

HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Europe and Central Asia

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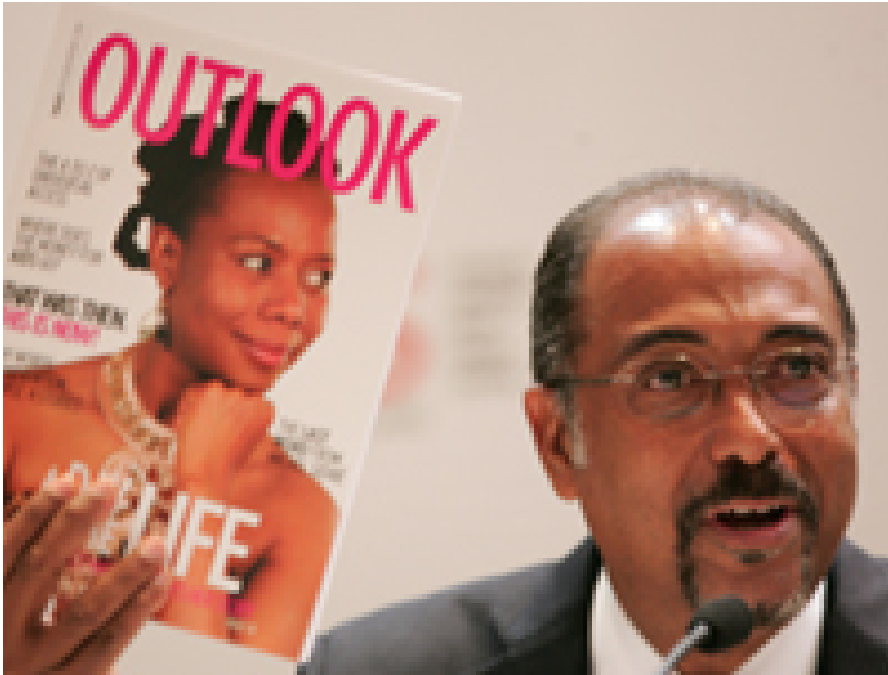
AIDS epidemic update



An estimated:
33.4 million [31.1 million–35.8 million]
people are living with HIV worldwide

2.7 million [2.4 million–3.0 million]
people were newly infected in 2008

2 million [1.7– 2.4 million] people died
of AIDS related illness in 2008



“The good news is that we have evidence that the declines we are seeing are due, at least in part, to HIV prevention,” said Michel Sidibé, Executive Director of UNAIDS.

“However, the findings also show that prevention programming is often off the mark and that if we do a better job of getting resources and programmes to where they will make most impact, quicker progress can be made and more lives saved.”

