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RETA 6247: HIV/AIDS Vulnerability and Risk Reduction Among Ethnic Minority Groups Through Communication Strategies in the Greater Mekong Subregion (Financed by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund)

Prepared by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization (UNESCO)

Bangkok, Thailand

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Joint Project on
**HIV/AIDS Vulnerability and Risk Reduction among Ethnic Minority Groups
Through Communication Strategies in the Greater Mekong Sub-region**

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FINAL REPORT



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replace the two bulletins originally envisioned for the project. Due to delays in submissions of pieces and the project completion deadline, the ADB/UNESCO team decided to publish the book as an e-publication. Once additional funding can be realized, ADB will oversee printing the volume and UNESCO will help in its distribution. 54

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Table of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ATS	Amphetamine Type Stimulants
BHN	Basic Human Needs
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CFI	Community Forestry International
CH	Clearinghouse
EFA	Education for All
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region

HU	Health Unlimited
ICR	Institute for Cultural Research
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
GoL	Government of the Lao PDR
LNR	Lao National Radio
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCHAD	National Center for HIV/AIDS
NLCF	New Life Center Foundation
PRC	People's Republic of China
PSA	Public Service Announcements
RETA	Regional Technical Assistance
RTC	Radio Thailand Chiang Mai
SEAMEO	Southeast Asia Ministries of Education Organization
TA	Technical Assistance
UBW	United Budgetary Workplan
UNESCO	United Nations for Education, Science and Culture Organization

1 Introduction and Background

1.1 INTRODUCTION

ADB Regional Technical Assistance (RETA 6247) was financed by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, with parallel financing from UNESCO. This RETA 6247 was, in part, a continuation of the previous RETA (RETA 6083, *ICT and Preventive Education in the Cross-border Areas of the Greater Mekong Sub-region*). However, it also built and expanded on the lessons identified from the previous project. The earlier RETA, jointly carried out by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), UNESCO and SEAMEO, was implemented during the period April 2003 to September 2004. Under it, ADB/UNESCO pioneered the use of linguistically and culturally appropriate materials in the form of radio soap operas (dramas) for transmitting HIV/AIDS, drug and trafficking prevention information to highly vulnerable ethnic minority populations often living in remote areas in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). It further established the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for mapping, tracking and monitoring the spread of HIV/AIDS in Thailand, as well initiating the UNESCO-based Clearing House (CH) on Preventive HIV/AIDS education in the GMS.

RETA 6247 differed from RETA 6083 in several ways:

1. First, this project was not implemented jointly with SEAMEO. It was a collaborative effort between UNESCO and the ADB.
2. Second, this RETA underscored the emphasis given in RETA 6083 by ADB/UNESCO on reaching ethnic minority groups in the GMS, and expanded the scope. In this regard, the HIV/AIDS, trafficking and drug prevention radio dramas were expanded to include not only new ethnic minority languages, but an entirely new country as well – Cambodia. Consequently, it constituted both a scaling up and a scaling out of the previous project.
3. Likewise, the ICT activities and networks developed in RETA 6083 were expanded to cover new information gathered during its implementation. This included:
 - a. Expanding the HIV/AIDS Clearinghouse on Preventive HIV/AIDS Education for the Mekong Border Region; and
 - b. Expanding the GIS for vulnerability mapping to the Lao PDR and Cambodia; and

1.2 BACKGROUND

TA PURPOSES, OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Through linguistically and culturally relevant communication strategies, this TA aimed specifically to reduce the vulnerability to, and risk of, HIV/AIDS among ethnic minorities living in the cross-border areas of the GMS, specifically in Thailand, Yunnan Province (PRC), Lao PDR, and Cambodia, and to inform vulnerable and high-risk populations in these areas about HIV/AIDS prevention.

Thus, in keeping with its objectives, the TA:

- (i) equipped ethnic minorities with the tools necessary to reduce their vulnerabilities and mitigate risks,
- (ii) supported sub-regional cooperation in the GMS countries for preventing HIV/AIDS, and

- (iii) monitored and evaluated the effectiveness of HIV and AIDS communication strategies used in the TA

In order to realize these objectives, the TA covered two key activities: (i) reduced risk and vulnerability using communication strategies. This primarily referred to culturally and linguistically appropriate radio dramas for ethnic minorities; and (ii) expanded ICT activities to include GIS vulnerability mapping for the Lao PDR and Cambodia.

KEY ACTIVITY 1

HIV and AIDS, Drug and Trafficking Prevention Radio Dramas in Ethnic Minority Languages

RETA 6083 developed four (4) HIV and AIDS, drug and trafficking prevention radio dramas in four different ethnic minority languages: (1) Lahu in Thailand; (2) Jingpo and (3) Naxi in Yunnan (PRC); and (4) Hmong in Lao PDR.

A unique methodology was developed for producing these radio dramas. The first version of the methodology was developed by UNESO before the beginning of RETA 6083, when the very first Shan language radio dramas were produced with Radio Thailand Chiangmai and with funding from the UN Inter-Agency Project on Trafficking. This methodology responded to UNESCO's core concerns – that the radio prevention dramas be both culturally and linguistically appropriate. This methodology, called the UNESCO Methodology, was utilized for ADB RETA 6083, and included in the October 2003 Six-Month Progress Report. It is provided below:

UNESCO METHODOLOGY

- 1) All programs are research based
- 2) Focus groups are held with villagers to collect life stories, issues and concerns. These will form the bases for the radio dramas, allowing increased audience identification
- 3) Drama has been found to be the most effective vehicle for reaching young people among these groups, who are unresponsive to PSAs or didactic programs
- 4) Programs are written in the local languages, by native speakers, rather than simply translated from English or the national language (Chinese, Thai, Lao, etc.). This is essential if they are to be culturally as well as linguistically acceptable to the audience
- 5) Local musicians compose traditional local music and songs, which underline themes of the shows. A theme song is composed for each series, which is tested for popularity with local audiences
- 6) The programs are translated into English and the national language to check for scientific accuracy
- 7) A pilot program is tested with villagers; revisions are made as necessary
- 8) They are broadcast on stations with an existing capacity for minority language programming, already listened to and trusted by highland people. These include Radio Chiangmai – broadcasting in seven languages, Yunnan Radio in Kunming – broadcasting in five languages, and Lao National Radio. It is planned to include Vietnam Radio and broadcasters in Cambodia
- 9) Follow-up audience research is done in villages

With the support of the ADB, the UNESCO team proceeded to expand, test and refine this methodology during the implementation of RETA 6247. The methodology expanded from 9 to 12

points as a result of the experience gained through five years of developing these radio dramas in consultation with local partners. This new and expanded methodology is presented below:

Expanded Methodology for Minority Language Prevention Radio Drama

- 1) All programs use drama as the format. Drama has been found to be the most effective vehicle for reaching young people among these groups, who are frequently unresponsive to Public Service Announcements (PSAs) or didactic programs;
- 2) All programs are research based;
- 3) Intensive grounded research is carried out in local communities, including focus groups, to collect life stories, issues and concerns. These form the basis for the radio dramas, allowing increased audience identification;
- 4) Programs are written *in the local languages*, by native speakers, rather than simply translated from English or the national language (Chinese, Thai, Lao, etc.). This is essential if they are to be culturally as well as linguistically acceptable to the audience;
- 5) The programs are back- translated into English and the national language to check for scientific accuracy.
- 6) Music is composed or collected that is listened to and enjoyed by the local communities. Sometimes local musicians are commissioned to compose music and songs, which underline themes of the shows. A theme song is generally composed for each series, which is tested for popularity with local audiences
- 7) Locally recorded soundscapes and actualities are used to ensure authenticity.
- 8) A pilot program is produced and tested with villagers; revisions are made as necessary;
- 9) The programs are broadcast on stations with an existing capacity for minority language programming, already listened to and trusted by highland people. These include Radio Chiang Mai – broadcasting in seven languages, Yunnan People’s Broadcasting Station in Kunming – broadcasting in five languages, Lao National Radio broadcasting in three languages in Vientiane, Lijiang Municipal Radio Station in Lijiang; and Xishuangbanna Prefecture Radio Station in Jinghong, which broadcasts in five languages. A new radio station is being set up in Ratanakiri, Cambodia, which will have broadcasting capabilities in at least two languages.
- 10) Alternative technology is used to produce radio dramas in low resource settings, where established broadcasting is limited or unavailable
- 11) Follow-up audience research is conducted in villages, and the stations collect audience feedback. In this regard, the stations have been creative in developing various formats (quiz shows, call-in programs, etc.) to promote engagement with their audience.
- 12) Tapes and CDs of the program are produced, made available, and distributed for community use.

The project has confirmed that using this methodology is essential if the programs are to be culturally as well as linguistically acceptable to the audience. Tapes of the music (for the Lahu program only) and tapes and CDs of the dramas have been made available for copying and distribution – partly with additional funds raised from other donors. The radio shows from RETA 6083 reached tens of thousands of ethnic minority people. Testing of pilot programs during the production phase, as well as initial audience feed-back, showed that the programs, and the messages they contain, were extremely well received. The project (not simply the end-products) also proved to be an unexpectedly effective advocacy vehicle with governments at both the national and local levels for addressing the special vulnerabilities and needs of minorities.

Key activity 1 of the current RETA expanded the radio dramas to include five (5) new ethnic minority languages: Akha in Thailand; Tai Neua and Tai Lue in Yunnan, China; Kmhmu in Lao PDR; and Kreung in Cambodia.

The Kreung language programme in Cambodia was an example of how the TA piloted the production of radio dramas in low-resource settings where established broadcasting infrastructure was limited or unavailable, and local languages were traditionally unwritten.

KEY ACTIVITY 2

The Clearing House

The objective of the Clearing House was to facilitate access to lessons identified and best practices as well as innovative information, education and communication (IEC) materials produced from HIV/AIDS education projects. The Clearing House advocates and promotes the use of these various types of repackaged materials.

The main activities included:

- Collection, processing, dissemination and sharing of information and materials on HIV/AIDS focusing on the needs of ethnic and linguistic minority groups, and hard-to-reach and disadvantaged groups.
- Review, synthesis, and repackaging of information into accessible forms and information products tailored for segment target groups.
- Expansion of the existing database of IEC materials on HIV/AIDS and creation of a project web site, with cross links to the data collected as part of the RETA 6083.
- Promotion and advocacy for the use of these materials.

GIS

The GIS Team has been very successful in the creation, production and promotion of the maps and databases for distribution of ethnic minority languages, migrant mobility and HIV/AIDS. Using breakdown figures which detail how many migrants have registered with the Ministry of the Interior and of Labor in Thailand, the information input for the maps and the database has been consistently updated.

In RETA 6247 the GIS team first increased the work being done in Thailand, and second expanded the programme to include Cambodia and Laos.

In addition to the HIV and AIDS distribution maps, the GIS team also produced ethno-linguistic maps for: (i) Cambodia, (ii) China (Yunnan and Guangxi), (iii) Lao PDR, and (iv) Thailand. The maps focus on the common languages of the countries in the GMS, emphasizing the fluidity of modern borders, and fact that most ethnic groups in the region are not constrained by these borders.

KEY ACTIVITY 3

This activity was performance monitoring and evaluation (M & E) of the adopted HIV/ADIS communication strategies. It was carried out by the ADB.

Expected Outcomes from this Technical Assistance (TA)

The overall impact of the TA was intended to contribute to ongoing GMS efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goal 6/Target 7, i.e. to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015. The TA aimed to reduce the vulnerability to, and risk of, HIV and AIDS among ethnic minorities living in the cross-border areas of the GMS through communication strategies, specifically in Cambodia, China (Yunnan Province), Lao PDR and Thailand. It also aimed to prevent trafficking and promote safer migration

Expected Outputs from this Technical Assistance

- ◆ Radio Dramas developed and broadcast. This output was successfully achieved, and is described in detail in Section 2 of this report.
- ◆ Pilot broadcast in a low-resource setting. This output was also successfully achieved, and is fully described in Section 2 of this report.
- ◆ Expansion of the clearinghouse facility. This expansion of the clearinghouse facility is described in Section 4 of this report.
- ◆ Expansion of GIS vulnerability mapping for Lao PDR and Cambodia was accomplished, and is described in detail in Section 3 of this report.
- ◆ Initiation of a network of research universities and institutions to upgrade the quality of socio-cultural research on HIV/AIDS and human trafficking.
 - This output was realized through the organization of an Experts Consultation, “Promoting Standards for Socio-Cultural Research on the Issues of HIV/AIDS and Trafficking”.
 - This consultation was organized by UNESCO and held in Bangkok from 19-21 September 2005. The Asian Foundation had initially expected to contribute to the budget of this consultation, but was unable to because of lack of funds. Their representative, however, played an active role in the planning and participation.
 - The consultation brought together 73 international specialists from a variety of countries and institutions – institutions ranging from universities, government research organizations, NGOs and International Organizations. Invitations were based on individual expertise, not agency or country. The work and research of all individuals focused on one or both of the two themes. Most specialists focused on the GMS and Asia and the Pacific region, but one of the participant came from Africa and provided an interesting comparative perspective.
 - Concluding recommendations from the consultation included:
 - Utilizing the clearinghouse for a broader range of research resources (this was done); and
 - Expanding the integration of ethnographic research to address the issues of HIV/AIDS and trafficking.
 - Academic scholars present at the workshop agreed to promote research into underlying issues which may impact on HIV or trafficking, even if this is not the primary focus of their work. Ethnographic research on HIV and AIDS, trafficking and unsafe migration and structural vulnerability is being carried out researchers from Cornell University (USA); Columbia University (USA); MacQuarie University, (Australia); Chiangmai University (Thailand); Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences (China); CACSPI (France); Lund (Sweden) and others; e.g., research by Chris Lyttleton and his graduate students at MacQuarie; Amanda Flaime from Cornell; Elanah Uretsky from Columbia University; Abigael Pesse from CACSPI, etc..
 - A follow-up workshop for donor organizations and agencies was held on 9 January 2006.

A list of participants and the agenda for the Experts Consultation is found in Annex J.

- ◆ Development of a M & E plan for TA Activities. This activity was developed and implemented by the ADB directly. It is presented in a separate and independent report prepared by the two ADB consultants hired for this task.

Reporting

In accordance with ADB requirements, the UNESCO team officially submitted: (i) an Inception Report combined with an initial Progress Report on 13 June 2006; (ii) a cumulative Mid-Term Report on 17 December 2006; (iii) a project update report on 7 May 2007; and (iv) a formal Progress Report on 1 September 2007 which covered the period December 2006 through June 2007.

This current report is the project's Final Report. It integrates all previous reports, and provides an update on the most recent activities spanning July 2007 through the end of the project. As the project's Final Report, it also offers reflections on lessons identified, strengths and weaknesses as well as some initial background on and findings of the independent Project Evaluation carried out by the ADB-hired monitoring and evaluation (M & E) consultants. The consultants wrote an independent report which has been sent to ADB separately.

1.3 A Review of the Vulnerabilities and Risks for Men and Women Contributing to HIV and AIDS in the GMS

Problem Statement

The Mekong region has formed a coherent cultural, ecological and economic zone for centuries. Historical trade and migration networks have continued into the present. The opening of borders to tourism and trade in the region has increased the flow of populations across borders for trade (legal and illegal) and employment, with major implications for both the epidemiology and prevention of HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, the Mekong Region is also a region characterized by wide-ranging ethnic diversity, cultural pluralism and linguistic complexity. Both UNESCO and the ADB have recognized the threats of unintended consequences of accelerated development in the region – in particular, the potential negative impacts on highland and other minority populations.

Minority Peoples in the Mekong Region: Populations at Risk

Many different ethnic groups live in the Mekong Region. These minority peoples are at risk of HIV and AIDS and of being exploited / trafficked because of lack of access to education, poverty, lack of culturally appropriate HIV preventive and other information in their own languages, cultural and social breakdown within some communities, non-traditional drug use, human trafficking and involvement in the sex trade. One of the main barriers to preventive education is the region's vast number of distinct languages from different language families. Many of these are unwritten languages with no indigenous scripts. While some have transcriptions developed by Western missionaries, these are frequently based on the Roman alphabet and not always widely used. The Chinese government has also developed transcriptions, but these are also not widespread, and sometimes differ significantly with those developed by missionaries and linguistic scholars elsewhere. In Cambodia, a script using the Khmer alphabet has been developed to write some minority languages, for example the Kreung. In Laos as well, the Lao script is used to write some of the ethnic minority languages, for example, Hmong and Kmhmu. While there is considerable multilingualism even (or especially) among the non-literate people of the region, minority women are notably less likely to have command of either the national language or other minority languages.

Trafficking and Unsafe Migration and Shifting Patterns of Drug Use: Vehicles for the Transmission of HIV and AIDS

The past decade has witnessed an enormous increase in the trafficking of girls and women from Myanmar and Yunnan (PRC) into Thailand to work in the sex industry¹. Boys are also at risk, but not as vulnerable to becoming trafficked in the sub-region². Women and girls from China and Myanmar are found working in the brothels of Ranong province or massage parlors and brothels of Northern Thailand. However, the greatest collective impact has been on the mostly upland minority groups of the Thai-Myanmar-Laos-China periphery. Minority women are disproportionately represented in the trade, and it is their collective cultural as well as personal physical survival that is most directly threatened.

Networks reach into remote mountain villages to buy, abduct, or lure young women and girls into the pipeline that feeds the lowest levels of the Thai sex industry. Poverty, warfare, forced labor, and repression also bring whole families across the Myanmar border, and make entry into the sex industry a rational (if dangerous) choice for young women eager to contribute to the well-being of their households.

In the Lao PDR, displacement of highland populations through resettlement programs, opium eradication, road building and tourism has increased the vulnerability of local populations, a situation which has pushed minority girls and women into formal and informal sex work, and increasingly exposed young people to non-traditional drug use and greater risks for being trafficked or otherwise exploited³. There is increasing ATS (amphetamine type stimulants) drug use, particularly among (male) youth. It is sometimes abetted by employers to make their workers more productive. Moreover, based on previous experience in the uplands of Thailand, it is highly probable that opium users, deprived of access to their drug of choice, will turn to heroin – initially, smoking; then, injecting. Despite a low overall HIV incidence in the country, there is a growing threat that the Lao PDR will follow the pattern of its neighbors. Minority peoples stand to be disproportionately impacted by the epidemic. The Government of the Lao PDR has been proactive in its response to HIV and AIDS. It has given enthusiastic support at the highest level to the ADB-UNESCO program to provide prevention materials in minority languages. Given limitations in resources and human capacity, the Lao Government has recognized the need to act to protect its people before the epidemic is out of control.

In the People's Republic of China, the HIV and AIDS epidemic first started to assume alarming proportions in Yunnan, and that province continues to be a high concentration of new infections. Here too, minorities are among the most vulnerable segments of the population. In particular, those minority groups living in border regions are particularly exposed to the easy availability of I.V. drugs. As of September 2006, Yunnan had 47,314 people living with HIV and AIDS. This number constitutes nearly 25% of the national total.⁴

¹ See: "Trafficking in Persons" Reports published annually by the Government of the United States (www.state.gov/g/tiprpt) and the websites of UNESCO's Trafficking Statistics Project (www.unescobkk.org/culture), the ILO (www.ilo.org), and the UN Interagency Project on Trafficking of Human Beings (www.no-trafficking.org).

² David Feingold 2005 "Think Again – Human Trafficking", *Foreign Policy* September/October, pp. 26-32.

³ Alton, C. and Houmpanh Rattanavong, 2004 *Service Delivery and Resettlement: Options for Developmental Planning*. (unpublished report). Vientiane, Lao PDR: UNDP; Chamberlain, JR 2000 *HIV Vulnerability and Population Mobility in the Northern Provinces of the Lao PDR*, Report UNDP; Chamberlain JR and Panh Phomsombath 1999 *Policy Study on Ethnic Minority Issues in Rural Development*, report prepared for The International Labour Organization; Evrard, O. and Y. Goudineau, 2004. "Planned resettlement, unexpected migrations and cultural trauma: the political management of rural mobility and interethnic relationships in Laos." *Development and Change* 34 (5); Feingold, David 2007 "One Size Does Not Fit All: Ethno-Linguistic Minorities and 'Inclusive Growth'", paper presented at Forum on Inclusive Growth and Poverty reduction in the New Asia and Pacific, ADB, Manila, Philippines, 809 October 2007; Lyttleton, Chris. et. al., 2004 *Watermelons, Bars and Trucks: Dangerous Intersections in Northwest Lao PDR.: An Ethnographic Study of Social Change and Health Vulnerability along the Road through Muang Sing and Muang Long*, Vientiane: Institute for Cultural Research of Laos and Macquarie University; Romagny, L. and S. Daviau, 2003 *Synthesis of Reports on Resettlement in Long District, Luang Namtha Province, Lao PDR*. Vientiane: Action Contre la Faim Mission in Lao PDR (unpublished report).

