

**Patient
participation in South African HIV/AIDS
policy development and health governance:
facilitating citizenship?'**

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Why this study?

- Post-apartheid South Africa has been an intersection through which citizens have organized to assert their voices regarding HIV/AIDS policy development. This has been used to influence government and to hold them to account for lack of HIV/AIDS policy implementation and delivery .
- Participation of people living with HIV/AIDS in HIV policy developments and governance of public health system is a well known phenomenon in South Africa however it is not clear how this facilitates active citizenship of HIV positive people
- This study aims to understand how does participation of people living with HIV in policy developments and health governance facilitates citizenship or hinders it. This is to explore whether participation alone in HIV policy development and health governance is enough to sustain the response?
- How does the South African government relate HIV positive people's movements and their constituencies

Objectives

- To establish the extent to which participation of HIV/AIDS patients in policy development and health governance facilitates citizenship or not in South Africa?
- Critically evaluate the strength and weaknesses of the national policy networks with in facilitating citizenship?
 - explore whether there are links between national and local networks by examining one case study in the Western Cape (Khayelitsha sub-district.
- Explore identity dynamics and perceptions of HIV/AIDS patients at point in to their participation do they act as citizens in HIV/AIDSs policy development and health governance.
- Evaluate the extent of the HIV/AIDS treatment programme in South Africa, its challenges, opportunities to achieve? The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for TB, HIV and STI 2012-2016 targets, and untapped mechanisms? . How does social mobilisation helps (or maybe sometimes hinders) the way the state relates to activists in the implementation of NSP.

Methodology

- **Qualitative**

- Policy network analysis
- In-depth interviews

- **Applying emancipatory research methods**

- Key informants influence research agenda “Stakeholder workshop “
- Interviews
- Advisory panel

- **Sample**

- key informants selected through purposive sampling methods
- Drawn from four categories (national HIV policy makers, provincial policy implementers, local policy implementers and HIV positive people)

Supervision and support

- **Co-supervision:** Prof Bond and Dr Mottiar
- **Academic panel :** UKZN, Makerere and Limerick university teams
- **Advisory panel:** Key informants and leading researcher in HIV policy in South Africa

Thank you