Latest epidemiological trends - 1

Eastern Europe and Central Asia is a region where HIV is still growing

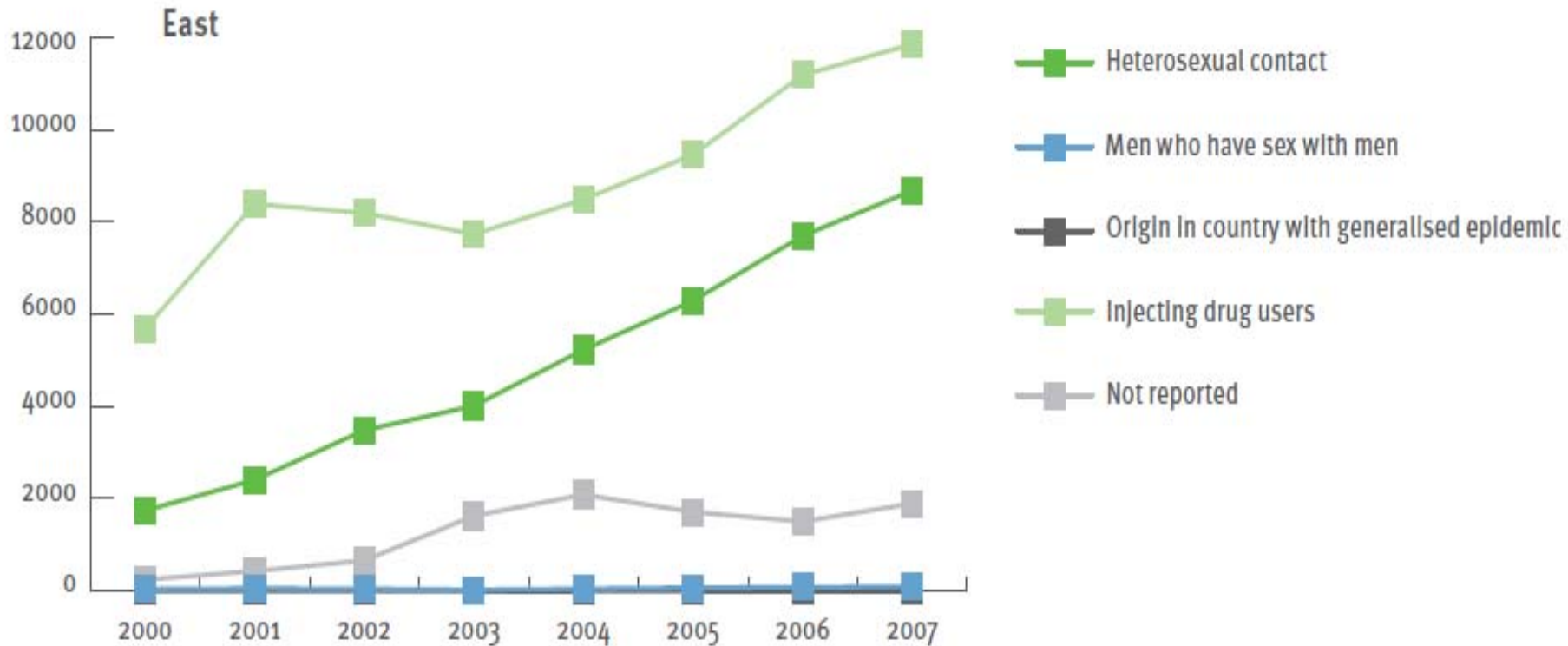
- The estimated number of adults and children living with HIV in **Eastern Europe** and **Central Asia** rose to 1.5 million in 2008, a 66% increase from 900 000 in 2001
- Europe's annual rate of new HIV diagnoses rose to 75 per 1 million people in 2007 from 39 per in 2000.
- More than 40 million HIV tests are performed every year.
- Between 30% and 60% of those living with HIV do not know they are infected.

Latest epidemiological trends - 2



- Injecting drug use remains the primary mode of HIV transmission in majority of countries and 57% of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2007 were due to of contaminated drug injecting equipment.
- With an adult HIV prevalence of 1.6% [1.1-2.0%] in 2007, **Ukraine** has the highest prevalence in all of Europe and the CIS.
- High HIV prevalence among injecting drug users has been reported — **Ukraine** (38–50%) and the **Russian Federation** (37%).
- Over 50% of IDUs in **Europe** are HCV positive, with estimates of over 80% in some areas.

Latest epidemiological trends - 3



In **Eastern Europe**, heterosexual transmission was the source of 42% of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2007.

Latest epidemiological trends - 5

The common overlap between sex work and injecting drug use further facilitates the spread of HIV in the region.

In the **Russian Federation**, studies indicate that more than 30% of sex workers have injected drugs.

In **Ukraine**, HIV prevalence among sex workers ranges from 13% to 31%.

