

ARGUING FOR THE GREATER AND MEANINGFUL INVOLVEMENT OF INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (GIPA & MIPA): A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Background/Purpose:

Indigenous Australians are experiencing a higher rate of HIV diagnoses compared to the non-Indigenous population. The purpose of this oral presentation is to measure the methods used nationally with national and international standards and guidelines under the principles of GIPA, MIPA and Indigenous human rights conventions, declarations. Furthermore, the presentation examines and explores Indigenous Australian PLHIV journey within HIV management and prevention in Australia compared to Indigenous PLHIV/AIDS populations internationally.

Approach:

A literature review is conducted on the national standards and guidelines of GIPA and MIPA and cross-referencing them with International guidelines, charters and conventions for Indigenous rights to argue for the 'Greater and Meaningful Involvement' of Indigenous Australians living with HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, literature on PLHIV lived experiences, relationships and partnerships with key HIV and AIDS stakeholder organisations, research institutes, government and non-government entities for cultural aspects of HIV prevention and harm reduction.

Outcomes/Impact:

Indigenous Australians living with HIV/AIDS (IAHIVA) are identified as consumers who are targeted for support. The formalised participation of IAHIVA is a grey area on the rights IAHIVA have for recognition with cultural participation on national HIV and AIDS health care programs, research and Indigenous HIV/AIDS strategies.

Innovation and Significance:

The significance of presenting this argument is to indigenise GIPA and MIPA principles in Australia to support the self-determination and rights of Indigenous Australians living with HIV/AIDS. Particularly, the right to contribute inclusively on the development and implementation of national Indigenous Australian HIV/AIDS health care programs with formal structures of recognition.