Medium	High	Low	No data	Yes	Yes
	Kazakhstan	Medium	Don't know	Don't know	Medium	Medium	Medium	Don't know	No data	Yes	Yes
	Kyrgyzstan	Low	Don't know	Don't know	Low	Low	Medium	Don't know	No data	No	No
	Latvia	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	No data	No data	No data
	Lithuania	Low	High	High	Low	Full	Low	Don't know	No	No	No
	Moldova	Low	None	None	Low	Don't know	Low	None	No	No	No
	Russia	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

WHO sub-region	Country	Men who have sex with men	Migrants (persons born abroad)	Undocumented migrants	People who inject drugs	Prisons	Sex workers	Trans people	National indicator met**?	MSM indicator met**?	PWID indicator met**?
	<b>Tajikistan</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	<b>Ukraine</b>	Medium	None	None	Low	Low	Medium	Don't know	No	Yes	No
	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

\* At least medium coverage for MSM, migrants and PWID.

\*\* At least medium coverage for the relevant population.

## Annex 3. Implementation of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis reported by countries of Europe and Central Asia in 2018

WHO sub-region	Country	PrEP available/ indicator met?*	Implementation type	Future availability?
West	Andorra	No	Not formally implemented	Uncertain
	Austria	Yes	Generics available (not reimbursed)	-
	Belgium	Yes	Nationally available (reimbursed)	-
	Denmark	Yes	Nationally available (reimbursed)	-
	Finland	Yes	Generics available (not reimbursed)	-
	France	Yes	Nationally available (reimbursed)	-
	Germany	Yes	Nationally available (reimbursed)	-
	Greece	Yes	Pilot/research	-
	Iceland	Yes	Nationally available (reimbursed)	-
	Ireland	Yes	Nationally available (reimbursed)	-
	Israel	Yes	Generics available (not reimbursed)	-
	Italy	Yes	Generics available (not reimbursed)	-
	Liechtenstein	No data	Not formally implemented	No data
	Luxembourg	Yes	Nationally available (reimbursed)	-
	Malta	Yes	Generics available (not reimbursed)	-
	Monaco	No data	Not formally implemented	No data
	Netherlands	Yes	Nationally available (reimbursed)	-
	Norway	Yes	Nationally available (reimbursed)	-
	Portugal	Yes	Nationally available (reimbursed)	-
	San Marino	No data	Not formally implemented	No data
	Spain	Yes	Nationally available (reimbursed)	-
	Sweden	Yes	Nationally available (reimbursed)	-
	Switzerland	Yes	Generics available (not reimbursed)	-
	United Kingdom	Yes	Pilot/research (England and Wales); Nationally available (reimbursed) (Scotland and Northern Ireland)	-
Centre	Albania	No	Not formally implemented	-
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Yes	Nationally available (reimbursed)	-
	Bulgaria	No	Not formally implemented	yes
	Croatia	Yes	Nationally available (reimbursed)	-
	Cyprus	No	Not formally implemented	yes
	Czech Republic	Yes	Generics available (not reimbursed)	-
	Hungary	No	Not formally implemented	uncertain
	Kosovo	No	Not formally implemented	No
	North Macedonia	No	Not formally implemented	yes
	Montenegro	No	Not formally implemented	yes
	Poland	Yes	Generics available (not reimbursed)	-
	Romania	No	Not formally implemented	No

WHO sub-region	Country	PrEP available/ indicator met?*	Implementation type	Future availability?
	Serbia	No	Not formally implemented	yes
	Slovakia	No	Not formally implemented	No
	Slovenia	Yes	Pilot/research	-
	Turkey	No	Not formally implemented	yes
East	Armenia	Yes	Generics available (not reimbursed)	-
	Azerbaijan	No	Not formally implemented	No data
	Belarus	No	Not formally implemented	yes
	Estonia	No	Not formally implemented	yes
	Georgia	Yes	Pilot/research	-
	Kazakhstan	No	Not formally implemented	yes
	Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Pilot/research	-
	Latvia	No	Not formally implemented	yes
	Lithuania	No	Not formally implemented	No
	Moldova	Yes	Nationally available (reimbursed)	-
	Russia	No	Not formally implemented	yes
	Tajikistan	No data	Not formally implemented	No data
	Turkmenistan	No data	Not formally implemented	No data
	Ukraine	Yes	Pilot/research	-
	Uzbekistan	No	No data	-



## Annex 4. Coverage of condom distribution for specific populations, reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018

WHO sub-region	Country	Men who have sex with men	Migrants (persons born abroad)	Undocumented migrants	People who inject drugs	Prisons	Sex workers	Trans people	National indicator met**?	MSM indicator met***?	PWID indicator met***?
West	Andorra	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	No	No	No
	Austria	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Belgium	High	Medium	Low	No data	No data	High	No data	No data	Yes	No data
	Denmark	Low	None	None	None	None	None	None	No	No	No
	Finland	Low	Low	None	Medium	Full	Medium	None	No	No	Yes
	France	Full	Full	Medium	Full	Full	Full	Full	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Germany	High	Low	No data	Medium	No data	Medium	No data	No	Yes	Yes
	Greece	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	High	High	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Iceland	No data	None	None	No data	No data	None	None	No data	No data	No data
	Ireland	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Medium	No	Yes	Yes
	Israel	Full	Full	Full	Full	None	High	High	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Italy	Medium	None	None	Medium	None	Medium	Medium	No	Yes	Yes
	Liechtenstein	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Luxembourg	No data	No data	No data	No data	Full	High	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Malta	High	Low	Low	Low	None	None	None	No	Yes	No
	Monaco	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Netherlands	Medium	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	No data
	Norway	Full	High	High	High	High	Full	High	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Portugal	No data	No data	No data	No data	Full	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	San Marino	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Spain	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Full	High	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Sweden	Medium	Medium	Low	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	No data
	Switzerland	Medium	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	No data

