

Briefing

Overview of rainbow health to support attendance at Big Gay Out 2024

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To:	Hon Matt Dooney, Associate Minister of Health		
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Minister's office to complete:

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Approved | <input type="checkbox"/> Decline | <input type="checkbox"/> Noted |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> See Minister's Notes | <input type="checkbox"/> Withdrawn | |

Comment:

Overview of rainbow health to support attendance at Big Gay Out 2024

Security level: IN CONFIDENCE **Date:** 9 February 2024

To: Hon Matt Doocey, Associate Minister of Health

Purpose of report

1. This briefing responds to your request for an overview of rainbow health, and talking points to support ministerial attendance at Big Gay Out in Auckland on Sunday, 18 February 2024. This report discloses all relevant information.

Summary

2. This briefing introduces rainbow health and includes an overview of work underway in different rainbow health areas including:
 - a. implementation of the Sexually Transmitted and Blood Borne Infection (STBBI) Strategy and HIV Action Plan
 - b. funding and eligibility for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)
 - c. Mpox outbreak and prevention
 - d. transgender healthcare including gender-affirming genital surgery
 - e. services for people with innate variations in sex characteristics
 - f. rainbow mental health.
3. Talking points to support ministerial attendance at Big Gay Out 2024, are provided at Appendix one.



Dr Andrew Old
Deputy Director-General
Public Health Agency | Te Pou Hauora
Tūmatanui

Date:

Hon Matt Doocey
Associate Minister of Health

Date:

Overview of rainbow health to support attendance at Big Gay Out 2024

Overview of rainbow health and rainbow communities

1. Rainbow is a broad umbrella term that covers a diversity of sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions, and sex characteristics. It is a diverse population group, also referred to as the LGBTQIA+ population, and includes people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual or ace, non-binary, takatāpui and MVPFAFF+. Appendix 2 sets out definitions of these rainbow terms.
2. Data collected from the Household Economic Survey (the Survey) for the year ended June 2021 showed that 4.4% (169,500 people) of New Zealand's population aged 18 years and over identified as being part of the LGBT+¹ population.
3. Insights from the Survey on the demographics of the LGBT+ population included:
 - a. people who identified as part of the LGBT+ population were younger on average than the non-LGBT+ population (28.9% of the LGBT+ population aged 18-24 years old compared to 10.8% of the non-LGBT+ population aged 18-24)
 - b. the proportion of Māori in the LGBT+ population is higher (19.2%) than the proportion of Māori in the non-LGBT+ population (13.5%)
 - c. after age-adjustment, the proportion of disabled people in the LGBT+ population is higher (15.9%) than the proportion of disabled people in the non-LGBT+ population (11.7%).
4. Rainbow communities experience inequitable health and wellbeing outcomes driven by discrimination, social exclusion, and a high level of unmet need for rainbow specific services in health and within broader society. Within the rainbow communities, transgender and non-binary people experience greater disparities in health and wellbeing outcomes compared to their cisgender counterparts.
5. For the takatāpui community, the persistent intersectionality of racism, homophobia, and transphobia leads to further inequitable health and wellbeing outcomes. The Honour Project Aotearoa investigated Kaupapa Māori strengths-based understandings of health and wellbeing in relation to takatāpui/Māori LGBTQIA+ communities. The study found that although 91% of takatāpui and Māori LGBTQIA+ survey participants were registered with a general practitioner (GP), and 87% reported their GP as the person they saw most often for their health needs, only 8% reported their GP as knowledgeable in terms of meeting their needs as takatāpui and Māori LGBTQIA+ persons.

¹ StatsNZ defined the LGBT+ population as those aged 18 years and over who reported a gender that was not male or female, reported a sexual identity that was not heterosexual (also known as straight), or who reported a gender that did not match what was recorded for their sex at birth (for example, transgender male or transgender female). Note this data does not include insights on the New Zealand intersex population. The 2023 Census release will contain information on intersex or people with variations in sex characteristics. [LGBT+ population of Aotearoa: Year ended June 2021 | Stats NZ](#)

6. The health system has a vital role to play in better supporting and responding to the needs and aspirations of the rainbow population and to address the inequitable health and wellbeing outcomes experienced by their community.