⁴ Xinhua News Agency January 18, 2007

Yunnan is the major hub for girls and women trafficked into and out of China, and the majority of these are ethnic minorities. Moreover, as the Chinese epidemic makes the transition from primarily an I.V. drug epidemic to one based on sexual transmission, the impact of poverty - driving women into sex work at home and abroad – and ignorance of protective measures will further imperil these populations. After initial reluctance to acknowledge HIV and AIDS as a threat to China, the Chinese leadership has given high priority to confronting the epidemic.

Cambodia poses grave needs, and serious challenges for ethnic minority populations. Concentrated in Mondul Kiri, Ratanakiri and Preah Vihear Provinces, the ethnic minority populations only make up a little more than 1% of the total population of Cambodia. However, they are disproportionately at risk for HIV and AIDS, trafficking and unsafe migration because of their isolation and lack of materials in their own languages.

These groups are currently under severe threat from the consequences of a number of development projects being carried out in their areas, for example, major road projects linking Cambodia with Lao PDR and Vietnam, and airport expansion for future tourism development. Land tenure issues figure prominently in Ratanakiri and Mondul Kiri provinces. Wealthy developers from Phnom Penh and other large towns are snatching traditional lands from ethnic minorities despite laws to the contrary. Without their land and traditional livelihoods, many young ethnic minority people are moving into nearby towns seeking job opportunities. Some young women are taking jobs in the commercial sex industry.⁵

In all of these countries, we have become increasingly aware of the needs of young men who are engaged in unsafe migration practices. Young men and boys are lured into what they think are lucrative positions on fishing boats; some young men and boys find themselves in the sex industry⁶; and there is an increasing amount of exploited factory work⁷.

Significant numbers of minority girls and women are employed as domestic workers in Thailand. Often undocumented and unregistered migrants or hill tribe girls without I.D. cards, they are frequently exploited or abused, and afraid to seek redress because of their extra-legal status.⁸

In China, the demographic imbalance has left many men in poor inland areas without marriage partners. Large numbers of ethnic minority women from Yunnan migrate inland to marry – often, through marriage brokers. While some of these unions are satisfactory, there are reported cases in which women have been virtually enslaved or sold into prostitution. In addition, there are numerous cases in which women have been kidnapped or deceived into forced marriage. In fact, both Chinese authorities and scholars see internal trafficking for marriage as the main trafficking problem in China.

⁵ Thomas, Frederic, Aarti Kapoor and Phil Marshall 2006 reports for ADB RETA 6190, and data collected by the Kreung research team for this RETA.

⁶ Recent data show a significant increase in Shan male youth in the sex industry in Chiang Mai, Thailand, from personal research conducted by David Feingold.

⁷ UNIAP Thailand Newsletter 1 August 2007 cites many examples of the increased amount of labour exploitation in the GMS region. Also see SIREN Case Analysis, Exploitation of Cambodian Men at Sea, 28 September 2007, UNIAP www.no-trafficking.org

⁸ This statement is based upon the over 5 years of research carried out by the UNESCO trafficking team. Personal Communication, David Feingold.

1.4 A Review of the ICT Work in the GMS

As defined by our TA, ICT in this project refers to radio broadcasting, and more specifically radio broadcasting in ethnic minority languages. As such, this section does not review all ICT, i.e. radio, television, and web-based communication systems. Instead, this section will present an overview of work and initiatives using ethnic minority broadcasting technology undertaken by governments and organizations in the GMS and specifically in the countries where the TA was implemented.

GMS

- ◆ From 1999 – 2001 UNESCO Bangkok implemented the project “Prevention of HIV/AIDS among Ethnic Minorities of the Upper Mekong through Community-based Non-Formal and Formal Education”. This project, funded by Japanese Funds-in-Trust, was an inter-sectoral project which prepared the groundwork for the radio component of the ADB project (ADB RETA 6083). This project experimented with producing materials targeting ethnic minorities in Chiang Rai, Thailand, Luang Namtha, Lao PDR and Lancang County, Simao Prefecture, Yunnan Province, China. Most of the materials produced were brochures and posters. Some initial ICT cassette tapes and pilot videos were produced in local languages both in Chiang Rai and Yunnan. The VCD in Yunnan was the more successful product. It was an HIV and AIDS prevention VCD in the Lahu language produced by the local Department of Education in Lancang County.
- ◆ From 2001 - 2002 UNESCO developed and produced its first pilot ethnic minority language radio soap opera. Funded by the UN Inter-Agency Project Against Trafficking (UNIAP), the programme focused on trafficking prevention and safe migration messages aimed at Shan women and girls living in northern Thailand and across the border in the Shan States, Myanmar. A team of Shan writers and researchers made the programme which was broadcast by RTC.
- ◆ From 1 April 2003 to September 2004, ADB, jointly with SEAMEO and UNESCO implemented the project on ICT and Preventive Education in the Cross-border Areas of the Greater Mekong Sub-region (ADB RETA 6083). This helped produced ethnic radio dramas in Lahu (Thailand), Jingpo (Yunnan PRC), and Hmong (Lao PDR).
- ◆ Facilitated by UNESCO, ADB RETA 6136 used satellite broadcasting to broadcast programs to remote areas in Lao PDR in Hmong and Kmhmu languages. The project used existing materials, from ADB RETA6083 above for Hmong and from a program developed by UNICEF/Lao National Radio for Kmhmu.

Cambodia

◆ BBC Trust Radio Programmes

The BBC Trust extended its range of HIV and AIDS projects from India and Africa to Cambodia where it launched the country’s first Khmer language television drama, five radio phone-ins and TV and radio spots. In addition to raising awareness about HIV and AIDS, the project also addresses mother and child health issues. The twice-weekly television drama “Taste of Life” is set inside a Phnom Penh hospital, and the health information is provided to the public via nurses and doctors.⁹

This important project is targeting the Khmer speaking urban population, and while important, does not address the rural population, nor the ethnic minorities who do not speak Khmer well.

⁹ Information about this BBC Trust project was obtained through personal communication with one of their project officers in Phnom Penh and their website: www.bb.co.uk/worldservice/us/annual_review/2004.

◆ Cambodian National Radio

At the beginning of this RETA, Cambodian National Radio only broadcast in the Khmer language, and until very recently, Cambodia did not have bi-lingual education in its primary schools. The Ministry of Education, however, did have a commitment and programme to develop transliteration systems for minority languages, using Khmer (or modified Khmer) scripts. The theory behind this approach was that if children (or adults) learned to read their own language using a Khmer script, the transition to reading Khmer would be greatly facilitated.

In fall 2007, the small provincial radio station in Ratanakiri became functional using radio equipment donated by UNESCO. The station broadcasts primarily in Khmer, with two hours per day in Kreung. Plans are in progress to install more powerful equipment with the assistance of Basic Human Needs (BHN), a Japanese NGO.

People's Republic of China, Yunnan Province

1. Yunnan Radio Station

Yunnan Radio, like Radio Thailand Chiangmai (RTC) described below, has served as an important communication medium for decades. First set up in 1953, the station began broadcasting in five ethnic minority languages: (i) Jingpo; (ii) Tai Lue (the Tai language spoken in Xishuangbanna Prefecture); (iii) Tai Neua (the Tai language spoken in Dehong Prefecture); (iv) Lisu; and (v) Lahu.¹⁰ In addition to news reports, education and health, and music programmes, the station also has experience in producing dramas in ethnic minority languages. Under RETA 6083 the station produced an HIV and AIDS, drug and trafficking prevention radio drama in the Jingpo language. It produced programs in Tai Neua under this RETA 6247.

In addition to the provincial radio station based in Kunming, Yunnan province has many prefecture, county and municipal level radio stations. These stations form a network of independent government-supported stations, and are not controlled by Yunnan Radio. Although there might be some overlap with the ethnic minority languages used in broadcasting, these other stations also broadcast in locally specific languages not available through the provincial station.

2. Dehong Prefecture Radio Station

The Dehong Prefecture Station broadcasts in Tai Neua, and also in Zaiwa, a subgroup of the Jingpo language. As subgroups of the same larger ethnic group (called Kachin in Burma/Myanmar and Jingpo in China), the Zaiwa and Jingpo are culturally very similar. This fact has been noted by anthropologists.¹¹ However, despite their cultural similarities, and the fact that they both speak related Tibeto-Burman languages, the Jingpo and Zaiwa report that their languages are not mutually intelligible.

3. Xishuangbanna Prefecture Radio Station

The Xishuangbanna Prefecture Station, in addition to broadcasting in Tai Lue, also produces programs in the Akha language. It has already produced short radio dramas in the Tai Lue language. One production addressed the problems of trafficking and HIV/AIDS. It produced programs in Tai Lue under RETA 6247.

¹⁰ The station plans to begin broadcasting in the sub-dialect of Tibetan that is spoken in northwestern Yunnan in the near future (personal communication, November 2007).

¹¹ Wang Zhusheng 1997 *The Jingpo Kachin of the Yunnan Plateau*, Southeast Asian Studies Monograph Series, Arizona State University. Leach, E.R 1954 *Political Systems of Highland Burma*, Boston: Beacon Press. Lehman, F.K. 1967 Ethnic Categories in Burma and the Theory of Social System. In *Southeast Asia's Tribes, Morities and Nations*, edited by P. Kunstadter, vol 2, pp 93-124. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

4. Lijiang Municipal Radio Station

The Lijiang Municipal Radio Station broadcasts in the Naxi language, the language of the majority population in Lijiang Municipality.

5. Health Unlimited, Yunnan Office

Health Unlimited experimented with two HIV and AIDS prevention video productions. The first, produced by the Yunnan Health Department Office, used Chinese, and seemed to be targeting Chinese urban populations. It did not have significant impact on any of the ethnic populations in Yunnan Province.

The second production dubbed a Burmese language video produced by Medecins Sans Frontiers (MSF) Holland into Yunnan dialect. Yunnanese is sub-dialect of standard Chinese spoken by the people in Yunnan province. It is substantially different from standard Chinese, and is not immediately intelligible to speakers of Mandarin from elsewhere. The people depicted in the video were all Burmans, and the reported impact was poor. Local Yunnanese identified neither with the people nor with situations depicted in the video. Experience from this production supports the need to produce materials that are linguistically and culturally relevant.

Lao PDR

1. Lao National Radio

Although the Ministry of Education does not officially permit formal education in languages other than Lao, the Ministry of Information and Culture recognizes the importance of reaching as many of their ethnically diverse population as possible. Consequently, LNR in Vientiane broadcasts in Hmong and Kmhmu languages. Smaller provincial radio stations in the southern provinces, for example, Saravane and Attapeu, broadcast in some of the Austronesian languages spoken there, Ta Oye, for example.

2. PSI

In the late 1990's, PSI produced HIV/AIDS and health-related videos and puppet performances in the Lao language. They have also been sending Mobile Educational and Entertainment Teams (MEET) into the countryside to bring HIV and AIDS messages to identified hotspots. They have mobile video units. These programmes were part of their regular programming, and they received funding from several sources including UNAIDS, AUSAID, and USAID.

3. UNESCO

From September 2005 to June 2007, UNESCO developed and produced Lao language radio soap operas for HIV and AIDS prevention and safe migration. The project was funded by the United States Center for Disease Control, and was implemented together with the Institute for Cultural Research and Lao National Radio. In addition to the radio soap operas, the project provided four HIV and AIDS workshops both in Lao PDR and Thailand.

4. UNICEF

UNICEF/Lao PDR has made some initial attempts at producing materials in ethnic minority languages, notably a Kmhmu language radio drama which was translated from Lao into Kmhmu. In a May 26, 2006 press release, UNICEF announced that, in partnership with Lao National

Television, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Lao Art Media, they produced a television drama about a Lao teenage girl who is trafficked. However, the drama is in the Lao language and not an ethnic minority language.¹²

In addition, UNICEF has worked with national and local radio stations to incorporate HIV and AIDS messages into radio spots, jingles and traditional songs. They have used Hmong and Kmhmu. A program in Kmhmu was broadcasted under ADB RETA 6136.

5. IOM

The IOM has recently produced two sets of cartoon videos, one combating HIV and AIDS and the other trafficking and unsafe migration. They were created in Lao, but have been translated into other ethnic minority languages.

6. Other NGO's

There are reports of small NGO's working in northern Laos, namely Bokeo Province, producing small scale radio dramas in ethnic minority languages which contain health messages. The dramas are broadcast on local radio stations and the impact is not wide.

Thailand

Radio Thailand, Chiang Mai

In Thailand, radio has been an important cost efficient ICT medium for decades. Radio Thailand, Chiang Mai began its broadcast in ethnic minority languages in 1968, starting with only three languages – Hmong, Karen and Mien. In 1971, three more languages were added – Akha, Lahu and Lisu. In 1996, the Shan language was added. The selected minority languages target the key seven ethnic minority populations living in remote areas in 20 provinces.

Another added value of using radio as ICT in Thailand is the large footprint of this station. RTC broadcasting signal reaches north into the Xishuangbanna, Yunnan and northwest into Myanmar.

2 HIV and AIDS, Trafficking and Drug Prevention Radio Dramas in Ethnic Minority Languages

2.1 CAMBODIA – KREUNG LANGUAGE PROGRAMME, RATANAKIRI PROVINCE

Background

Almost two-thirds of this remote province's 114,451 people¹³ are upland ethnic minority, and, in an area earmarked for rapid infrastructure and tourism developments, these people are vulnerable and at risk for HIV and AIDS and trafficking and unsafe migration.

Both ADB and UNESCO project managers had initially envisioned that this to be a pilot demonstration of radio programming and broadcasting in a low resource setting of Cambodia. The research and production of the Kreung radio drama progressed efficiently and effectively. In the process, it has become a model for producing ethnic minority language programmes in remote or low resource settings.

¹² This programme has reportedly not been well received (personal communication, Allen Beasey, 2008)

¹³ "Provincial Population Survey Partnership for Local Governance – Ratanakiri 2003-2004" in *Report of Asian Indigenous Peoples*, PACT Foundation. .

◆ Success of the Project

In great part, the success of this work in Cambodia can be attributed to two important factors:

1. The full support of the Ministry of Information, Cambodia, especially H. E. Khieu Kanharith, Minister of the Ministry of Information. This cooperation was essential. During the year prior to beginning the project, we had learned that the government had placed some restrictions and restraints on the Cambodian media – especially radio. No new licenses to open radio stations were granted, and local, community radio projects were regarded with suspicion. Thus, the support and cooperation of H.E. Khieu Kanharith served to guarantee the success of setting up low-resource broadcasting in Ratanakiri. The Minister also presided over the Final Review meeting in Phnom Penh on November 28, 2007.

2. The full-time, on-the-ground support of Mr. Vuthy Huot, the Technical Expert hired to coordinate and oversee the project.

- ◆ Mr. Vuthy Huot brought important skills to his position (e.g., language skills in Khmer and English). He is skilled in broadcasting stories and programmes, and in the technical aspects of radio production in the field. He brought strong radio experience to the project, and was able to provide technical training not only to the staff from the radio division of the Ratanakiri Provincial Department of Information, but also to staff from NGO's working there.

Language Selection

In discussions with government officials and Cambodian experts, the Kreung language was identified as the most appropriate language to use in Ratanakiri. Kreung language is one of the nine ethnic minority languages spoken in Ratanakiri Province. Although the Kreung are only the third largest ethnic group living there, experts say that Kreung is also understood by the Tampuon (the largest ethnic group), and the Brao (the fourth largest). Thus, Kreung is understood by 67% of Ratanakiri's ethnic minority population.¹⁴

However, more important than Kreung being the mostly widely understood of the minority languages spoken in Ratanakiri, recent research by Frederic Thomas¹⁵ has shown that the Kreung are more likely than other ethnic groups in Ratanakiri to sell their land and out-migrate to larger towns – thus making them more vulnerable to loss of livelihood and unsafe migration practices.

Partners

Government

- H.E. Khieu Kanharith, Ministry of Information
- H.E. Im Sethy, Secretary of State, Ministry of Education. H.E. Im Sethy not only pledged his full support to the project, but elaborated in detail his commitment to bi-lingual education for three years of primary school. He strongly understands the necessity of at least some bi-lingual education in order to create a favorable environment for Education for All (EFA) – an important UNESCO programme. Thus, he supports HIV/AIDS radio programming in ethnic minority languages.
- Governor and Deputy Governor of Ratanakiri Province
- Mr. Oeung Serik, Director, Ratanakiri Department of Information
- Provincial departments of health and education

¹⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁵ Frederic Thomas, personal communication, 2006 and Frederic Thomas, Aarti Kapoor and Phil Marshall 2006 Mid-term report, ADB Project: RETA 6190 “Preventing the Trafficking of Women and Children and Promoting Safe Migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region”.

NGOs

- Health Unlimited (HU), a British NGO, has been working in Ratanakiri for many years. As part of their work there, they have trained a number of Kreung health workers in health-related community performance. Their activities provide a foundation for our pilot.
- CARE
- Community Forestry International (CFI)
- Cambodia Human Rights & Development Association (ADHOC)

Team Members

A group of talented young Kreung – both men and women – was identified – who not only speak both Kreung and Khmer, but read and write Kreung. This guaranteed that the Cambodian script was written in accordance with the radio drama methodology, i.e. it was composed and written in Kreung.

Four Kreung young men and women were identified and recruited to work as researchers, and, subsequently as writers for the radio drama. Mr. Kong Youthana a Khmer journalist and radio host, who recently moved to Ratanakiri from Phnom Penh, was recruited as field coordinator for the project.¹⁶

The Radio Station in Ratanakiri

One of the major obstacles in Ratanakiri; - the absence of a fully equipped and functioning radio station - was overcome during the first 7 months of the project. Due to particular political and economic circumstances, Ratanakiri had a functioning provincial television station, but only the staff for a radio station. A building to house a possible radio station had been constructed by the Ministry of Information but the structure was empty and without equipment.

On 5 September 2006, a MOU was signed by the Ministry of Information, Cambodia, UNESCO and Basic Human Needs (BHN), a Japanese NGO, to provide Ratanakiri with a radio station. The MOU initiated a tripartite project to establish an FM Radio Station in Ratanakiri. During the signing of the MOU, HE Khieu Kanharith remarked that it was the goal of the Royal Government of Cambodia to provide indigenous people with information about healthcare, Human Rights and agricultural skills.



Under the terms of this MOU, BHN agreed to set up a mini -FM radio station in Ratanakiri; the Ministry of Information would provide facilities to host the radio station and staff for daily operation; and UNESCO would be responsible for training the staff of the Provincial Department of Information, who would be responsible for the daily operation of the radio station.

In anticipation of receiving this equipment, and as part of the capacity building provided to the project, the Technical Expert for Cambodia conducted training for the Ratanakiri project team, the staff

of the Ratanakiri Information Department as well as staff of several NGOs on radio production that included audio recording and editing. The training took place from 24-29 October 2006 with financial support from the ADB, and seventeen people in total attended this training.¹⁷

¹⁶ See Mid-Term Report, Appendix B

¹⁷ See Mid-Term Report, Appendix D for list of participants for this workshop.

As of November 2007, BHN had not yet finalized the arrangements to provide radio equipment, and the logistical arrangements were still in progress. However, UNESCO funding became available during summer 2007:

- ◆ The funding was immediately used to purchase a transmitter with 1KW of power, both a tape and CD player, and a few microphones.
 - The transmitter can reach six out of the nine districts of Ratanakiri Province, namely: Ban Lung (100%); O Chun (100%); Lum Phat (100%); Kon Mom (100%); Veun Say (85%); and Bo Keo (50%).¹⁸
- ◆ The new station, Ratanakiri National Radio FM 89.5, began playing music three hours a day on 12 September 2007, and was officially inaugurated by an official representative of the Minister of Information on 25 September 2007.
- ◆ The station now broadcasts seven hours a day, in three programs: one in the morning, another at noon and one in the evening. The station broadcasts in Khmer with one hour a day dedicated to Kreung programming. Consequently, by 26 September 2007, the Kreung radio drama was being broadcast.
- ◆ Just before the official inauguration of the station, under the ADB UNESCO project, Mr. Vuthy Huot provided an additional week of technical training for the radio staff in Ratanakiri.