WHO sub-region	Country	Men who have sex with men	Migrants (persons born abroad)	Undocumented migrants	People who inject drugs	Prisons	Sex workers	Trans people	National indicator met**?	MSM indicator met**?	PWID indicator met**?
	<b>United Kingdom</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	<b>Albania</b>	Low	No data	No data	Low	Medium	Low	No data	No data	No	No
	<b>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	<b>Bulgaria</b>	Medium	No data	No data	Medium	Medium	Medium	No data	No data	Yes	Yes
	<b>Croatia</b>	Medium	No data	No data	Medium	None	Low	No data	No data	Yes	Yes
	<b>Cyprus</b>	Low	None	None	Low	None	Low	None	No	No	No
	<b>Czech Republic</b>	Medium	Low	None	High	No data	High	No data	No	Yes	Yes
	<b>Hungary</b>	No data	No data	No data	Low	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No
	<b>Kosovo</b>	High	No data	No data	High	High	High	No data	No data	Yes	Yes
	<b>North Macedonia</b>	Low	No data	No data	Medium	Low	Medium	No data	No data	No	Yes
	<b>Montenegro</b>	Low	None	None	Medium	None	Low	None	No	No	Yes
	<b>Poland</b>	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	No	No	No
	<b>Romania</b>	None	No data	No data	Low	Low	Low	No data	No data	No	No
	<b>Serbia</b>	Low	None	None	Low	None	Low	Low	No	No	No
	<b>Slovakia</b>	Low	No data	No data	Low	Low	Medium	No data	No data	No	No
	<b>Slovenia</b>	Medium	No data	No data	High	Full	None	None	No data	Yes	Yes
	<b>Turkey</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
East	<b>Armenia</b>	Low	None	None	Medium	High	Medium	Low	No	No	Yes
	<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Medium	No data	No data	Medium	Medium	Medium	No data	No data	Yes	Yes
	<b>Belarus</b>	Medium	None	None	Medium	None	Medium	None	No	Yes	Yes
	<b>Estonia</b>	Low	None	None	Full	Low	Medium	No data	No	No	Yes
	<b>Georgia</b>	Medium	None	No data	High	Medium	High	Low	No	Yes	Yes
	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Medium	No data	No data	Medium	Medium	High	No data	No data	Yes	Yes
	<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	Medium	No data	No data	Medium	Medium	Medium	No data	No data	Yes	Yes
	<b>Latvia</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	<b>Lithuania</b>	Low	High	High	Medium	Full	Low	No data	No	No	Yes

WHO sub-region	Country	Men who have sex with men	Migrants (persons born abroad)	Undocumented migrants	People who inject drugs	Prisons	Sex workers	Trans people	National indicator met**?	MSM indicator met***?	PWID indicator met***?
	<b>Moldova</b>	Low	None	None	Medium	No data	Medium	None	No	No	Yes
	<b>Russia</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	<b>Tajikistan</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	<b>Ukraine</b>	High	None	None	High	Low	High	Low	No	Yes	Yes
	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

\* At least medium coverage for MSM, migrants and PWID.

\*\* At least medium coverage for relevant populations

## Annex 5. Proportion living with HIV who are diagnosed, reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018

		National				MSM				PWID			
		Number living with HIV	Number diagnosed	% diagnosed	Indicator met	Number living with HIV	Number diagnosed	% diagnosed	MSM indicator met	Number living with HIV	Number diagnosed	PWID indicator met	Indicator met
West	Andorra	-	68		No data	-	-		No data	-	-	-	No data
	Austria	7079	6537	92%	Yes	2920	2709	93%	Yes	980	997	102%	Yes
	Belgium	18758	15885	85%	No	-	5977	-	No data	-	293	-	No data
	Denmark	6000	5500	92%	Yes	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Finland	3880	3401	88%	No	1084	1035	95%	Yes	315	302	96%	Yes
	France	146600	132400	85%	No	61700	52500	85%	No	12100	11800	98%	Yes
	Germany	86100	74800	87%	No	59000	49800	84%	No	9100	8300	91%	Yes
	Greece	16665	13866	83%	No	-	6671	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Iceland	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Ireland	7205	6276	87%	No	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Israel	8039	7448	93%	Yes	2038	1941	95%	Yes	938	849	91%	Yes
	Italy	130000	114400	88%	No	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Luxembourg	1081	919	85%	No	421	358	85%	No data	127	108	85%	No
	Malta	453	340	75%	No	-	210	-	No data	-	3	-	No data
	Monaco	47	47	100%	Yes				No data	-	-	-	No data
	Netherlands	22900	20264	88%	No	13800	12421	90%	Yes	-	-	-	No data
	Norway	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Portugal	38959	35709	92%	Yes	-	7138	-	No data	9420	8839	94%	Yes
	San Marino				No data	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data