Work underway or coming up across rainbow health

7. There is a wide range of work underway and coming up across the health system with a focus on improving health and wellbeing outcomes for rainbow communities. Some of this work is focused on preventing further disease-specific adverse outcomes for rainbow communities while other work is focused on improving health services to better support rainbow populations and reduce health disparities.

Implementing the STBBI Strategy and HIV Action Plan

8. The Aotearoa New Zealand Sexually Transmitted and Blood Borne Infection (STBBI) Strategy | Ngā Pokenga Paipai Me Ngā Pokenga Huaketo Mā Te Toto: Te Rautaki O Aotearoa 2023-2030 (the Strategy) was published in March 2023. The vision of the Strategy is 'An Aotearoa New Zealand where STBBI are prevented and where all people living with STBBI live long and healthy lives free from stigma and discrimination'. This strategy sets the direction for current and future action plans, including the National HIV Action Plan, National Syphilis Action Plan, and National Hepatitis C Action Plan | Māhere Mahi mō te Ate Kakā C.
9. The National HIV Action Plan for Aotearoa New Zealand 2023-2030 (the HIV Action Plan) was also published in March 2023 and was launched at Big Gay Out 2023. The HIV Action Plan aims to eliminate HIV transmission in New Zealand and ensure that people living with HIV have healthy lives, free from stigma and discrimination. Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM), transgender and non-binary people are among the priority groups of the HIV Action Plan².
10. To support implementation of the HIV Action Plan, Budget 2022 allocated \$18 million of dedicated funding over 4 years. This was additional to existing spend for HIV prevention and treatment.
11. Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora is leading implementation of the HIV Action Plan with contribution from the Māori Health Authority | Te Aka Whai Ora and Ministry of Health | Manatū Hauora (the Ministry). Similarly, the Ministry is leading implementation of the STBBI Strategy in partnership with the other health entities. Both are supported by a cross-agency STBBI programme team and the STBBI Steering Group.

HIV work underway and coming up

12. The initial focus for implementing the HIV Action Plan has been on setting up contracts with HIV providers. These providers will develop clinical guidance for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) prescribing in primary care, develop targeted resources and enhanced support for migrants from high HIV prevalence countries, and establish scaled-up peer-led programmes and resources that focus on connecting and empowering people living with HIV. Funding has also been

² Other priority groups include people living with HIV, Māori at risk of and living with HIV, people who inject drugs, sex workers, and people who have migrated from high HIV prevalence countries.

provided to a new kaupapa peer-led organisation to connect and empower Māori living with HIV.

13. Upcoming priorities for the HIV work programme include:
 - a. finalising the HIV Monitoring Plan and commencing regular reporting on progress towards the HIV Action Plan's goals and targets
 - b. scoping an HIV surveillance system and procurement of HIV seroprevalence studies
 - c. scaling up innovative HIV testing and procurement of new approaches to innovative testing
 - d. increasing contact tracing capability and capacity to work with people newly diagnosed with HIV
 - e. establishing new sexual health clinical leadership roles
 - f. developing a social marketing campaign to challenge stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV.

Funding and eligibility for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)

14. PrEP is a HIV prevention method for people who do not have HIV. Clinical trials show that PrEP is highly effective at preventing HIV, even if condoms are not used.
15. PrEP became a publicly funded medicine in New Zealand in 2018. In 2022, Pharmac widened access, enabling more people to access PrEP. Access was also widened for PEP (post-exposure prophylaxis, a medication for people who may have been exposed to HIV).
16. Although more people could have access to PrEP, people who are not eligible for publicly funded healthcare are still not able to access funded PrEP. This affects the uptake of PrEP for groups such as international students.

PrEP work underway and coming up

17. One focus area of the HIV Action Plan is dedicated to prevention and health promotion. Of the Budget 22 funding allocated to implementation of the HIV Action Plan, \$0.4 million was assigned to promote and review clinical guidance for PrEP and PEP prescribing in primary care. In addition, \$0.5 million was allocated to increase the knowledge and access to combination prevention for communities that have migrated from high HIV prevalence countries.