Activities and Achievements of the Kreung Component

Training

The project in Ratanakiri began with a set of training workshops provided to local people¹⁹, including members of the ethnic population. The topics of the workshops included: (1) Kreung language transliteration, (2) HIV/AIDS, (3) Safe Migration/ Trafficking, (4) Drug Use, (5) Domestic Violence, (6) Land Rights Issues, (7) Radio Drama Writing and (8) Research Framework and Methodology. The training took place from July 17 to August 02. Several NGOs working in Ratanakiri including Care International, Health Unlimited and ADHOC (a local human rights organization) contributed their trainers to the workshops. In exchange for their contribution to the project, staff of these organizations were invited to participate in the radio drama writing workshop which conducted by a pre-eminent and prestigious Cambodian writer, H. E. Pich Tum Kravel.

Research

Immediately after completing the training, the team conducted research from 3-24 August 2006. They went to 24 villages to interview and conduct focus groups with some 160 people. The research team collected information about the villagers, especially with regard to HIV/AIDS, drug use, trafficking and migration, land rights issues and domestic violence and other issues that concern the community. They also collected real-life stories – some of which were integrated into the radio drama²⁰.

The results of the research clearly established the strong need to provide more information on HIV/AIDS, trafficking/safe migration and drug prevention.

The Kreung team completed their fieldwork, and produced their final report on schedule²¹.

Script Writing

The team drafted the script for the radio drama by October 2006. The title of the story is *Pka Prey Ruh Rouy*, Wilted Wild Flower, and it was based on several real-life stories collected by the researchers. The script is divided into 10 episodes of about 10 minutes each. The script underwent an initial pre-test with a group of local Kreung representatives from surrounding villages. In general, they all said that

¹⁸ Note: The first and second rounds of the field testing of the radio drama took place before the radio station was functioning. The third round of field testing, which took place after the station was operational, specifically went to villages which lay outside the range of the radio station for the pre-test.

¹⁹ See Mid Term Report, Appendix A for a list of participants and workshop agenda.

²⁰ See Mid Term Report, Appendix B for a list of the researchers and their work plan.

²¹ Copies of all reports mentioned in this document are on file at UNESCO and the ADB

they liked the story, and found the format much more attractive than short information spots. They did not suggest any major changes in the language, and said that they felt the story was culturally appropriate.

After this initial review by local Kreung, the script was quickly translated into Khmer and English. Both the Khmer and English translations of the script were read by experts, including HIV specialists, literary experts, members of the UNESCO team, the ADB and government officials. All scripts were further reviewed by H. E. Pich Tum Kravel, Cultural Advisor to the Prime Minister, and provincial officials in Ratanakiri, including the Departments of Education, Culture, Health, and Information, as well as the governor himself. It should be noted that the project office sits inside the Department of Information in Ratanakiri Province in order that the project team can work closely with government officials. The scripts were also distributed to NGOs working in the province, including Health Unlimited, PSI, CARE and CFI. Feedback and recommendations were discussed with the Kreung team, after which the script was revised.



Some of the issues addressed in the revisions included:

- Spreading the message about HIV information and prevention more evenly throughout the story
- Providing clearer information about the risk of HIV from needle sharing; and
- Providing clear information about ARV and its availability in Cambodia.
- The title was changed from “Wilted Wild Flower” to “Destiny of Wild Flower” to reflect the knowledge that with better information and access to ARV medication, HIV is not a death sentence

The final version of the script was accepted by UNESCO team in March 2007, and forwarded to ADB. All appropriate government authorities cited in the first bullet point were also sent copies for their final review and information.

Production and Editing

Recording began on 2 April 2007 after the revised script received final approval by government officials.

Although the recording went well, certain difficulties were encountered:

- Even after intensive training in reading the Kreung language, some Kreung actors and actresses still experienced some difficulty in reading and dramatizing the script. Nonetheless, this obstacle was overcome.
- There were also debates over the use of certain words among the Kreung themselves. The differences of opinion emerged between the more urbanized Kreung, who had participated on the research team, and the more conservative, rural Kreung, who were recruited to play certain roles in the drama.
- ◆ The team finished recording the script itself on 13 April 2007 (Khmer New Year). A few additional days were spent on recording Kreung traditional music and local sound.
- ◆ Editing by the Technical Expert began shortly thereafter, and was completed by the second week in May 2007. Final production was finished on 24 May, and eight sets of the CDs were shipped to UNESCO Bangkok and to the project coordinator in Ratanakiri (for use by the team and government officials).

Distribution and Low Technology Broadcasting

In July 2007, because of the situation described above, i.e., the radio station planned in partnership with BHN in Rattanakiri was not yet actualized, nor had the UNESCO small-scale equipment been installed, selected members of the Kreung team, together with Mr. Kong Youthana, the local Project Coordinator, broadcast the programme by taking it directly to the villagers. Together with provincial level government officials, Mr. Kong Youthana and the team worked out a plan for delivering the programme to twelve villages, and playing it over a loudspeaker system. Village leaders were also contacted in advance of the team's visit in order to guarantee that the villagers would be ready to receive the team. This method of distributing materials to local villages is in accordance with Cambodian government procedure, i.e. which is to take information and materials to the villages and broadcast them by loudspeaker system. Accordingly, the team rented a van together with recording and loudspeaker equipment, and physically took the programme to the Kreung villages. .

- We should note that because of this distribution method, two versions of the Kreung programme were produced: (1) a two hour version to be used when the Ratanakiri Radio Station was up and running; and (2) a one hour version to be taken to the villages. A two hour programme was considered too long to play in one sitting.

First Round of Broadcasting

From 9 – 14 July 2007, the programme was distributed to the first round of villages. In all, six Kreung communities were visited which were all within a 20 kilometre radius of Ban Long, the provincial capital. The report sent to UNESCO on 17 July 2007 by Mr. Kong Youthana and Mr. Huot, and which was shared with the ADB, provides the following details²²:

Village	Population	Female	Male	# of Family	Show Schedule
1. Kalay Muoy	385	200	185	78	09 July 2007
2. Kalay Pi	520	236	284	110	10 July 2007
3. Kalay Bey	300	220	180	89	11 July 2007
4. La Ork	530	145	385	100	12 July 2007
5. Thuoy Ampel	665	175	489	166	13 July 2007
6. Thuoy Tum	338	143	175	92	14 July 2007

Show Schedule

Note: before the actual show, the team informed the local chiefs of the goals of the ADB and UNESCO soap opera project.

On 09 July 2007, the team broadcast the show in Kalay Muoy community, located in O Chum District about 10 km from Ban Lung. Approximately 170 people turned up for this first show, including the head of the commune, deputy head of the commune, community health workers, heads and deputy heads of villages, tribal leaders and ordinary villagers . Of these, about 90 were men and 80 women. Children were not included in the count. About 15 people left before the show ended.

On 10 July 2007, the team took the show to Kalay Pi, O Chum District, about 15 Km from Ban Lung. Approximately 200 people came to listen to the program. This number included the heads of village, community health workers , tribal leaders and ordinary villagers. Out of this number, there were about

²² Note, the below information is comes from the reports written by Mr. Kong Youthana and Mr. Vuthy Huot.

130 men and 70 women. Children were not included in the count. About 20 people left before the show ended.

On 11 July 2007, the team broadcast the show in Kalay Bey Community, located in Ochum District about 15 km from Ban Lung. About 80 people came to listen to the show including community health workers, tribal chiefs and ordinary villagers. Out of this number, there were about 50 men and 30 women. Children were not included in the count. About 5 people left before the show ended.

On 12 July 2007, the team conducted the show in La Ork Community in O Chum District, about 20 km from Ban Lung. About 230 people came to the show including the Deputy Commune Chief, community health workers, the chiefs and deputy chiefs of the villages, tribal leaders and the ordinary villagers. There were about 130 men and 100 women. Children were not included in the count. About 10 people left before the show ended.

On 13 July 2007, the team conducted the show in Thuoy Ampel in O Chum District which is close to Ban Lung. About 80 people came to the show including community health workers, chiefs and deputy chiefs of the villages, tribal heads and the ordinary villagers. Out of this, there were about 45 men and 35 women. Children were not included in the count. About 25 people left before the show ended.

On 14 July 2007, the team brought the show to Thuoy Tum Community which is very close to Ban Lung. About 75 people came to the show including community health workers, Chief and Deputy Chief of Village, tribal heads and the ordinary villagers. Out of this, there were about 45 men and 35 women. Children were not included in the count. About 25 people left before the show ended.

Equipment

The equipment that was used for these sessions included a CD player, a mixer, two speaker boxes that were placed in the community hall for the people in the hall and one electromagnetic loudspeaker that was hung on a tree for the benefit of those who stayed at home. There was also a microphone for people to use to express their views and opinions after each show. The equipment was run by a portable generator.

An Overview of Show Procedure

Because the communities work on their farms during day time, the shows were scheduled during the evening – after the people had returned home and had their dinners. The shows started at 19:30 and took place in community halls which normally were situated centrally in the communities. The Kreung team contacted the local authorities in advance of each event, and informed them about the planned show and the goal of the project. The team also asked them to request the villagers to come to the listen to the shows.

The first show, which took place in Kalay Muoy, went well. However, for the second show, the headman of Kalay Pi forgot to inform the people! Not knowing this, the team set up the equipment and got ready for the show. However, no audience appeared except for a few curious onlookers. When the team learned that the people did not know about the program, they quickly made announcement through the loud speakers, and half the community showed up! In the end, the show was a success.

The lesson learned was that, in addition to relying on the local authorities, one team member would also make an announcement in the community a few days before each show. As a result of this arrangement, many more people came to listen to the program.

Before each show, while waiting for the others to come, the team spoke with the villagers about how much they knew about HIV/AIDS, drugs, etc. Questions were asked again by the team after the show.

Listeners' Comments

The Kreung team reported that they received very positive feedbacks from the community. The community told them that this was the first time that they heard a full feature story in their own language. All of them said that the language used was appropriate and understandable. In addition, they liked the story, and said that the messages were clear. The team reported that the people listened to the story attentively. They laughed and cried, and, in general, had good time. Only about 5 percent of the audience, mainly women with young children, left the hall before the program ended. When asked questions at the end of the show, the villagers were able to point out the main messages of the story clearly. Below are some comments noted by the team for each of the topics discussed after the show.

HIV/AIDS: The villagers understand that using a condom can help protect them from getting HIV and other STDs. They said they clearly understand that AIDS patients need care and support from family and friends.

Drugs: Some of them said that they had heard about HIV/AIDS before, but they did not know much about drugs. They said that after the show they understood that drugs can destroy their lives – because of becoming addicted and getting infected with HIV. They also learned that it is against the law to use drugs, and that they could go to jail for this.

Domestic violence: Surprisingly, many females in the audience stood up, and spoke out in front of the crowd and gave their comments on this issue. They said that they will report to and seek help from the commune or village or NGOs when they themselves or the women they know experience this kind of violence.

Land rights issues: Most of the participants said that they are either the victims of land grabbing themselves or witnesses to the problems that have happened to their neighbors or friends. They are grateful that the programme helped to highlight this issue and elaborated the law.

In general, they said that the soap opera was more interesting and helpful than the short spots that they have heard in the past. They said that they could reinforce their knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and begin to have some understanding about migration and drug trafficking – these were topics heard for the first time.

Support from the local authorities

It is worthwhile to note that the team had a very warm welcome from, and good cooperation with, the local authorities everywhere they delivered the show. They themselves liked the show, and always stayed until the end of the show. The authorities, then, helped to facilitate the post-show discussions.

In conclusion, Mr. Kong Youthana noted that, contrary to expectations, the rainy season was actually a good time taking the shows to the villages. Even though it was more difficult to get to the Kreung communities (roads were muddy and difficult), once the team arrived, they found that families were mostly in their homes, and appreciated the entertainment!

◆ Before and after broadcasting the programme, the team asked the following basic questions about HIV and AIDS, drugs, and land issues²³:

1. Have you ever heard of HIV/AIDS?
2. How is HIV transmitted from one person to another?
3. How do you prevent HIV and AIDS?
4. Do you know about any dangers from using drugs?

²³ A complete list of range of questions is attached in Annex C

5. Do you know how to prevent drugs from invading your family or community?
6. Do you think killing life, whether that of a baby infant or adult is a wrongful at?
7. Do you think it is a serious crime if a person who kills an infant by burying him/her with the dead mother? What sort of punishment should the person get for doing this?
8. Is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife?
9. What do you know about the land law?

These questions were not administered in a formalized, questionnaire format. The team used an open-ended group discussion format during which the questions were put to the audience. According to the team, audience participation was lively and enthusiastic with a great deal of interaction among themselves and between themselves and the team.

Correct answers before the programme was played were rare in all communities. After the programme was finished, the same questions were asked again, and the team reported that many people were able to answer correctly.

It was very roughly estimated that after listening to the programme about 80% of the people from these six villages could give correct answers to the HIV and AIDS questions; 32% understood more about the issues surrounding drugs; 60% said that they now understood more about the laws about domestic violence; 60% could answer questions about trafficking; and 70% could now answer questions about the land law and how to find help.

We should note that the team did not break down the responses according to village, and that the percentages are approximate. They are based upon responses made by the people who attended the broadcast. The numbers of people who attended the broadcast are noted above.

It should be further noted that the accomplishments of the Kreung team exceeded the initial expectations of the project.

Second Round of Testing

The Team did a second round of broadcasting in eight villages during August 2007. At this time, the team went to villages which were more remote, and farther from the provincial capital, Ban Long.

The villages selected for this second round were:

Community	Population	Female	Male	# of Family	Show Schedule
1. Knaeng	217	100	117	77	01 Aug 2007
2. Stuk	290	120	170	76	02 Aug 2007
3. Krala	288	151	137	75	03 Aug 2007
4. Tong Nong Lek	470	250	170	75	04 Aug 2007
5. Kok	216	120	96	93	05 Aug 2007
6. Phum Pi	259	123	136	82	06 Aug 2007
7. Ta Hoeuy	145	60	85	64	07 Aug 2007
8. Toeun	301	101	200	73	08 Aug 2007

As in the first round, the team pose questions to the listeners before and after the show. The followings are sample questions that the team asked the listeners before the shows:

1. Have you experienced domestic violence in your family? If yes, do you know what are the causes of the violence?
2. Do you know anybody who uses drugs your community?
3. Do you have any concerns about the problems of drug use?
4. What do you do to prevent drug use in your community?

5. Do you know how AIDS is spread?
6. If you know an AIDS patient, how do you feel about him/her?
7. If someone offers your relatives/ friends help to get jobs outside the community, will you let them go? What sorts of information do you want to know from the person?

The team observed that the villagers were able to response to about 20% of the questions. The villagers were informed to try to get the responses to questions from the story that they were going to listen.

Immediately after the show, the team repeated the pre-show questions and posed some additional questions as follows:

1. What issues did the story addresses?
2. What kinds of problems drugs can cause?
3. What kind of disease does Dnay have?
4. How did he get the disease?
5. After listening to the show, do you think you have any sympathy towards the person who has HIV/AIDS?

The team concluded that among the issues addressed in the story, the people seem to have a better understanding of HIV/AIDS than other issues. Based on the actual responses from the listeners of the eight villages for the round two, the team were able to make a rough breakdown of the understanding of each issue as follows:

About 83% know how HIV/AIDS is spread and different ways to prevent themselves from getting infected. Land rights issues come-- next- about 80%. The team noted that the villagers not only have a good understanding of the land rights issues, but were very interested in them. Only about 35% of the respondents have some understanding of the problems of drug use and domestic violence. They say that they heard these issues for the first time. They also say that they want to learn more on these issues.

During the second round, the team encountered a few setbacks caused by drunken people. However, with help from local authorities, the situations were quickly brought under control, and the shows continued smoothly.

The second round was, thus, successfully organized. Again, the support from the local chiefs is acknowledged.

Finally, a third round of broadcasting was implemented in 20 villages from 16 October to 10 November 2007. Round three was integrated into the Monitoring and Evaluation Mission conducted by Phil Marshall from 14-20 October 2007. An overview of this mission is presented below. By the time of this field testing, the new FM station in Ratanakiri had already started to broadcast seven hours per day. Besides programmes in Khmer, the station also broadcast the entire radio drama in Kreung twice a day. As noted above, six out of nine districts in Ratanakiri province were able to receive full or partial radio signal. To insure that the pre-show survey was conducted with the people who had NEVER listened to the program and that the post-show survey, with the people who HAVE listened to the program, two monitoring sites were selected from among the three districts lying outside the range of the radio broadcast, namely Taveng and Ke Kuong villages. Both are in the Taveng district.

The villages selected for this third round were:

Village	Population	Female	Male	# of Family	Show Schedule
1 Taveng	125	70	55	45	16 Oct 2007
2. Ke Kuong	106	64	42	46	17 Oct 2007
3.Ang Kate	256	138	118	116	18 Oct 2007
4.Ta Ong Pok	300	153	147	159	19 Oct 2007
5.Tus	273	138	135	110	20 Oct 2007
6.Sek	117	50	67	46	22 Oct 2007
7.Kam Plenh	151	76	75	62	23 Oct 2007
8. Kam Bak	181	87	94	98	24 Oct 2007
9.Cha Ung Chan	296	157	139	116	25 Oct 2007
10.Cha Ung Kao	254	128	126	150	26 Oct 2007
11.Kra Long	111	62	49	45	27 Oct 2007
12. Kam	335	123	136	144	28 Oct 2007
13. Phak Nam	674	336	338	251	29 Oct 2007
14.Youn	250	131	119	102	30 Oct 2007
15.Phav	321	163	158	116	05 Nov 2007
16.Tun	193	112	81	72	06 Nov 2007
17.Kreh	159	53	106	39	07 Nov 2007
18.Chan (Poy)	140	59	81	45	08 Nov 2007
19.Chuoy	172	88	84	76	09 Nov 2007
20.Bong Ket	151	102	49	64	10 Nov 2007

Additional Training Implemented During the Project

The team was conducting research in Ratanakiri (July - August 2006). At the request of the Ministry of Information, a two-week workshop on Radio Production at the Media Training Center of the Ministry of Information²⁴. Mr. Vuthy Huot delivered the training from 7-18 August 2006.

This is the first time since the establishment of the Media Training Center in 2003 that the ministry has organized a radio-training workshop using their own resources. UNESCO Bangkok contributed US\$500 and the ADB contributed Vuthy Huot's time.

Forty-three participants, who were from almost every province of Cambodia, attended the workshop. During the 10 days of training, the participants learned both journalistic and technical skills. As a practical exercise, the participants were asked to prepare reports on the problems of HIV/AIDS and trafficking. Because time and resources were limited, trainees did not go into the field to prepare original stories. Consequently, many updated old reports that they did in the past using the guidelines and techniques they acquired from the workshop. It is interesting to note from these reports that land grabbing is one of the major causes of migration in many areas Cambodia.

Monitoring and Evaluation in Cambodia

Mr. Phil Marshall, one of the two ADB M & E Consultant, went to Ratanakiri from 14 – 20 October 2007. Mr. Marshall, Vuthy Huot and the Kreung team carried out an evaluation of HIV and AIDS knowledge among local Kreung villagers before and after they heard the programme. The details of this evaluation

²⁴ See Mid Term Report, Appendix C, for a list of participants and workshop agenda for the Phnom Penh Radio Production workshop..

will be provided in Phil Marshall's final report. Nonetheless, we will provide a brief overview in this report.

At the start of the monitoring process, Mr. Marshall, assisted by Mr. Vuthy Huot, gave a one-day workshop on how to conduct monitoring and evaluation. He gave the project staff and other participants an overview on monitoring, different methods of data collections, use of indicators and guidelines for questionnaire development. Participants included four members of the Kreung team, staff of the Radio FM 89.5 of Ratanakiri province, and staff from several NGOs working in Ratanakiri:



The morning session focused on methods of data collections and types of evaluation and monitoring. The afternoon session focused on the development of questionnaire, specifically for the monitoring and evaluation purposes of the radio drama project. This session was only for the members of Kreung Team. At this session members of the team prepared two sets of questionnaires -- pre-show and post-show for testing. The questionnaires tested the villagers' knowledge of the different issues addressed in the radio drama.