		National				MSM				PWID			
		Number living with HIV	Number diagnosed	% diagnosed	Indicator met	Number living with HIV	Number diagnosed	% diagnosed	MSM indicator met	Number living with HIV	Number diagnosed	PWID indicator met	Indicator met
	Spain	146000	120000	82%	No	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Sweden	8320	7489	90%	Yes	-	2319	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Switzerland	16600	1500	90%	Yes	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	United Kingdom	101400	91987	91%	Yes	46000	39900	87%	No	2490	8839	75%	No
Centre	Albania	1300	891	69%	No	-	-	-	No	-	-	-	No data
	Bosnia & Herzegovina								No data				
	Bulgaria	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data	-	382	-	No data
	Croatia	1533	1077	69%	No	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Cyprus	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Czech Republic	3230	2533	78%	No	2130	1790	84%	No	-	-	-	No data
	Hungary	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Kosovo	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	North Macedonia	383	246	64%	No	321	162	50%	No	-	-	-	No data
	Montenegro	437	201	46%	No	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Poland	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Romania	17000	15009	88%	No	-	-	-	Nodata	-	-	-	No data
	Serbia	2700	2441	90%	Yes	-	-	-	No	-	-	-	No data
	Slovakia	995	756	76%	No	645	490	76%	No	-	-	-	No data
	Slovenia	987	670	68%	No	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Turkey	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data

		National				MSM				PWID			
		Number living with HIV	Number diagnosed	% diagnosed	Indicator met	Number living with HIV	Number diagnosed	% diagnosed	MSM indicator met	Number living with HIV	Number diagnosed	PWID indicator met	Indicator met
East	Armenia	3400	2265	67%	No	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Azerbaijan	8003	5661	71%	No	707	148	21%	No	3749	3006	80%	No
	Belarus	26120	19231	74%	No	4621	4621	100%	Yes	10033	10033	100%	Yes
	Estonia	7900	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data
	Georgia	10500	5050	48%	No	-	640	-	No data	-	1843	-	No data
	Kazakhstan	26000	11482	80%	No	-	-	-	No data	11500	9138	79%	No
	Kyrgyzstan	8500	5805	68%	No	-	-	-	No data			-	No data
	Latvia	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data			-	No data
	Lithuania	2761	2601	94%	Yes	-	-	-	No data			-	No data
	Moldova	15132	11887	79%	No	-	-	-	No data			-	No data
	Russia	998525	808823	81%	No	-	-	-	No data			-	No data
	Tajikistan	15000	7516	50%	No	-	-	-	No data			-	No data
	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	No data			-	No data
	Ukraine	244000	13678	56%	No	-	-	-	No data			-	No data
	Uzbekistan	-	21364	-	No data	-	-	-	No data			-	No data

## Annex 6. Proportion of newly diagnosed patients linked to care, reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018

WHO sub-region	Country	% linked to care in 12 months	% linked to care in 3 months	Indicator met*
West	Andorra	100	No data	Yes
	Austria	No data	No data	No data
	Belgium	85	76	No
	Denmark	95	95	Yes
	Finland	No data	No data	No data
	France	No data	No data	No data
	Germany	No data	No data	No data
	Greece	No data	No data	No data
	Iceland	100	100	Yes
	Ireland	No data	No data	No data
	Israel	No data	No data	No data
	Italy	No data	No data	No data
	Liechtenstein	No data	No data	No data
	Luxembourg	100	98.3	Yes
	Malta	100	100	Yes
	Monaco	No data	No data	No data
	Netherlands	100	98	Yes
	Norway	No data	No data	No data
	Portugal	No data	No data	No data
	San Marino	No data	No data	No data
	Spain	No data	79.5	No data
	Sweden	99.8	No data	Yes
	Switzerland	No data	No data	No data
	United Kingdom	97	95	Yes
Centre	Albania	94	94	Yes
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	No data	No data	No data
	Bulgaria	76.7	No data	No
	Croatia	No data	98	No data
	Cyprus	95	No data	Yes
	Czech Republic	90.6	87.4	Yes
	Hungary	No data	No data	No data
	Kosovo	66.6	No data	No
	North Macedonia	86.3	81.4	No
	Montenegro	100	100	Yes
	Poland	No data	No data	No data
	Romania	100	No data	Yes
	Serbia	No data	No data	No data
	Slovakia	92	89	Yes

WHO sub-region	Country	% linked to care in 12 months	% linked to care in 3 months	Indicator met*
	Slovenia	No data	No data	No data
	Turkey	No data	No data	No data
East	Armenia	93.6	No data	Yes
	Azerbaijan	81.4	65	No
	Belarus	95	No data	Yes
	Estonia	34	No data	No
	Georgia	92	No data	Yes
	Kazakhstan	94	93	Yes
	Kyrgyzstan	65	No data	No
	Latvia	No data	No data	No data
	Lithuania	No data	No data	No data
	Moldova	76	No data	No
	Russia	No data	No data	No data
	Tajikistan	No data	No data	No data
	Turkmenistan	No data	No data	No data
	Ukraine	79	No data	No
	Uzbekistan	No data	No data	No data

\* At least 90% of people linked to care within 12 months of HIV diagnosis. National indicator taken for MSM and PWID analyses.



