

UNAIDS PROGRAMME ACCELERATION FUNDS - 2006/07 PROPOSAL

Country: INDIA			
Total amount requested (US\$) : USD 265,779			
Funds Through UN Resident Coordinator Mechanism: Yes			
Is the country receiving any other major source of funds (eg GFTAM) Yes			
Proposal summary (list: each activity; the budgeted amount; the UN executing agency or, where the UN RC mechanism is utilized, the UN implementing partner agency)			
Activity Title	(US\$)	UN exec. agency	Impl. UN partner agency
1. Preparatory Assistance For development of a programme on Safe Mobility and HIV as envisaged in NACP -III	USD 265,779	UNDP	UNIFEM, ILO, UNHCR
Signatories			
<p>1. <u>Theme Group Chair</u></p> <p>(<i>Mr. Gary Lewis, Regional Representative, UNODC</i>)</p> <p>This proposal was reviewed and approved by the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS on <u>23/4/07</u></p>			
<p>2. <u>UN executing or UN implementing partner agency representatives</u></p> <p>.....</p> <p>(<i>Ms. Leyla Tegmo-Reddy, Director, ILO</i>)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(<i>Ms. Carol Batchelor, Chief of Mission, UNHCR</i>)</p> <p>(the UN executing agency or the UN implementing partner agency undertakes to provide technical and administrative back-up, to monitor implementation and to report on the activity's status to the UN Theme Group Chair)</p>			
<p>3. <u>UN Lead Organization</u> (if different from executing or implementing partner agency)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(<i>Ms. Deirdre Boyd, UNDP Country Director</i>)</p> <p>(the UN Lead Organization has reviewed the proposal and ascertains it is technically sound)</p>			

4. **UN Resident Coordinator**

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Maxine Olson', is written over a horizontal dotted line.

(Dr. Maxine Olson, UNRC, UNDP Resident Coordinator)

(in cases where funds for one or more activities are to be channelled through the UN RC mechanism)

For each discrete activity within the proposal

<p>Country : INDIA</p> <p>Title: Preparatory Assistance for development of a programme on Safe Mobility and HIV as envisaged in NACP-III</p> <p>Budget: USD 265,779</p> <p>Duration: May 2007 - December 2007</p>
<p>Does this activity form part of the Joint UN Program of Support</p> <p>If not, why not?</p> <p>The activity is part of the Joint UN Program of Support.</p>
<p>Executing or implementing UN partner agency (the agency which reports on the activity to the UN Theme Group Chair):</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme 55, Lodi Estate New Delhi 110 003</p>
<p>Implementing national partner (entity that will be implementing the activity and reporting to the executing or implementing UN partner agency) :</p> <p>N/A</p>
<p>Background and purpose of the technical assistance (brief overview of context, rationale, geographical scope, linkages to broader activities, to national priorities and/or to the UN System Work plan) :</p> <p>The overarching goals of the proposed activity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ To develop better knowledge of the linkages between migration, HIV/AIDS and the vulnerability of migrant population and the needs to reduce HIV risk and prevalence among migrants▪ To develop an action framework for reduction of migrants vulnerabilities to HIV and incorporate prevention strategies in the implementation of NACP III which will further prevent spread of HIV among migrant communities▪ To strengthened collaboration of UN with NACO in accelerating implementation. <p>BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE</p> <p>Migration may be defined as the means by which many individuals and households seek security of income and livelihood. Migration can be linked to increased vulnerability to HIV in four ways: the wider social networks of migrants increase sexual networks; more mobile individuals engage in or are more vulnerable to high risk sexual behaviour; migrants are often</p>

more difficult to reach through interventions; and migrant communities are socially, economically and politically marginalised.¹

Recognizing the critical link between migration and HIV, the United Nations during the General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in June 2001, stated that Member States should “by 2005, develop and begin to implement national, regional and international strategies that facilitate access to HIV/AIDS prevention programmes for migrants and mobile workers, including the provision of information on health and social services”²

Migration related vulnerabilities are recently gaining attention as an important area for intervention. To understand the vulnerabilities of migrants, understanding their social capital and community resources is essential. Given the stress and lack of avenues for psychosocial support, migrant workers experience frustrations. Many of them turn to drugs and risky behaviour for temporary relief or under peer pressure. Drug use stretches the migrant workers' already scarce resources and s/he is often caught in a cyclical state of anxiety and pressure. Injecting drug use is the most cost-effective way of taking to drugs. Sharing of needles is common, and this heightens their vulnerability to HIV infection. Unsafe sexual practices further contribute to their vulnerability.³

In South Asia, initiatives have been undertaken by various agencies to address concerns of migrant workers through workplace interventions. However a large workforce segment is in the informal sector either working in small semi-formal set-ups or are scattered and unorganized and accessible only through community based approaches. It becomes imperative at this stage to address concerns of HIV/AIDS with respect to mobility and migration so as to target the mobile populations in South Asia. Most of the work done in the area of migration and HIV is very localized and largely undocumented mostly making the degree of outreach and impact not known. There is scope for bringing together existing knowledge, resources and good practices thereby facilitating learning and sharing.