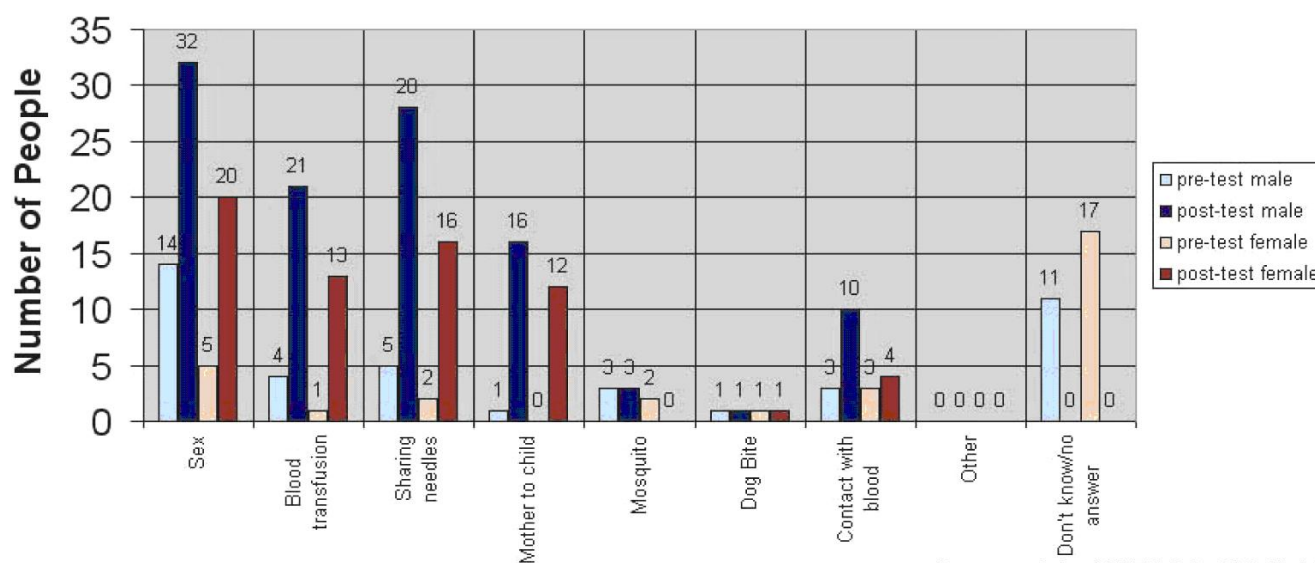
The questionnaires were administered by three members of the Kreung team to 54 Kreung villagers before they listened to the radio drama (this is the "Pre-Test"). After listening to the radio drama, the people were once again asked the same questions (the "Post-Test").

Initial analysis of the questionnaires demonstrated that levels of knowledge increased dramatically after hearing the programme. A preliminary chart of the test results with regard to HIV and AIDS knowledge is inserted below.

Given the circumstances, it was not possible to evaluate long-term retention of newly acquired knowledge or behaviour change. However, given the extremely low levels of knowledge before exposure to the programs, and the highly significant increases in knowledge, post exposure, the impact exceeded pre-project expectations. However, as it has been noted before: good information does not guarantee good choices, but no information virtually guarantees bad ones.

Name 3 ways in which HIV can pass from one person to another

(Before & After exposure to radio prevention program)



Prepared by UNESCO GIS Unit

Graph: Respondents were asked to name 3 ways for HIV transmission, before and after listening to the drama programme. The results are presented by number of men and women, before and after the broadcast.

Source: TA 6247-REG: Evaluation Results.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the Cambodian component of the project has been very successful, mostly due to the combined efforts of an enthusiastic team of young Kreung, a highly capable local coordinator, a highly motivated and creative Technical Expert and the full commitment and support of the Cambodian government. The Cambodian component was intended to serve as a pilot for producing HIV/AIDS prevention radio dramas in remote areas under difficult circumstances. The results so far have proven that not only is this kind of programme possible, but also that with a dedicated and talented team, the results can be accomplished quickly and efficiently. The next question will be to ask whether we can create a model or strategy from this experience which can be applied elsewhere, and under what circumstances?

2.2 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, YUNNAN PROVINCE

2.2.1 TAI NEUA LANGUAGE PROGRAMME

Background and Language Selection

In consultation with two station directors and the Head of the Ethnic Language Division, Tai Neua (Dehong Dai) was selected as the primary ethnic language for this RETA in Yunnan. As mentioned in this report's introduction, Tai Neua is the Tai language spoken by the Dai (Tai) people living in Dehong Prefecture – a prefecture which borders on the Myanmar border. The prefecture is the epicenter of HIV and AIDS in China, and the earliest cases of HIV and AIDS were discovered there in 1989.

The area continues to be an AIDS hotspot, and the virus is concentrated in both the Tai Neua, and Jingpo ethnic minority populations, as well as among Han migrants. Prevention materials were already developed using the Jingpo language in the previous RETA. Consequently, it was decided because of the strong need, to produce programmes using the Tai Neua language for this RETA.

We learned from the Ruili Municipal AIDS Office during the preliminary stages of setting up RETA 6247 that numbers of HIV and AIDS cases in Ruili were still increasing, and that the method of transmission was shifting from injecting drug use to sexual transmission. The authorities expressed strong concern about the need to reach young Tai Neua who are more sexually active than Han counterparts.

National Partners

◆ Yunnan Radio Station

The working relationship with Yunnan Radio Station continued. The station's Tai Neua frequency was not only strong, but, they were able to request Madam Ke Bingzhen, a noted Tai Neua author, to work with them to write script.

Mr. Meng Chengcai, Chief Inspector, Ethnic Language Division, Yunnan Radio Station, who had been our partner for the Jingpo programmes, is himself a Tai Neua from Dehong. With Mr. Meng's assistance, the Dehong Prefecture Leadership Group for Ethnic Minority Language and Literature was identified as the research partner in Mangshi, Dehong Prefecture. Mr. Meng initially continued his role as National Project Director, and he selected Mr. Si Hongli, a Tai Neua from the station as the Project Coordinator in Kunming. The RETA project hired Ms. Yang Huifang, Professor English at Yunnan Normal University, to continue her role as Assistant to the Coordinator and liaison between UNESCO, ADB and the national partners.

Note: After February 2007, there was an important staff change at the Yunnan Radio Station which caused some delay to the administration of the ADB programme organized by the station. Mr. Meng Chengcai was transferred to the station's International Division. Nonetheless, he continued to provide technical assistance to the project, as well as advice to Mr. Fu Xuejun, the new Chief Inspector of the Minority Broadcasting Frequency.

◆ Dehong Prefecture Leadership Group for Ethnic Minority Language and Literature

The Leadership Group, under the guidance of Mr. Paocheng Meihela (a Jingpo), the Director, and Mr. Kuai Yongsheng (a Tai Neua), the Deputy Director, was selected to organize the research component for the radio production. They put together a team of 12 Tai Neua researchers, including both men and women, who carried out approximately three months of intensive research at three sites. Three of the researchers came from their institute.

Activities and Achievement

Training in Mangshi 24 – 28 April 2006

After having seen the benefits of having provided content and research methodology training in Lijiang for the Naxi radio teams, it was decided to hold a similar workshop for the research group in Mangshi to prepare them for their research activity. The RETA supported this workshop, which was organized by the Leadership Group in consultation with Heather Peters, and was held from 24-28 April 2006.²⁵ The Leadership Group was given a contract to organize the logistics of the workshop and to host it. Professor Du Juan, Associate Professor, Institute of Ethnography, Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences, was contracted to design and give the training – together with two other trainers and Heather Peters. Professor Du organized the training in Lijiang and did an excellent job. Professor Li Jianhua, Deputy Director of the Yunnan Institute for Drug Abuse, was also invited again to provide the training on HIV and AIDS knowledge and drugs.

Twenty-three people attended the training out of which 13 were identified as the members of the research team. Eleven of the 13 were local Dai (Tai Neua). One member of the team was a young female doctor who is a member of the Achang minority. She was born and raised in the prefecture and understands Tai Neua. The second non-Dai person was a young Jingpo woman who is a researcher in the Leadership Group. Her mother tongue is Zaiwa, but she understands and speaks some Tai Neua.

²⁵ See Mid Term Report, Appendix I for a list of participants + training schedule + curriculum

In addition to receiving updated knowledge on HIV/AIDS, drug use and commercial sex work, the participants also were taught cultural anthropological research methodologies. They had one day of practicum to allow the trainees to practice some of the new skills they learned under the guidance of the trainers.

On the last day of the training, the Director of the research institute was identified as the local Project Manager, and the Deputy Director as the Principle Coordinator for the three research teams. The other participants were asked to divide into three research teams of 4 persons. Each team then formulated a preliminary work plan for the upcoming research period.

Research

The Dehong Leadership Group for Minority Languages and Literature completed the first phase of their research by August, and submitted their Mid-Term Report. The second phase of the research was completed by October 2006.²⁶

By November 2006, the research materials and Final Research Report were handed over to the Tai Neua author who began to write the scripts. The Research Report was shared with the ADB. The raw research materials themselves consist of more than 400 pages written in the Tai Neua language and script. This data is kept within the archives of the Dehong Leadership Group and the Yunnan Radio Station.

During the fieldwork, the researchers tried to understand why so many young Tai take drugs. In general, they found that taking drugs began as a curiosity when they are with friends. They also found that many Tai believed that smoking heroin will diminish the effects of a hangover when indulging in too much drinking. Consequently, friends who already smoked heroin urged other friends to smoke with them when they were all out drinking.

The researchers further noted that the 1980's were the heyday for opium and heroin in Dehong Prefecture. Today, the researchers found that although the total number of people involved with drugs in Dehong still remains high, the number of new smokers and injecting drug users seems to be going down.

Finally, the researchers commented on the traditional use of opium, and talked about how opium use was turning into heroin use. Lack of medicine – as in other parts of Southeast Asia – remains one important reason for using opium. The older men also said that smoking opium could eliminate fatigue – they could have a smoke and return to the fields. Opium was also used for thanking guests during seasonal periods of labour exchange, and festive occasions such as weddings. For example, Tai communities traditionally relied upon an exchange of labour help to build new houses. When the house was finished, and the friends were sitting around relaxing, the new house owner would give opium to people helping him – this was considered polite.

However, a very interesting piece of information to emerge from the research is that that the price of opium has radically increased over the years (this is the result of opium eradication programmes in China), and ironically, smoking-grade heroin is cheaper. As a result, the researchers found that a number of older Tai men who were long-time opium smokers are now switching to smoking heroin. The researchers said that they were smoking “Number 4”, which is very high grade heroin (injecting quality). Dr. David Feingold, Project Manager for this ADB-UNESCO RETA, commented that based on his research, if someone smokes No. 4, it is only a matter of time before the user will switch to injecting drug use based on the economics. Note: all drugs are coming into Dehong from across the border in Myanmar.

Script Production

It had been decided at the beginning of the project that instead of writing one long script, the author would write at least three scripts. Although all scripts would mention the linked triad of problems (HIV

²⁶ See Mid Term Report, Appendix J for research team members + research workplan

and AIDS; drugs and trafficking/unsafe migration), each individual script would concentrate on one of the three issues. It was decided to produce more, but shorter scripts, in the expectation that they could be more easily used as learning tools within the communities.

By April 2007, the author had written six scripts. They were translated into both Chinese and English, and reviewed by authorities at Yunnan Radio. They underwent additional intensive review by local experts and the team at UNESCO. They were also forwarded to the ADB.

The UNESCO Technical Expert for China (Heather Peters) wrote extensive comments which are included in their entirety in Annex E. These extensive comments are included in order to provide the ADB with an idea of the kind of review the scripts undergo by UNESCO experts.

Because the scripts were uneven in length and in quality it was decided to select only three scripts for production. This task was done in consultation between the Tai Neua team at Yunnan Radio and UNESCO. The following three stories were selected: (i) "Tears of Three Generations" which focused on HIV and AIDS. It is the longest of the three stories, and is in five parts. (ii) "He Sings Again" a story which is concerned primarily with drug use and abuse. It is in four episodes. (iii) "Yearning for Home". This story focuses on trafficking and migration, and is in three parts.

Testing the Pilot

From 14-20 July 2007 the pilot was tested in Mangshi Municipality and Yingjiang County, Dehong Prefecture. The team consisted of three members of the research team, Mr. Si Hongli, the National Coordinator, Madam Ke Bingzhen, and Ms. Yang Huifang. Feedback was incorporated into the programmes during the final production stage.

The pilot was tested in two villages, Dawan Village just outside Mangshi Municipality, and Zhanxi Village, outside the Yingjiang County seat. Research for the programme had been carried out in both villages. The team initially planned to play one or two episodes from the longest drama titled "Tears of Three Generations". However, after listening to these, the villagers asked if it were possible to listen to the entire story. Thus, the pilot test consisted of playing one entire story which lasted more than two hours.

The villagers reported that they liked the story, and were moved to tears by it. They understood the language being used, and they appreciated that a broadcast had been made in their language. They also reported learning new information about HIV/AIDS. However, the pilot testers did not test them on this knowledge before or after playing the pilot.

The criticisms made by the villagers focused on certain details of the story. For example, they felt that:

- ◆ the voice of the small child sounded too old;
- ◆ Yi Meng, the drug addict, died too quickly;
- ◆ The doctor's voice was too dull;
- ◆ Some of the music is inappropriate in that the radio station used musical instruments which, according to Tai Neua tradition, are used to express happy occasions, not sad ones. The context in which these instruments were used was sad; and, finally,
- ◆ They would have like a video of the story.

The radio station responded to these comments, and made edits and modifications accordingly.

Production

Production of all three stories was completed by September 2007, and no problems were encountered during this process.

Broadcasting

The programme was first broadcast on 15 September 2007. Each episode was broadcast three times per day:

- ◆ 09:15 on Medium Wave 1242
- ◆ 15:32 on FM 99
- ◆ 19:00 on Short Wave 6737

Each episode lasted c. 25 minutes, and it took approximately 2 weeks to complete the broadcast of all three stories.

The stories were re-broadcast by Yunnan Radio on 1 October 2007 – during the National Day Holiday week, and were also broadcast directly from Dehong Prefecture Radio also during the week of 1 October 2007.

Brief Overview of the Monitoring and Evaluation Mission

The M & E Mission was undertaken in Dehong by Mr. Phil Marshall from 24 -28 October 2007. Because the programme had already been broadcast twice before Mr. Marshall's arrival in Dehong, the field test consisted of a listener post-test. As mentioned earlier, Mr. Marshall's complete report will be sent directly to the ADB, so comments below are simply an overview, and reflect the personal observations of the primary author of this report who participated in the mission.

Some of the results of the post-test carried out among the Tai Neua were problematic. The reasons for this stemmed from the team's incomplete grasp of the questionnaire methodology, which resulted in their prompting responses from their interviewees. Again, the details of this post-test will be provided in the final report of the M & E consultant.

Although the M & E primary objective was to do the post-test among the Tai Neua, we took advantage of this mission to do an HIV and AIDS knowledge pre-test with the Zaiwa community – one of the five sub-groups of Jingpo. The Zaiwa language is sufficiently different from the Jingpo--Zaiwa communities do not fully understand the Jingpo HIV and AIDS prevention drama that was broadcast three years ago.²⁷

Putting together a small team to do this pre-test did not cost additional money. The Zaiwa from the radio station together with Zaiwa from Health Unlimited, an international NGO working in the area, enthusiastically volunteered their time – and cars – to carry out the survey for two days. The results of this pre-test were extremely interesting. Although the Zaiwa communities had been repeatedly exposed to government information teams, we were surprised to learn that their levels of AIDS knowledge was extremely low. Details of this pre-test will be presented in the report of the M & E consultant.

2.2.2. TAI LUE LANGUAGE PROGRAMME

Note: The majority of the funding for this component came from UBW funds to UNESCO for 2006-2007. These funds did not arrive at UNESCO until late March 2006. Nonetheless, we are pleased to report that all of the national partners, including the Women's Federation, the researchers, authors and the radio station, were able to accelerate their work pace. Consequently, they were able to move up their schedules in accordance with those from the other radio components in this RETA.

²⁷ Since that time, the Zaiwa staff at Dehong Prefecture Radio has been requesting funds to produce a Zaiwa translation and adaptation of the Jingpo radio drama. For three years, we have not been able to respond to this request because of lack of funds.

Change in Selection of the Second Language to be used in Yunnan

From Mosuo to Tai Lue

In the Concept Paper for this RETA, an additional HIV/AIDS prevention radio drama in the Mosuo language had been originally proposed. The Mosuo are a people living about 300 km northeast of Lijiang Old Town in the vicinity of Lugu Lake. Their villages are found in both Yunnan and Sichuan provinces. In Yunnan, the Mosuo area is part of Lijiang Municipality, and as such, is serviced by Lijiang Broadcasting Station. The station, however, does not broadcast in Mosuo. Although the Mosuo language is related to Naxi, the two languages are not mutually understandable. In addition, Mosuo is not a written language, nor does it have a Romanized script (like Jingpo or Naxi).

We were originally keen to work on a pilot in the Mosuo language for several reasons. Mosuo society, for a start, is distinctive. On the one hand, it is matrilineal. While this fact in itself is not exceptional, what is unique is that Mosuo traditionally do not practice the institution of marriage. Women, instead, take a series of short-term or long-term partners over the period of their adult lifetime. Children born from these unions remain within the natal or mother's family. Men spend nights away from their natal homes, but return there during the day to work the land of their mothers. Mosuo property is linked with the female descent line.

Because of the very active sex lives in the community, combined with a recent tourism boom, which has resulted in a dramatic increase in outside visitors to the area, the Mosuo are becoming at risk for HIV and AIDS transmitted via sexual activity. Thus, it was recommended in the TA to make an HIV and AIDS prevention radio drama in the Mosuo language. Funding for this activity would come from UBW funds provided to UNESCO via UNAIDS for the period 2006 – 2007.

However, in the end, we decided not do radio programming in the Mosuo language because of several significant difficulties. First, because there is no written language, it would be challenging, to say the least, to write scripts in the local language. Second, there is no established broadcasting entity either in Yunnan or Sichuan which broadcasts in Mosuo. Finally, in the end, we were advised by Mr. Duan Yulong, Director of the Radio Station in Lijiang, that we postpone this project until a later date.

The nature of this production would have been a pilot programme in a low resource setting. This current project, as noted above, did a pilot of this kind in Ratanakiri, Cambodia. Consequently, we decided to concentrate on the Cambodian pilot in this phase of our work, and with lessons identified from that experience, produce a Mosuo radio programme at a later time.

Selection of Tai Lue Language (Xishuangbanna Dai)

It was Mr. Meng Chengcai, the Head of the Ethnic Language Division at Yunnan Radio Station, who initially strongly urged us to consider doing a programme in the Tai Lue language as the second language in Yunnan for this phase. Tai Lue (or Xishuangbanna Dai) is spoken by the majority population in Xishuangbanna Prefecture, Yunnan Province. Pockets of Tai Lue speakers are also found in northern Lao PDR, northern Thailand and the southern Shan State (Myanmar). The Xishuangbanna is bordered by Lao PDR and the Shan State, and a centuries-old tradition exists of local people traveling outside of their homeland to seek work in Myanmar and Thailand.

HIV and AIDS transmission in the Xishuangbanna is more closely linked with sexual transmission than with I.V. drug use. This transmission is, in turn, linked with the out-migration of Tai Lue to Thailand and Burma to work in the sex industry, and the influx of Thai and domestic tourists to the Xishuangbanna. Consequently, the trainers provided more information on these topics. After Ruili, the Xishuangbanna is considered the second earliest HIV and AIDS hotspot in Yunnan.

Addition factors supporting the selection of Tai Lue include: (i) Tai Lue has a traditional and modern written script, and many Tai Lue are literate in this script; and (ii) there are two broadcasting entities which broadcast in Tai Lue: Yunnan Radio and the Xishuangbanna Prefecture Television and Radio Station.

Since the late 1990's, there have been a number of international and national HIV/AIDS awareness programmes started in the Xishuangbanna (UNICEF; Save the Children, UK; Yunnan Department of Public Health; just to name a few). These projects, however, did not use ICT but provided classroom trainings, and designed printed materials (for example, posters, brochures and cards with HIV and AIDS knowledge). As a result, a number of local people have already been trained in HIV and AIDS research and project implementation.

Finally, the Xishuangbanna is one of the few places in China where the local Buddhist community has become involved with the fight against AIDS. Initially aided by the Sangha Metta Project in northern Thailand, local materials using the Tai Lue language have already been produced. Vat Bajie, the head Buddhist temple in the Xishuangbanna Buddhist hierarchy, already houses an established AIDS prevention project which receives assistance from UNICEF and works with people living with AIDS (PLWA).²⁸

National Partners

After discussions with both the Yunnan Provincial and Xishuangbanna Prefecture radio stations, it was decided to partner with the local radio station. This decision was made based on two factors: (1) it facilitated coordination and communication between the local team of researchers and the production team; and (2) it provided capacity building for the local radio station.