## Annex 7. Number and proportion of people living with diagnosed HIV infection who are treated, reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018

WHO sub-region	Country	Number diagnosed	Number treated	% of people diagnosed who are treated	National indicator met?*	% of MSM diagnosed who are treated	MSM indicator met?*	% of PWID diagnosed who are treated	PWID indicator met?*
West	Andorra	68	68	100%	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Austria	6 537	6 145	94%	Yes	94%	Yes	93%	Yes
	Belgium	15 885	13 763	87%	No	87%	No	71%	No
	Denmark	5 500	5 300	96%	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Finland	3 401	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	France	132 400	120 700	91%	Yes	91%	Yes	93%	Yes
	Germany	74 800	68 800	92%	Yes	94%	No data	No data	No data
	Greece	13 866	9 594	69%	No	87%	No	72%	No
	Iceland	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Ireland	6 276	5 227	83%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Israel	7 448	5 087	68%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Italy	114 400	100 000	87%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Liechtenstein	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Luxembourg	919	812	88%	No	91%	Yes	88%	No
	Malta	340	340	100%	Yes	No data	No data	100%	Yes
	Monaco	47	47	100%	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Netherlands	20 264	18 599	92%	Yes	94%	Yes	No data	No data
	Norway	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Portugal	35 709	31 000	87%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	San Marino	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Spain	120 000	116 408	97%	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Sweden	7 489	7 261	97%	Yes	99%	Yes	94%	Yes

WHO sub-region	Country	Number diagnosed	Number treated	% of people diagnosed who are treated	National indicator met?*	% of MSM diagnosed who are treated	MSM indicator met?*	% of PWID diagnosed who are treated	PWID indicator met?*
	Switzerland	15 000	14 400	96%	Yes	96%	Yes	97%	Yes
	United Kingdom	91 987	88 089	96%	Yes	97%	Yes	91%	Yes
	Total*	672 336	611 640	91%	No	94%	Yes	90%	Yes
Centre	Albania	891	568	64%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Bosnia	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Bulgaria	2 410	1 198	50%	No	No data	No data	35%	No
	Croatia	1 077	919	85%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Cyprus	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Czech Republic	2 533	1 800	71%	No	74%	No	No data	No data
	Hungary	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Kosovo	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	North Macedonia	246	198	80%	No	87%	No	No data	No data
	Montenegro	201	140	70%	No	87%	No	No data	No data
	Poland	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Romania	15 009	11 570	77%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Serbia	2 441	1 724	71%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Slovakia	756	540	71%	No	72%	No	No data	No data
	Slovenia	670	533	80%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Turkey	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Total	26 234	19,190	73%	No	75%		35%	
East	Armenia	2 265	1 530	68%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Azerbaijan	5 661	4 207	74%	No	55%	No	42%	No
	Belarus	19 231	11 242	58%	No	22%	No	12%	No
	Estonia	No data	4 109	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Georgia	5 090	4 144	81%	No	75%	No	78%	No
	Kazakhstan	20 841	11 482	55%	No	63%	No	47%	No

WHO sub-region	Country	Number diagnosed	Number treated	% of people diagnosed who are treated	National indicator met?*	% of MSM diagnosed who are treated	MSM indicator met?*	% of PWID diagnosed who are treated	PWID indicator met?*
	Kyrgyzstan	5 805	3 237	56%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Latvia	No data	No data	No data	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Lithuania	2 601	780	30%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Moldova	11 887	5 162	43%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Russia	808 823	319 613	40%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Tajikistan	7 516	4 942	66%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Turkey	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Ukraine	136 378	98 237	72%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Uzbekistan	21 364	20 281	95%	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 047 462</b>	<b>488 966</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>No</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1 746 032</b>	<b>1 119 796</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>No</b>

\* At least 90% of all those diagnosed receiving treatment.

\*\* At least 90% of those diagnosed receiving treatment among the relevant population.

## Annex 8. Number and proportion of people receiving ART who have viral suppression, reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018

WHO sub-region	Country	PLHIV	Treated	Virally suppressed	% of all receiving treatment who are virally suppressed	National indicator met?*	% of MSM receiving treatment who are virally suppressed	MSM indicator met?	% of PWID receiving treatment who are virally suppressed	PWID indicator met?
West	Andorra	No data	68	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Austria	7 079	6 145	5 223	85%	No	86%	No	75%	No
	Belgium	18 758	13 763	12 759	93%	Yes	97%	Yes	91%	Yes
	Denmark	6 000	5 300	5 200	98%	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Finland	3 880	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	France	156 600	120 700	116 600	97%	Yes	98%	Yes	97%	Yes
	Germany	86 100	68 800	65 500	95%	Yes	95%	Yes	93%	Yes
	Greece	16 665	9 594	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Iceland	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Ireland	7 205	5 227	4 986	95%	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Israel	8 039	5 087	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Italy	130 000	100 000	87 000	87%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Liechtenstein	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Luxembourg	1 081	812	751	92%	Yes	97%	Yes	94%	Yes
	Malta	453	340	298	88%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Monaco	47	47	47	100%	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Netherlands	22 900	18 599	17 580	95%	Yes	96%	Yes	No data	No data
	Norway	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Portugal	38 959	31 000	28 007	90%	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data
	San Marino	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Spain	146 000	116 408	103 000	88%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Sweden	8 320	7 261	6 930	95%	Yes	93%	Yes	90%	Yes
	Switzerland	16 600	14 400	13 900	97%	Yes	99%	Yes	98%	Yes

