

Conferência VIH em Portugal 2009

Trabalhar em Conjunto para o Diagnóstico e Cuidados Precoces da Infecção VIH

Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia

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This presentation addresses the broader international framework for monitoring and evaluating work on HIV/AIDS, specifically the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia, which Portugal played an important role in by joining the advisory board of the UNIAD/S/WHO report and by providing information for the country section. The report itself covered 15 thematic areas covering all 33 “actions” of the declaration. It concludes that while most actions have not been reached by most countries, to reach the new goal of universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support by 2010, greater accountability, increased international collaboration and the use of evidence-based interventions are needed.

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In reviewing the progress of fulfilling the goals of the Dublin Declaration, several broad imperatives for HIV efforts in the European Region emerges. They include the need to:

- simplify data collection on HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, ensuring that the collected information is useful and relevant for individual countries while avoiding overlap and reducing the burden of reporting placed on the Member States;
- ensure that the information collected is accessible and available to other agencies and the general public;
- establish greater accountability;
- amend legal and regulatory frameworks to enable them to better address HIV-related stigma, exclusion and discrimination;
- intensify, scale up and improve the targeting of HIV efforts to reduce inequities;
- work for greater harmonization of the highest standards of prevention and treatment programmes and policies;
- expand the use of internationally recognized evidence-based interventions;
- strengthen cooperation between countries on such efforts;
- increase civil society and private sector involvement;
- and retain strong European political leadership and accountability for the Dublin Declaration, the Millennium Development Goals and the universal access goals.

The study concludes that while most actions have not been reached by most countries, to reach the new goal of universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support by 2010, greater accountability, increased international collaboration and the use of evidence-based interventions are needed.