

Frontline Aids, set up in 1993, is a global humanitarian organisation that specialises in HIV/AIDS treatment, sexual health services, gender equality and reproductive rights. The organisation works under two main beliefs (2019).

- ***That the lives of all human beings are of equal value.***
- ***That everyone has the right to access the HIV information and services they need for a healthy life.***

What is HIV?

Human Immunodeficiency Virus, commonly known as HIV, is a virus that attacks the immune system by destroying CD4 and T cells, white blood cells that are vital for fighting infections (NIAID, 2019). If untreated, HIV can gradually lead to AIDS (**Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome**).

HIV is spread through contact with an infected persons select bodily fluids such as semen, blood, vaginal and anal fluids and pre seminal fluids (USDHHS, 2018).

What do Frontline Aids do? (FA, 2019)

Frontline Aids work globally to prevent the transmission of HIV, by developing tailor made prevention programmes alongside the local communities. They achieve this through the combination of three prevention strategies;

Biomedical - condoms, sterile syringes and accessible HIV medication

Behavioural – education on preventative behaviours

Structural – challenging legislation and enabling social change



Statistics (FA, 2019)

In 2017, Frontline Aids helped 1.6 million people access HIV treatment, care and support.

900,000 people in marginalised communities helped.

Campaigned for universal access to HIV services in 36 countries.

Two million people reached with integrated HIV and sexual and reproductive health and rights services.

Provided two million people with sexual and reproductive health and rights services.

Supported 600,000 people with programmes addressing discrimination.

85% of community-based organisations who received a grant from Frontline Aids achieved financial targets.

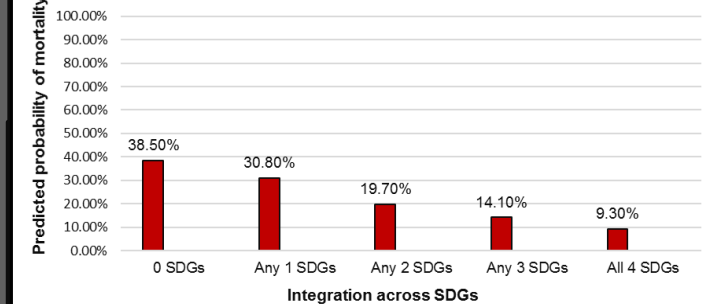


Research

Frontline Aids are on the cutting edge of HIV/AIDS research, one of their recent publications investigated whether Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reduced the mortality rate of those living with HIV in Sub-Saharan Africa. Potential morality risk was measured by either viral suppression failure, or from symptomatic untreated tuberculosis, or both.

The SDG aligned provisions for this research were 1 & 2 (*no poverty or hunger*), 3 (*a caregiver who is healthy*), 8 (*a member of the household in employment*) and 16 (*protection from abuse and violence*).

Predicted probabilities of adolescent potential mortality risk by combined SDG-aligned provisions



The chart above shows the predicted probability of mortality of HIV patients when different quantities of SDGs are integrated. The results show that as the number of integrated SDGs increased, the predicted mortality of HIV patients decreased. (Cluver, et al., 2018).