WHO sub-region	Country	PLHIV	Treated	Virally suppressed	% of all receiving treatment who are virally suppressed	National indicator met?*	% of MSM receiving treatment who are virally suppressed	MSM indicator met?	% of PWID receiving treatment who are virally suppressed	PWID indicator met?
	United Kingdom	101 400	88 089	85 446	97%	Yes	97%	Yes	94%	Yes
	<b>Total*</b>	<b>776 086</b>	<b>611 640</b>	<b>553 227</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>No</b>
Centre	Albania	1 300	568	312	55%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Bosnia	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Bulgaria	2 862	1 198	689	58%	No	73%	No	31%	No
	Croatia	1 533	919	822	89%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Cyprus	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Czech Republic	3 230	1 800	1 660	92%	Yes	94%	Yes	No data	No data
	Hungary	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Kosovo	No data	No data	15	No data	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	North Macedonia	383	198	191	96%	Yes	95%	Yes	No data	No data
	Montenegro	437	140	121	86%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Poland	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Romania	17 000	11 570	8 409	73%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Serbia	2 700	1 724	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Slovakia	995	540	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Slovenia	987	533	530	99%	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Turkey	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	<b>Total*</b>	<b>31 427</b>	<b>19 190</b>	<b>12 749</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>No</b>
East	Armenia	3 400	1 530	1 304	85%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Azerbaijan	8 003	4 207	1 778	42%	No	89%	No	55%	No
	Belarus	26 120	11 242	7 253	65%	No	90%	Yes	No data	No data
	Estonia	7 900	4 109	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Georgia	10 500	4 144	3 383	82%	No	81%	No	82%	No
	Kazakhstan	26 000	11 482	6 338	55%	No	60%	No	53%	No
	Kyrgyzstan	8 500	3 237	1 995	62%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data

WHO sub-region	Country	PLHIV	Treated	Virally suppressed	% of all receiving treatment who are virally suppressed	National indicator met?*	% of MSM receiving treatment who are virally suppressed	MSM indicator met?	% of PWID receiving treatment who are virally suppressed	PWID indicator met?
	Latvia	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Lithuania	2 761	780	609	78%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Moldova	15 132	5 162	3 324	64%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Russia	998 525	319 613	271 671	85%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Tajikistan	15 000	4 942	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Turkmenistan	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Ukraine	244 000	98 237	57 010	58%	No	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Uzbekistan	No data	20 281	17 530	86%	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 365 841</b>	<b>488 966</b>	<b>372 195</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>No</b>
	<b>Grant total</b>	<b>2 173 354</b>	<b>1 119 796</b>	<b>938 171</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>No</b>

\* At least 90% of all those treated attaining viral suppression

\*\* At least 90% of those treated attaining viral suppression among the relevant population.

## Annex 9. Estimated national coverage of needle and syringe and opioid substitution programmes reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018

WHO sub-region	Country	Needle and syringe exchange				Opioid substitution programmes			
		PWID coverage	Prisoner coverage	No. syringes distributed per PWID per year	Indicator met?*	PWID	Prisoners	% of opioid users accessing OSP	Indicator met?**
West	Andorra	Medium	None	No data	No data	High	Full	No data	No data
	Austria	Medium	None	464	Yes	High	High	57	Yes
	Belgium	No data	No data	No data	No data	High	No data	27.7	No
	Denmark	Full	None	No data	No data	Full	Medium	50	Yes
	Finland	High	High	361	Yes	Low	Low	30	No
	France	High	None	115	No	High	High	80	Yes
	Germany	Medium	None	No data	No data	Medium	No data	No data	No data
	Greece	Low	No data	80	No	High	Low	57	Yes
	Iceland	High	None	No data	No data	No data	None	No data	No data
	Ireland	High	None	168	No	High	Full	60.5	Yes
	Israel	Medium	None	0	No data	High	None	No data	No data
	Italy	Medium	None	27	No	Full	Full	29.3	No
	Liechtenstein	Medium	None	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Luxembourg	Medium	None	288	Yes	Full	Full	62	Yes
	Malta	Medium	No data	200	Yes	Full	High	65	Yes
	Monaco	Medium	None	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Netherlands	High	Low	No data	No data	Full	Full	No data	No data
	Norway	Medium	None	312	Yes	High	Full	83	Yes
	Portugal	Medium	None	No data	No data	High	Medium	60	Yes
	San Marino	Low	None	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Spain	Medium	None	130	No	High	Full	56	Yes

WHO sub-region	Country	Needle and syringe exchange				Opioid substitution programmes			
		PWID coverage	Prisoner coverage	No. syringes distributed per PWID per year	Indicator met?*	PWID	Prisoners	% of opioid users accessing OSP	Indicator met?**
	Sweden	High	Low	No data	No data	No data	Medium	No data	No data
	Switzerland	No data	No data	No data	No data	High	Medium	No data	No data
	United Kingdom	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	39	No
Centre	Albania	None	None	6.6	No data	Low	Low	12.1	No
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Medium	None	142.1	No	No data	No data	11.3	No
	Bulgaria	Medium	None	52	No	Low	Low	26	No
	Croatia	Low	None	No data	No data	Full	None	55	Yes
	Cyprus	High	None	22	No	Low	No data	57.5	Yes
	Czech Republic	High	None	204	Yes	Medium	Low	18	No
	Hungary	No data	None	21	No	Low	No data	20.6	No
	Kosovo	High	Medium	18.9	No	Full	Full	2.5	No
	North Macedonia	High	None	62.4	No	Medium	High	17	No
	Montenegro	Full	Full	144.3	No	Medium	No data	No data	No data
	Poland	Low	None	0	No data	High	Full	18	No
	Romania	No data	No data	75	No	Low	Low	15	No
	Serbia	High	None	16.3	No	Low	Low	27	No
	Slovakia	High	None	No data	No data	High	High	2.8	No
	Slovenia	High	Full	116.9	No	High	Full	17.1	No
	Turkey	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	None	No data	No data
East	Armenia	High	None	76.1	No	Low	Low	5.3	No
	Azerbaijan	Medium	None	88.0	No	Low	None	1.1	No
	Belarus	High	No data	70.2	No	Medium	None	4.2	No
	Estonia	Medium	None	217.0	Yes	Low	High	14	No



