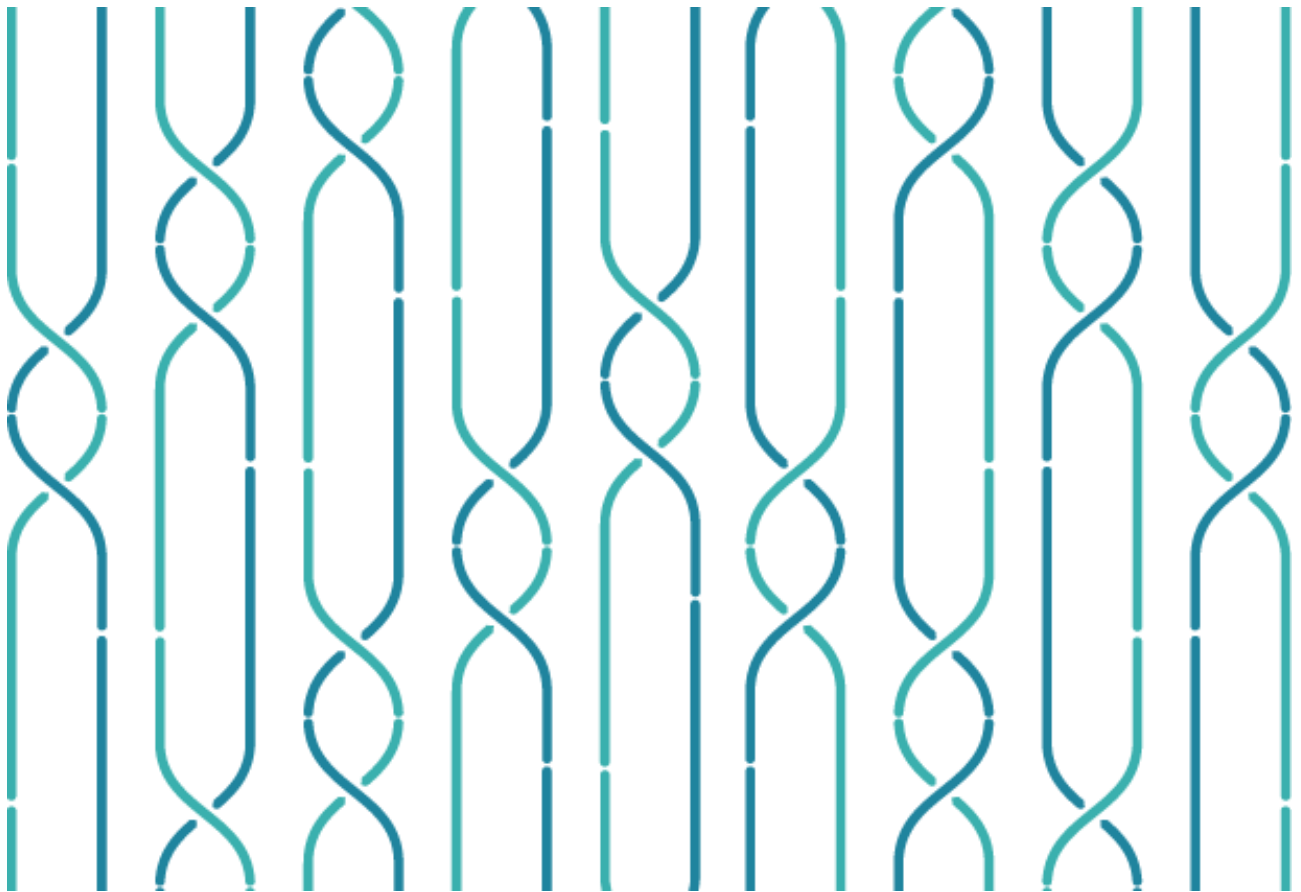


# HIV MONITORING PLAN

## Measuring progress against the National HIV Action Plan for Aotearoa New Zealand 2023–2030

June 2024



## Acknowledgements

Thank you to the members of the HIV Monitoring Plan Working Group, and especially the members with lived experience of HIV, who dedicated their time and experience to the development of this plan.

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# Contents

Overview of the HIV Monitoring Plan	1
Purpose	1
Background – the HIV Action Plan	1
Developing the HIV Monitoring Plan	2
Future review of the HIV Monitoring Plan and updates to indicators	2
HIV Monitoring Plan indicators	3
Monitoring Goal 1: Reduced number of new locally acquired HIV infections	3
Monitoring Goal 2: Improved Māori health and wellbeing in relation to HIV by delivering on our Tiriti o Waitangi obligations	5
Monitoring Goal 3: Decreased mortality and the negative consequences of HIV on health and wellbeing	7
Monitoring Goal 4: Decreased experiences of stigma and discrimination for people living with HIV	9
Monitoring Goal 5: Increased equity in relation to all HIV goals and objectives	10





# Overview of the HIV Monitoring Plan

## Purpose

The HIV Monitoring Plan has been developed to support and measure progress towards achieving the goals and targets of the National HIV Action Plan for Aotearoa New Zealand 2023–2030 (the HIV Action Plan).