Mpox outbreak and prevention

18. While the number of mpox (formerly known as monkeypox) cases have decreased in New Zealand from the 2022 outbreak peak, transmission continues globally, particularly among the MSM population.
19. There was recently a small mpox outbreak in Auckland which was first identified on 27 December 2023. The outbreak involved 6 confirmed cases and 1 probable case, who are all male and are in 2 clusters. These are the first locally acquired cases since November 2022, bringing the total number of cases notified in New Zealand to 50 (51 including the probable case in Auckland). All New Zealand mpox cases have recovered, and have been cleared of any restrictions.

Mpox vaccination and upcoming prevention clinics

20. The mpox vaccine is funded and available to population groups considered to be at higher risk of exposure of further transmission. These population groups include gay, bisexual, and other MSM who engage in behaviour associated with higher risk of exposure. Close contacts of people infected with mpox are also eligible for the funded vaccine.
21. Although the mpox vaccine is funded and available, only a small proportion of the estimated eligible population has been vaccinated, making us vulnerable to further outbreaks or sustained transmission.
22. The supplier of the vaccine has not made an application for approval to distribute to Medsafe at this time, which means it remains an unapproved medicine. An unapproved medicine can only be supplied by a medical practitioner, pursuant to section 29 of the Medicines Act 1981. Additionally, section 20 of the Medicines Act 1981 prohibits the advertising or promotion of the availability of an unapproved medicine. This means any attempts to increase vaccination are unable to be promoted effectively to at risk populations and require significantly increased clinical resource compared to other vaccination initiatives.
23. In addition, community concern about mpox remains relatively low, likely because New Zealand only experienced a small number of cases in 2022 compared with other high-income countries.
24. Auckland Sexual Health Service provides an Auckland based fortnightly vaccination clinic in partnership with the National Public Health Service. This service provides access to the mpox vaccine for eligible people following a comprehensive clinical risk-benefit assessment. Following the December 2023 outbreak in Auckland, there has been an increase in demand for preventative services. In response, the National Public Health Service and the Auckland Sexual Health Service are planning 3 additional mpox prevention clinics over the next few months, including a Saturday clinic in early February 2024, to provide increased access to preventative measures for mpox.

Transgender healthcare including gender-affirming genital surgeries

25. Transgender people are often overrepresented in poor physical and mental health outcomes. This is often not a consequence of a transgender identity itself, but of discrimination from health services and wider society. Available and accessible gender-affirming health care is important to reduce these adverse outcomes.
26. Results from the Identify Survey and the Counting Ourselves Survey³ both show concerning results related to accessible and culturally competent healthcare. In the Identify Survey, 1 in 6 participants had not been able to access healthcare when they needed it. The Counting Ourselves Survey found a high level of participants wanting but not being able to access gender-affirming healthcare, and over a third of participants had avoided seeing a doctor because they were worried about disrespect or mistreatment as a transgender or non-binary person.

³ Both surveys were carried out by researchers at the University of Waikato.

Transgender healthcare work underway and coming up

27. In 2022, \$2.182 million was allocated over 4 years to improve access to primary care for transgender and non-binary people. The initiative is focused on the following 3 areas of work.
- a. Guidelines for gender-affirming care are being updated to provide medical practitioners and community members with current, evidence-based information on gender-affirming care. The updated guidelines will support medical practitioners who want to learn to prescribe gender-affirming hormone therapy.
 - b. Training programmes for the primary and community care workforce are being developed in partnership with professional bodies and community members. This training will support the health workforce to be clinically and culturally safe in delivering a range of healthcare services to transgender people, while also building confidence and skills for clinical staff to provide care, including gender-affirming hormone therapy.
 - c. Up to 8 community driven models of care will be funded over 4 years to deliver gender-affirming healthcare tailored to the needs of transgender people in primary and community settings. The first 2 models of care have recently been implemented in Auckland and across Canterbury and the West Coast districts. The procurement process is underway for a further 4 providers. There will be a procurement process for the remaining 2 providers in the future.