WHO sub-region	Country	Needle and syringe exchange				Opioid substitution programmes			
		PWID coverage	Prisoner coverage	No. syringes distributed per PWID per year	Indicator met?*	PWID	Prisoners	% of opioid users accessing OSP	Indicator met?**
	Georgia	High	Low	72.6	No	Medium	Low	32	No
	Kazakhstan	Full	No data	128.8	No	Low	None	0.6	No
	Kyrgyzstan	No data	No data	223.6	Yes	Low	Low	4.9	No
	Latvia	No data	No data	93	No	No data	No data	10.4	No
	Lithuania	Full	Full	28	No	Low	Low	22.2	No
	Moldova	No data	No data	78.645	No	Low	Low	3.2	No
	Russia	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Tajikistan	None	None	273.5	Yes	No data	No data	2.8	No
	Turkmenistan	High	None	0	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Ukraine	Medium	No data	83.8	No	Low	None	3.5	No
	Uzbekistan	No data	No data	119.2	No	No data	No data	No data	No data

\* At least 200 syringes per person per year (not used in MSM analysis)

\* At least 40% of opioid users receiving OSP (not used in MSM analysis)

## Annex 10. Availability of education policies that deliver life-skills-based HIV and sex education meeting international standards, as reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018

WHO sub-region	Country	Availability of education policies for the delivery of life-skills-based HIV and sex education:				Indicator met?*
		Primary school	Secondary school	University	Teacher training	
West	Andorra	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Austria	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Belgium	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Denmark	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Germany	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Greece	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Iceland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Ireland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Israel	No	No	No	No	No
	Italy	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Malta	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Monaco	No	No	No	No	No
	Netherlands	Yes	No	No	No	No
	Norway	No	No	Yes	No	No
	Portugal	No	No	No	No	No
	San Marino	No	No	No	No	No
	Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Sweden	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Switzerland	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	United Kingdom	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Centre	Albania	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Croatia	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Cyprus	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Kosovo	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Montenegro	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Poland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

WHO sub-region	Country	Availability of education policies for the delivery of life-skills-based HIV and sex education:				Indicator met?*
		Primary school	Secondary school	University	Teacher training	
	Romania	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Slovakia	No	No	No	No	No
	Slovenia	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Turkey	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
East	Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Azerbaijan	No	No	No	No	No
	Belarus	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Estonia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Georgia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Kyrgyzstan	No	No	No	No	No
	Latvia	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Lithuania	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Moldova	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Russia	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Tajikistan	No	No	No	No	No
	Turkmenistan	No	No	No	No	No
	Ukraine	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Uzbekistan	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

\* Provision in at least primary and secondary schools. National indicator taken for MSM analysis. Not included in the PWID analysis.

## Annex 11. Estimated national coverage of HIV-related health promotion/behaviour change programmes for key populations reported by countries in Asia or central Europe in 2018

WHO region	Country	Men who have sex with men	Migrants (people born abroad)	Undocumented migrants	People who inject drugs	Prisons	Sex workers	Trans people	Indicator met?*	MSM Indicator met?*	PWID Indicator met?*
West	Andorra	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	No	No	No
	Austria	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	No data	High	Low	No	Yes	Yes
	Belgium	High	Medium	High	No data	No data	High	Don't know	No data	Yes	No data
	Denmark	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Medium	Low	No	Yes	Yes
	Finland	Medium	Low	None	Medium	Low	Medium	No	No	Yes	Yes
	France	High	High	Medium	High	High	High	High	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Germany	High	Medium	No data	High	No data	Medium	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Greece	High	High	Medium	High	Low	High	High	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Iceland	No data	None	None	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Ireland	Medium	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	No	Yes	Yes
	Israel	High	High	Medium	High	None	High	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Italy	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	No data	Yes	Yes
	Liechtenstein	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Luxembourg	Medium	Medium	None	High	High	High	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Malta	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	No data	Yes	Yes
	Monaco	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Netherlands	Medium	Low	Medium	No data	No data	No data	Don't know	No data	Yes	No data
	Norway	High	Medium	Low	High	No data	High	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Portugal	No data	No data	No data	High	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes
	San Marino	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Spain	High	Medium	Low	Medium	High	High	High	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Sweden	High	No data	No data	No data	None	None	None	No data	Yes	No data
	Switzerland	High	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	No data
	United Kingdom	High	Medium	No data	Medium	Medium	No data	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes
Centre	Albania	Low	No data	No data	Low	Medium	Low	No data	No data	No	No
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Bulgaria	Medium	Medium	No data	Medium	Medium	Medium	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Croatia	Medium	Low	No data	Full	None	Low	Don't know	No	Yes	Yes
	Cyprus	Low	None	None	Medium	None	None	None	No	No	Yes
	Czech Republic	Medium	No data	None	High	Medium	High	No data	No data	Yes	Yes
	Hungary	No data	No data	No data	Low	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No
	Kosovo	Medium	No data	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	No data	No data	Yes	Yes
	North Macedonia	Low	No data	No data	Medium	Medium	Medium	No data	No data	No	Yes
	Montenegro	Low	None	None	Medium	Low	Low	None	No data	No	Yes
	Poland	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	No	No	No