## Background – the HIV Action Plan

Published in March 2023, the HIV Action Plan has the vision of ‘an Aotearoa New Zealand where HIV transmission is eliminated and all people living with HIV have healthy lives free from stigma and discrimination’.

The HIV Action Plan has five overall goals:

1. reduced number of new locally acquired HIV infections
2. improved Māori health and wellbeing in relation to HIV by delivering on our Tiriti o Waitangi obligations
3. decreased mortality and the negative consequences of HIV on health and wellbeing
4. decreased experiences of stigma and discrimination for people living with HIV
5. increased equity in relation to all HIV goals and objectives.

Within some of the goals, the HIV Action Plan outlines the following targets to meet by 2030:

- locally acquired infections reduce by 90% compared with the 2010 baseline<sup>1</sup>
- the low incidence of HIV is sustained among sex workers and people who inject drugs
- cases of mother-to-child transmission are maintained at zero
- 95% of people who are at risk of HIV use combination prevention
- 95% of people living with HIV know their status
- 95% of people who are diagnosed with HIV are on treatment
- 95% of people who are on HIV treatment have viral suppression
- no AIDS-related deaths occur
- no people living with HIV experience stigma and discrimination.

<sup>1</sup> The 2010 baseline for locally acquired HIV infections was 85 cases.



This HIV Monitoring Plan outlines the indicators that are used to monitor progress towards achieving these goals and targets by 2030.

## Developing the HIV Monitoring Plan

The HIV Monitoring Plan Working Group, which included members from Health New Zealand - Te Whatu Ora, Te Aka Whai Ora - Māori Health Authority, Ministry of Health - Manatū Hauora, and people with lived experience of HIV, developed the HIV Monitoring Plan draft indicators. Then the Sexually Transmitted and Blood Borne Infections (STBBI) Technical Advisory Group assessed each indicator for priority and feasibility. This assessment was based on the availability of data and how useful each indicator would be to monitor progress towards achieving the five goals of the HIV Action Plan.

All indicators included in this Monitoring Plan are priority indicators as determined by the STBBI Technical Advisory Group. For some indicators, monitoring is not currently feasible because insufficient data is available, but the STBBI Technical Advisory Group still considered monitoring them is a priority so they are included in this Monitoring Plan. There will be ongoing work to access the data needed to monitor those indicators.

## Future review of the HIV Monitoring Plan and updates to indicators

The HIV Monitoring Plan will be reviewed periodically to ensure it is up to date and aligned with the latest priorities and available data. Any future updates to the Monitoring Plan will be made publicly available.



# HIV Monitoring Plan

## indicators

### Monitoring Goal 1: Reduced number of new locally acquired HIV infections

#### Targets for 2030

- Locally acquired infections reduce by 90% compared with the 2010 baseline.<sup>2</sup>
- The low incidence of HIV is sustained among sex workers and people who inject drugs.
- Cases of mother-to-child transmission are maintained at zero.
- 95% of people who are at risk of HIV use combination prevention.

#### Priority indicators that are currently feasible to monitor:

No.	Indicator	Data source	Frequency
1	Count of new diagnoses of HIV acquired in Aotearoa New Zealand	AIDS Epidemiology Group (AEG)	Annually
2	Count of new diagnoses of HIV acquired in Aotearoa New Zealand among gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM), people who inject drugs (PWID), sex workers and prisoners	AEG	Annually
3	Count of late HIV diagnoses (<350 cell/ $\mu$ L)	AEG	Annually
4	Count of HIV-positive infants born in Aotearoa New Zealand among HIV-positive pregnant people	AEG	To be confirmed (TBC)
5	Count of HIV tests in the past 12 months among GBMSM	Sex and Prevention of Transmission Study (SPOTS)	Three-yearly (TBC)
6	Count of GBMSM using combination prevention among GBMSM with casual sexual partners in the past six months	SPOTS	Three-yearly (TBC)

<sup>2</sup> The 2010 baseline for locally acquired HIV infections was 85 cases.



