

Role of International Organisations in Addressing HIV Vulnerability among Mobile Populations

G. Pramod Kumar, UNDP Regional HIV and Dev. Programme, Colombo

7th ICAAP, Kobe, Japan

Migration and HIV in Asia - features

- Low prevalence, large numbers
- Second largest number of PLWHA
- Increasing feminization
- pockets of affluence, infrastructure development, free trade zones and flourishing sectors such as tourism and transport
- Roughly 200 million on the move
- Large-scale trafficking of women and children
- 640 million young people in the region

Transborder migrants – whose responsibility?

- Transborder – overseas and cross-border
- Unsafe mobility - under distress, uninformed choices, clandestine, undocumented
- Beyond national efforts - transborder challenge
- Political, cultural, resource barriers

The Need

- Safe mobility, rights based approaches
- Informed choices, enabling policy environment
- Steps to address gender concerns
- Seamless availability of information and services
- Access to care, support

The role of international organisations

- Regional advocacy
- Bringing countries together
- Creating regional platforms, strategies, tools and frameworks
- Facilitating transborder collaboration
- Initiating trans-border pilots and scaling up
- Facilitating learning and sharing of knowledge
- Resource mobilisation

Examples

- RCM – Regional Coordinating Mechanism in South Asia
- GFATM proposal - \$ 59 million
- Mobility Task Force in South East Asia
- Source-to-destination pilots: South Asia; North East Asia
- Common frameworks and tools – vulnerability assessment, minimum stds of care etc