After discussions with the prefecture government, it was decided that the Xishuangbanna Prefecture Women's Federation, in close cooperation with the local AIDS Office, would oversee the training and research components of the programme.

The head of the HIV and AIDS project based at Vat Bajie also partnered with this project. The head not only participated in the research, but played an active role in evaluating the script.

Based upon our prior experience working in China, we decided that we needed one individual living in Jinghong who could follow-up on coordination between the research and production work, and between the UNESCO office and the local partners. UNESCO, consequently, contracted Ms. Jin Hanfeng to serve as a liaison between the UNESCO office and the Xishuangbanna Women's Federation, and the Women's Federation and the radio station. Ms. Jin is a young Dai woman from Dehong who speaks fluent Tai Lue, and who is already working on the UNICEF-funded HIV/AIDS project at Vat Bajie.

Activities and Achievements

Training

A five-day training course was organized from 14-18 November 2006.²⁹ The trainers included Professor. Du Juan from the Yunnan Institute for Social Sciences, Professor Li Jianhua, Deputy Director of the Yunnan Institute for Drug Abuse, two local experts in HIV/AIDS and trafficking issues, and Heather Peters, UNESCO. It should be noted that Professors Du Juan and Li Jianhua served as trainers in Lijiang and Dehong.

Note: All of the trainings provided in Yunnan to the researchers and local officials are divided into two components. The first component is designed to increase knowledge about HIV and AIDS; drug issues and trafficking and unsafe migration. The second component is designed to introduce the researchers to ethnographic field methodologies such as: (1) participant-observation techniques; (2) in-depth interviewing techniques; and (3) focus groups. The researchers also learn how to record the data they gather, and how they to write their reports.

²⁸ In December 2007, the opening ceremony was held for Vat Long, a new temple complex on the peripheries of Jinghong which will now serve as the central temple complex in the Xishuangbanna. The First Patriarch of the Xishuangbanna sangha has already moved his residence to this new location. The Sangha Metta project is scheduled to move to this new temple in March 2008.

²⁹ See Mid Term Report, Appendix K for a list of participants + training curriculum

Research

Field Research was carried out from January through March 2007 in accordance with their work plan. A Mid-Term and Final Report were submitted to UNESCO in May 2007, and shared with the ADB.

From 24 – 26 April 2007, a monitoring mission was undertaken by Professor Du Juan to learn about and evaluate the outcomes of their field work. As a result of this mission, the 4 teams decided to carry out additional fieldwork to fill in some gaps.

The UNESCO Technical Expert for China visited the site from 10 – 14 May 2007, during which time she:

- Reviewed the results of the field work and the planned additional field work
- Met with the authors
- Met with the Women's Federation and the Xishuangbanna Prefecture Radio Station to review and divide up responsibilities and funding for the last part of the project.
 - The Women's Federation requested that they oversee the authors, script writing; and script review process. The latter required a series of consultations with a two-tiered board of experts which included high-ranking government official, heads of various departments including the CDC, AIDS Office, Women's Federation, Religious Affairs Office and the official Literary Department..

Script Writing

Script writing was carried out by two authors. The first, Mr. Feng Xiaofei, is a noted author in the Xishuangbanna. Although he can speak Tai Lue, he cannot not read nor write it. His co-author, Mr. Ai Guang, also a noted author, is a literate Tai Lue. He assisted Mr. Feng to write the script. The script writing moved along smoothly. Rough drafts in Tai Lue and Chinese were completed on schedule and reviewed by the local board of experts. We learned that the committee members were rigorous and outspoken – especially, Ai Ham Ngun and Ai Liang Zai, two younger members of the committee. The Tai Lue and Chinese version of the script were completed by October 2007.

Due to unforeseen circumstances, the English translation of the script took more time. By December 2007, the entire translation of the script was available. The script was reviewed by UNESCO, ADB and, as mentioned above, by experts and authorities in the Xishuangbanna. .

The Tai Lue drama, called “Under the Betal Palm”, weaves a complex tale involving migration, drug use and trafficking in 13 episodes. The drama makes extensive use of Tai Lue music, both traditional and modern.

Production

Jinghong has a strong popular music tradition with young local artists composing and singing their own songs. There are also a couple of local production companies who produce this music on both CDs and DVDs. Initially, we believed that it might be too expensive for the project to ask one of the musicians to write and perform a theme song for the radio drama. However, Mr. Ai Leang Zai, founder of one of major local music production companies in Jinghong and friend and colleague of the UNESCO expert, offered the creation and production of a theme song to the project. He also has made other music from his production house available free of charge for use in the radio drama.

The Xishuangbanna Television and Radio Station moved quickly on production. The pilot episode was produced and tested during early January 2008. Programme production and broadcasting was completed by the end of February 2008.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Tai Lue programme was not included in the TOR of the ADB M & E consultant, as the timeframe for the programme completion and broadcasting was uncertain.

2.2.3 NAXI LANGUAGE PROGRAMME

Note: The Naxi language programme in Lijiang is supported completely by UNESCO UBW funds – in this instance for the period 2004-2005. Because project completion was delayed, the last stages of their implementation overlapped with this RETA. Consequently, this project is included in this report simply as an example of a “spin-off” component to RETA 6083 and the current RETA 6247.

Because this programme has been reported in detail in earlier reports and in the Final Report for RETA 6083, only the activities which overlapped with this timeframe of this RETA are reported below.

Activities and Achievements

- ◆ The Naxi language HIV and AIDS prevention radio programme was completed by November 2006, and broadcast twice in early 2007.
 - ◆ 1 – 11 February 2007,
 - ◆ 22 February – 4 March 2007.
 - ◆ Each episode of the programme was broadcast three times per day: (1) 10:00 -10:20 a.m.; (2) 2:00 – 2:20 p.m.; and (3) 11:00 – 11:20 p.m.

The programme was given considerable advance notice and publicity. Beginning 15 January 2007 until 1 February, the radio station made announcements 5 times per day publicizing the broadcast of the programme

In addition, on 12 January, the radio station held a media event to announce and promote the broadcast. The station invited guests from: (1) UNESCO; (2) Lijiang Newspapers; (3) Lijiang Television Station; (4) other parts of the radio station; (5) Lijiang Health Office; and (6) other government officials.

Also present were the author of the script; the Women’s Federation; and the local people who played the roles of the different characters in the script. The author and the radio actors and actresses were interviewed by the newspaper, television and radio stations.

- ◆ Some special events were arranged to coincide with the first broadcast. For example, The Women’s Federation organized a “listeners’ group” at Zaihou Shang Village, one of the research sites, to listen to a CD version of the radio drama. The group consisted of middle-aged women, some children and some old people. The radio station interviewed the group about what they thought about the programme.
- ◆ Some initial feedback:
 - The villagers liked the drama.
 - Many of the parents said that it is difficult for them to communicate with their children – especially about sensitive topics such as sex and AIDS. The programme provided a vehicle to do so.
 - Villagers also said that they liked the fact that the drama was set in their place, i.e. Lijiang, and that the people in the drama were themselves, i.e. Naxi. They liked that the radio was about Naxi culture.

The station plans to broadcast the drama again, and during the time it is broadcast, it will make special efforts to attract young people. We also discussed the possibility of using these materials in the Lijiang schools – in middle school and above.

- ◆ In late March 2007, the Yunnan Provincial Government invited the Lijiang Radio Station to submit the script of the Sigh of Snow Mountain to the “May 1st Cultural Works Competition”. The results of this competition are not yet known.

Next Steps Suggested by the Radio Station and the Women's Federation

- ◆ The radio station would like to use the materials in schools. Heather Peters learned that the schools do not have very good sex education. Listening to this programme can give some information to the students. This activity will not require additional funds.
- ◆ Produce multiple CD copies of the programme for distribution in villages by local officials. The cost of producing these CD's will be borne by UNESCO UBW 2006 – 2007 funds.
- ◆ Produce a bi-lingual (Naxi and Chinese) book from the script – c. 5,000 copies. At the moment there is no funding to carry out this activity.
- ◆ Turn the script into a dramatic performance and film it. At the moment, there is no funding to carry out this activity.

2.3 LAO PDR – KMHMU LANGUAGE PROGRAMME

Background and National Partners

Lao National Radio (LNR) was the primary partner for this RETA project in the Lao PDR. Mr. Sipha Nonglath, who served as the National Project Director for RETA 6083 as well as this RETA, was promoted from Deputy Director to Director-General of LNR. This promotion was important for receiving continued support for this work.

The Institute for Cultural Research, which at that time formed part of the Ministry of Information and Culture, was the research partner. Dr. Chanthaphilith Chiemsisouraj, Director of the Institute, continued to serve as Director of the Research Team.

Midway through the project, however, the Government of Lao PDR (GoL) went through a major re-organization, particularly of their institutes. The ICR, for example, no longer sat within the Ministry of Information and Culture, but was placed inside the larger framework of the newly created Academy of Social Sciences. The new academy is not responsible to the Ministry of Information and Culture, but is directly under the Office of the Prime Minister. Dr. Chanthaphilith remained Director of the Institute, but his reporting order changed. In addition, several new institutes were created within the academy. One of them is the Institute of Ethnology. Several members of the ICR were transferred to this new institute.

Language Selection

In consultation with LNR, the Kmhmu language was confirmed as the language for radio programming for this RETA. Currently, all Lao, have relatively low rates of HIV and AIDS infection rates. Because the Kmhmu and other ethnic populations are often not covered by Lao government sentinel surveillance stations, little is known about their infection rates. However, it was already generally known that the Kmhmu are represented disproportionately among people who are trafficked or involved with unsafe migration, and migration and trafficking both put people at higher risk for HIV and AIDS³⁰. The research carried out later by our Kmhmu team confirmed this assumption. The research also found that many girls in domestic brothels are Kmhmu.

In further support of the selection of Kmhmu as the language for this component, it should be noted that Kmhmu is one of the official broadcasting languages of LNR. Finally, although Kmhmu does not traditionally have a written language, the GoL early on devised a script using the Lao language alphabet.

³⁰ Chamberlain, JR 2006 *Preventing the Trafficking of Women and Children and Promoting Safe Migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region*. Draft Final Report, ADB RETA 6190; Lytleton, Chris 2008 *Build It and They Will Come*. Draft Report, funded by the ADB.

Team Members and Expert Advisor

In addition to the Kmhmu team members identified to carry out the research, Professor Jacques Lemoine was contracted to serve as the Technical Expert and trainer for the research team at the Institute for Cultural Research. Professor Lemoine was also contracted under RETA 6083 in developing the Hmong radio programmes

Arrangements were also made with Dr. Elizabeth Preisieg, a Swiss anthropological linguist and Kmhmu specialist who is based in Vientiane, to translate the Kmhmu script directly into English.

Activities and Achievements

Training and Research

The LNR-ICR joint research team began their fieldwork among Kmhmu communities on 1 July 2006³¹. This first phase of the research assessed the situation of the Kmhmu communities primarily in the vicinity of Vientiane Municipality. A preliminary report briefly outlining the places visited and people contacted was submitted on 18 July 2006. Professor Jacques Lemoine was unable to participate in this preliminary phase of the research.

Professor Jacques Lemoine coordinated the second research phase, which was divided into two parts. The first lasted from 6 – 23 August 2006, and the second was carried out in October 2006. During the first part, the team moved from Vientiane Municipality to Vientiane Province, and investigated four villages. During the second part, the team researched Kmhmu communities in Luang Prabang, Luang Namtha, Xieng Khouang and Huaphanh provinces. The final research report was submitted to UNESCO in December 2006 and forwarded to ADB.

Instead, Professor Lemoine trained researchers in the field in research methodologies and techniques. This arrangement has proven very effective, as it enables the researchers to hone their skills through direct practice.

The Kmhmu researchers received formal training in HIV/AIDS, trafficking and script writing. They participated in a 13-14 September 2006 workshop on HIV/AIDS and trafficking/unsafe migration knowledge provided by the U.S. Center for Disease Control (CDC) and UNESCO as part of a Lao language radio project being implemented by UNESCO and funded by the CDC.³²

As noted above, the Kmhmu research team was selected quickly, and they began their work on schedule. The field work was completed by December 2006 after which the final report and supplementary research materials were handed over to LNR and the authors. Two interim reports in English and the final report in Lao and English on the fieldwork were submitted.

Script Writing

The authors completed the task of script writing by summer 2007, at which time the script was translated into the Lao language. However, script approval was delayed because the process for translating the Kmhmu script directly into English took longer than anticipated. As noted above, Dr. Elisabeth Preisig was contracted to do this task. This translation took longer than foreseen. We

³¹ See Mid Term Report, Appendix G for a list of the researchers + work plan.

³² With funding from the United States Center for Disease Control (CDC), UNESCO partnered with LNR to produce soap operas in the Lao language. The programmes targeted the large numbers of Lao people – mostly young - who migrate, or are trafficked – across the Lao border into northeastern Thailand for jobs. Note: The population in this border area are culturally and linguistically to Lao,. The goal was to provide this mobile and at risk population reliable and accurate information on HIV/AIDS and safe migration. The programmes have already been broadcast by Lao National Radio and local Thai radio stations in the area. The project was completed in March 2007. Please see Mid Term Report, Appendix F, for the participants and agenda of this workshop.

discovered that there are fewer formal mechanisms for translating Kmhmu into English, and that there were often no equivalent words in English for the vocabulary used in Kmhmu. Consequently, the translation became not just a translation, but an exegesis of the text with the translator providing linguistic and ethnographic notes to the translation. However, this work was finally completed, and the content of the script and the story-line have been reviewed by the UNESCO and ADB.

The Lao script was reviewed earlier by LNR, ICR, health officials and other government authorities, and Ms. Manithapone Mahaxay, the Lao GIS expert on the UNESCO Bangkok team.

Pilot Testing

In accordance with LNR's practice, two episodes were pre-tested by them before they began to translate the script into Lao and English. This pre-test took place from 21 – 28 May 2007. The report of this pre-test was sent to UNESCO and the ADB.

Production and Broadcasting

Production was delayed because of the English translation issue mentioned above. However, the station worked quickly to produce the 10-episode drama, and it was broadcast from 19 February to 1 March 2008. Audience response was immediate and positive. LNR reported that listeners liked the programme so much that they asked for it to be re-broadcast as soon as possible. In addition, they requested that two episodes be played each day rather than one.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Mr. Phil Marshall, together with members of the Kmhmu research team, designed and planned to implement a pre-test. The questionnaire was designed and tested in late October 2007. The team also designed a follow-up post-test which they conducted in March after the show was officially broadcast.

From late December 2007 – early January 2008, Professor Jacques Lemoine assisted the team to complete this survey. The results were incorporated into Mr. Marshall's final report which he sent directly to the ADB.

2.4 THAILAND – AKHA LANGUAGE PROGRAMME

Background and National Partners

Radio Thailand Chiang Mai

Dr. David Feingold and Ms. Chotika Khruemanee went on mission to Chiang Mai many times during the implementation of the RETA, meeting both with the Station Director and staff from the Akha Division of RTC. Radio Thailand Chiang Mai (RTC) was a partner agency involved in the development of radio dramas under RETA 6083, and continued to serve as the project's primary national partner for Thailand.

RTC was pleased with the implementation of this new RETA, and once again pledged their full cooperation and support. At the end of RETA 6083, the radio station had requested that the next set of programmes be developed in the Akha language, and the station's Akha language team expressed their satisfaction that the original plan was unchanged.

NGOs Consulted

Dr. Feingold and Ms. Chotika identified and consulted with several local NGOs and governmental offices including NLCF (New Life Center Foundation), TRAFCORD (Anti-Trafficking Coordination Unit for Northern Thailand), IMPECT (Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand), Chiang Mai Home for Boys, the Chiang Mai Office for Social Development and Human Security, Plan Thailand, the Mirror Foundation and FACE (Fight Against Child Exploitation). In the end, rather than selecting one of these groups to be the national partner, the UNESCO team decided to work directly with a small team of Akha who formed their own group.

The Akha Creative Group

A team of six Akha, who served as researchers, script writers and producers, was identified and contracted. The team consisted of both men and women, and included two staff members of the Ethnic Language Division, RTC; a researcher from Chiang Mai University; the director of The Akha Association of Chiang Mai, and two singer/musicians³³. This team then formed themselves into a more formal group, and called themselves the Akha Creative Group. This group was responsible for overseeing and carrying out: (i) the research, (ii) script writing, (iii) selection and composition of music, and (iv) testing and production.

Activities and Achievements

Training

1. The team received basic training in HIV/AIDS, trafficking and citizenship issues. Hill tribe citizenship, or lack thereof, is a problem particular to Thailand. Nearly half of the hill tribe population living in Thailand today does not have Thai citizenship. Dr. David Feingold has frequently pointed out that “the single greatest risk factor for a hill tribe girl to be trafficked or otherwise exploited in Thailand is lack of citizenship”.
2. The script writer and some members of the Akha Creative Group, also attended a training workshop on “Trafficking and HIV/AIDS Prevention” in Chiang Mai on 8-9 March 2007.³⁴ This workshop was conducted jointly by UNESCO and the United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and was funded by the US Center for Disease Control.
 - o Thirty-two people participated in the training. They came from both Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai Provinces, and included people not only from the Akha Creative Group, but Radio Thailand Chiang Mai, Payap University, Foundation of Minorities, different health programmes, the AIDS Alliance, members of the Lahu team from the first ADB RETA, and staff from Radio Thailand Chiang Rai province.
 - o Topics for the training included HIV and AIDS issues for northern Thailand, HIV and AIDS knowledge, including Voluntary Testing and ARVs, and trafficking and unsafe migration.
3. Finally, because one member of the Akha Creative Group is a trained researcher, informal training on research methodology took place during the fieldwork itself.

Research

The Akha Creative Group carried out their research for three months, from July to September 2006, in two Akha villages, one in Chiang Mai and one in Chiang Rai Province.³⁵ The researchers began by doing a situational analysis of the Akha in Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai.³⁶ The six-person Akha research team pooled their respective knowledge and experiences of networks of urban and rural Akha in both provinces. After reviewing the results of this analysis, twenty case studies were identified in Chiang Rai province for intensive follow-up through in-depth interviews. These interviews were conducted by Mr. Kongchai Sawetthaphorn, the team’s primary author. We should note that he is, in addition, a musician, composer and graduate student at Mae Faluang University. During the course of the research, the team was also assisted and supervised by Ms. Chotika.

³³ See Mid Term Report, Appendix H for the names of the members of the research team

³⁴ See Annex E for the workshop agenda + names of participants

³⁵ UNESCO, using non RETA funds, contracted Ms. Mukdawan Sakboun, Ph.D. candidate, Dept. of Anthropology, Macquarie University and respected Thai journalist, to conduct a series of in-depth focus groups with members of the Akha community in Chiang Rai Province. The qualitative research contains specific case material relevant for the Akha radio drama.

³⁶ UNESCO, using non RETA funds, contracted Ms. Chutima Morlaeku (Miju), an Akha activist from Chiang Mai to assist with the initial phase of research carried out by the Akha research team. Ms. Chutima produced a situational analysis of the current political background on the citizenship issues, and was subsequently hired by the ADB M&E team in November 2007.

The research addressed the common issues of HIV and AIDS, drugs and trafficking/unsafe migration. However, as with the research in Cambodia and Yunnan, specific problems emerged from the research which are more relevant for the ethnic minorities in Thailand. Lack of citizenship and birth registration are two such issues.

Although the research was completed by September 2006, the final report and analysis of the in-depth interviews was accomplished by September 2007.

Script Writing

It was very important before beginning the script writing that the team agreed which transcription system for writing the Akha language would be used. In the end, the transcription system which is considered as the most popular and widely used in Thailand was selected.

The primary author for the script was Mr. Kongchai Sawetthaphorn, described above. Mr. Kongchai participated in the research. In addition to the situational analysis, he also personally conducted twenty intensive interviews. He drew upon this rich repertoire of real-life data to create a dynamic and moving script. The script not only integrated all the relevant themes into a lively narrative, but it also vividly portrayed Akha culture.

The Akha radio script (in Akha, Thai, and English) was submitted to UNESCO in late 2006. Comments and a first round of recommendations were made by UNESCO experts and FACE – by January 2007. Comments included adding more details about citizenship, as well as HIV and AID information.

Mr. Kongchai attended the CDC training on HIV and AIDS mentioned above in March 2007. Following this training, he revised the script and integrated the recommendations made by UNESCO and FACE.