Latest epidemiological trends - 6

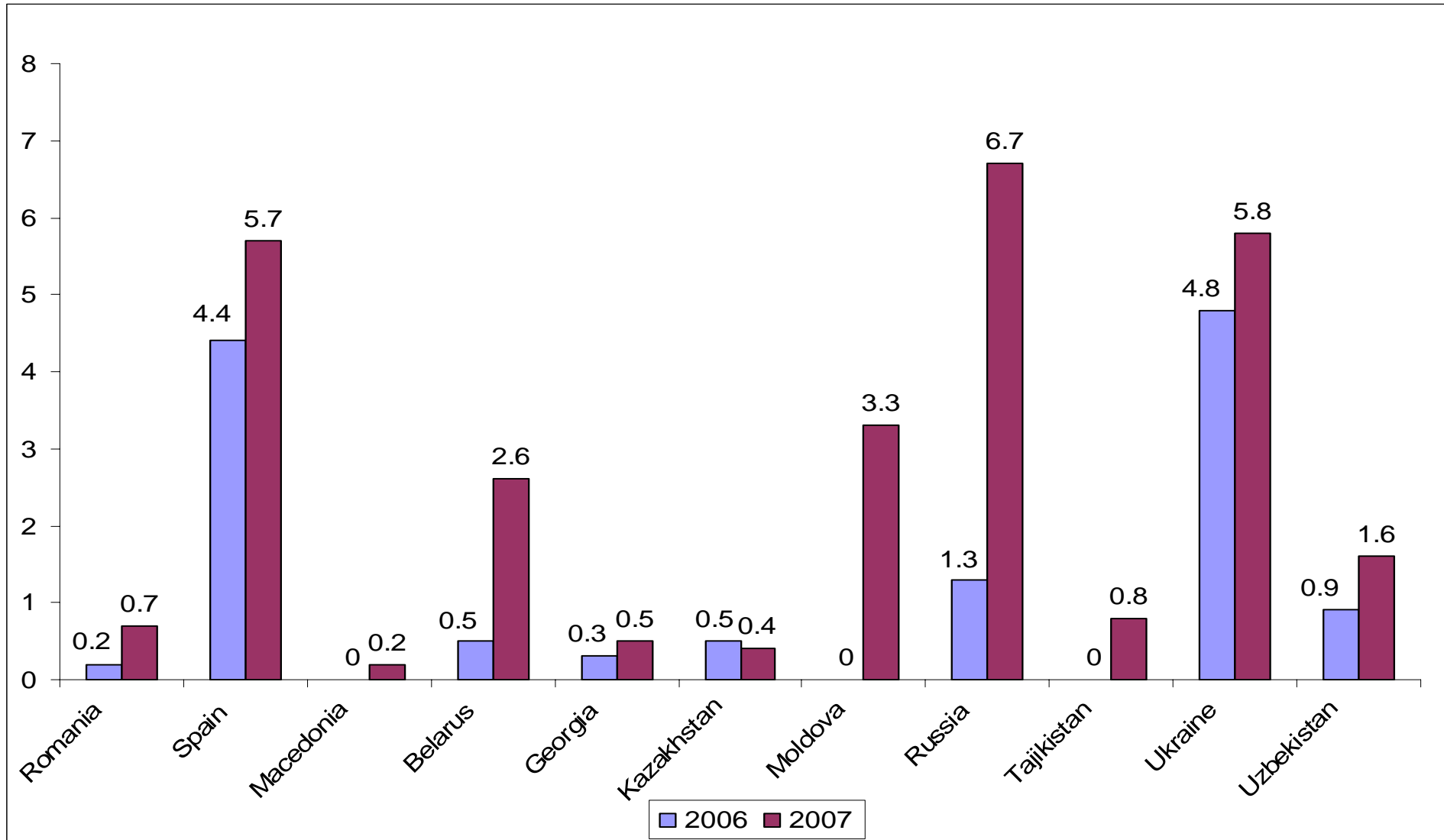
- In 2007, sex between men accounted for only 0.4% of newly diagnosed HIV infections in **Eastern Europe**. Most of the countries have limited rigorous and systematic data on HIV prevalence in MSM.
- HIV prevalence among MSM is 5.3% in **Georgia**, 6% in the **Russian Federation** and 10–23% in **Ukraine**.
- Transmission through blood transfusion and unsafe care practices, with outbreaks in **Kazakhstan** and **Kyrgyzstan**.

Population based correlates of HIV epidemic – Regional level migration



- Ministry of Health of the **Russian Federation** assesses that 10 million migrants enter country every year.
- In **Armenia**, during the past 3 years, over 60% of newly diagnosed cases were infected during migration outside the country.
- It has been estimated that 70% of migrants are male.

