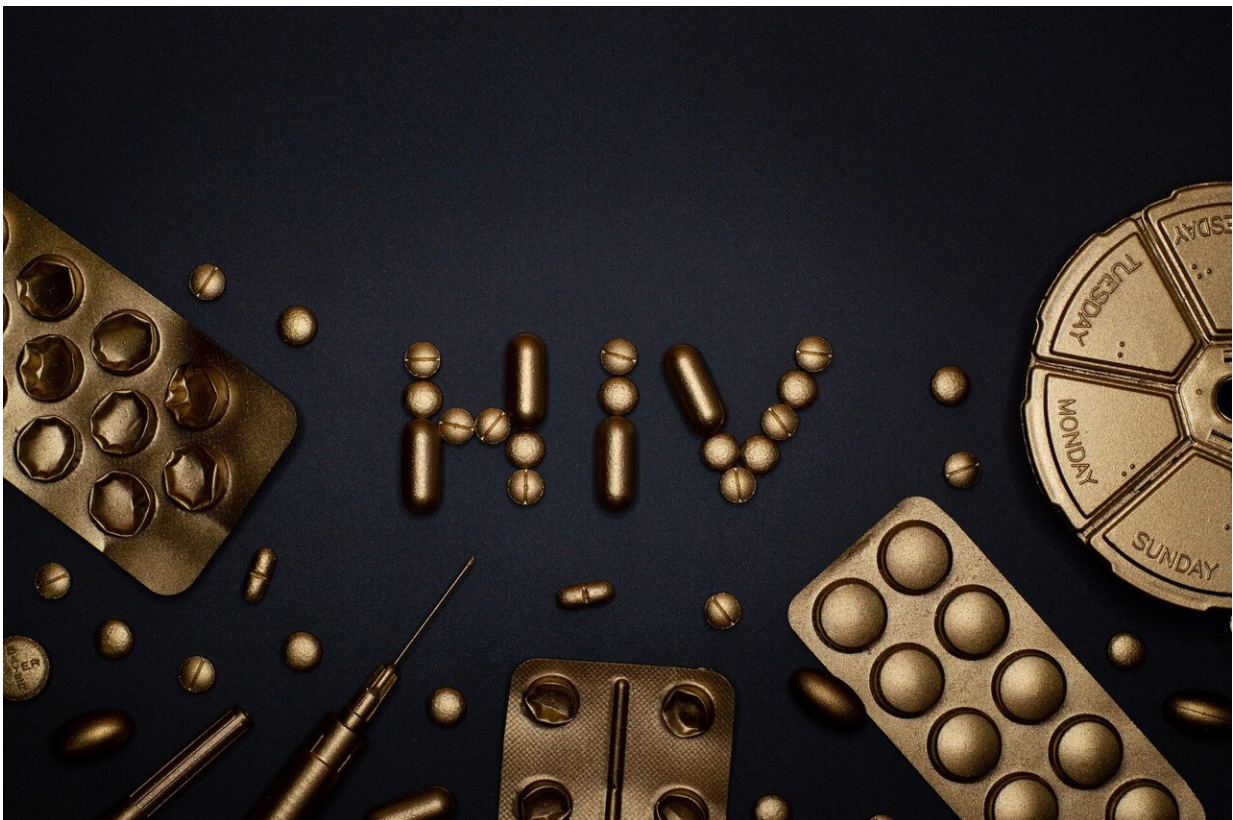


New Zealand's plan to eliminate HIV transmission ignores deepening inequities in health outcomes for Māori women

August 5 2022, by Clive Aspin



Credit: Pixabay/CC0 Public Domain

The New Zealand government plans to spend NZ\$18 million on becoming the first country to [eliminate transmission](#) of the human

immunodeficiency virus (HIV) within a decade.

In a [draft action plan](#) launched last week, associate health minister Ayesha Verrall set out key measures to increase prevention and testing, improve access to treatment and address stigma.

Thrilled to announce our ambition to eliminate HIV transmission in Aotearoa and ensure that all people with HIV enjoy a long life free from discrimination.