According to the National Sample Survey there are over 200 million migrants in India. The 2001 Census data indicates that during 1991-2001, about 61 per cent migrants moved within the districts, 24 per cent within the states and 13 per cent inter-state. Additionally, 3 million Indian migrants live in Gulf Countries, most of them from Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab. However, not all migrants are at equal risk. The 8.64 million temporary, short duration migrants (NSS survey 1999-00) are of specific significance to the HIV epidemic because of their frequent movement between source and destination areas⁴

Migrants in India can be classified into three broad categories:

- In-country rural to urban (e.g Ganjam to Surat) or rural to rural migrants (Bihar and Punjab)
- Trans-border migrants (those who move between India and the neighbouring coun-

¹ *Crossings: deadly links between mobility and HIV: Linking migration, livelihood security and HIV in southern Africa* Crush, J.; Dodson, B. / *Southern African Migration Project (SAMP)*, 2006

² HIV and People on the move: risk and vulnerabilities of migrants and mobile populations in Southern Africa – Summary report of the structured discussion

³ UNDP Regional HIV and Development Programme, *No Safety Signs Here: Research Study on Migration and HIV Vulnerability from Seven South and North East Asian Countries*, Asia Pacific Migration Research Network, United Nations Development Programme, November 2004, 149 pp.

⁴ NACP III (2007-2012) Strategy and Implementation Plan, NACO 2006, Pg 37

- tries); and
- Overseas migrants (mostly those who move to Middle East and East Asia)

In addition, India currently hosts around 200,000 refugees (UNHCR).⁵

Rationale

A few composite targeted interventions were implemented for migrant population especially from poorer districts at a few sites. The learning from these interventions points to the need for rapid scaling up of the migrant friendly service provision. This understanding is reflected in the NACP III plan document's programme targets.

One of the key reasons that migration and HIV linkages have not been addressed adequately in India through focused interventions and large scale programming is that the data on migration and its trends and locations have not yet been collected nor analysed from the HIV lens despite numerous studies on migration by Indian scholars and International Organisations around the world.

In this context, UNDP through the Joint UN Team on AIDS proposes to gather and analyze knowledge on the facilitating factors that make migrants vulnerability to HIV with particular focus on the sexual and drug use patterns of migrants based on disaggregated analysis of data. As per the UN Division of Labour Matrix, UNDP is the lead agency in addressing HIV among displaced populations (migrant, trafficked, refugees and internally displaced persons).

Methodology :

Through the Joint UN Team on AIDS (JUNTA), UNDP will be coordinating along with the following UN Agencies in achieving the outputs outline in the proposal:

ILO for organizing consultations involving MOLE, employers' and workers' organizations to determine their emerging role, in selected sectors, like construction, for HIV/AIDS policy and programmes amongst migrant workers. Based on the consultations, ILO will also take up one learning site interventions at a construction industry related site, document its lessons and share with stakeholders. ILO will also participate in the TRG (technical resource group) for migrant and mobile workers set up by NACO.

UNHCR will provide technical support in organizing consultation for better understanding of HIV vulnerabilities in the context of displaced populations and based on the consultation, UNHCR will oversee one learning site intervention.

UNIFEM will provide technical support in engendering the learning site interventions and the design of the consultations.

UNDP will organize a total of six thematic consultations. Based on the thematic consultations, UNDP will demonstrate learning site intervention in six districts. Building on the outcomes of the thematic consultations, UNDP will draw up the action framework in a participatory process. Further, UNDP will compile good/best practices (Global/Regional/national) as

⁵ NACP III (2007-2012) Strategy and Implementation Plan, NACO 2006, Pg 37

⁶ NACP III (2007-2012) Strategy and Implementation Plan, NACO 2006; Pg 38

detailed in the Budget.

