NACP IV TI Working Group Meeting

MSM Sub-group Report: "More and Better"

5th May 2011 New Delhi

NACP III MSM/TG Achievements

- Expanded coverage: 2,74,000
 Seven-fold increase from NACP-II
- More TIs: 155 exclusive and 200 composite
 67% coverage of high risk MSM & TG
- About 150 surveillance sites for MSM & TG
- Reporting of violence and discrimination initiated
- All states now have MSM TIs

Gaps in National HIV Response for MSM

- Poor access to lubricants different scenarios in different states
- Inadequate efforts to address the needs of MSM living with HIV, including "positive prevention"
- Need to improve advocacy and enabling environment with respect to methodology and approach for ensuring reversal of the HIV epidemic
- No services available for married MSM and their partners and non-selfidentified sub-groups of MSM
- Need to increase investment in and support for MSM CBOs
- Limited inputs for peer educators for ongoing training and capacity building need more resource people supporting on regular basis
- Community say in TI project design and implementation is limited does not include elements of vulnerability reduction (mental health, family support, serving communities who do not come to DIC), appropriate commodities (lubricants)
- High emphasis on M&E

Guiding Principles for MSM Interventions in NACP IV

- Human rights-based approaches
- Emphasize quality in MSM TIs
- Universal access inclusion of all MSM at risk regardless of self-identity (not limited to receptive partners)
- Stigma reduction and positive prevention
- Community systems strengthening
- Vulnerability reduction, addressing multiple vulnerabilities
- Flexibility to design locally responsive interventions

Suggested Targets

- Universal access and saturation of all at-risk MSM on sites (4.12 lakhs)
- All A and B districts covered with at least one MSM TI
- All metro cities (national and state) must have at least one (or more) MSM TI
- All current TIs upgraded with comprehensive package of services
- 70% of MSM TIs to be transitioned to CBOs
- 100% of anal sex acts protected by condoms and lube
- At least 30% of MSM have received services for female partner or spouses (through linkages)

NACP IV Strategies for MSM

- Annual validation of at-risk MSM populations
- Designing packages of services for different concentrated groups in metros, town, dispersed groups in rural areas e.g. cluster approach, buddy approach, service package with migrant interventions
- Stronger linkages with care and treatment
- Positive prevention stronger messaging, dedicated worker, intervention strategies
- Stronger BCC focus with linkages to anal STIs, oral hygiene, PT, married MSM, Hep B, Hep C

NACP IV Strategies for MSM

- Link with NRHM and other services for referrals for female partners and spouses, including capacity building of health systems
- Formally link MSM TIs to other services like mental health, legal aid, social entitlements and welfare.
- Design innovative IEC strategies to reach MSM who use Internet and mobiles for accessing partners.
- Clarify roles of NGOs (as facilitation/catalysts) and CBOs and design clear process of transition of ownership with timelines
- Design technically sound, community-friendly and systematic transition plan for STI management from TI-based to government facility over a period of five years with community participation
- Establish formal links with Ministry of Home, Health department, Medical curriculum to include issues of MSM, Ministry of Panchayati Raj to work on MSM issues

Realigning MSM TIs in NACP IV



Roles and Responsibilities

Community Mobilizer: (former PE)

 Microplanning detailed link to 30 – 50 members, condoms and lubes, crisis response, site dynamics

ORW:

- Line listing, monitoring and supervision, facilitate documentation and sending data onwards to M an E
- Directing flow of clients to counselor and CCW and field visits

Committed Community Worker (CCW):

- Pivot for encouraging health seeking behavior (basic care)
- Initiator of care and support services
- Facilitation of positive prevention services

NACP-IV MSM TI M&E and Documentation

- Reduce redundant and repetitive documentation among Community Mobilisers, ORW, counselors and PCs.
 - Revisit performance indicators, target setting and documentation within MSM TIs.
- Simplify documentation so that it better reflects the work of Community Mobilisers
 - Maintain Peer Diary and simplify data collection tools and formats
 - -Map sites once a year
 - Develop gap analysis from M&E data analysis twice a year

M&E and Documentation

 Provide specific data analysis software for TI level, State level and National level and ensure a feedback loop.

-Need to build capacity at local levels

- Review evaluation tool for TIs
 - Drop mundane indicators which do not reflect quality of TI and are sometimes contradictory.
 - Reduce emphasis on structure of governance in case of CBOs (disadvantage to CBO).
 - —Unrealistic targets it is standard irrespective of geographical or community composition.

M&E and Documentation

- Rationalize monitoring systems from national to state to district levels
 - More money is spent in monitoring than on implementation (National level – TOs and NTSU; State level – TSU, SACS PO, STRC; and District level – DAPCUs).
- Form committees based on need
 - Too many committees at present
- Revisit target and performance indicators
- Allocate separate training budget for Community Mobilisers within the TI

Cross-cutting suggestions to strengthen NACP IV overall

- Standardize training modules for all tiers for the TIs at TI levels.
- Develop IEC materials that addressing issues of spouses and other female partners of MSM.
- Address the risks of anal sex in all transmission and prevention-related messaging and IEC materials
 - -High risk of HIV transmission
 - Behavior practiced by heterosexual couples as well as MSM
- Expand stigma reduction projects as a core part of NACP IV —Care and support group should consider this

Thank you!