

## Key statistics

**1,065**  
(2012)

**1,030**  
(2013)

**1,082**  
(2014)

**1,025**  
(2015)

Following a rise in HIV in 2012, **new HIV diagnoses have stabilised** over the years 2012–2015.



Of the estimated **25,313 HIV-positive people** in Australia at the end of 2015, around **2,619 (10%)** were unaware of their status.



The stabilisation of new diagnoses since 2012 comes after years of increased HIV testing alongside efforts to encourage **earlier access to HIV treatments**.



In 2015, 29% of new HIV diagnoses were **diagnosed late**, emphasising the ongoing importance of **regular HIV testing**.



**Highly effective HIV treatment** means that **AIDS death and illnesses are now rare**.

## HIV prevalence in Australia



**7.2%** Gay and bisexual men



**1.7%** People who inject drugs



**<0.1%** Female sex workers



**0.10%** Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people



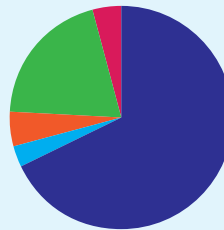
**0.13%** All adults in Australia

## Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people



Newly-diagnosed HIV is becoming **higher among the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people** than non-Indigenous people (6.8 v 3.1 per 100,000).

## HIV transmission in Australia



**68%** men who have sex with men (MSM)  
**3%** injecting drug use  
**5%** either MSM or injecting drug use  
**20%** heterosexual sex  
**4%** other/undetermined

## HIV strategy



Why is Australia's response to HIV **one of the best in the world?**



### Peer Education

Involving key populations in the response. Community-led HIV prevention. Peer-based rapid HIV testing.



### Harm Reduction

Needle and syringe program



### Prevention programs

Health promotion programs reinforcing condom use; encouraging widespread HIV testing; community-based rapid HIV testing; increasing awareness and access to PEP; implementation of PrEP demonstration projects.



Australia's **Seventh National HIV Strategy** has a world-leading, ambitious goal to virtually **eliminate HIV transmission by 2020**. There is **bi-partisan support for an Eighth National HIV Strategy**.

## Recent innovations in HIV prevention

### PEP

Post-exposure prophylaxis  
A month-long treatment to prevent HIV after exposure

### PrEP

Pre-exposure prophylaxis  
A once-a-day pill to prevent HIV before exposure

### TasP

Treatment as prevention  
HIV treatment decreases the risk of HIV transmission



In the first year of PrEP being made available almost **50% of new HIV infections could be averted.**



PARTNER study (2016) found **zero linked HIV transmissions** when the HIV-positive partner was on treatment and with an undetectable viral load, after couples had sex 58,000 times without condoms.

## Global target

UNAIDS has set a **global target** that by 2020: **90%** of people living with HIV diagnosed, **90%** of diagnosed people on treatment and **90%** of people on treatment with suppressed viral load. This will help **end AIDS by 2030.**  
**How is Australia tracking?**

**90-90-90**

**90%**  
are aware of their status

**84%**  
are receiving treatment

**92%**  
have an undetectable viral load

## Measuring the impact of prevention



**Without needle and syringe programs (NSPs)** there would have been more than **32,000 new HIV infections** and more than **96,000 new hepatitis C infections** between 2000–2009.

**ROI**

**Every \$1 spent on NSPs saves the community \$27** in healthcare costs.



**Increasing condom use** results in a **reduction** in HIV incidence.



The net present value of NSPs, including productivity, is **\$5.85 billion.**

## What is needed



**Make Truvada as PrEP available on the PBS immediately**, once recommended by PBAC.



**TGA approval** for HIV self-testing.



**Fund a sustained response** to HIV and STIs among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.



**Fund the community-based, peer-led responses** of AFAO and its national members.

## Why AFAO and its members lead the HIV response



**Deep epidemiological understanding**



**HIV policy expertise**



**Health promotion expertise**



**Extensive networks**

## What AFAO and its members bring to the response



Initiated by the community



Designed by the community



Implemented by the community



Responsive to the evolving needs of the community



Often enacted through partnership with mainstream



Dependent on community for authority

## AFAO and its members

**The Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations is the national federation for the HIV community response.** AFAO provides leadership, coordination and support to the Australia's policy and advocacy response to HIV. Internationally, we contribute to the development of effective policy and program responses to HIV/AIDS at the global level, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. AFAO's members are: Australia's State/Territory AIDS Councils; the National Association of People With HIV Australia (NAPWAH); Anwernekenhe National HIV Alliance (ANA); the Australian Injecting & Illicit Drug Users League (AIVL); and Scarlet Alliance, Australian Sex Workers Association.