WHO region	Country	Men who have sex with men	Migrants (people born abroad)	Undocumented migrants	People who inject drugs	Prisons	Sex workers	Trans people	Indicator met?*	MSM Indicator met?*	PWID Indicator met**
	Romania	None	No data	No data	Medium	Low	Low	No data	No data	No	Yes
	Serbia	Low	None	None	Low	Low	Low	Low	No	No	No
	Slovakia	Medium	Medium	No data	Medium	Medium	Medium	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Slovenia	High	No data	No data	High	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	Yes
	Turkey	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
East	Armenia	Low	None	None	Medium	High	Medium	Low	No	No	Yes
	Azerbaijan	Medium	No data	No data	Medium	Medium	Medium	No data	No data	Yes	Yes
	Belarus	Medium	None	None	Medium	Low	Medium	None	No	Yes	Yes
	Estonia	None	None	None	High	No data	Low	None	No	No	Yes
	Georgia	Medium	No data	No data	High	High	High	Low	No data	Yes	Yes
	Kazakhstan	Low	No data	No data	Medium	High	High	No data	No data	No	Yes
	Kyrgyzstan	Medium	No data	No data	Medium	Medium	Medium	No data	No data	Yes	Yes
	Latvia	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Lithuania	Low	Full	Full	Low	Full	Low	Don't know	No data	No	No
	Moldova	Low	None	None	Medium	No data	Medium	None	No data	No	Yes
	Russia	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Tajikistan	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Turkmenistan	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	Ukraine	High	None	None	High	Medium	Medium	No data	No data	Yes	Yes
	Uzbekistan	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

\* At least medium coverage for MSM, PWID and migrants

\*\* At least medium coverage in the relevant population.

## Annex 12. Summary of prevention indicators, and extent of combination prevention implementation, as reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018

WHO sub-region	Country	Proportion diagnosed	PrEP available	Linkage to care	ART coverage	Viral suppression	Needle exchange	Opioid Substitution Therapy	Sex education	Number of indicators met	Combination prevention national implementation?
West	Andorra	No data	No	Yes	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	Austria	Yes	Yes	No data	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	Evidence
	Belgium	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No data	No	No data	2	Little
	Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No data	Yes	Yes	7	Evidence
	Finland	No	Yes	No data	No data	No data	Yes	No	Yes	3	Some
	France	No	Yes	No data	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5	Some
	Germany	No	Yes	No data	Yes	Yes	No data	No data	No	3	Some
	Greece	No	Yes	No data	No	No data	No	Yes	No	2	Little
	Iceland	No data	Yes	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Ireland	No	Yes	No data	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	3	Some
	Israel	Yes	Yes	No data	No	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	Italy	No	Yes	No data	No	No	No	No	No	1	Little
	Liechtenstein	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Luxembourg	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	Evidence
	Malta	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	Evidence
	Monaco	Yes	No data	No data	Yes	Yes	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	Netherlands	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No data	No data	No	4	Some
	Norway	No data	Yes	No data	No data	No	Yes	Yes	No	3	Some
	Portugal	Yes	Yes	No data	No	Yes	No data	Yes	No	4	Some
	San Marino	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	Spain	No	Yes	No data	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	4	Some
	Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No data	No data	Yes	6	Evidence
	Switzerland	Yes	Yes	No data	Yes	Yes	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No data	No	No data	5	Some
Centre	Albania	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	2	Little
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	No data	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No	No	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Bulgaria	No data	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1	Little
	Croatia	No	Yes	No data	No	No	No data	Yes	Yes	3	Some
	Cyprus	No data	No	Yes	No data	No data	No	Yes	Yes	3	Some
	Czech Republic	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	4	Some
	Hungary	No data	No	No data	No data	No data	No	No	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Kosovo	No data	No	No	No data	No	No	No	No	0	Little
	North Macedonia	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	2	Little

	Montenegro	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No data	No	9	Little
	Poland	No data	Yes	No data	No data	No	No data	No	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Romania	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No data	1	Little
	Serbia	Yes	No	No data	No	No data	No	No	Yes	2	Little
	Slovakia	No	No	Yes	No	No data	No data	No	No	1	Little
	Slovenia	No	Yes	No data	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	3	Some
	Turkey	No data	No	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
		No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	3	Some
East	Armenia	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	0	Little
	Azerbaijan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	2	Little
	Belarus	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	2	Little
	Estonia	No data	No	No	No data	No data	Yes	No	Yes	2	Little
	Georgia	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	3	Some
	Kazakhstan	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	2	Little
	Kyrgyzstan	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	2	Little
	Latvia	No data	No	No data	No	No data	No	No	No data	0	Little
	Lithuania	Yes	No	No data	No	No	No	No	No	1	Little
	Moldova	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No data	1	Little
	Russia	No	No	No data	No	No	No data	No data	No data	0	Little
	Tajikistan	No	No data	No data	No	No data	Yes	No	No	1	Little
	Turkmenistan	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	Ukraine	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	2	Little
	Uzbekistan	No data	No	No data	Yes	No data	No	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data

## Annex 13. Summary of prevention indicators, and extent of combination prevention implementation among MSM populations, as reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018

