



HIV/TB Interventions among Migrants in Thailand: A Community-Based Approach

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Migrants working in a Fishing Pier, Ranong

Why migrants & HIV/TB Control in Thailand?

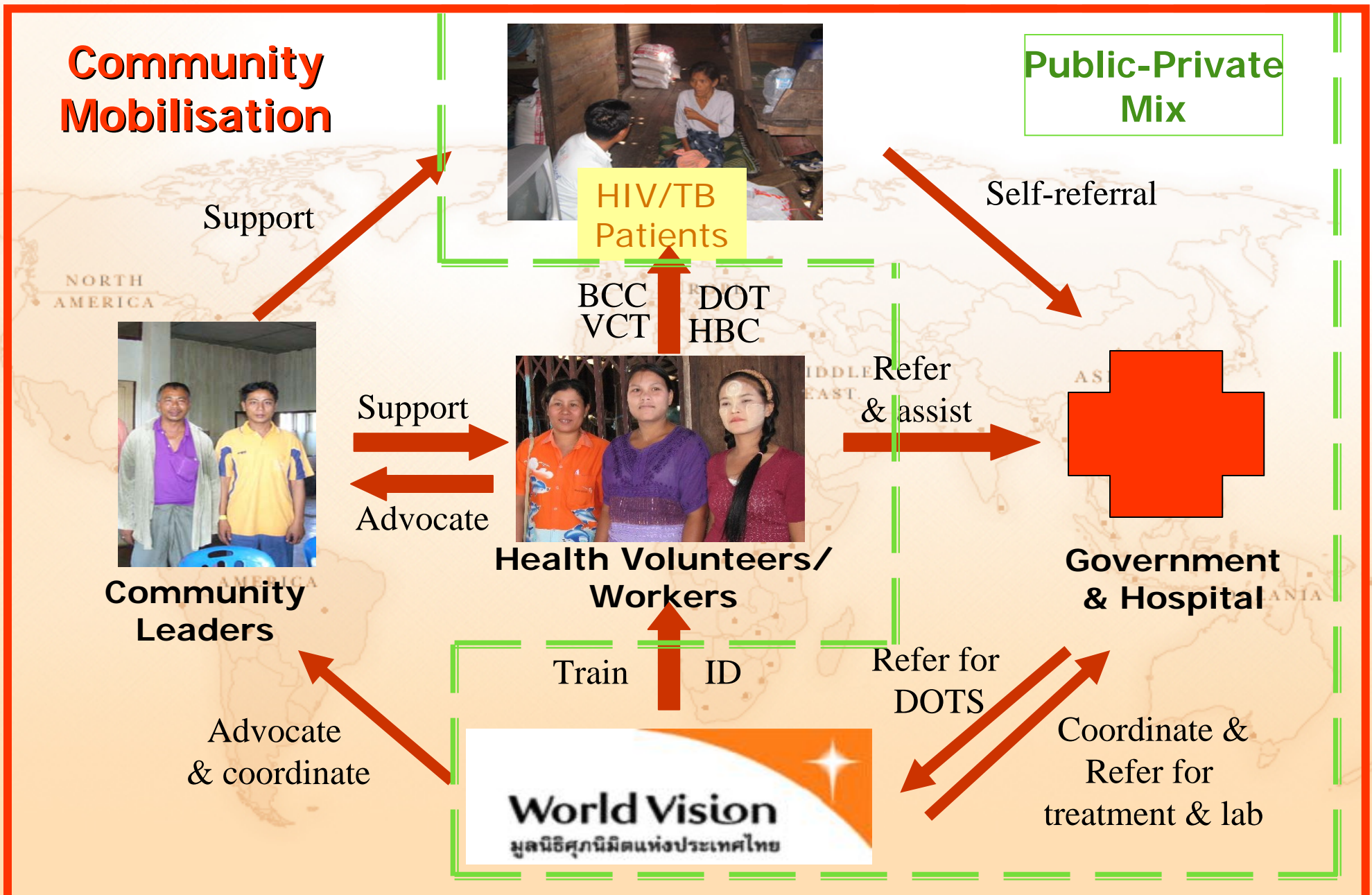
- 1:3 registered:unregistered migrants in Thailand
- High TB/HIV co-infections – 13-30% of TB patients (esp. north of Thailand) & similar figures among migrant populations
- TB prevalence among migrants is estimated to be Higher than among Thai populations
- HIV High-risk behaviour – SW (HIV infection rate 6-28% in 2005), Fishermen (infection rate 6-9% in 2006)
- Migrants have poor/no access to health care/TB drugs
- Death rate among migrant TB/HIV patients is ~100%