Transgender healthcare work risks

28. Allocated funding for up to 8 community driven models of care is unlikely to meet the need for gender-affirming care equitably across the regions. Ongoing resourcing for this work will be important for future initiatives and enable us to provide community driven models of care in more regions. This will improve access to culturally competent healthcare and improve health and wellbeing outcomes for transgender and non-binary people and wider rainbow communities.

Gender-affirming genital surgery work underway and coming up

29. The gender-affirming genital surgery service (the Service) had \$3.67 million funding over 4 years, between 1 January 2020 and 30 June 2023, to deliver up to 14 surgeries per year. As at 31 December 2023, there were 457 referrals on the active wait list for a first specialist assessment, with 94 of these referrals having completed their specialist assessments to determine suitability for surgery. There were 11 surgeries undertaken in 2023.
30. In October 2022, the Service recruited a gender surgery health navigator as part of implementing a wrap-around service to support the service provider and its patients. The gender surgery health navigator is currently providing direct support to patients accessing the referral, pre-surgical, and post-surgical pathways.
31. Further wrap-around support provisions were introduced in 2023, including access to a psychologist, and in 2024, to provide better social support for those who are undergoing surgery, including post operative support. The Service is currently reviewing the referral,

pre-surgical, and post-surgical pathways to remove barriers and to provide patients greater support and access to this service.

Gender-affirming genital surgery work risks

32. Developing capability and capacity of the gender-affirming genital surgery service will take time and investment. This service is provided through a contractual agreement between Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora and a private provider of gender-affirming genital surgery in New Zealand. Relying on this one provider presents a vulnerability as no other capability exists in New Zealand. Because of this, having investment in a wrap-around service is vital.

Puberty Blockers

33. In 2022, the Ministry's website content on puberty blockers was reduced in response to concerns about the evidence regarding the longer-term effects of the Gonadotrophin Releasing Hormone Analogues (GnRHa) medications. This intervention relates to young people in a critical stage of development and therefore a well-informed approach is essential.
34. A puberty blocker evidence brief is underway, within the Ministry, to examine the scientific evidence regarding the safety, reversibility and long-term clinical outcomes of puberty blockers (GnRHa) in adolescents with gender dysphoria. The scope includes mental health and wellbeing outcomes for gender-dysphoric adolescents prescribed puberty blockers or other interventions specifically targeting mental health and/or wellbeing.
35. The Ministry is ensuring it takes adequate time to provide best quality, up to date information. It is also important to communicate the findings to health professionals treating young people with puberty blockers so that the findings can be incorporated into pathways for providing gender-affirming care. It is expected that the evidence brief will be ready for publication in early 2024.
36. While this evidence brief is underway, puberty blockers continue to be available to those who need them through prescribing clinicians. The Ministry advises that decisions on the use of puberty blockers are best made by patients and their families in consultation with appropriate clinicians.

Services for people with innate variations in sex characteristic

37. People with innate variations in sex characteristics (IVSC) or intersex make up at least 1.7% of New Zealand's population.
38. As part of Budget 2022, \$2.516 million over 4 years was allocated to develop a rights-based approach to health care for intersex children and young people. Funded improvements to healthcare for children and young people with IVSC and their families include a national peer and psycho-social support service, best practice guidelines and training for healthcare professionals, and comprehensive information about IVSC to support better decision making for everyone involved.
39. There is an active procurement process underway to establish these products and services in 2024. Where there have been delays in this procurement process, members of intersex organisations have been made aware and involved as appropriate.

Rainbow mental health

40. Rainbow communities, in particular rainbow young people, are more likely to experience poorer mental health including higher rates of psychological distress, self-harm, discrimination, harassment, and bullying than the general population. Those who identify as transgender or non-binary report exposure to bullying, violence and sexual violence at a much higher rate than their cisgender peers.