No.	Indicator	Data source	Frequency
7	Count of people dispensed one or more Pharmaceutical Management Agency Ltd (Pharmac)-subsidised HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) prescriptions in the past 12 months among those who are eligible	Pharmac	Annually
8	Count of respondents who received PrEP in the past 12 months among all those who are eligible	SPOTS	Three-yearly (TBC)
9	PrEP cascade (similar to treatment cascade): suitability, awareness, willingness, use (disaggregated by, eg, age, ethnicity, number of partners, region)	SPOTS	Three-yearly (TBC)
10	Count of PWID who report reusing another person's used needle and syringe among all PWID attending the New Zealand Needle Exchange Programme (NZNEP)	NZNEP	TBC

### Priority indicators that are not currently feasible to monitor until further work is complete

No.	Indicator	Data source	Frequency
11	Percentage of new HIV diagnoses contact-traced annually (ie, stopping chains of transmission or clusters)	To be decided (TBD)	TBD
12	Count of antenatal HIV tests among those who have given birth in the past 12 months	TBD	TBD
13	Count of PrEP users who had a sexually transmitted infection (STI) test in the past 12 months	TBD (indicator currently limited to GBMSM data from SPOTS)	TBD
14	Count of active PrEP prescribers in the past 12 months (disaggregated by region and population)	Burnett Foundation, Pharmac	TBD





# Monitoring Goal 2: Improved Māori health and wellbeing in relation to HIV by delivering on our Tiriti o Waitangi obligations

Priority indicators that are currently feasible to monitor

No.	Indicator	Data source	Frequency
15	Count of new diagnoses of HIV acquired in Aotearoa New Zealand among Māori	AEG	Annually
16	Count of new diagnoses of HIV in Aotearoa New Zealand among Māori GBMSM, PWID, sex workers and prisoners	AEG	Annually
17	Count of late HIV diagnoses (<350 cell/μL) for Māori	AEG	Annually
18	Count of HIV-positive infants born in Aotearoa New Zealand among HIV-positive pregnant Māori	AEG	TBC
19	Count of GBMSM using combination prevention among Māori GBMSM with casual sexual partners in the past six months	SPOTS	Three-yearly (TBC)
20	Count of people dispensed one or more Pharmac-subsidised PrEP prescriptions in the past 12 months among all eligible Māori	Pharmac	Annually
21	Count of respondents who received PrEP in the past 12 months among all eligible Māori	SPOTS	Three-yearly (TBC)
22	PrEP cascade (similar to treatment cascade) for Māori: suitability, awareness, willingness, use	SPOTS	Three-yearly (TBC)
23	Count of Māori diagnosed with AIDS	AEG	Annually
24	Count of AIDS-related deaths among Māori diagnosed with AIDS	AEG	Annually
25	Count of Māori whose viral load is less than 200 copies/mL <sup>3</sup> among all people receiving anti-retroviral treatment (ART)	Pharmac, AEG, lab test, data linking	TBC
26	Count of Māori people living with HIV (PLHIV) dispensed ART through Pharmac among all notified PLHIV	Pharmac, AEG, data linking	TBC

<sup>3</sup> A viral load of less than 200 copies/mL means there is no risk of HIV transmission to sexual partners.



## Priority indicators that are not currently feasible to monitor until further work is complete

No.	Indicator	Data source	Frequency
27	Count of antenatal HIV tests among Māori who have given birth in the past 12 months	TBD	TBD
28	Count of Māori PrEP users who had an STI test in the past 12 months	TBD (indicator currently limited to GBMSM data from SPOTS)	TBD
29	Count of diagnosed PLHIV among all Māori PLHIV	AEG, denominator TBD	TBD
30	Proportion of Māori PLHIV who report quality of life (QoL) to be high (score: 45–53) and very high (54–65) among all Māori PLHIV in the Quality of Life in PLHIV in Aotearoa New Zealand (PozQoL) study <sup>4</sup>	PozQoL study	TBD
31	Count of Māori survey participants who experienced any stigma or discrimination in relation to their HIV status in the past 12 months and more than 12 months ago	Stigma Index, <sup>5</sup> SPOTS	TBD
32	Count of Māori survey participants who experienced any stigma or discrimination in relation to their HIV status in a health care setting in the past 12 months and more than 12 months ago	Stigma Index, SPOTS	TBD
33	Count of Māori survey participants who experienced any stigma or discrimination in relation to their sexual orientation in the past 12 months and more than 12 months ago	Stigma Index, SPOTS	TBD
34	Count of Māori survey participants who experienced any stigma or discrimination in relation to their workplace, or experienced employment change or employment refusal, in the past 12 months	Stigma Index, SPOTS	TBD

<sup>4</sup> McAllister S, Iosua E, Hollingshead B, et al. 2022. Quality of Life in People Living with HIV in Aotearoa New Zealand: An exploratory cross-sectional study. *AIDS Care* 35(10). 1518-25. DOI: 10.1080/09540121.2022.2082359 (accessed 6 March 2024).