WHO sub-region	Country	PrEP available: All	Proportion diagnosed	Linkage to care: All	ART coverage: MSM	Viral suppression: MSM	Sex education: All	Number of indicators met	Combination prevention MSM implementation?
West	Andorra	No	No data	Yes	No data	No data	No	1	Little
	Austria	Yes	Yes	No data	Yes	No	Yes	4	Some
	Belgium	Yes	No data	No	No	Yes	No data	2	Little
	Denmark	Yes	No data	Yes	No data	No data	Yes	3	Some
	Finland	Yes	Yes	No data	No data	No data	Yes	3	Some
	France	Yes	No	No data	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	Some
	Germany	Yes	No	No data	No data	Yes	No	2	Little
	Greece	Yes	No data	No data	No	No data	No	1	Little
	Iceland	Yes	No data	Yes	No data	No data	Yes	3	Some
	Ireland	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	Israel	Yes	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No	2	Little
	Italy	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	Liechtenstein	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Luxembourg	Yes	No data	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	Evidence
	Malta	Yes	No data	Yes	No data	No data	Yes	3	Some
	Monaco	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5	Evidence
	Norway	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	Portugal	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	San Marino	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	Spain	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	-	Insufficient data
Centre	Sweden	Yes	No data	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	Some
	Switzerland	Yes	No data	No data	Yes	Yes	No data	3	Little
	United Kingdom	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No data	4	Some
	Albania	No	No	Yes	No data	No data	Yes	2	Some
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Bulgaria	No	No data	No	No data	No	Yes	1	Little
	Croatia	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Cyprus	No	No data	Yes	No data	No data	Yes	2	Some
	Czech Republic	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	Some
	Hungary	No	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Kosovo	No	No data	No	No data	No data	No	0	Little
	North Macedonia	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2	Little



WHO sub-region	Country	PrEP available: All	Proportion diagnosed	Linkage to care: All	ART coverage: MSM	Viral suppression: MSM	Sex education: All	Number of indicators met	Combination prevention MSM implementation?
	Montenegro	No	No data	Yes	No	No data	No	1	Little
	Poland	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Romania	No	Nodata	Yes	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Serbia	No	No	No data	No data	No data	Yes	1	Little
	Slovakia	No	No	Yes	No	No data	No	1	Little
	Slovenia	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Turkey	No	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
East	Armenia	Yes	No data	Yes	No data	No data	Yes	3	Some
	Azerbaijan	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	Little
	Belarus	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	Some
	Estonia	No	No data	No	No data	No data	Yes	1	Little
	Georgia	Yes	No data	Yes	No	No	Yes	3	Some
	Kazakhstan	No	No data	Yes	No	No	Yes	2	Some
	Kyrgyzstan	Yes	No data	No	No data	No data	No	1	Little
	Latvia	No	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Lithuania	No	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	Moldova	Yes	No data	No	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Russia	No	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Tajikistan	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	Turkmenistan	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	Ukraine	Yes	No data	No	No data	No data	Yes	2	Little
	Uzbekistan	No	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data

## Annex 14. Summary of prevention indicators, and extent of combination prevention implementation among PWID populations, as reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2018

WHO sub-region	Country	Proportion diagnosed	Linkage to care: All	ART coverage: PWID	Viral suppression: PWID	Needle exchange	Opioid Substitution Therapy	Number of indicators met	Combination prevention PWID implementation?
West	Andorra	No data	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Austria	Yes	No data	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	Some
	Belgium	No data	No	No	Yes	No data	No	1	Little
	Denmark	No data	Yes	No data	No data	No data	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Finland	Yes	No data	No data	No data	Yes	No	2	Some
	France	Yes	No data	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4	Some
	Germany	Yes	No data	No data	Yes	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Greece	No data	No data	No	No data	No	Yes	1	Some
	Iceland	No data	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Ireland	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Israel	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Italy	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	No	-	Insufficient data
	Liechtenstein	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Luxembourg	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Some
	Malta	No data	Yes	Yes	No data	Yes	Yes	4	Some
	Monaco	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Netherlands	No data	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Norway	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Portugal	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	San Marino	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Spain	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Sweden	No data	Yes	Yes	Yes	No data	No data	3	Some
	Switzerland	No data	No data	Yes	Yes	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	United Kingdom	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No data	No	3	Some
Centre	Albania	No data	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	Bosnia & Herzegovina		No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Bulgaria	No data	No	No	No	No	No	0	Little
	Croatia	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	-	Insufficient data
	Cyprus	No data	Yes	No data	No data	No	Yes	2	Some
	Czech Republic	No data	Yes	No data	No data	Yes	No	2	Little
	Hungary	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	No	0	Little
	Kosovo	No data	No	No data	No data	No	No	0	Little
	North Macedonia	No data	No	No data	No data	No	No	0	Little
	Montenegro	No data	Yes	No data	No data	No	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Poland	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data
	Romania	No data	Yes	No data	No data	No	No	1	Little
	Serbia	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	No	-	Insufficient data
	Slovakia	No data	Yes	No data	No data	No data	No	-	Insufficient data

WHO sub-region	Country	Proportion diagnosed	Linkage to care: All	ART coverage: PWID	Viral suppression: PWID	Needle exchange	Opioid Substitution Therapy	Number of indicators met	Combination prevention PWID implementation?
	Slovenia	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	No	-	Insufficient data
	Turkey	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
East	Armenia	No data	Yes	No data	No data	No	No	1	Little
	Azerbaijan	No	No	No	No data	No	No	0	Little
	Belarus	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	2	Little
	Estonia	No data	No	No data	No	Yes	No	1	Little
	Georgia	No data	Yes	No	No data	No	No	1	Little
	Kazakhstan	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	1	Little
	Kyrgyzstan	No data	No	No data	No	Yes	No	1	Little
	Latvia	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	No	-	Insufficient data
	Lithuania	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	No	-	Insufficient data
	Moldova	No data	No	No data	No data	No	No	0	Little
	Russia	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Tajikistan	No data	No data	No data	No data	Yes	No	-	Insufficient data
	Turkmenistan	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	Insufficient data
	Ukraine	No data	No	No data	No data	No	No	0	Little
	Uzbekistan	No data	No data	No data	No data	No	No data	-	Insufficient data

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