Rainbow mental health work underway

41. The Access and Choice programme⁴ provides free community mental health and addiction services across the country. This includes youth-specific mental health and addiction services available through local organisations, drop-in youth centres, and helplines that can be reached by phone, text, email, or webchat. Part of this programme included \$3.8 million package for primary mental health and addiction services for rainbow young people and an extra \$0.6 million to deliver rainbow competency training to mental health and addiction workforces.
42. Budget 2022 also provided funding to support the health and wellbeing of young people, including rainbow communities, through:
- expanding Mana Ake, a mental wellbeing initiative for primary and intermediate schools, which is now being delivered and rolled out to 8 areas across the country, and
 - extra funding for children and young people with high mental health and addiction needs to access specialist child and adolescent mental health and addiction services so around 1,300 additional young people can be supported by more clinical, peer support, and cultural support staff.

Concern about lack of Pae Ora health strategy focused on rainbow health

43. Rainbow organisations had lobbied for a rainbow health strategy to be included in the Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022 but were unsuccessful. This remains a point of tension with the rainbow organisations and rainbow communities.
44. In June 2023, rainbow organisation representatives met with the previous Minister of Health to discuss concerns about Pae Ora strategies and the lack of opportunity for rainbow health input as well as specific concerns about the language used in the Women's Health Strategy. The organisations that met with the previous Minister were Burnett Foundation Aotearoa, Qtopia, Outline Aotearoa, InsideOUT Kōaro, and Te Ngākau Kahukura. Appendix 3 provides an overview of these organisations and other rainbow health stakeholders.
45. While the Pae Ora strategy engagement was inclusive of rainbow communities, it has been recognised that the level of targeted engagement with rainbow communities was limited.
46. Engagement with rainbow communities highlighted the importance of addressing the determinants of health, such as discrimination, which impact heavily on rainbow

⁴ [Home | Find wellbeing support | Te Whatu Ora – Health NZ](#)

communities. It also highlighted ongoing experiences of discrimination in the health system, as well as a lack of competency on rainbow issues among healthcare workers, and the need for specific rainbow services.

47. While the strategies all mention rainbow communities, none of the strategies go into detail about specific services that are needed for rainbow communities.
48. Without a strategy and plan for addressing rainbow health needs, stakeholders in both rainbow communities and the healthcare sector may continue to express concerns about the lack of availability, consistency, and sustainability of resourcing for services. Access to services varies across the country and inequity in access is likely to be exacerbated by short to medium-term investments in different aspects of rainbow health care.

ENDS.

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Appendix 1: Talking Points

Talking points below are to support ministerial attendance at Big Gay Out 2024

Acknowledging health and wellbeing inequities experienced by rainbow communities

- Rainbow communities, in particular transgender and non-binary communities, experience inequitable health and wellbeing outcomes.
- These poor health and wellbeing outcomes have been driven by discrimination, social exclusion, and unmet need for rainbow health specific services.
- Our health system has an important role to play in supporting and responding to the needs and aspirations of rainbow communities.
- I believe the work we have underway to support rainbow health will help to reduce these health disparities currently experienced by rainbow communities. I acknowledge that this will take a sustained and coordinated effort across the health system.

Examples of work underway or coming up to support and improve rainbow health

Implementation of the HIV Action Plan

- Implementation of HIV Action Plan has been well underway since the plan launched at Big Gay Out last year.
- One of the initial areas of focus for the first year of implementation has been on scaling up peer-led programmes and resources that focus on connecting and empowering people living with HIV.

Mpox

- I am aware of the small mpox outbreak in Auckland which was first identified in December 2023. All identified cases have since recovered and been cleared of any restrictions.
- To prevent future outbreaks of mpox in Aotearoa New Zealand, it is important that we have enough preventative measures in place.
- I understand there has been an increase in demand for preventative services since the recent mpox outbreak. In response to this demand, the National Public Health Service and the Auckland Sexual Health Service are planning additional mpox prevention clinics, including a Saturday clinic, which will be held in early February.

