

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)

SIGNED ON

11<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF DECEMBER, 2013

BETWEEN

MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY  
ALLEVIATION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

&

DEPARTMENT OF AIDS CONTROL

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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## INTRODUCTION

India has one of the largest numbers of people living with HIV/AIDS in the world. Given the prevalence rate of 0.27 percent, 21 lakh people are estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS in the country<sup>1</sup>. HIV is driven by a number of socio-economic factors; therefore, health interventions alone are not sufficient to address causes and consequences of the epidemic. It requires a multi-sectoral response. Mainstreaming approaches to HIV have increasingly gained ground with the realization that the non-health sector can play an important and meaningful role in reducing vulnerability to HIV and mitigating its impact on those infected and affected.

Department of AIDS Control (DAC) and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) are hereinafter referred to together as "the parties"

### Article 1

#### 1 DEPARTMENT OF AIDS CONTROL

- 1.1 Department of AIDS Control is the nodal agency for coordinating response with respect to Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in India. Department of AIDS Control has initiated several measures towards mainstreaming and partnership with various Ministries.
- 1.2 The National AIDS Control Programme(NACP) is implemented through 38 State AIDS Control Societies (SACS)/Municipal AIDS Control Societies. NACP places importance for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS by a) enhancing coverage and reach of information on STI/HIV prevention and services b) integrating of STI/HIV related services through existing health infrastructure available in Ministries/Departments and PSUs and c) facilitating schemes for social protection of people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS.

### Article 2

#### 2 MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (MoHUPA)

- 2.1 MoHUPA is the apex authority of Government of India at the national level to formulate policies, sponsor and support programmes, coordinate the activities of various Central Ministries, State Governments and other nodal authorities and monitor the programmes concerning issues of urban employment, poverty and housing in the country. It aims at

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<sup>1</sup> HSS NACO, 2011

equitable, inclusive and sustainable growth of cities and towns that provide dignity and a decent quality of life to all residents. This is achieved through provision of affordable housing for all, livelihood options, shelter and basic services to all slum dwellers and the urban poor.

- 2.2** The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) encourages reforms and fast track planned development of identified cities. It has a separate sub-mission for the urban poor comprising of the Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) focusing State attention on the problems of inequity in urban areas, and drawing budgetary resources to the welfare of the urban poor.
- 2.4** Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was formulated with the vision of 'Slum-free India', of inclusive and equitable cities and encouraging States/Union Territories to progress towards the vision in a definitive manner, by a multi-pronged approach.
- 2.5** Swarn Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana. (SJSRY) has been replaced by National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). NULM is implemented in all States and covers all cities with a population of 100,000 and above as per the 2011 census and District Headquarters towns with less than 1 lakh population. The various components of NULM are – (a) Social Mobilisation and Institution Development -SM&ID (b) Capacity Building and Training – CB&T (c) Employment through Skills Training and Placement- EST&P (d) Self Employment Program – SEP (e) Support to Urban Street Vendors - SUSV (f) Scheme of Shelters for Urban Homeless – SUH (g) Programme Implementation – Administrative and Operating Expenses - A&OE

### **Article 3**

#### **3 RATIONALE FOR MAINSTREAMING HIV**

- 3.1** The total number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) in India is estimated at 21 lakh in 2011. Despite the reduction in the overall prevalence, there are emerging vulnerabilities related to poverty, migration, marginalization and gender, which need to be addressed. As per HSS 2011 report, 86% of those infected are in the age group of 15 to 49 years, which is one of the most productive segments of the society. This section is most likely to be mobile or migrant for perusal and search of livelihood.
- 3.2** Increasing pace of urbanization, high internal population mobility, unbalanced male-female ratio (leading to an excess of men in cities), geographical and economic disparities, illiteracy,

lack of preventive knowledge and skills, rural-urban differentials in knowledge, poverty and gender roles provide a spectrum of high-risk aspects that contribute to fuelling of an HIV epidemic in urban areas. HIV/AIDS epidemic in India is at a stage where it is concentrated among high risk population spread across heterogeneous locations in the small towns, and slums of large metropolitans. The urban planning and administration delivery system needs to be geared up to face complexities of fast paced urbanization and accordingly customize HIV prevention strategies based on risk factors and vulnerabilities of population.

#### Article 4

#### 4 SCOPE FOR MAINSTREAMING HIV

4.1 Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation can support the objectives of the Department of AIDS Control by a) enhancing coverage and reach of information on STI/HIV prevention and services b) facilitating basic services/social protection for people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS.

4.2 The Ministry has introduced a number of policies, programmes and schemes to promote “inclusive” and “slum-free cities” referring broadly to the inclusion of the poor in urban growth processes. However, inequality and exclusion remain, on the ground of social and economic marginalisation. Efforts to address economic marginalisation are made through programmes directed to people below the poverty line. But inclusion of socially marginalised groups requires innovative and “out of box” ways and means to bring them in the fold of the development process.