The overall process will therefore include:

- a) Desk review of existing knowledge, published literature, grey literature, reports from NGOs working with migrants, to understand vulnerability factors of migrants to HIV and review existing prevention and care interventions
- b) Consultations with stakeholders within the UN, government departments, ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE), workers' organisation and civil society organizations working with migrants:
 - o To better understand the factors of vulnerability of migrants with regard to sexual behaviors (including same sex) and drug use
 - o To understand the different migratory flows in India and their consequences for migrant vulnerabilities including sex workers
 - o To better understand HIV vulnerabilities in the context of displaced populations
 - o For HIV/AIDS policy and programmes amongst migrant workers.
 - o Review strength and weakness of HIV prevention intervention on the place of origin and destination, for migrants
- c) Learning site interventions in 4 pairs of source and destination districts to demonstrate both the extent of the migration related vulnerabilities and the possible vulnerability reduction strategies and agents at each site. These learning sites could be selected on an analytical assessment of the combined impact of push factors at source (distress migration, displacement, seasonal, natural disaster like floods etc) and/or on the basis of the pull factors at destination (road and building construction, agriculture, semi skilled manufacturing jobs, retail and service sector)
- d) Liaise with the newly formed Technical Resource Group on migration set up by NACO

A constituency of experts from academic institutions, research institutions and relevant government departments will be involved in carrying out the activities

Geographical scope

The activity undertaken will be India specific and will address different categories of migrant.

Linkages to broader activities and to national priorities

The proposed activity bears relevance to the NACP –III intervention on migration (4.10 Issues relevant to NACP –III) and forms a component of a broader prevention strategy for HIV and the migrant programmes aimed at:⁶

- Assessing the vulnerability of migrant population for identifying the stages which makes the workers most vulnerable and they key actors/influencers who can play a vital role in HIV programmes.
- Successful examples of source-destination pilot initiatives demonstrating the importance of promoting volunteerism, working through peers and engaging a range of partners at source and destination sites to reach out to migrants and their families. Under NACP, III a large segment of the migrant population will be reached through these best practices.

Description

Main objective (s) (*expected outcomes of the activity*) :

Outputs:

Output for A:

Assessment of the available data for better knowledge of vulnerabilities and HIV risks & prevalence among migrants

[verifiable] Indicators:

- Number of literatures and reports collected and reviewed
- Findings of the desk review
- Number of consultations and workshops conducted with CBOs, NGOs working with migrants and other key stakeholders
- Number of learning site interventions undertaken and completed
- Presentations by experts and researchers on vulnerability of migrants
- Reports of thematic workshops and national consultation available

Output for B:

Action Framework developed for incorporation of prevention strategies in implementation of NACP III

[verifiable] Indicators:

1. Set of recommendations developed with stakeholders, research experts at thematic workshops and national consultation

Activities for Output A and B:

- Presentation of the methodology to NACO for inputs and refinement
- Gathering information and carrying out desk review of existing best practice interventions published literature, grey literature, reports from NGOs working with migrants
- Publishing series of three compendiums on safe mobility and HIV
- Organizing thematic workshops
- Designing and implementing learning site interventions in partnership with reputed AIDS Service Organizations and UN partners
- Prepare learning site intervention reports and engendered learning tools
- Developing a sets of recommendations in consultations with research experts, migrant CBOs, NGOs and other key stakeholders
- Preparing a draft action framework through participatory workshops

PAF criteria which the activity principally meets (*state briefly how or why this is the case and indicate what percentage of the budget will be allocated per criteria*) :

How

The proposed activity is line with the following cross-cutting functions of the Joint Programme:

Point 2: Assisting a country led process to define and implement a road map towards Univer-

sal Access to prevention, treatment, care and support

Point 5: Targeting thematic and programme areas that represent important gaps in a country's over all response especially sensitive and or/ neglected issues.

Why:

There is very limited knowledge on migrants' HIV and related vulnerabilities in the region. In addition to the micro picture, there is an urgent need to develop an understanding of the migration patterns, the broader socio-legal environment that impacts their vulnerabilities and the existing resources in the region.