Transgender healthcare

- Transgender and non-binary people are often overrepresented in poor physical and mental health outcomes due to discrimination from health services and wider society.
- Our health system should not be contributing to poor health outcomes but should be improving health outcomes.
- We are putting initiatives in place to improve access to primary care for transgender and non-binary people. This includes:
 - updating guidelines to provide medical practitioners and community members with evidence-based information on gender-affirming care,

- developing training programmes for the primary and community care workforce in partnership with community members to make the health workforce clinically and culturally safe for transgender people, and
- funding community driven models of care to deliver gender-affirming healthcare tailored to the needs of transgender people in primary and community settings.

Puberty blocker evidence review

- The Ministry of Health is currently working on an evidence brief. This evidence brief examines the scientific evidence regarding the safety, reversibility and long-term clinical and mental health and wellbeing outcomes of puberty blockers in adolescents with gender dysphoria.
- The Ministry of Health is being careful to take adequate time to provide best quality up to date information and to ensure the findings are well communicated to health professionals treating young people with puberty blockers.
- While this evidence brief is underway, puberty blockers continue to be available through prescribing clinicians for those who need them.
- I would like to reiterate the Ministry of Health's advice that decisions on the use of puberty blockers are best made by patients and their families in consultation with appropriate clinicians.

Rainbow mental health

- I am aware that rainbow populations, in particular rainbow young people, are more likely to experience poorer mental health than the general population. Due to this, it is important that support services are available for young people and rainbow communities.
- The Access and Choice programme provides free community mental health and addiction services across the country. Part of this programme has included a funded package for primary mental health and addiction services for rainbow young people and additional funding to deliver rainbow competency training to mental health and addiction workforces.

Acknowledging the lack of a Pae Ora health strategy focused on rainbow health

- I understand that concern was expressed to the previous Minister of Health about the lack of opportunity for rainbow health input into the Pae Ora strategies.
- The Pae Ora strategies are focused on creating a system that is equitable, accessible, cohesive, and people-centred to improve health and wellbeing for everyone in New Zealand.
- Ensuring rainbow communities have the health care and support they need to thrive is central to achieving this vision.

Recognising there is further work to do to support the health of rainbow populations

- I acknowledge that although there is work underway to improve the health and wellbeing outcomes for rainbow communities, we still have more work to do to meet the health needs and make sure the health system works well for rainbow communities.
- I am committed to improving the health and wellbeing outcomes for rainbow communities in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Appendix 2: Rainbow terms

LGBTQIA+	An acronym which stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer, Asexual or Ace. The + recognises there are further identities not listed, and while the combination and number of letters varies, the overall LGBTQIA+ acronym is well-recognised.
Gay	A person who is attracted to the same gender. This is more widely used by men than women and can be both a personal and community identity.
Lesbian	A woman who is attracted to other woman. This is used as both a personal identity and community identity.
Bisexual	A person who is emotionally and sexually attracted to their own and other genders.
Intersex	An umbrella term used to describe people born with physical or biological sex characteristics (including sexual anatomy, reproductive organs, hormonal patterns and/or chromosomal patterns) that are more diverse than stereotypical definitions for male or female bodies. Like all people, intersex people may identify as male, female or non-binary and can have any sexual orientation.
Transgender	This term describes a wide variety of people whose gender is different from the sex they were assigned at birth. Transgender people may be binary or non-binary.
Queer	Historically used as a derogatory term for something/someone being different. This word has been reclaimed by some people as an umbrella term for sexual and gender minorities who are not heterosexual or cisgender. Due to this history, it is best not to initiate the use of this term to refer to others unless this is how they describe themselves.
Ace	Ace is a colloquial abbreviation of asexual and/or aromantic. Often used as an umbrella term to cover the range of identities that fall under the ace spectrum, it is a term to refer to asexual people in a similar manner that 'gay' or 'straight' is used to refer to homosexual or heterosexual people. Ace also includes grey-asexual and demisexual people and recognises that asexuality is a spectrum.
Asexual	A person who either does not, or does not often, experience sexual attraction but may experience romantic attraction towards others. This can also be used as an umbrella term, like 'ace', that encompasses a range of other ace spectrum identities.
Non-binary	An umbrella term for gender identities outside the male/female binary.