We can do this! <https://t.co/vpNpqM9dNj>

— Ayesha Verrall (@drayeshaverrall) [July 30, 2022](#)

These are ambitious targets, but the plan fails to take account of the changing pattern of the HIV pandemic. It does not reflect the [mounting evidence](#) that Māori, and Māori women in particular, have disproportionately high rates of HIV and are more likely to be diagnosed late.

If Māori women are not identified as a group at increased risk of HIV and progression to AIDS as a result of late diagnosis, the plan's effectiveness in stemming the spread of HIV infection will be severely limited. This glaring omission could easily derail minister Verrall's goal and instead exacerbate current HIV disparities.

Since national HIV surveillance was established in Aotearoa New Zealand in 1985, 5,430 people have been diagnosed with the virus and 757 have died of AIDS. The number of people diagnosed with HIV has [declined](#) recently (from 195 in 2016 to 122 in 2021), but inequities in health outcomes are deepening.

The pattern of the HIV pandemic globally has changed dramatically with

the advent of antiretroviral therapy ([ART](#)) more than two decades ago. With timely access to ART, people with HIV can expect to enjoy the same [health outcomes](#) as everyone else.

ART has become a key plank in preventing the spread of HIV. But to be effective, ART must be initiated soon after a person becomes infected with the virus. If New Zealand is to achieve elimination of HIV by 2032, ART must be made readily available to everyone and we must remove the barriers caused by stigma, discrimination and racism.

HIV prevention drug: "Stigma is a thing that's still out there"
<https://t.co/haAsvDW6MP>

— RNZ News (@rnz_news) [June 19, 2022](#)

HIV inequities are increasing

At the recent [24th International AIDS Conference](#) in Montreal, a consistent message was that the HIV pandemic is far from over, and that HIV inequities have increased.

The world will not eliminate HIV any time soon if governments and [decision makers](#) fail to recognize the adverse impact of HIV on disadvantaged populations such as Indigenous peoples, and especially Indigenous women.

At the conference, I presented five steps for developing action plans to prevent HIV transmission among Indigenous peoples. This provides a highly relevant framework for setting realistic and achievable goals for Māori living with HIV.

1. Recognize the impact of colonization and historical trauma
2. ensure access to culture

3. identify and resource protective factors such as whānau and family support
4. ensure [health services](#) are free from stigma and discrimination
5. understand and address the impacts of social determinants on health and well-being.

UNAIDS leads the [global effort to end AIDS](#) as a public health threat by 2030. It recently set a 95-95-95 target: 95% of people living with HIV knowing their HIV status; 95% of HIV-positive people receiving treatment; and 95% of people on treatment with suppressed viral loads.

New Zealand cannot ignore the fact we are part of the global community. If the international community fails to eliminate HIV within the next eight years, this will seriously hamper efforts in our country.

Health reforms provide opportunity to enhance equity

In 1994, more than a decade after the onset of the HIV pandemic, New Zealand's ministry of Māori development Te Puni Kōkiri produced the first [report](#) into the likely impact of HIV on Māori.

It warned Māori were vulnerable to HIV and the government needed to implement measures to prevent the spread of the virus among Māori. Just as has [happened with COVID-19](#), the government paid scant attention to those warnings.

As we enter the fifth decade of the HIV pandemic, Māori continue to be adversely affected by HIV, with higher rates of late diagnosis increasing the [risk of poor health outcomes](#).

Māori women have been rendered invisible in the draft action plan, despite the fact they have [high rates of locally acquired HIV](#).

Action plans play an important role in managing and controlling all manner of illnesses. This plan is no exception. But to be effective, plans need to be in tune with the needs of communities and based on consultation processes that engage with them respectfully.

New Zealand's current [health reforms](#) are designed to lead to long overdue improvements in equity for Māori. But this is not reflected in this draft action plan, which may well undermine efforts to address HIV disparities.

The reforms require health services and professionals to put Te Tiriti o Waitangi and equity at the forefront of health policy and services. In its current form, the action plan fails to take advantage of the opportunities in the new [health](#) sector.

If New Zealand wants to stop the transmission of HIV among Māori, the HIV elimination action plan must set out strategies to address inequities. An overwhelming message from the AIDS conference was that affected communities, and especially people living with HIV, must be front and center of efforts to prevent the transmission of the virus.

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