Tuberculosis cases with HIV, Europe 2006-2007

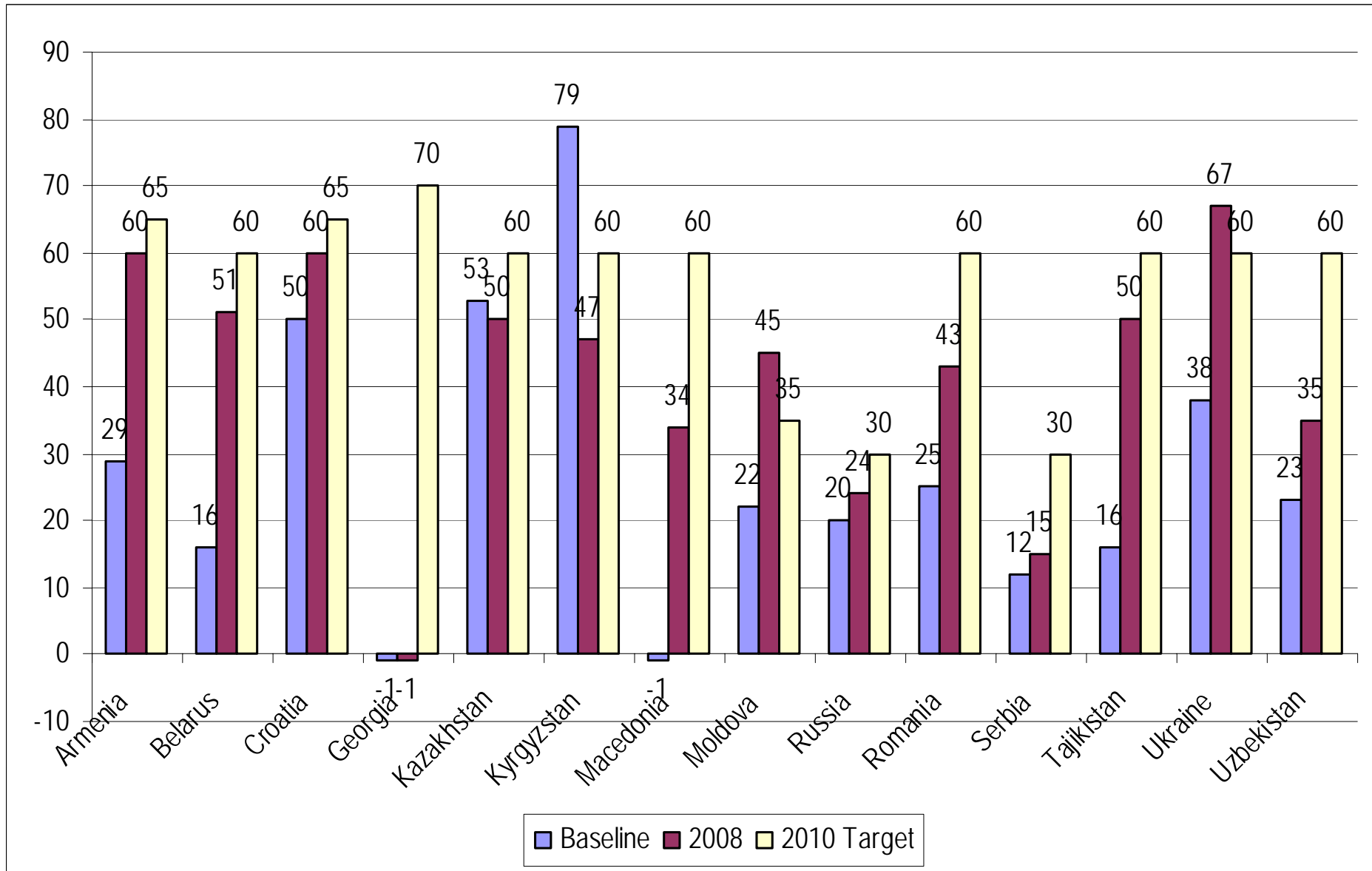


Salient Features of the Epidemic in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