With the proposed activity, it is expected that the significant role of population mobility and migration in driving and sustaining the HIV epidemic will be recognized by key stakeholders and policy makers. It is hoped that the action framework developed will stimulate stakeholders to address the recommendations that are put forward, which will go a long way in reducing the vulnerabilities of migrants

Monitoring and evaluation (*brief account of aspects of the activity to be monitored and evaluated – i.e indicators and targets*) :

Targets:

8 focused Thematic workshops organized on:

- global good practice on safe mobility and HIV
- global good practice on safe mobility and HIV
- gender and migration – specific evidence of HIV related vulnerabilities
- migration in the organised sector
- mobility and its characteristics in the unorganised sector, with special reference to the construction industry.
- migrants and sexual networks
- displaced populations and their vulnerabilities to HIV
- migration, livelihoods and urbanisation

Learning site interventions designed and implemented in 4 pairs of districts

2 National Consultations with relevant state and central stakeholders to develop the draft action framework on migration and HIV

Indicators

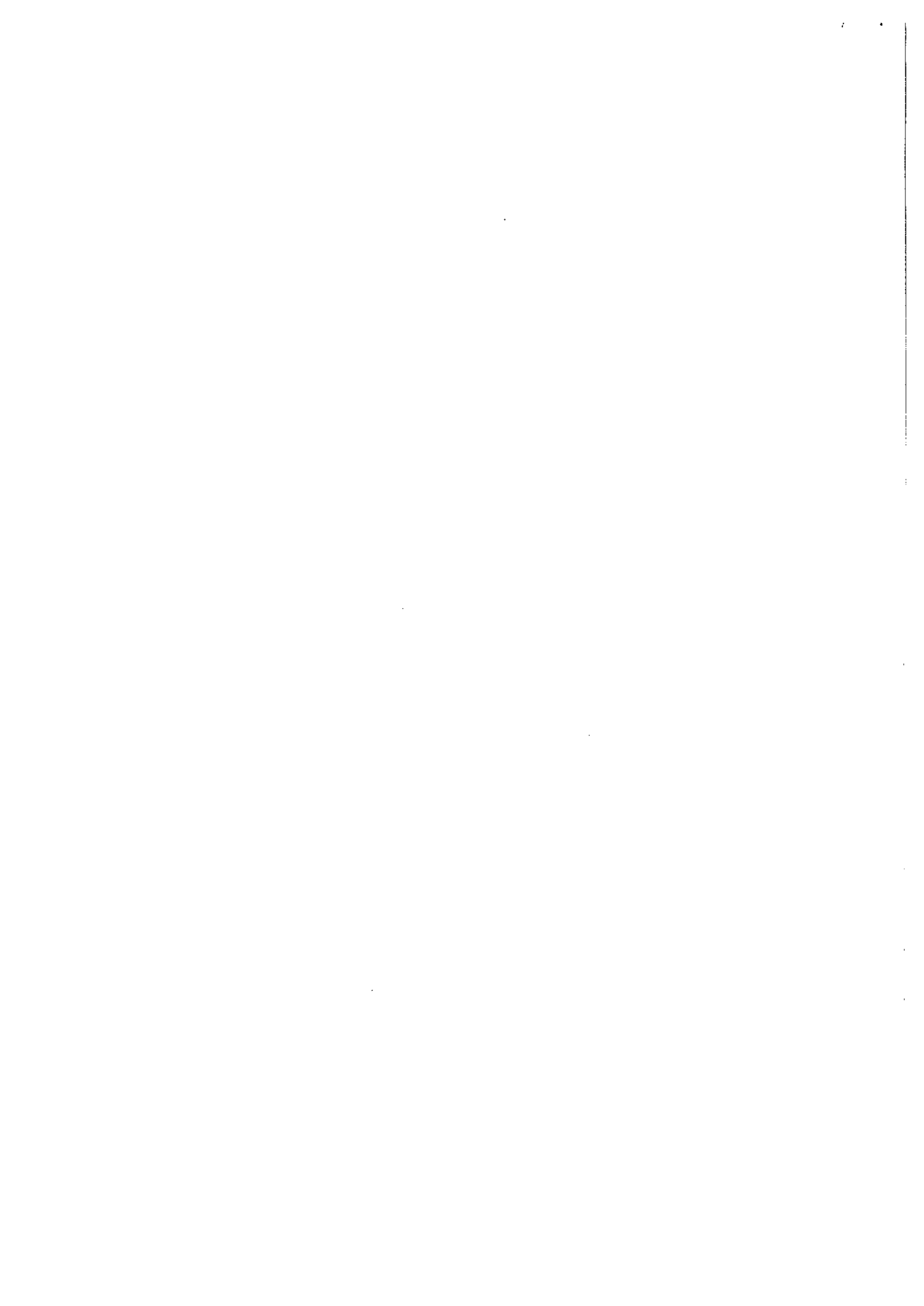
- Information gathered from the above consultations published as a series of 3 compendiums on safe mobility and HIV
- 4 learning site intervention reports
- Draft action framework developed on migration and HIV