The Quality of Life in People Living with HIV in Aotearoa New Zealand: An exploratory cross-sectional study (McAllister et al 2022) will provide data for indicator 30. However, it will not be feasible to monitor this indicator until a similar quality of life study using the PozQoL scale has been completed.

<sup>5</sup> The Aotearoa New Zealand People Living with HIV Stigma Index 2020 Report and the Aotearoa New Zealand People Living with HIV Stigma Index Māori Participant Report 2021 will provide data for indicators 31–34. However, monitoring for these indicators will not be feasible until a similar stigma index has been repeated.



# Monitoring Goal 3: Decreased mortality and the negative consequences of HIV on health and wellbeing

## Targets for 2030

- 95% of people living with HIV know their status.
- 95% of people who are diagnosed with HIV are on treatment.
- 95% of people who are on HIV treatment have viral suppression.
- No AIDS-related deaths occur.

## Priority indicators that are currently feasible to monitor

No.	Indicator	Data source	Frequency
35	Count of people diagnosed with AIDS	AEG	Annually
36	Count of AIDS-related deaths among people with AIDS	AEG	Annually
37	Count of people whose viral load is less than 200 copies/mL <sup>6</sup> among all people receiving ART	Pharmac, AEG, lab test, data linking	TBC
38	Count of PLHIV dispensed ART through Pharmac among all notified PLHIV	Pharmac, AEG, data linking	TBC

## Priority indicators that are not currently feasible to monitor until further work is complete

No.	Indicator	Data source	Frequency
39	Count of PLHIV among Aotearoa New Zealand population	TBD	TBD
40	Count of diagnosed PLHIV among all PLHIV	AEG (denominator TBD)	TBD
41	Count of PLHIV among priority populations and settings	SPOTS	TBD
42	Proportion of PLHIV who report QoL to be high (score: 45–53) and very high (54–65) among all PLHIV in the PozQoL study <sup>7</sup>	PozQoL study	TBD

<sup>6</sup> A viral load of less than 200 copies/mL means there is no risk of HIV transmission to sexual partners.

<sup>7</sup> The Quality of Life in People Living with HIV in Aotearoa New Zealand: An exploratory cross-sectional study (McAllister et al 2022) will provide data for indicators 42–46. However, it will not be feasible to monitor for these indicators until a similar quality of life study using the PozQoL scale has been completed.



No.	Indicator	Data source	Frequency
43	Proportion of study participants able to meet basic needs among all study participants	PozQoL study	TBD
44	Count of participants diagnosed with a mental health condition (eg, anxiety, depression, insomnia) among all study participants	PozQoL study	TBD
45	Count of participants who have accessed counselling services among all study participants	PozQoL study	TBD
46	Count of participants with people close to them who have been supportive on disclosure of HIV among all study participants	PozQoL study	TBD



# Monitoring Goal 4: Decreased experiences of stigma and discrimination for people living with HIV

## Target for 2030

- No people living with HIV experience stigma and discrimination.

Priority indicators that are not currently feasible to monitor until further work is complete

No.	Indicator	Data source	Frequency
47	Count of participants experiencing any stigma or discrimination in relation to their HIV status in the past 12 months and more than 12 months ago among all survey participants	Stigma Index <sup>8</sup> , SPOTS	TBD
48	Count of participants experiencing any stigma or discrimination in relation to their HIV status in a health care setting in the past 12 months and more than 12 months ago among all survey participants	Stigma Index, SPOTS	TBD
49	Count of participants experiencing any stigma or discrimination in relation to their sexual orientation in the past 12 months and more than 12 months ago among all survey participants	Stigma Index, SPOTS	TBD
50	Count of participants experiencing any stigma or discrimination in relation to their workplace, or experiencing employment change or employment refusal, in the past 12 months among all survey participants	Stigma Index, SPOTS	TBD
51	Count of general population expressing stigma or discrimination towards PLHIV among all survey participants	Verian Survey <sup>9</sup>	TBD
52	Survey participants with an understanding of Undetectable = Untransmittable (U=U) among all survey participants	Verian Survey	TBD

<sup>8</sup> The Aotearoa New Zealand People Living with HIV Stigma Index 2020 Report will provide data for indicators 47–50. However, it will not be feasible to monitor for these indicators until a similar Stigma Index has been repeated.

<sup>9</sup> Previously the Colmar Brunton survey. Colmar Brunton merged with Kantar in 2021 and rebranded to Verian in November 2023.



# Monitoring Goal 5: Increased equity in relation to all HIV goals and objectives

Where possible, disaggregate all indicators by sexual identity/behaviour, age, gender, ethnicity, deprivation, disability, rurality and refugee/migrant status.