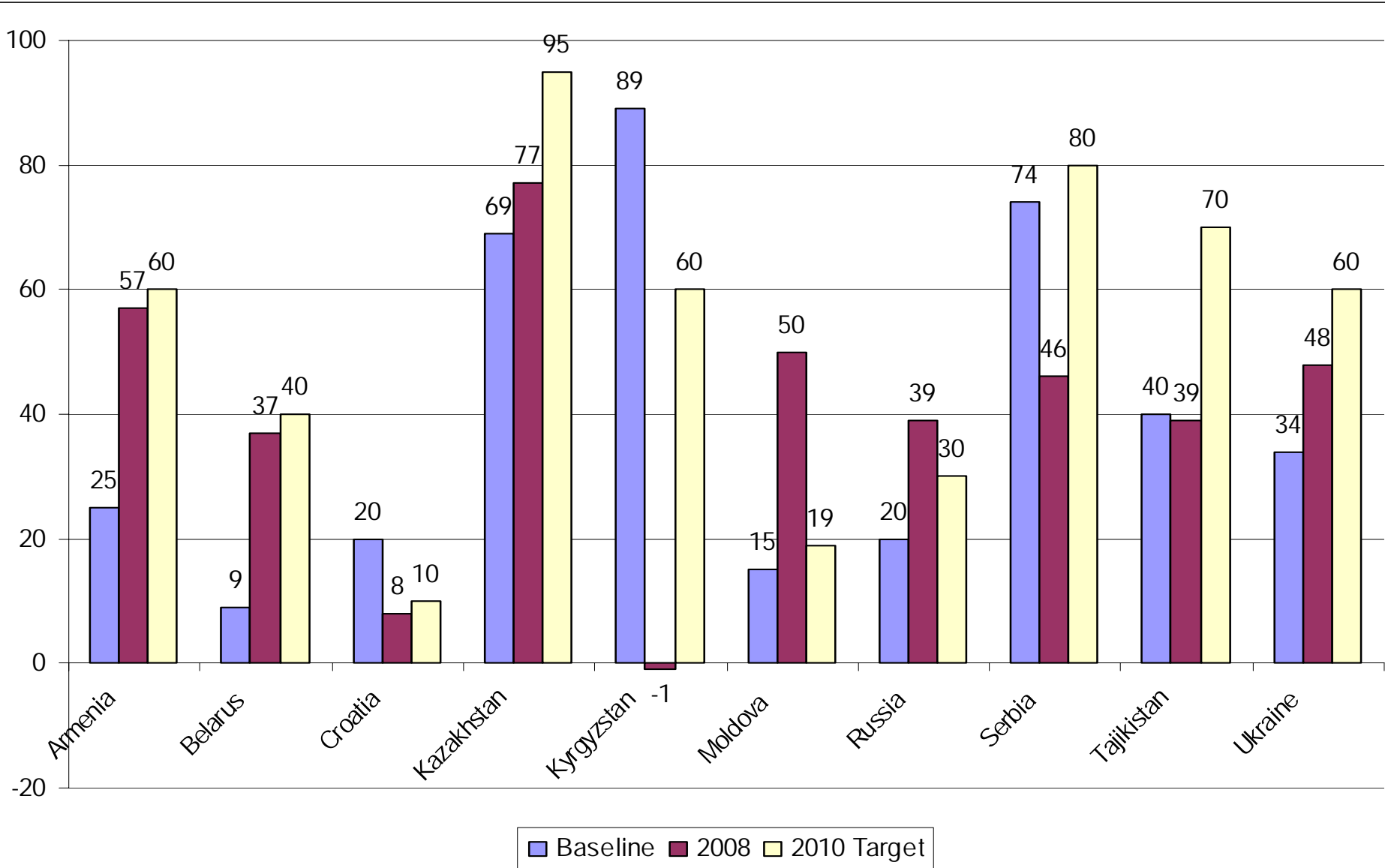


- Concentrated Epidemic
- Injecting drug use remains the principal driver of the epidemic
- Sex workers and sex partners of IDUs represent a key bridge population
- MSM – the hidden variable
- TB/HIV Coinfection rising rapidly
- PMTCT, implemented unevenly to date, can prevent generalization