PAF budget (*summary breakdown by the following broad categories*) :

Budget:

Budget sheet attached

Complementary resources (*additional financial and technical inputs directly or indirectly linked to the activity – indicate entity, nature and level*):



Preparatory Assistance for development of a programme on Migration and HIV

(US\$1=Rs.43.29)

S.No.	Particulars	Details	Amount (INR) 2007	Amount (USD) 2007
1	Meetings & Workshops			
1.1	6 Thematic Workshops (Global good practice on safe mobility and HIV; gender and migration – specific evidence of HIV related vulnerabilities; migration in the organized sector; mobility and its characteristics in the unorganized sector; migrants and sexual networks; migration, livelihoods and urbanization, IDU)	6 workshops x (20 participants x travel @ 4,000 each + boarding @ 5,000 each + local travel @ 900 each) x (venue @ Rs.20,000 + audio visual @ 4,000 + workshop material @ 2,000 + documentation @ 15,000 + preparatory desk review @ 8,000 + communication, dissemination, human resources, logistics @ 20,000)	1,602,000	37,006
1.2	Workshop to develop Action Framework on Migration & HIV	2 workshops x 20 participants (venue @ Rs.22,000+travel @ 16,000 each + boarding @ 6,000 each + local travel @ 2,000 each + audio visual @ 8,000 + workshop material @ 4,000 + documentation @ 15,000 + preparatory desk review @ 8,000 + communication, dissemination, human resources, logistics @ 35,000)	1,464,000	33,818
1.3	Honorarium to Resource Persons	Honorarium @ Rs. 3,500/- per person for 2 days 10 Resource Person (per workshop) = 80 * 3500 * 2	560,000	12,936
1.4	Thematic workshop on displaced populations and related vulnerabilities (UNHCR)	20 participants x (travel @ 4,000 each + boarding @ 5,000 each + local travel @ 900 each) x (venue @ Rs.20,000 + audio visual @ 4,000 + workshop material @ 2,000 + documentation @ 15,000 + preparatory desk review @ 8,000 + communication, dissemination, human resources, logistics @ 20,000) + 5% programme support	280,350	6,476
1.5	Thematic workshop on migration in the construction industry (ILO)	20 participants x (travel @ 4,000 each + boarding @ 5,000 each + local travel @ 900 each) x (venue @ Rs.20,000 + audio visual @ 4,000 + workshop material @ 2,000 + documentation @ 15,000 + preparatory desk review @ 8,000 + communication, dissemination, human resources, logistics @ 20,000) + 5% programme support	280,350	6,476
1.9	Sub-total		4,186,700	96,713
2	Learning site interventions in 4 pairs of source and destination districts			
2.1	Design & implementation and monitoring of HIV prevention activities in 6 districts (3 pairs of source and destination districts) through AIDS service organisations	Rs 650,000 x 6 districts	3,900,000	90,090

Preparatory Assistance for development of a programme on Migration and HIV

(US\$1=Rs.43.29)

S.No.	Particulars	Details	Amount (INR) 2007	Amount (USD) 2007
2.2	Design & implementation and monitoring of HIV prevention activities in 2 districts (1 pair of source and destination districts) through AIDS service organisations (ILO)	(Rs 650,000 x 2 districts) + 5% programme support	1,365,000	31,532
2.9	Sub-total		5,265,000	121,622
3	Engendering the learning site interventions and the design of the consultations (UNIFEM)			
3.1	Providing critical inputs and technical resources for engendering the learning site intervention and design of consultations	Rs.5,20,000 + 5% programme support cost	546,000	12,613
3.9	Sub-total		546,000	12,613
4	Compilation of Global Good Practices (global, regional, national)			
4.1	Desk Review	Rs.45000 x 3 compendiums (Global, national and regional)	135,000	3,119
4.2	Artwork and printing	Rs.1,50,000 x 3 compendiums	450,000	10,395
4.3	Dissemination	@ Rs.45 per copy x 1,000 copies x 3	135,000	3,119
4.9	Sub-total		720,000	16,632
5	Quality Assurance			
5.1	Monitoring	Travel and boarding/lodging for monitoring (@Rs.30,000 x 8 visits)	240,000	5,544
5.9	Sub-total		240,000	5,544
		Total before F&A	10,957,700	253,123
6	F&A	F&A cost for UNDP	547,885	12,656
		GRAND TOTAL	11,505,585	265,779