- **Rajiv Awas Yojana:** People living with HIV and sexual minorities are mostly from the marginalised community and Housing is one of the basic needs of the HIV infected and affected populations. There is scope of including PLHIV among the weaker section.
- **National Urban Livelihoods Mission :** “ NULM lays particular emphasis on the mobilisation of vulnerable sections of the urban population such as SCs, STs, minorities, female-headed households, persons with disabilities, the destitute, migrant labourers, and especially vulnerable occupational groups such as street vendors, rag pickers, domestic workers, beggars, construction workers, etc.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the foregoing rationale and scope, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Department of AIDS Control mutually agree to cooperate and collaborate with the overall goal of mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in the schemes and programmes of Ministry for accelerating the reversal and mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS.

## Article 5

### 5 OBJECTIVE OF MOU

- 5.1 Enhancing the access of people infected and affected by HIV in the livelihood schemes and programmes of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation through an inclusive approach
- 5.2 Enhancing the access of people infected and affected by HIV to housing schemes and programmes of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation through an inclusive approach
- 5.3 Improving social protection to PLHIV and Most at risk population (MARPS) through existing schemes and programmes for urban employment, poverty alleviation and housing.

## Article 6

### 6 KEY DELIVERABLES

- 6.1 Enhanced access of people living with HIV to housing and basic services under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)
- 6.2 Enhanced demand by people infected and affected by HIV for opportunities under National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)
- 6.3 Improved capacity of Elected Representatives, Municipal Corporation and city administrators on inclusion

## Article 7

### 7.1 ROLE OF MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION:

#### 7.1.1 Directives

- Issuance of directives from Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation for non discrimination of people infected and affected by HIV as a category under all programmes of MoHUPA
- Deputation of a nodal officer from Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation for HIV activities and coordinating with Department of AIDS Control.

#### 7.1.2 Information Education and Communication

- Share the capacity building calendar of RAY and NULM with NACO to enable DAC to participate in and conduct a module specific to HIV/AIDS.
- Encourage ULBs to support Self Help Groups and ALFs to participate in the observance of World AIDS Day, Voluntary Blood Donation Day, and Voluntary Blood Donors Day to strengthen national response against HIV/AIDS.

#### 7.1.3 Trainings

- Strengthening of capacity of officials and administrators of Rajiv Awas Yojana, National Urban Livelihoods Mission and JNNURM on the issues of inclusion of HIV Infected and affected population by DAC.

#### 7.1.4 Basic Services

- Include people infected and affected with HIV for services under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) as a category for providing safe shelter. Since Rajiv Awas Yojana adopts a whole slum approach, by design it is inclusive. To ensure that persons affected by HIV are not discriminated against while accessing basic services.

- Promoting demand by people infected and affected with HIV for services under National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) by working closely with Targeted Interventions for high risk groups under National AIDS Control Programme.
- Ensuring that Positive network and TIs are aware of the benefits available under NULM such that persons with HIV demand these services without fear of discrimination.

#### **7.1.5 Sharing of Information**

- Reflection of activities on HIV/AIDS carried out by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in annual report and Ministry website. Provision of sharing of web links of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in DAC portal for sharing of information and vice-versa.

### **7.2 ROLE OF DEPARTMENT OF AIDS CONTROL:**

- 7.2.1 Share nationally approved treatment protocols, guidelines and standards pertaining to STI/HIV/AIDS /ART
- 7.2.2 Provide technical support and IEC material/designs (like handbills) for implementation of IEC activities for awareness generation.
- 7.2.3 Representation of Department of AIDS Control/ State AIDS Control Societies officials in relevant meetings of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation at national and state level or as and when required.
- 7.2.4 Provide technical support and necessary assistance through State AIDS Control Societies for capacity building of officials at the State and City level.

**Article 8**

**8 EXECUTION OF MOU**

- 8.1 Parties agree to collaborate and work closely for fulfilment of objectives set in MOU.
- 8.2 Both the parties would consult each other and review the progress for implementing objectives of this MOU bi-annually.
- 8.3 This MOU will be operative with effect from 11<sup>th</sup> Day of December, 2013 and any alteration / modifications can be carried out with the consent of both parties.

The parties herein have appended their respective signatures the day and the year above stated.

SIGNED FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
DEPARTMENT OF AIDS CONTROL,  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY  
WELFARE



SHRI LOV VERMA  
SECRETARY,  
DEPARTMENT OF AIDS CONTROL,  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY  
WELFARE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

SIGNED FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN  
POVERTY ALLEVIATION



SHRI ARUN KUMAR MISRA  
SECRETARY,  
MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN  
POVERTY ALLEVIATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



## List of Acronyms

A&OE	Administrative and Operating Expenses
AEP	Adolescence Education Programme
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSUP	Basic Services for Urban Poor
CB&T	Capacity Building and Training
DAC	Department of AIDS Control
EST&P	Employment through Skills Training and Placement
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRG	High Risk Group
ICTCs	Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres
IDUs	Injecting Drug Users
IEC	Information, Education & Communication
IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
MARPs	Most At-Risk Populations
MoHFW	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
NACO	National AIDS Control Organisation
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NULM	National Urban Livelihoods Mission
PLHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS

PPTCT	Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission
RAY	Rajiv Awas Yojana
SACS	State AIDS Control Societies
SEP	Self Employment Program
SJSRY	Swarn Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana
SM&ID	Social Mobilisation and Institution Development
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TI	Targeted Intervention
ToT	Training of Trainers
ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
WHO	World Health Organisation