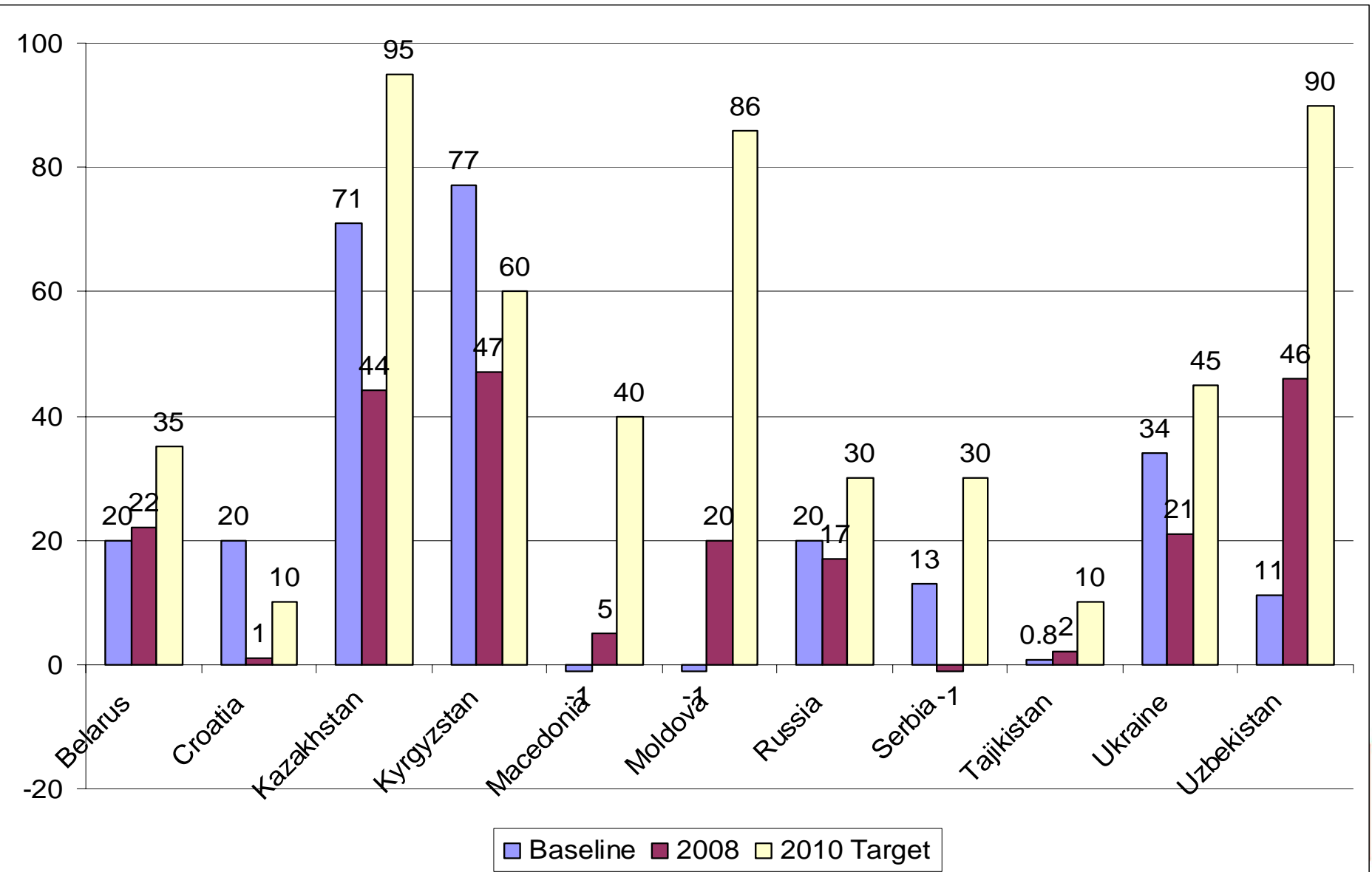
Percent of IDUs reached by prevention programs