A draft was shared with ADB in April 2007, and a revised script was sent to UNESCO by the Akha Creative Group on 29 April 2007. The finalized script has 25 episodes – the duration of each is c. 10 minutes. The title of the script is: “Lo Ku Kha” – the name of an imaginary Akha village.

In order to guarantee the accuracy of the HIV and AIDS knowledge in the script, UNESCO sent the script to two Thai doctors who are HIV and AIDS experts:

- ◆ Dr. Wanta Wongtieng at Chulalongkorn Hospital, and .
- ◆ Dr. Kriengsak Jitvacharanan, Chief of HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections Control, Region 10, Chiang Mai Province.

These two experts submitted their suggested changes to UNESCO by July 2007. They were immediately incorporated into the script.

By late July, the final version of the script was approved, and production began shortly thereafter. Production began in July.

It should be noted that as part of the script review process, a meeting was held by UNESCO experts and the Akha team in Chiang Mai in early May 2007 to review the final draft of the scripts. Final recommendations regarding the issues of HIV and AIDS and legal status were incorporated in June 2007. It should also be noted that the RTC, government partner, was closely involved with the script writing and revision process.

Production and Pilot Testing

While the script was being finalized, Mr. Kongchai began composing and selecting the music for the play. It was recorded by late spring 2007.

Preliminary production began in June 2007, and by July 2007 a pilot episode was ready. The pilot was then tested during July 2007 with Akha living in the vicinity of Chiang Mai in an urban slum community.

Feedback from testing the pilot was incorporated into the script, and final production of the programme began in fall 2007. The complete process took about two months.

- ◆ On 4 November 2007 another pilot of the script was tested in Kam Pheng Ngam, an Akha “slum” community located inside the boundary of Chiang Mai Municipality. Representatives from both ADB and UNESCO observed the testing. This test took place just after the Hill Tribe Rock Concert held on 3 November in Chiang Mai (see below, for details) when the ADB Project Officer for this project was in Chiang Mai. The objective of this second test was to hold a listener feedback discussion immediately after broadcasting.
 - Approximately 20 – 25 Akha people participated in the testing. The testing team included:
 - Mr. Khongchai Swetphorn, the script writer and music composer
 - Ms. Somsri Yaepor
 - Ms. Chutima Morlaeku (Miju), researcher
 - Mr. Ayu, an independent Akha researcher receiving his Ph.D. in Anthropology from University of California Davis.
 - Representatives from ADB and UNESCO
 - The Akha people in the community were introduced to episodes 20 – 24 of the Akha radio soap opera. They said:
 - The drama was interesting, and it confirmed our expectation that the soap opera will be helpful for many Akha people living in remote areas.
 - It was noted that because Akha have less access to education, they only have minimal access to information. Thus, radio seems to play a pivotal role to convey some information to the Akha people. They (Akha people) then can learn about HIV/AIDS through the soap opera which is easy to follow and less demanding on their attention and educational backgrounds. This is an enjoyable way of learning.
 - The community members talked about their inability to understand HIV prevention information in Thai language, and that the programme would be particularly useful in reaching young people. This was of particular interest, as they lived in an urban environment, close to the center of Chiang Mai.
 - They were particularly animated in their discussion of the impact of lack of legal status, and the impact that this has on the young. As one woman said, their children can “...beg, sell drugs or sell their bodies.”

Broadcasting

The first round of broadcasting began 19 November 2007 and continued until the end of January 2008. It was immediately re-broadcast.

- Ms. Chutima is conducting a study of the impact of the programme on listeners.

Production of Additional CDs and Tapes

Reproducing the radio drama on CDs and tapes is a standard part of this project. The report of Ms. Chutima’s research recommends providing one CD of the programme per village, and she estimates needing approximately 300 sets of CDs for the Akha in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Lampang provinces. She also recommended using the village loudspeaker system to “broadcast” the programmes in villages with little radio access.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The initial phase of the monitoring and evaluation exercise for the ADB took place in Chiang Mai on 12 October 2007. Because the Akha radio drama was the first programme to be evaluated, both ADB M & E consultants, Mr. Phil Marshall and Mr. Robb Butler, went to Chiang Mai to conduct a workshop on designing the M & E questionnaires.

Mr. Marshall and Mr. Butler conducted a three hour workshop for members of RTC and the Akha Creative Group. The questionnaires were designed, and a work plan was set up for conducting the surveys. Ms. Chutima was contracted to conduct the survey at a later date. It was planned that she would collect the data from the people living in the Akha slum in Chiang Mai as well as from more remote villages in Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces. In January 2008, Ms. Chutima conducted these interviews with c. 80 Akha. The results will be part of the final M&E report to ADB.

2.5 Overview of Radio Programme Activities supported by RETA 6247

Country	Language used	Research Phase	Script	Production Phase, Pilot Testing & Broadcast	Training
Cambodia	Kreung	Completed	Completed. Translated into Khmer & English	Production, testing completed. Broadcast July – Oct 2007	Three trainings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ HIV/AIDS, Kreung literacy & research ◆ Radio Production – Ratanakiri ◆ Radio Production – Phnom Penh (funded under this RETA)
Lao PDR	Kmhmu	Completed	Completed. Translated Into Lao and English.	Pilot tested. Production & broadcast in Jan – Feb 08.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ CDC Training on HIV/AIDS & Script writing (funded by US CDC) ◆ On site training in field techniques
Thailand	Akha	Completed	Completed. Translated into Thai and English	Pilot tested. Production, completed. Broadcast Nov-Dec 20 07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ On-going training and mentoring ◆ CDC Training on HIV and AIDS & Trafficking (funded by the US CDC)
Yunnan (China) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Lijiang 	Naxi	Completed	Completed. Translated into Chinese and English	Pilot tested, production completed, broadcast - Jan 2007	Two trainings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ HIV/AIDS & research methodologies ◆ Naxi Literacy (These trainings funded by UNDP and UNESCO respectively)

Yunnan (China) ◆ Dehong	Tai Neua	Completed	Completed. Translated into Chinese and English.	Pilot tested. Production Completed. Broadcast Sept & Oct 2007	Training on HIV/AIDS & research methodologies
Yunnan (China) ◆ Xishuang-banna	Tai Lue	Completed	Completed. Translated into Chinese and English	Pilot tested. Production & broadcast by Feb 2008	Training on HIV/AIDS & research methodologies (This training funded by UNAIDS)

3 GIS and Mapping Activities

3.1 Activities and Achievements

GIS Database Management

As is common for GIS applications, the development of the GIS database is an on-going activity. To standardize the format and projection system of GIS and other spatial datasets in the UNESCO Culture Unit, the development of GIS Central Database was initiated in June 2006 by compiling all existing spatial datasets collected from various projects in the Culture Unit during the past few years. The ArcSDE geodatabase standard format was selected as a standard format. Detailed technical description of the database development can be found in Annex F.

Data collection

The major objective of this two year project is to expand GIS/Mapping activity to Cambodia and Lao PDR. It was initiated by data auditing and collection of both spatial GIS data and non-spatial statistical data. To fulfill our objectives, data needs and gaps were identified. This activity involves four steps as described below:

◆ Networking

Networking in both countries has been setup with various institutions. In Laos, the connection has been made with i) the National Commission for UNESCO in Laos, ii) National Statistical Center, and iii) the Surveillance Counseling Care & Support Unit, Ministry of Health. In Cambodia, it has been made with i) Country UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh; the Public Works Research Center, Ministry Public Works and Transport; ii) The National Institute of Statistic, Ministry of Planning, and iii) the Surveillance Unit, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Ministry of Health. Since virtually all of the data is government owned, data access depends upon obtaining active government cooperation.

◆ Collection of Geospatial Data or GIS Data Layers

In Cambodia, two core institutions who were involved in the Cambodian spatial data development were contacted. The latest Cambodian topographic datasets were obtained (free of charge). In Lao PDR, the administrative boundary, village location and road network data layers were purchased from the National Geographic Department, Prime Minister Office. The obtained GIS data layers were then re-projected and integrated into the Culture GIS Central Database. The lists of all newly obtained GIS data layers are shown in the ANNEX G.

◆ Collection of Non-Spatial Statistical Data

- HIV/AIDS and Related

The availability of data in Cambodia includes only two years of sexual transmitted infection (STI) data by province for 2004 and 2005, a series of sex worker data by province from 1996 to 2005, two-year data of both HIV+ and AIDS cases by sex and province for 2004 and 2005.

In Lao PDR, time-series data is available. The HIV+ prevalence data is available from 1990 – 2006 and AIDS related data is available from 2002 – 2006.

- Census Data and Others

Lao census data is published commercially by the National Statistical Center. Even though the data collection was done at household and village levels, the census is available only by province. The national survey was already completed three times, 1985, 1995 and 2005. Data lower than provincial level is not commercially available to public. The greatest effort of the project team has been spent trying to access this data, and was thus successful in collecting additional census data at the village level in Lao PDR on ethnicity, religion, migration, health facility, etc. Village level data is essential for any sophisticated analysis, particularly that using ethnic variables.

Cambodia carried out the first National survey in 1998. The population census report was completed in August 2002. The next national survey is scheduled for 2008. Inter-census statistical data was also collected in 2004 through surveys of select individual people on ethnicity, religion, migration, health facility, etc. This data has also been collected.

Beside data collection from countries, collection of data from international institutions is also collected such as datasets from UNESCAP regarding transportation networks of the GMS and linguistic data from SIL International and other sources.

Collection of additional census and HIV/AIDS related data from Thailand was carried out in order to update Thai maps by downloading the data from the internet. Up to date sex service venue data was obtained from the Thai Ministry of Health, with which the Culture Unit has had long-standing cooperation.

◆ Map Layout Template Generation

Template map layouts were designed for maps of Cambodia and Lao PDR, while updated maps were made for Thailand according to the data availability and its format. The map template includes not only attribute data/information but also other information such as data source and time, disclaimer, etc.

Data Preparation, Mapping, and Publication

◆ Preparation of GIS Datasets

GIS datasets collected from different countries are in different formats, use different systems, and have different levels of accuracy, etc. To make them compatible with UNESCO Bangkok standard format and data integration for the purpose of GIS analysis, all newly GIS datasets collected from Cambodia and Lao PDR and existing GIS datasets from Thailand were cleaned, transformed, re-projected, re-attributed, and re-formatted.

◆ Preparation of Statistical Data for Mapping in GIS

To import statistical data into the GIS application, the statistical data has to be in the tabular format. As the tabular data required for use with ArcView and ArcGIS³⁷ must be in the form of dBase format, all of tabular data that will be mapped were translated into dBase files.

³⁷ ArcGIS is a GIS software applied for mapping in this project

◆ **Preparation of Other Data for Mapping**

As we currently can access only the hard copy map of linguistics prepared by SIL International by country, to get an overview of language distribution in the GMS digitizing this map from the hard copy is required. (Technical detail or procedure is expounded in ANNEX H).

◆ **Mapping of Statistical Data Based on the Administrative Levels**

According to data availability and accessibility, the number of maps has been prepared for each country (Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Thailand) in accordance to different administrative levels such as village, sub-district, district, and province. The list of maps prepared during this project is provided in ANNEX I.

◆ **Production of Ethno-linguistic Maps**

Beside the HIV/AIDS and trafficking/migration maps, the GIS team has made its best efforts, despite limited resources, to develop a set of linguistic and ethnological maps. A linguistic map is a thematic map showing the geographic distribution of the speakers of a language. These linguistic maps display a linguistic distribution in the GMS countries including China, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand. The linguistic and ethnological data was obtained from three sources: SIL International (formerly known as the Summer Institute of Linguistics), the Cambodian Ministry of Planning, and the National Statistical Center in Lao PDR. Each language is distributed across geographical boundaries. The set of ethnological and linguistic map is made available to the public through the same means as the other maps: CDs, internet, and hard copy.

The first GMS map of linguistics was also prepared according to common and non-common languages. The first draft of the GMS language map was prepared and shared at the 8th Meeting of the GMS Working Group on Human Resources Development in Phnom Penh in May 2007.

◆ **Publication of Mapping Products**

a. Map Album in Hard Copy Format:

A map album was designed to store hard copy map productions since before the RETA 6247/701-RAS-4000. One album can store up to forty map sheets. Since over forty maps were prepared during this project, it was decided to divide the album into sub-sets by country. Set I of map coverage contains GMS and Lao PDR, Set II covers Cambodia, and Set III covers Thailand.

b. Digital maps on the web:

Along with publication of these maps in hard copy format, we also publish our maps digitally altogether with map products from other projects through our mapping webpage. These map products, which are in “jpg” format, can be downloaded freely by users. This map catalogue is divided into fields or areas such as minorities, migration, trafficking and HIV/AIDS. All digital maps prepared by the Culture Unit of UNESCO Bangkok are provided through the following webpage: <http://www.unescobkk.org/index.php?id=6933>

c. Animation Maps on the Web:

The first animation map was developed a few years before either RETA 6083 or RETA 6247/701-RAS-4000. This first version consisted of two fields (HIV/AIDS and migration) and only covered Thailand. However, under RETA 6247, the animation map was expanded to cover Cambodia and Lao PDR. The fields include HIV prevalence, AIDS cases, HIV opportunistic infection, and internal migration in Cambodia and Lao PDR. The animation map can be explored through <http://www.unescobkk.org/index.php?id=6944>

e. Updating the Webpage Interface:

This activity is also an on-going activity in our daily work. To make the webpage more user-friendly and enable access to up-to-date information, the mapping webpage has been restructured both in terms of information and content as well as page layout.

f. Updating the CD product:

Similar to the webpage, a CD product was also updated in terms of both information content and CD interface. The latest CD product as of October 2007 covers not only Thailand but also Cambodia and Lao PDR. The new mapping products and animation maps on HIV/AIDS and migration are included in this version. The CD product is non-commercially available at Culture Unit in UNESCO Bangkok.

3.2 Collaboration Activities with Project Partners

Two trainings for the Technical Promotion and Support Office Zone 10 and Bureau of Social Development, Department of Social Development and Welfare, on “Introduction to GIS” and two workshops on “Correction of Hill Tribe Village Location” in Chiang Rai and Mae Hong Son Provinces in Thailand were completed. The correct village locations were used to update the village location dataset. Mapping this new village dataset in A3 size, including mapping manual for the Provincial Offices for Social Development and Welfare, was prepared and distributed back to the concerned Provincial Offices for Social Development and Welfare in Thailand.

The preparation of a technical transfer on “Mapping of HIV/AIDS Prevalence” for the Center for HIV/AIDS/STI in Lao PDR through the MOU on “cooperation for data sharing and technical transfer” has been finished. The MOU was countersigned by UNESCO Bangkok’ Director and Director of the Center for HIV/AIDS/STI in Lao PDR. However, due to time and budget constraints, as well as training efficiency restraints, the technical transfer will be done in collaboration with another ADB-funded project under ADB RETA 6247 and TA RETA 6321 – “HIV/AIDS Prevention and the Infrastructure Sector in the GMS.” The training will be provided to HIV/AIDS/STI and will also be extended to other project partner institutions, including the National Institute for Cultural Research, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Transportation, and the National Academy for Social Sciences.

3.3 Conclusions

- Good time-series data on HIV prevalence and AIDS cases are available from HIV/AIDS/STI in Lao PDR for the years from 1990 to 2006. However, based on available resources, in terms of data availability (only a few years time-series data from 2003 - 2005), mapping of HIV/AIDS in Cambodia was not able to cover the same period as in Lao PDR and Thailand.
- As mentioned in the progress report, far beyond our expectations for collecting statistical data and mapping, we were able to access the digital census data at the village level including population, education, occupation, internal migration, religion, language, and ethnicity of Cambodia and Lao PDR. We were especially pleased about obtaining the Lao digital census data. We were the first outside data users of the National Statistical Center who were able to access their digital data, including even village level data which are usually considered confidential.
- In conclusion, despite the internal migration maps of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand, GIS analysis and mapping of cross-border migration, and studying migration patterns across country border, we find that understanding the relationship between migration and HIV/AIDS, and migration and other socio-economic factors is still very challenging. However, such mapping is essential to the analysis of both HIV and trafficking patterns and to planning truly effective interventions.
- Our project maps are eagerly sought by other international agencies and governments.

4 HIV and AIDS Clearinghouse

4.1 Activities and Achievements

Database of Organizations

A database of organizations working on HIV and AIDS in the Asia Pacific region has been regularly updated and maintained at <http://www2.unescobkk.org/hivaids/databases/organisation.aspx>. It presently contains 335 organization profiles, and increases approximately 10 records per month. Each profile contains information on the organization's title, contact address, services provided and organization's type and their target audience, etc. Online users can search either by using search options provided at the page or by entering a keyword at the site search option. Search options include search by type, country, focus or target groups.

Database of full-text publications

The Bangkok Clearinghouse also maintains a searchable collection of 270 full text publications on HIV prevention with a focus on Asia and the Pacific. Sixty titles out of the 270 on the site were added during the reporting period. Online users either can browse these records grouped by topic areas or can search through the database. The database is online at: <http://www2.unescobkk.org/hivaids/databases/publication.aspx>

Information Alert Service

Three issues of the bi-monthly Clearinghouse Updates, January, March, May and July issues were prepared and distributed.

The September issue of the bi-monthly Clearinghouse Updates issues which featured latest publications on HIV education, forthcoming events as well as latest happenings from UNESCO HIV-related projects were prepared and distributed. These issues of the Updates are archived at <http://www.unescobkk.org/index.php?id=1196>

E-calendar Service

Two issues of the quarterly Calendar of HIV-related Events were prepared and circulated to the Clearing House's mailing list comprising of over 1,800 online users. The Calendar also was posted at the UNESCO Clearinghouse of the International Institution of Education Planning. The next issue of the Calendar will be circulated in September 2007.

The quarterly Calendar of HIV-related Events, September issue circulated to the Clearing House's mailing list comprising of over 1,800 online users. These events are indexed into the online database of Calendar at <http://www2.unescobkk.org/hivaids/databases/activity.aspx>.

Survey on Information Needs Assessment Completed

In order to provide more effective and useful information services to its clientele, during November – December 2006 the Clearinghouse carried out a survey on HIV and AIDS information needs, supported by the RETA. This was done in order to gain more accurate insights into the information needs and information seeking behaviour of HIV related programme and project staff in the Asia – Pacific region. Feedback was obtained from more than 350 users.

A third of the respondents were aged 30 to 45, while over half of the respondents were aged 45 or older. Only 9 per cent of the respondents were aged less than 30. Thirty one countries participated in the survey, which is a good indication of its global reach. However, based on the returns of the questionnaire, the UNESCO-based clearinghouse appears to be most popular among the following

countries: Thailand, Lao PDR, India, Philippines, Viet Nam and Bangladesh with the rest of the countries trailing behind. This implies a need to provide balanced coverage of all countries in the region with HIV and AIDS information.

An analysis of the work profile of the respondents revealed that a large percentage of the respondents belonged to government organisations (31%) and universities and schools (22%). Health care institutions, community-based organisations, youth groups, and women's organisations were under represented. The Clearing House mostly reached higher positioned-people in organisations. The UNESCO Regional Office was cited as the leading primary source of information on HIV and AIDS. Of the different topics dealing with HIV and AIDS, the majority of the respondents expressed highest interest in human, sexual and reproductive rights on HIV and AIDS; community outreach for education; socio-cultural aspects of HIV and AIDS; peer education; affected communities (children, indigenous peoples, migrants, people living with AIDS, orphans, men who have sex with men, prisoners, sex workers, and refugees); and advocacy and research.

The Clearing House services that the majority of the respondents found most useful include: information and literature searches, supply of printed documents upon request, dissemination of information and alert services, and provision of quarterly calendar and monthly updates.

With regard to preferred frequency of receipt of information from the UNESCO Clearing house, most respondents prefer to receive information from the Clearinghouse once a month and as required. This is in line with the average frequency with which the Clearinghouse also disseminates their information to their clientele.

It is important to note that the terms used by the respondents to describe the value of the UNESCO Clearinghouse services included: reliable, useful/valuable, easy to access, updated, user-friendly, and comprehensive. All of these are important attributes for an effective and useful information Clearinghouse.

Website Up and Running

The website for this project, i.e. the ADB-UNESCO supported HIV/AIDS Vulnerability and Risk Reduction among Ethnic Minority Groups through Communication Strategies in the GMS – Project, is up and running: <http://www.unescobkk.org/hivadb>

The website delivers information on the project including its background and a description of its various components. Online users can easily access project reports, directory of organizations dealing with HIV prevention. They can also navigate to the previous ADB-UNESCO project on ICT and HIV/AIDS Preventive Education in Cross-border Areas of the GMS.

