



Reaching key populations through the world of work

Richard Howard, ILO Regional Office Bangkok



Key populations

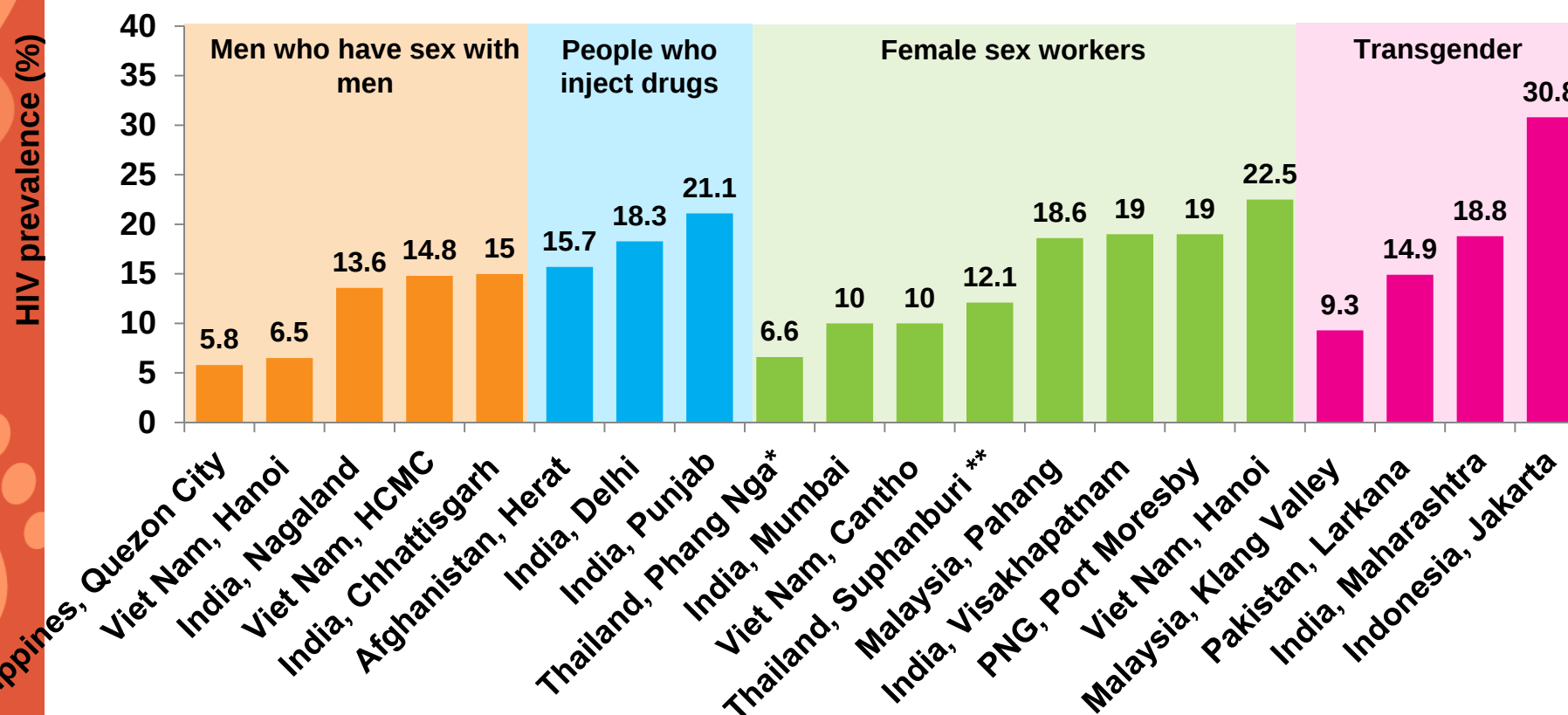
- Key populations are people who inject drugs, gay men and other men who have sex with men (MSM), transgender persons and sex workers.
- They are disproportionately infected with HIV compared to the general population.

Key Populations

- Sex workers and their clients
- Gay men and other men who have sex with men
- Transgendered persons
- People who use drugs
- Others ???
- What about in other regions? Are key populations different?

National prevalence masks high prevalence geographical areas

HIV prevalence among key populations in geographical areas



Note: Countries with national HIV prevalence less than 5% for MSM and FSW, and less than 10% for PWID are presented here. For TG, any available high prevalence geographical locations are included.

*Direct FSW; **Indirect FSW

www.aids2014.org

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on HIV sentinel surveillance reports and integrated biological and behavioral surveillance reports



STEPPING UP THE PACE

Using Data to Design Programs

- What are the trends of the epidemic?
- What are need the most focus?
- How can the ILO make a unique and useful contribution?
- What are the linkages to decent work agenda – employment, social protection, social dialogue and fundamental rights at work?



Goals of Workplace Programs for key populations

- Address factors which increase HIV vulnerability and inhibit service uptake
- Provide prevention linked to HIV testing through the workplace
- Increase uptake of health and social protection services
 - Adherence is top priority



Key Vulnerabilities – Sex Work

- Criminalization make it hard to deliver services
- Stigma towards sex workers
- Trafficking and child prostitution
- Poor working conditions
- Violence
- OSH issues
- Lack of social protection

MSM and Transgendered people

- Social marginalization
- Workplace discrimination pervasive
- Discrimination in the health sector
- Rural to urban migrants without identity documents
- Difficult access to employment and social protection

People who use Drugs

- Criminalization places large numbers at risk for infection and or lack of access to services
- Forced labour in detention centres
- Difficulties in getting and retaining job, especially for those in recovery

ILO Responses

- Sex work – research and advocacy, workplace program
- MSM – research on workplace discrimination – PRIDE
- Skills training – C- BED – small business start up for CSO and Key Populations
- Workplace program reaching clients of sex workers – “mobile men with money”



Cambodia Entertainment Sector



- Documentation of labour rights violations – Apheda and WNU
- National policy on labour rights and entertainment work
- Model programs – safety and health and gender equality



Bangkok Sauna Program

Targeting workers and customers

- Guidelines on safe sauna
- Policy at workplace level
- Training for workers
- Outreach and supplies for customers





Workplace programs for Mobile Men: example Papua, Indonesia

- Partner with large scale resource companies – e.g. Pertamina
 - Policy
 - Prevention
 - Testing linked to care
 - Extend to community



Conclusions

- Workplace programs can reach key population in the informal sector
- NGOs play a critical role but best linked to tripartite constituents
- Key factor is to address human rights
- Size matters but reaching the right people with the right intervention if priority