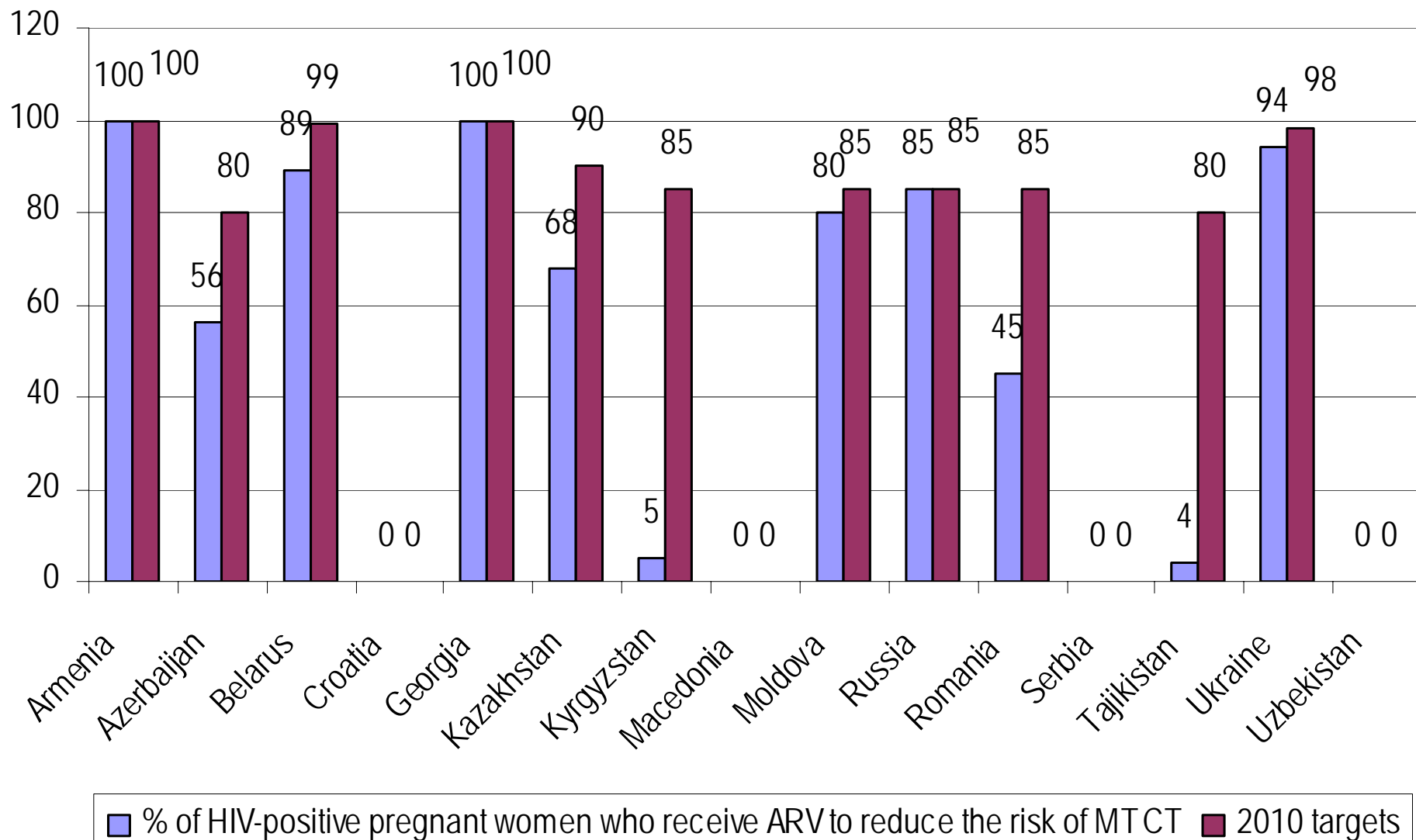
Percent of Sex Workers reached by prevention programs



Percent of MSM reached by prevention programs



Percent of HIV-positive pregnant women who receive ARV to reduce the risk of MTCT



Conclusions — 1

Progress:

- The increased capacity of countries to monitor the epidemic is producing quality data and a better understanding of the course of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Gaps:

- Few HIV prevention programmes are designed specifically for people living with HIV
- Most of the countries have limited rigorous and systematic data on HIV prevalence in MSM.
- Testing and counselling are seldom geared for sero-discordant couples.
- People most-at-risk of, older people (25-49), people in stable relationships are often not reached by HIV prevention programmes due mainly to a lack in funding.

Conclusions — 2

- In most countries of the region, the Global Fund provides the bulk of funding for HIV surveillance and prevention activities among MARPs and/or the only external funding agency.
- The Global Fund also provides significant funding for treatment throughout the region, **and**
- **Progress in the response to HIV/AIDS epidemic will be severely undermined if funding levels go down.**

GF Eligibility

Non-eligible at present

Croatia
Estonia
Romania
Russia
Turkey

After Round 9

Bulgaria
Kazakhstan
Kosovo
Montenegro
Serbia

Candidates for upper middle income category

Albania
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Macedonia

STILL ELIGIBLE

Armenia	Kyrgyzstan
Azerbaijan	Tajikistan
Georgia	Ukraine
Moldova	Uzbekistan

Thank you!