Takatāpui	A traditional term reclaimed by Māori to encompass both their culture and spirituality, as well as their diverse sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions, and sex characteristics.
MVPFAFF+	<p>An acronym for some terms used by Pacific people to describe cultural and gender identities. These concepts are more, or just as much, about familial, genealogical, social, and cultural selfhood. This is not an exhaustive list of Pacific peoples' terms. These cultural and gender identities do not often have an equivalent in English language/terminology.</p> <p>MVPFAFF+ is an acronym for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Māhū (Tahiti and Hawaii) • Vaka sa lewa lewa (Fiji) • Palopa (Papua New Guinea) • Fa'afafine (American Samoa, Samoa and Tokelau) • Akava'ine (Cook Islands) • Fakaleiti or Leiti (Tonga) • Fakafifine (Niue)

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Appendix 3: Key Rainbow Health stakeholders

Burnett Foundation Aotearoa	Burnett Foundation Aotearoa (formerly New Zealand AIDS Foundation & Ending HIV NZ) works to prevent HIV transmission, combat stigma and maximise the wellbeing of those most affected by HIV.
Qtopia	Qtopia provides support for the rainbow community in Ōtautahi Christchurch and the wider Waitaha Canterbury area through support groups, diversity and inclusion workshops and information.
OutLine Aotearoa	OutLine Aotearoa is a nationwide, all-ages rainbow mental health organisation that provides peer support services for rainbow people.
Te Ngākau Kahukura	Te Ngākau Kahukura are a national initiative that works to make communities, environments and systems safe and inclusive for rainbow people, including across health, housing, social, education and justice.
Rainbow Youth	Rainbow Youth is working towards creating social change by providing support, information, resources, and advocacy for queer, gender diverse, takatāpui and intersex young people across Aotearoa.
InsideOUT Kōaro	InsideOUT Kōaro is a national charity providing education, resources, consultation and support for rainbow and takatāpui young people and communities.
Gender Minorities Aotearoa	Gender Minorities Aotearoa is a nationwide transgender organisation supporting transgender people and providing one-to-one peer support and information.
Professional Association for Transgender Health Aotearoa (PATHA)	PATHA is an interdisciplinary professional organisation working to promote the health, wellbeing and rights of transgender people. Their members work professionally for transgender health in clinical, academic, community, legal, and other settings.
Moana Vā	Moana Vā Works to establish and cement Pacific Rainbow+ communities by socialising, meeting, hosting workshops, creating relationships, building support networks and capabilities to train facilitators to educate communities of Pacific Rainbow+ pedagogies, worldviews and realities.
Manalagi: Aotearoa Pacific Rainbow Health and Wellbeing Project	The Manalagi: Aotearoa Pacific Rainbow Health and Wellbeing Project is funded by the Health Research Council of New Zealand, hosted at the University of Auckland and in

	collaboration with F'INE Pasifika Aotearoa. It aims to create a safe cultural research space for Pacific Rainbow+ communities to communicate their unique health and wellbeing needs.
F'INE Pasifika Aotearoa	F'INE Pasifika Aotearoa is a Pacific LGBTQI+/MVPFAFF+ focused Charitable Trust that provides Whānau Ora navigational services to: Fa'afafine or Fa'atama (Samoa, American Samoa), Fakaleiti or Leiti (Tonga), Fakafifine (Niue), Akava'ine (Cook Islands), Vakasalewalewa (Fiji), Palopa (Papua New Guinea), Mahu (Hawaii), Haka huahine (Tokelau), and Rae rae (Tahiti).
Nevertheless	Nevertheless is a Māori, Pasifika and Takatāpui Rainbow+ mental health non-profit organisation that exists to support the holistic well-being of individuals, whānau and aiga who are Takatāpui or Pasifika Rainbow+ communities.
Body Positive Inc.	Body Positive Inc. is a peer support organisation for all people living with HIV in New Zealand.
Toitū te Ao	Toitū te Ao provides support and advocacy for Māori, Polynesian and indigenous people living with HIV in Aotearoa.

Minister's Notes

PROACTIVELY RELEASED