This project website is regularly updated and operates on an interactive basis to provide project stakeholders and other interested parties a clear insight into the workings of the project. It provides recent developments and easy access to project materials and tools. It also provides a wide range of resources related to ethnic groups.

The website was illustrated in the June issue of the UNESCO Bangkok newsletter which UNESCO printed 1500 copies. The newsletter is also available online at: <http://www.unescobkk.org/index.php?id=6248>

Website Update

The website for this project, i.e. the ADB-UNESCO supported HIV/AIDS Vulnerability and Risk Reduction among Ethnic Minority Groups through Communication Strategies in the GMS – Project, is available at: <http://www.unescobkk.org/hivadb>

In October 2007, a consultant was contracted to update the content and web design of the 2006-2007 project web site. Content will be updated to reflect the end-of-project outputs and additional information

materials and links will be added to the resource section. Furthermore, the web design and structure will be revised to maximize usage of the existing online information on the UNESCO Bangkok site and avoid duplication of information. A standardized website template for projects will be developed, which will increase user-friendliness of the site. In addition the 2004-2005 ADB-UNESCO-SEAMEO project website will be migrated from the IIEP web site to the Typo3 web site. The original web site contents will be revised in line with the standardized project web site template. It is accessible at <http://www.unescobkk.org/index.php?id=hivadb2004>.

Promotion of the ADB-UNESCO materials

- ◆ On March 21, 2007 Ms. Loan visited the Danang Provincial Library and met Mrs. Huong, Deputy Director of the Library. She shared with the library several UNESCO publications including the 2004 ADB-UNESCO Bulletin on Greater Mekong Sub-region. The Danang Library is one of a few libraries in Vietnam offering a monthly reading activity for the blind.
- ◆ The 2004 Bulletin on Greater Mekong Sub-region was also displayed at the UNESCO Education Sector meeting held at the UNESCO HQ in Paris on 5-6 June 2007 and at the Thailand National AIDS Meeting held in Bangkok at on June 2007.
- ◆ Materials were shared at the 8th Meeting of the GMS Working Group on Human Resource Development in Phnom Penh, in May 2007. A list of these materials will be collated for the Final Report.
- ◆ On October 17, 2007 Ms. Loan attended a Final Wrap-up OPEC Funds Project Workshop in Hue, Vietnam and briefed to the workshop participants on the ADB-UNESCO project and encourages participants making use of the Clearinghouse's resources and its services
- ◆ Mr. Simon Baker has promoted the Clearing House at workshops with Ministry of Education staff, NGO staff working on issues of HIV and Education and Non Formal Educators in Nepal, at the 8th ICAAP Conference in Sri Lanka, in Thailand, and in Vietnam.

Additional Clearing House Activities

User Training on Information Assessing Skills

These training sessions were funded by a UNAIDS UBW 2006-2007 Clearinghouse project. This training activity aims at promoting the use of available online and printed HIV-related information regardless source and knowledge sharing through e-networking which is also supported by the RETA. Ms. Loan of the Clearinghouse played both roles of facilitator and trainer for these training.

The UNESCO-based Clearinghouse, together with its partners in the Greater Mekong Sub-region including Ministry of Education, Lao PDR, Ministry of Education and Training, Vietnam, University of Danang, China HIV/AIDS Information Network (CHAIN), Healthlink Worldwide, Yunnan Association of STD&AIDS for Prevention & Control was conducting a series of user training on information accessing skills.

The first training, conducted in Danang, Vietnam in March, was for 23 lecturers from teacher universities and colleges in 16 provinces in Vietnam. The lecturers acquired new knowledge on using ICT tools for their teaching activities.

The second training targeted AIDS support groups in Kunming, Yunnan and was conducted from 29-30 April 2007. The training focused on introducing web resources related to advocacy and behavior changes and online searching methods. Moreover, participants also had an opportunity to discuss and exchange views on issues related to fund raising and proposal writing.

Targeting school teachers and librarians, the third training session took place in Vientiane, Lao PDR on 3-5 June 2007. Topics of the training included creating an email account, online files sharing and subscribing to existing discussion groups related to HIV.

The third training was organized for 37 journalists in December 2007 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Among these participants, there was 11 reporters from both private and state-run radio stations.

For those Clearinghouse's users who don't have or have difficulty in accessing to the Internet, the Clearinghouse has offered the audience extra print copies of HIV materials available upon request.

5 Additional RETA Activities

5.1 Publications, Presentations and Materials

◆ Publication: Ethnic Groups in the GMS: Risks and Vulnerabilities (working title)

It was decided that this publication would not be a simple updated version of the bulletin produced during the first RETA. The ADB/UNESCO felt that a publication was needed which would not only inform the reader of the new project, but would serve as a monograph on ethnic minorities and HIV-related issues in the GMS. In addition to ADB/UNESCO contributors, three experts were invited to contribute to the volume, for example, Dr. James Chamberlain, noted Lao anthropologist and Mr. Phil Marshall and Mr. Robb Butler, ADB M & E Consultant Team. This publication would replace the two bulletins originally envisioned for the project. Due to delays in submissions of pieces and the project completion deadline, the ADB/UNESCO team decided to publish the book as an e-publication. Once additional funding can be realized, ADB will oversee printing the volume and UNESCO will help in its distribution.

◆ Presentations

- David Feingold presented the project at an invited academic conference at the Carr Center for Human Rights, Harvard University in December 2006.
- Heather Peters and David Feingold represented UNESCO and introduced the ADB/UNESCO project at the international conference called: "Trafficking in Women and Girls: Meeting the Challenge Together". The one-day conference was held at the United Nations in New York on 5 March 2007.
- In May 2007, David Feingold and Manithaphone Mahaxay gave two presentations in Vientiane at two separate meetings. David Feingold did a presentation on IEC materials and trafficking at an IEC meeting organized by UNIAP. Manithaphone Mahaxay gave a presentation on GIS at the Lao Country Team Meeting organized by UNDP.
- In May 2007, David Feingold made a presentation introducing this RETA at the 8th Meeting of the GMS Working Group on Human Resource Development in Phnom Penh.
- In July 2007, UNESCO, The Open Society Institute Justice Initiative (Soros Foundation), and Vital Voices co-sponsored a meeting on statelessness and vulnerability at the Soros Foundation in New York. David A. Feingold and Amanda Flaim did presentations on UNESCO projects with minorities in Thailand, this included the current ADB/UNESCO RETA.

◆ Audio material

In addition to funds already budgeted for the reproduction of the radio programmes developed during this RETA, we would like to guarantee sufficient budget to produce CDs of the Hmong, Akha, Tai Neua, Kreung and Khmu programmes. We had originally allocated USD 6,000 for this work. We are

proposing to use an additional USD 4,930 from the contingency funds. This amount would also include re-producing the Lahu song album and Lahu soap opera developed during RETA 6247 and which has been requested by the Lahu community in Thailand. Finally, the amount would cover the costs of designing and printing the covers for the CDs.

5.2 The Hill Tribe Rock Concert for Legal Status and *Against* HIV and AIDS, Trafficking and Drug Abuse

Background

- ◆ The Hill Tribe HIV and AIDS Prevention Rock Concert, held in Chiang Mai on 3 November 2007, is the second such concert organized as a complementary activity to the ADB-UNESCO projects. ADB was one of many sponsors that helped support the Second Hill Tribe Concert in Chiang Mai.
- ◆ The first concert, held in November 2005, was extremely successful and brought together Lahu, Shan, Lisu and Akha musicians from northern Thailand and the Shan State inside Burma. The idea of holding this kind of an HIV/AIDS prevention hill tribe rock concert came from Radio Thailand Chiang Mai (RTC) and UNESCO, and funding for the first concert was raised from a variety of sources including UNDP, UNAIDS, UNICEF and the ILO.

The first concert was attended by more than 4,000 people, resulted in 5 ½ hours of regional radio broadcasting and 1 hour of primetime Thai television.

- ◆ Because of the success of the first concert, Radio Thailand Chiang Mai (RTC) spoke with UNESCO about the possibility of holding a larger, second concert which would also serve as a complementary activity for the current ADB – UNESCO RETA.

The Second Hill Tribe Rock Concert

The second Hill Tribe Rock Concert for legal status and against trafficking, HIV and AIDS and drug abuse was held on 3 November 2007 in Chiang Mai.

The concert was organized by RTC, and received both funding and support from:

- Office of Contemporary Art and Culture, Thai Ministry of Culture,
- Plan Thailand
- Southeast Asia Regional Cooperation in Human Development (SEARCH),
- International Labour Organization (ILO), Mekong Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women;
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the GMS (UNIAP)
- British Embassy, Bangkok
- ADB
- UNESCO, Bangkok

Sixteen hill tribe artists from seven groups performed on stage – providing songs and dances specially composed and choreographed for the occasion by the performers themselves.

The second concert, like the first, was hugely successful, and was attended by an estimated 4,000 to 5,000 people, the majority of which were hill tribes. Some, like Aree Lungseemsap, a Lisu potato farmer, traveled seven hours to Chiang Mai to hear the concert.

The four hour concert was broadcast live in its entirety by RTC. It was also given three hours of live broadcast on Thai television.

Monitoring and Evaluating the Audience

As part of the M & E component of this RETA, it was decided to do a special survey of the audience before and after the concert to determine if the messages from the concert had any short-term impact.

First, a short pre and post test questionnaire on HIV and AIDS, drug, trafficking and legal status knowledge was designed by the ADB M & E consultants. The questionnaires were translated into Thai. Then, in partnership with Dr. Prasit Leepreecha, a professor at the Social Research Institute, Chiang Mai University, twenty-two of his students (of hill tribe descent) were trained in how to administer the questionnaire. The students embraced their task enthusiastically, and managed to get a sample of 265 concert goers before the concert began, and 286 people after the concert ended.

Dr. Prasit and his team at Chiang Mai University recorded the results of these interviews, did some preliminary analysis, and submitted the results to Phil Marshall by late December 2007. The final results and analysis will be presented in Mr. Marshall's monitoring and evaluation report sent directly to the ADB.

Some initial preliminary results indicate that the concert goers not only enjoyed the concert, were proud that people from their ethnic groups participated as performers, but, that many people actually gained new knowledge about HIV and AIDS. If the final analysis supports these preliminary findings, it will further underscore the general belief that drama and performance can be enjoyable ways to transmit important information.

6 The Final Review Meeting

The Final Review Meeting was held in Phnom Penh on 28 November, and was co-hosted by the Cambodia Ministry of Information. Representatives attended from UNESCO, ADB and ADB's NPRS-PRF Coordinator.

The objectives of the meeting were to present the results accomplished under the different components of the project, as well as to learn the preliminary findings from the ADB Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant. It was also the opportunity to analyze the current project's achievements, share learning experiences, and hear from the participating countries how they would like to move forward in the future³⁸. The conclusions from the meeting are detailed below in Section 7.

7 Conclusions

7.1 LESSONS IDENTIFIED

RADIO PREVENTION RADIO PROGRAMMES

1. Research continues to confirm that ethnic minorities are disproportionately at risk for exposure to a linked triad of problems: HIV/AIDS, trafficking and unsafe migration, and non-traditional drug abuse.
2. A major source of that risk is the inability to access information in their own languages.
3. The ADB-UNESCO Project is a regional project providing culturally and linguistically appropriate prevention materials, authored in minority languages.
4. Radio broadcasts and CDs remain a viable and cost-effective medium for the effective communication of prevention messages.

³⁸ See Annex A for the Participant List and Agenda of this Final Review Meeting

5. The 12-step methodology, refined and tested under RETA 6083 and RETA 6247, is fundamental to the success of the project.
6. In each country, research uncovered previously unanticipated issues, which were of great concern to local communities. These issues were incorporated into the dramas. For example, the Kreung research team discovered unexpectedly high rates of domestic violence, which is uncommon for such a society. The Kreung team incorporated this issue into their drama.
7. Providing HIV/AIDS and trafficking training to both research and radio partners is essential.³⁹
8. The ADB-UNESCO partnership provided invaluable fora for the dissemination of the concepts and results of the project, both nationally and internationally.
9. Government participation and support was essential to the success of the project. Beyond the initial approval and acceptance by Governments, in every country we partnered with Government broadcast entities.
10. Community participation and support was also essential to the success of the project. Without such support, it would not have been possible to do effective research or to test the programs.
11. Research conducted in an ethnic minority language will produce different information than if conducted in the standard national language. Therefore, it is important to train minority researchers.
12. Among all of the ethnic communities covered by this RETA and previous projects, there is a strong desire for follow-on activities.
13. To be effective, prevention programs for ethnic minorities should address both risk and vulnerability.⁴⁰
14. For HIV and AIDS, "Universal Access" is the stated commitment of the United Nations and its Member States. It begins with universal access to prevention information. This objective is clearly not achievable unless culturally and linguistically appropriate materials are made available to vulnerable and at risk populations.

CLEARINGHOUSE

1. In terms of content, it is necessary to put more effort into producing and distributing information packages focused on reducing stigma and discrimination.
2. As language is still one of main and long-term barriers for information users in the region, funds should be secured for producing HIV-related publications in local languages for wider access. Selecting relevant existing English materials for adaption and translation into local languages will also help in reducing the cost of materials production.
3. In order for information users to have access to the Internet, accessing and sharing knowledge on HIV prevention, financial resources are needed to assist them in acquiring ICT skills.
4. In terms of information dissemination, although the Clearinghouse from time to time has extra copies of UNESCO and non-UNESCO HIV print materials for those unable to afford online access, the Clearinghouse unfortunately cannot handle the mailing cost. It is suggested that in future projects the issue of mailing cost, if any, should be added in addition to the provision for mailing project materials.
5. It has been observed that over the past four years, information users have increasingly relied on the Clearinghouse's information support services. It is hoped that ADB and UNESCO will continue to provide necessary financial support to maintain the operation of the Clearinghouse.

³⁹ In the past, UNESCO has sometimes assumed that because some other agencies have provided previous training, it was not necessary to conduct our own. This has often proved to be incorrect.

⁴⁰ For example, at present, Kreung are at relatively low statistical risk of being trafficked, but are highly vulnerable because of rapid social change and development. This vulnerability is a likely predictor of risk in the future.

GIS

1. Data Needs versus Data Availability

Data was insufficient to meet the project's data and information needs. Notably, there was an unexplained HIV/AIDS-related data gap in Cambodia from 1990 - 2004. Availability of sex service and migration data in Lao PDR was also limited. Finally, there was a lack of baseline data for the assessment of HIV/AIDS vulnerability and impact of trafficking in all countries.

2. Absence of Standardized Databases for Cross-Country Comparison

Regarding HIV/AIDS and trafficking data collection in the region, there has been an absence of strong inter-national collaboration. To meet country needs, each country developed its own system for data collection based on the available budget and capacity. As a result, data availability in the GMS region varied greatly, both in terms of attribute as well as administrative detail. This makes it impossible for us to 1) produce regional maps, 2) analyze the magnitude and pattern of HIV/AIDS, and 3) study the relationship between trafficking/migration and HIV/AIDS.

3. Different Mapping Standards

Varying mapping standards are employed by different agencies and organizations to meet their specific needs. The many different agencies and organizations involved in GIS database generation often used different mapping standards, greatly slowing the production of maps. For example, the National Geographic Department in Lao PDR and Geographic Department in Cambodia used the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system in zone 48 and Indian60 Spheroid, whereas data available from the Ministry of Interior in Thailand was in UTM zone 47. Even within the country, some agencies and organizations preferred coordinates in decimal degrees, while others wanted decimal minutes or even degrees, minutes, seconds.

To create a regional map, the aggregation of GIS datasets from the countries needs not only use a standardized coordinate system, but also a unified geo-coding system; occasionally, the datasets may also undergo edge matching. This spatial data editing is the most time-consuming process in GIS map production. The attribute data entry process is also slow, as the geo-coding of spatial data and statistical data is not always the same. To produce a GIS map linked with data, a geographic indicator such as zip code, city or province, county, is needed.

4. Data Collection from National Institutions

Perhaps the most important lesson learned came from the liaison with national institutions in obtaining statistical data. For example, there was no interest from the National Center for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and DTSS (NCHAD) in Cambodia in sharing their data with UNESCO without any direct involvement in the project. They can only provide us with whatever data are available to public but not from their archive. Unfortunately, the archived data from NCHAD are HIV/AIDS-related databases important to the project.

We learned that it is necessary to have strong government (or concerned agencies) commitment to support implementation of data sharing for the project. This is critical for successfully implementing the project. It is also important to secure multiyear financing to ensure the continuation in updating the HIV/AIDS related time-series maps.

7.2 WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

As part of the Final Review Meeting process, the national partners discussed with ADB and UNESCO the work they envisioned for the future

Requests from the Radio Component

The radio stations and local ethnic minority communities were pleased with the results of the radio programme component of the project, and felt that the radio products were useful tools for post-broadcast use. All of the stations involved told ADB and UNESCO that they welcomed support to

continue producing new ethnic minority language HIV and AIDS, drug and unsafe migration radio soap opera programmes. For example:

Cambodia

- ◆ The Cambodian team recommended continuing making materials in the Kreung language, adding perhaps the Tampuan language.
- ◆ They recommended expanding the content of radio broadcast to include health care, for example bird flu and maternal child health; agricultural news; preservation of local culture and problems such as domestic violence.
- ◆ They also recommended that the Cambodian government recruit ethnic minorities to work as staff in government departments. They pointed out that 80% of the population in Ratanakiri was ethnic minority, but that no minorities worked in the Department of Culture and Information. They recommended lowering standards initially in order to recruit these people.
- ◆ They also recommended that the government prepare local people better for economic development. This should be done using the local languages.

Peoples Republic of China, Yunnan

- ◆ Yunnan Radio Station identified the Lisu language for their next programme. They report that although the Lisu reside in isolated areas in northwestern Yunnan, that they already have a serious HIV and AIDS problem. It was pointed out that Lisu are also found in northern Thailand and Lao PDR. Consequently, before making any decisions, it would be important to see whether or not the Lisu used by Yunnan Radio is understood by Lisu living in Thailand and/or Lao PDR.
- ◆ For the past three years, Dehong Municipal Radio has been requesting assistance to produce a programme in the Zaiwa language. Zaiwa is a sub-division of the Jingpo language and is spoken by the majority of Jingpo living in Yunnan. The station director argues that because the Zaiwa culture is nearly identical with the Jingpo, they would only need assistance to translate the script into Zaiwa and to re-record.
 - Interestingly, the pre-test given to Zaiwa villagers during the time the M & E consultant evaluated the Tai Neua villagers indicated much lower levels of HIV and AIDS knowledge than expected.

Lao PDR

- ◆ The LNR team recommended developing programmes in new languages – perhaps Bru or Brau.
- ◆ They also would also like to expand the content of the ethnic minority programmes to include health care, agricultural news, sanitation, etc.
- ◆ They recommended that they go to the communities and learn from them what are their needs.

Radio Thailand Chiang Mai

- ◆ RTC emphasized the need to continue producing programmes in ethnic minority languages. They felt that all seven primary Hill Tribe languages should be covered.
- ◆ They also emphasized the need to produce a variety of materials. They said that the soap operas could only reach the people when it is being broadcast. Thus, they support the production of CDs + other kinds of supplementary products such as posters.
- ◆ They would like to see more visual products – for example, DVDs and music videos.
- ◆ They also noted that there is HIV and AIDS funding for 41 provinces, but there was no special budget for minorities. This indicated that work was needed on the policy level of government.

Requests from the GIS Team

The project team will continue maintaining the GIS database management exercise and improve GIS mapping quality including map productions and publication such as CD and webpage.

In collaboration with the Surveillance Counselling Care & Support Unit, National Committee for Control of AIDS Bureau (NCCA) and the Ministry of Public works, Post and Communication in Lao PDR, training on GIS and mapping will be provided for the selected technical staff of the two institutions. Taking this opportunity to maintain the relationship and enhance the capacity of the staff of the project counterparts namely Ministry of Education, Cultural Research Institute; the training will also invite staff of this two institutions to attend.

Cooperation with NCCA will be enhanced in order for:

- Sharing HIV/AIDS mapping products
- Transferring technical mapping methodology
- Sharing HIV/AIDS data of NCCA with UNESCO Bangkok

With Surveillance Unit, National Center for HIV/AIDS (NCHAD), Ministry of Health in Cambodia efforts will be provided to obtain the HIV/AIDS related and sex service data of pre-2004 and more detail data in some selected provinces.

Expand the GIS mapping activities to Yunnan Province in China.