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Harsh living condition of migrant community in Maesot, Tak

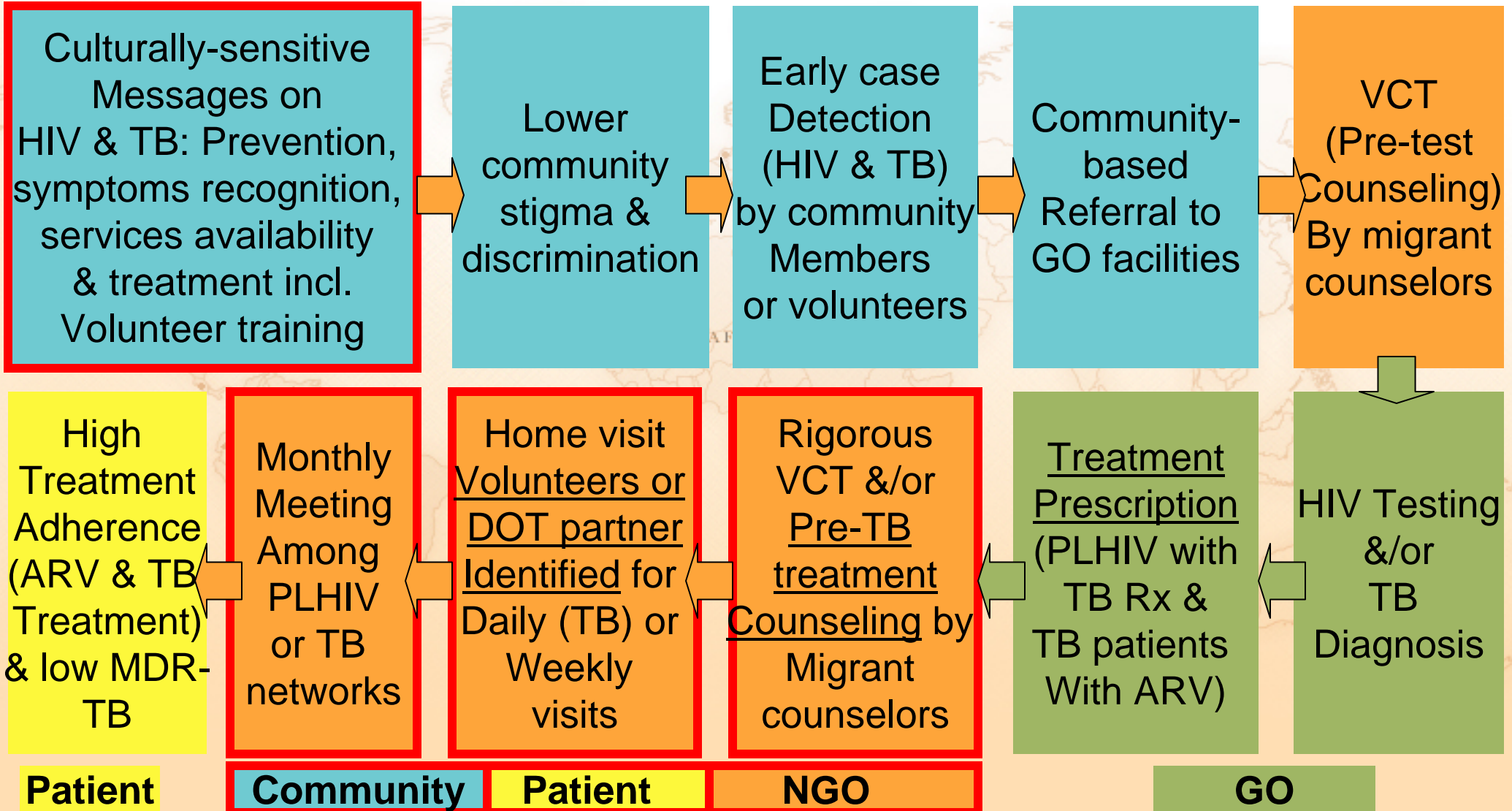
HIV/TB Control model by WVFT



Improving HIV/TB access to migrants

Improving community health-seeking behavior & capacity

NGO



Key messages

- **Donors** to encourage cultural and language sensitive **Integrated health care and development approach**
- **Community-based approach & Dual HIV/TB messages to reduce stigma** among communities & service providers and improve health-seeking behaviour
- **Compulsory cross-referral between HIV&TB** – increase case findings among PLHIV and TB treatment success
- **Provision of TB DOT** to all marginalised populations (PLHIV, registered and unregistered migrants, stateless Thais, etc) to help reducing TB prevalence in Thailand
- **Provision of ARV** to all TB patients to improve treatment success