



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Workshop on HIV Presentation and the Infrastructure Sector in the Greater Mekong Subregion

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### I. Overview of HIV Situation

- ❖ HIV prevalence:
  - \_ Among adult cambodian age 15 to 49 decreases to 0.9% in 2006 if we compare with the one in 2003 was 1.2%.
  - \_ Decrease of the HIV prevalence among sex trade from 21.4% in 2003 to 12.7% in 2006.
  - \_ The sex trade has driven the HIV epidemic in Cambodia and female sex workers remain one of the most at-risk groups of HIV infection.
  - \_ No. of Population who living with HIV: in 2007, there were about 64,750 PLHA in Cambodia, of these number 3,350 were children under the age of 15.
  - \_ There is a progress in changing the HIV epidemic to cope the spread of HIV infection among the general population.



## I. Overview of HIV Situation (cont.)

\_ In 2005, UNAIDS reported that married women accounted for almost half of new infections.

\_ HIV still a major concern among migrant and mobile populations (MMPs), especially among construction workers (CWs).

NB : 1 A second wave of HIV infection among the risk population (RPs) are:

- Female sex workers (FSWs), 12.7% in 2006
- Men have sex with men (MSM), 8.7% in Phnom Penh 2005
- Injecting drug users (IDUs)

**Recommendation:** If intervention is sustained at current level, HIV prevalence (HIVP) will further decline before stabilizing at 0.6% by 2010.



## II. HIV Policy and Strategies

### Policy:

- HIV/AIDS MPWT' Policy was approved in 2006 by the **Minister** of ministry in response to HIV/AIDS in the **T**
- **ransport sector.**
- Contribute to implementation of Cambodia's HIV/AIDS Law (2002).
- Ensure the **compliance** with National Strategic Plans on HIV/AIDS.
- Promote information dissemination on HIV/AIDS to **mobile population and passengers ( MPP).**
- Support **MOU of Joint Actions among GMS countries** (2004-2009) to reduce HIV vulnerability among migrant populations (including 1%or minimum package's recommendation).
- To provide the opportunity to the contractor/sub-contractor to arrange for **its employees, its sub-contractor's employees and communities** living in or near by the construction areas to attend the HIV/AIDS prevention educational program in accordance with the National HIV/AIDS Authority (NAA) and ASEAN standards.



## II. HIV Policy and Strategies (cont.)

8. To increase awareness on HIV/AIDS prevention among the prospective mobile population through the curriculum of driving school.
9. Find out one policy how to manage the people already have knowledge on HIV/AIDS issues to a real practice on HIV/AIDS prevention. For example.....

### Strategies:

1. Strengthen structures and build capacity of staff of Ministerial AIDS Committee (MPWT) in leading, managing, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating HIV/AIDS programs in the infrastructure and transport sector.
2. Strengthen and expand HIV/AIDS programs.
3. Build networks for information dissemination on HIV/AIDS to mobile people and passengers (MPP) through different means of transportation including roads, water and railway.
4. HIV/AIDS programs will be included in the bidding documentation of the project
5. HIV/AIDS prevention will be included in the curriculum in driving school



## III. Experience on HIV Prevention in Infrastructure

1. Implementation of “**post construction**” pilot project in Kampong Cham province targeting long distance truck drivers funded by CSEARHAP/ CIDA.
2. Implementation of HIV/AIDS policy (1% Rule or Minimum Package).
3. Monitoring of HIV/AIDS program activities in infrastructure project sites funded by ADB.
4. Implementation of M&E system project on HIV/AIDS funded by ADB (Sept 2008 to March 2009).
5. HIV/AIDS project planning, management, monitoring and. evaluation through collaboration with NAA and other partners .
6. Awareness campaigns (mobile video, TV spot, IEC materials etc.) by:
  - Providing HIV/AIDS Public awareness and prevention programs to the contractor's workers and communities in project areas.
  - Cooperate with NGOs social on the HIV/AIDS prevention activities.



### III. Experience on HIV Prevention in Infrastructure (cont.)

9. Workshop for villagers on test their understanding about HIV/AIDS, explain about the risk activities, free distribution of condom, etc.
10. Workshop for construction workers on the same topics as it were done with the villagers.
11. Go house to house for villagers whom were un-available to attend in the workshop.
12. Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation on the activities of HIV/AIDS public awareness and prevention program by an external audit.



### IV. Lesson Learned and Next Steps

#### Lesson Learned:

- NAA is a key partner in capacity building, and policy formulation and implementation
- Functional M&E system of MPWT brings better collaboration and coordination among relevant stakeholders
- **Sustainable HIV/AIDS programs** particularly in infrastructure sector requires effective implementation of HIV/AIDS policy ( 1% Rule or minimum package) and national budget supported.
- Most of people understanding about the transmission of STD-HIV/AIDS through sexual intercourse, but they have very little bit knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission through the using of drug and about the awareness of how to prevent it. So, the program should strongly focus on the public awareness on HIV/AIDS and prevention measurement.
- Due to the rainy season between July and October we have **difficulty in gaining Access** to the community to attend the workshop because of their work commitments, most of them, **they are busy** with their own works in doing farm, looking for fire wood...etc.



#### IV. Lesson Learned and Next Steps (cont.)

6. It was also a constrain during the harvesting season between November and January that we have difficulty in gaining access to the people to attend the workshop.
7. It was also a constrain during the **dry season between December and April** which are the most suitable weather for construction works that we have **difficulty in gaining access to the contractor's employees to attend the workshop.**

##### Next Steps:

1. Ensure the implementation effectiveness of HIV/AIDS of MPWT's policy, especially promote 1% Rule or minimum package in all grants and loans and National budget.
2. Strengthen MAC and M&E system of MPWT, and one department will be set up deal with road safety, health, Social safeguard and HIV/AIDS prevention (HAP)
3. Strengthening collaboration and coordination among key players within MPWT and with NAA, other government agencies, donors, NGOs, contractors, media etc.
4. Expanding HIV/AIDS programs to other infrastructure project sites
5. Sustainable the HAP in the transport sector



#### IV. Lesson Learned and Next Steps (cont.)

5. Ensure sustainable integration of HIV/AIDS education program into curriculums of all driving schools in Cambodia.
6. The education program not only to give to villages and employees of contractors but also to give to the groups of mobile population. Who are the mobile population? Groups which should be received attention of HIV prevention program include:
  - Truck drivers – they have unprotected sex at many stop/rest points along their truck routes.
  - Sex workers – with regular movement from place to place.
  - Migrant worker (men and women) – who are from other countries and provinces or who come from rural areas within the province.



**Whish all the challenges will be  
solded as soon as possible**

**The End**