Requests from the Clearing House Component

- ◆ There was a need to continue providing information services to different audiences in the GMS.
- ◆ It might be useful to provide materials and information in targets languages as well.
- ◆ The team would like to conduct user training on Information Accessing Skills

Focus on Cross Border Issues and Ethnic Groups

The ADB and UNESCO, based upon further discussions with national partners, strongly suggest that future activities concentrate specifically on cross border issues, targeting populations which live on either side of national borders.

Taking this approach would enable the different participating teams to take their activities one step forward, and to share their work and cooperate in a more structured manner. Expectations from the very beginning of the first RETA had been for all participating radio stations to share their products, and by doing so to maximize their effectiveness and expand their scope. To date, this work has been limited.

Future activities should begin with this assumption, and establish a formal mechanism for sharing and cooperating. New activities could include:

- ◆ Taking the Akha ethnic radio drama that was developed in Northern Thailand for use along the border in Northern Lao PDR, Yunnan Province PRC.
- ◆ Taking the Tai Lue radio programme produced by Xishuangbanna Radio and TV Station, and sharing it with Lao National Radio. At the same time, jointly develop materials in Tai Lue to be used in both Yunnan and northern Lao PDR
- ◆ Targeting at least one new ethnic group – preferably along the Lao-Cambodian border. The premise would be to identify one of the languages which is not understood by the Kreung and Tampuan.

Annex A: Final Review meeting + Agenda + List of Participants

The final workshop was held in Phnom Penh on 28 November 2007. It was represented the joint efforts of ADB and UNESCO, and was co-hosted by the Cambodia Ministry of Information.

The objectives of the meeting were to present the results accomplished under the different components of the project – radio dramas for ethnic minorities in cross-border areas, clearinghouse on preventive HIV/AIDS education for the Mekong border region, geographic information systems development (GIS). The ADB Monitoring & Evaluation team will also present their initial findings. It was also an opportunity to analyze the current project's achievements, share learning experiences, and learn from the participating countries how they would like to move forward in the future.

Agenda of the meeting



**HIV/AIDS Vulnerability and Risk Reduction among Ethnic Minority Groups through
Communication Strategies in the Great Mekong Sub-region
ADB RETA 6247 (Financed by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund)/
UNESCO 701-RAS-4000**

AGENDA

**ADB – UNESCO Final TA Workshop
Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 28 November 2007**

Meeting Venue:	ASEAN Conference Room, Ministry of Information No 62 Monivong Blvd., Phnom Penh
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- 07:15** Registration of Participants
- 07:30** Opening Remarks
- Ms. Anupma Jain, Social Sector Specialist, ADB
 - Dr. David Feingold, International Coordinator for HIV/AIDS and Trafficking in the UNESCO Office of the Regional Advisor for Culture, Bangkok, Senior UNESCO consultant
- 07:45** Opening Address
- H.E. Khieu Khanarith, Minister, Ministry of Information
- 08:15** Introduction, Review of Regional Needs and Objectives of Meeting
Self-Introduction of Participants
- Dr. David Feingold, UNESCO
- 08:30** Coffee Break
- 08:45** **Panel 1: Addressing Vulnerability through Culturally-appropriate Story-telling**
10 mins presentation (20 mins including translation)
- Questions and Answers

Co-Moderators:
Mr. Fu Xuejun,
Yunnan Radio Station
Dr. Heather Peters,
UNESCO

10:15	Coffee break	
10:30	<p>Panel 2: Addressing Vulnerability through Minority Broadcasting: Communication Policies for Minorities <i>10 mins presentation (20 mins including translation)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lao PDR – Mr. Inpanh Satchaphansy, Head of External Relations, Lao National Radio 2. Thailand - Ms. Chintana Singsurameth , Director, Radio Thailand Chiang Mai 3. China/Yunnan - Mr. Fu Xuejun, Chief Inspector, Minority Language Frequency, Yunnan People’s Broadcasting Station 4. Cambodia – Mr. Oeung Serik, Director, Ratanakiri Information Department <p>Questions and Answers</p>	<p>Co-Moderators: Dr. David Feingold, UNESCO Ms. Anupma Jain, ADB</p>
12:00	Lunch	
13:30	<p>Panel 3: Expanding ICT Activities and Networks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS and Mapping for Trafficking and HIV/AIDS Activities in Thailand, Lao PDR and Cambodia - Ms. Manithaphone Mahaxay, GIS Programme Officer, UNESCO • National Statistical Data Accessibility in Thailand and Demonstration of the Mapping Products Publication - Mr. Peerayot Sidonrusmee, GIS Programme Assistant, UNESCO • Clearinghouse on Preventive HIV/AIDS Education for the Mekong Region - Ms. Ngo Than Loan, Clearinghouse Coordinator, UNESCO <p>Questions and Answers</p>	<p>Co-Moderators: Dr. Chanthaphilith Chiemsisouraj, Institute for Cultural Research (Lao PDR); Mr. Phil Marshall, ADB Consultant</p>
14:45	<p>Monitoring and Evaluation Presentation of initial findings - Mr. Phil Marshall, ADB consultant</p> <p>Questions and Answers</p>	<p>Co-Moderators: Ms. Chintana Singsurameth, RTC; Ms. Sonomi Tanaka, ADB</p>
15:15	Coffee break	
15:30	Facilitated group discussions on lessons and ideas for the future.	Moderator: Ms. Anupma Jain, ADB
17:00	Wrap-up. A short presentation by each group on their findings.	Co-Moderators: Mr. In Chhay, National Radio (Cambodia); Ms. Anupma Jain, ADB
17:30	Closing Comments	
19:00	Garden Party Tell Restaurant (#13, Street 90)	

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Annex B: Speech Presented by HE Khieu Kanharit at the Final Review on 28 November 2007, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Dear Ms Jain and Ms Tanaka from the ADB,
Dear Dr Feingold and Dr Peters, and colleagues from UNESCO
Dear colleagues from Lao PDR, China and Thailand
Dear Mr. Vuthy Huot, Mr. Kong Youthana and our dynamic Kreung team,

Good morning
[jum-reap soo-a / arun sour sdei – \(in Khmer script\)](#)

Welcome to Phnom Penh

Thank you very much for coming to Cambodia. It is a great pleasure and honor to receive you all today at the Ministry of Information, for the final workshop of the ADB-UNESCO project “HIV/AIDS Vulnerability and Risk Reduction among Ethnic Minority Groups through Communication Strategies in the Great Mekong Sub-region”.

As you all know, the project funded by the Asian Development Bank and the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund, and implemented by UNESCO started early last year, and is now near completion. So first of all, I would like to thank the ADB and the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund for supporting this project, and also the UNESCO’s team for implementing the project in such an efficient manner.

Cambodia participated for the 1st time in this regional initiative, and I am proud to see that the results were extremely successful and that Cambodia was selected as the venue for the final workshop.

As the Minister of Information, obviously I am very interested in efficient communication strategies. When Dr Feingold and his team approached me last year, I was immediately intrigued by the project concept and by the methodology used in other countries. The Ministry of Information is very well aware that information in minority language is essential in a country like Cambodia. Several ethnic minority groups live in the country. Minority languages are a key element in their cultural heritage, and are at the heart of Cambodia’s cultural diversity. It is our duty as citizens to help preserve these cultures, which are an asset for our country.

Unfortunately, in some provinces like Ratanakiri, minority people have limited access to information. Sometimes, it is because broadcast capacity is limited. Most of the time, it is because messages in Khmer language are not fully understood.

The radio programme in Kreung language produced by this project is the first radio initiative in a minority language in Cambodia. The Kreung team recruited by UNESCO and trained by Vuthy Huot will be able to tell you more about their experience. However, I wish to emphasize that the information collected during the research phase and the soap opera produced in Kreung language have been above our hopes and expectations. We can proudly claim that this pilot programme has been more than a success. It has become a model for Cambodia.

The methodology developed by UNESCO has been very efficient in collecting and presenting information on vital issues such as HIV and AIDS, domestic violence, human trafficking and drug abuse.

When addressing these complex, multifaceted issues, specific efforts must be made to ensure that the target population will understand and remember the message. This is more than a communication problem. This is a life-and-death issue. Words must convey more than information. They must be presented in a cultural context that will capture the audience’s attention. UNESCO’s methodology integrates all these aspects. The soap opera is entertaining. The educational content is informative and developed in a very professional manner. The key element is that it is composed in their language.

Minority people are excited and proud to hear some information in their own language and they can identify to the characters. This is why this programme has been an instant success.

And this is why I am more than willing to promote this project and use the methodology for future activities. The needs of other Cambodia's minority groups deserved to be addressed. The Brau, for instance, are a very much at-risk population. I also believe that the methodology could be used in other development areas, such as the promotion of sustainable agriculture methods, and I am willing to explore any opportunities that will benefit the people of Cambodia.

I should also mention that the project has also been a vital catalyst for the opening of the new radio station in Ratanakiri, which was funded by UNESCO. Although the station had been planned for some time, the Kreung project coupled with Mr. Vuthy's boundless energy were essential to the signature of the MoU with the Japanese NGO Basic Human Needs. I am proud to announce that the Ratanakiri radio station was officially inaugurated on 12 September 2007 and has been broadcasting in Khmer and Kreung daily since then. The radio staff, trained by Mr. Vuthy within the framework of this project is extremely dynamic, and dedicated to information in national and minority languages. This is why I hope to soon be able to upgrade the FM station in Ratanakiri to become a regional center for the Northeastern provinces.

Dear colleagues,

I am delighted that radio experts from Lao PDR, China, and Thailand, involved in the same project, made the effort to travel to Phnom Penh and attend this event. Our countries in the Mekong basin all face similar issues within their specific contexts. This workshop is a unique opportunity for us to meet and exchange views on effective communication models. We can learn from our successes and our difficulties. We can discuss further collaboration such as exchanges of radio programmes or joint training. We can try to develop a Mekong strategy to tackle efficiently the needs of minority people.

Dear colleagues,

I wish you a successful meeting. I am convinced that activities in your respective countries have been as exciting as in Cambodia, so I do not doubt that the presentations and discussions will be enlightening, and I am looking forward to fruitful discussions and possibly further collaboration.

Once again, welcome to our kingdom. I hope you will enjoy your stay, and I wish we will have more opportunities to meet and work together.

Annex C: List of Questions Prepared by Kreung Team for Open-Ended Audience Discussions

I. Question before the show:

HIV/AIDS:

Have you heard of HIV/AIDS?

How one gets infected by HIV?

What a person should do if s/he wants to know if s/he has HIV/AIDS?

If a family member or a neighbor has HIV/AIDS, how do you think of him/her?

Drug:

Do you know of any drugs?

What do you think of it?

Violence:

What do you think of the tradition of burying the baby with the deceased mother?

What would you do if you know the problem taking place in your community?

Is it acceptable for a husband to hit his wife?

What would you do if you know about this?

Land rights issues:

Can you survive if you don't have farmland?

If you have land problem, what would you do?

Trafficking:

What would you do to avoid from trafficking?

If you have been trafficked, what would you do?

Migration:

You know what sorts of problem you might face if you live or work outside your communities?

II. Questions asked after the show:

General Question:

What sorts of issues raised by the story you just listened?

HIV/AIDS:

Do you know how a person gets infected by HIV?

Your sweetheart told you that she's got AIDS, but you want to make love to her, what should you do to help prevent HIV?

In the story Kapao says he wants to marry Ansoch but not AIDS. But in the end, he got AIDS, do you know why?

Can kissing, hand touching with, talking to HIV/AIDS patients make you get sick of HIV/AIDS?

Is AIDS curable?

Is it true that an AIDS patient will die?

Is there any medicine to help AIDS patients?

Do you remember how Dnay got infected with HIV/AIDS?

If you become ill from other opportunistic diseases what would you do?

How do you take care of yourself when you get HIV/AIDS?

Drug:

In the story that you just heard, there were some guys use drug, do you know what sorts of problem they have for using drugs?

What happen to Dnay?

If someone gave you drug and told you that it was the medicine to relieve cold or headache, what would you do?

What would you do, if you know that someone is distributing drug to young people in your communities?

Violence:

What do you think of the tradition of burying the baby with the deceased mother?

What would you do if you know the problem taking place in your community?

Is it acceptable for a husband hitting his wife?

What would you do if you know about this?

Land rights issues:

Can you survive if you don't have farmland?

If you have land problem, what would you do?

Trafficking/Migration:

Why did Ansoch become sex worker?

If you have been trafficked, what would you do?

If you know that someone promise to give money or job somewhere else to young people in your family/ community, what would you do?

What sort of preparation you need to do so you could take care of yourself when working/ living outside your communities?

General questions:

How do you like the story? Do you want to hear similar story?

Other comments/ request

Annex D: Sample of Script Comments for Tai Neua Scripts

Prepared by Heather Peters

COMMENTS ON TEARS OF THREE GENERATIONS (Story #1)

First, let me say that this story, and the two others I received and have read, are very Tai Neua, i.e. they clearly take place in Dehong among Tai people. David and I are very pleased with this result.

In Story #1, other good points include the author's discussion of discrimination against little Yutan, and how the teachers intervene to give a lesson to the other children. I know that the story about taking the AIDS orphans to Beijing really happened – so this, too, is good. It reflects the real life stories of Tai people in Dehong.

The primary problem with this script is that although it is a well written and interesting story, it does not include sufficient meaningful and in-depth information about the linked triad of problems, i.e. HIV/AIDS, drugs and unsafe migration. I should point out that all of our authors begin with this problem. After all, they are authors, and they want to write a "good story". In the process, they forget to include meaningful and useful prevention information.

Let me review some of the places which need additional information and re-writing:

Drug Issues

The script does not give the details about what kind of drug(s) are taken, and how the young men take the drugs.

- ◆ It is interesting that Yi Meng's friends believe that "drugs" are an antidote to drunkenness – can you include a bit more about this. What kind of drugs do the young men take to get rid of drunkenness? Why is it so addictive? Do they use needles or is it taken orally, smoked? The research report does talk about needle injecting drug use, and the increase in the use of heroin. The author should be more specific.
- ◆ The focus on peer pressure is good – it does help to explain why young men who seem well behaved get involved.
- ◆ Drug Rehab – it would be useful to include more information. We know that there are different kinds of drug rehabilitation. Some are only for a few months, others (which are more like prisons and are for serious re-offenders) are for 3 years. What kind of drug rehab does Yi Meng go to? Why does he go several times, but still cannot break his drug habit?
- ◆ So, this problem could be expanded. We are told that drug rehab has a low success rate, but every time a friend or family discovers that someone is taking drugs, they say "oh, you must go to drug rehab" – maybe the author could raise some questions.
- ◆ What do people do in drug rehab?
- ◆ On page 30 (in the English script), there is the first mention of injecting drug use – are they taking heroin?
- ◆ Is Yi Meng's death because of AIDS?

- ◆ Po Yetuan also becomes a drug addict in the Jade Mines – he says that he is given drugs by his boss to alleviate the fatigue of working in the mines. Is he taking heroin or yaba?
- ◆ Are these the Jade Mines inside the border of Burma (Myanmar)? I think that the mines are, and, so, this is an example of out-migration for the young men. Does the author want to include information about the conditions in these mines, and the danger to the young men working there?
- ◆ The author should also find out if there are methadone centers in Dehong? Who is eligible to go there? It is mentioned in one of the later scripts, but could be mentioned here as well.
- ◆ Also, are there needle exchange centers in Dehong Prefecture? Yunnan is supposed to have many centers now – and I cannot imagine Dehong not having at least one. This information will be useful for people who share needles -

HIV/AIDS

AIDS is mentioned for the first time on page 39 with regard to Po Yetuan. Please note, it is unrealistic for Po Yetuan to say he injected only once –

Page 41: The doctor in the script needs to provide a much better explanation of AIDS – I have found that the Jingpo, Naxi and Tai Neua authors do not portray Chinese doctors as people who provide good information and kind counseling. The doctors always seem to be in a hurry to give their patients the least amount of information possible, and to get them out their door. The doctor should not have let Po Yetuan leave – instead he should have insisted that Mie Yetuan ask her questions, and give her thorough answers. He should have made sure that they understood what medicines they were given, and when they should return for a check-up.

- ◆ Based upon this section, there is little in-depth information about the transmission of AIDS. The doctor simply asks whether Po Yetuan had sex with other women; had a blood transfusion or took drugs and/or injected drugs. The doctor is not given the opportunity to explain how and why HIV can be transmitted via the needles.

Please note: it is highly improbable that Po Yetuan did not have sex with other women – he has been away from his wife for more than 3 years living with other men in jade mines, and all migrant workers everywhere have sex with commercial sex workers - come on – get real! The problem is that I know our author is very uncomfortable talking about sex – however, there is definitely sexual transmission in Dehong, and it should be mentioned.

Also, because she has made Po Yetuan is so virtuous, there is no way to mention condom use – something which is very important for local men to hear!

- ◆ There is no explanation of the kind of medicines the doctor is giving to Yutuan’s parents – is this one of the Anti-Retroviral (called ARV or ART) medicines? They are available in Mangshi and Ruili. This is the kind of medicine they should be taking, and instead of dying, Po Yetuan and Mie Yetuan should be able to live a much longer and healthier life.
- ◆ The message we should be giving to people is that if they become infected with the virus, that there is the possibility to continue to live. It does not have to be a death sentence. Funding for these medicines in Yunnan comes from many sources – and Madam Ke Bingzhen should ask one of the Mangshi doctors for details of what is available in Dehong Prefecture – I think that there is funding from the Clinton Foundation, the Global Fund and maybe even the Gates Foundation. These medicines should be free of charge – and this should also be made clear in the story.

In fact, it is imperative that Madam Ke speak with the doctors who attended our training to get up-to-date and better information about HIV/AIDS, voluntary testing and counseling (VCT) to put into the script. She can also contact Dr, Li Jianhua, our trainer from the Yunnan Institute for Drug Abuse. It is required in the contract that a doctor who is an AIDS specialist review the script – now is the time for her to do this.

This section is the opportunity to give the listeners real information which they can use – and at the end of the broadcast that day, the announcer should provide the addresses and telephone numbers of hospitals and health centers in Dehong where people can go for help.

Unsafe Migration

Only lip service is paid to this issue.

A TASTE OF DRUG RUINS A FAMILY

Story #2

I personally do not think that the radio station should produce this story. It is simplistic and unsophisticated, and lacks the depth of Story #1. It does not tell us anything except to take drugs is bad and can destroy your family. It is a moral tale, and nothing more – and in this sense, is not what UNESCO intended for these programmes. Story #1 is not perfect, but it is a real story with real characters, and with some re-writing can be a good story with good messages.

This story does not tell us why Ai Zuo begins to take drugs, and we do not know what kind of drug he is taking. It is also quite unbelievable that his father and brothers would start taking drugs just because he does.

To have everybody die, including the mother of a cerebral hemorrhage, is, again, unbelievable and simplistic.

So, I recommend NOT producing this story.

THE FAMILIAR VOICE

Story #3

This story is also a morality tale – short and not fully developed. Nonetheless, it is a better tale than Story #2.

It treats an important issue – that it is difficult to shed the image of being labeled a “drug addict”, even if you successfully stop taking drugs. This is a message to families and communities to be more supportive. However, as with the other stories, we have no idea what kind of drug Ai Shang is taking, and how he takes it. We need to be specific!

The story introduces, for the first time, the methadone center. Please ask Madam Ke to make sure she has provided the correct information – she should check with one of the doctors in Dehong.

SOME ADDITIONAL GENERAL COMMENTS ABOUT ALL OF THE SCRIPTS

One of the problems with Madam Ke’s stories is that they rely on “scare” tactics to send a message to the local community. This is a very old fashioned approach to prevention. Every one of her characters

is either virtuous or bad. There is little attention to paid to the behavior of real people in real situations. Having just read the revised Dehong Leadership Report I know that they collected a lot of stories in Tai. The stories of real people should be more complicated and reflect the conflicts in life.

I remember that when David and I met the Deputy Head of the AIDS Office in Ruili a couple of years ago when we were testing the impact of the Jingpo script. The Deputy Head welcomed a programme aimed at young Tai in Dehong because he said that the government propaganda was not working. He said that Tai young people were more sexually active than Han people, and so, you needed to recognize this behavior and make it less risky – not to condemn it. He also knew that to moralize about drugs would not reach the ears of the young Tai men.

The kind of messages we need to get across to the young people is more about reducing risk behavior – and not that their behavior is 100% good or 100% bad. So, for example, when young men go outside their villages to work they do have sex with sex workers. This is the reality – and, it will not work to make these men in the stories virtuous and abstinent. Instead, the message should be on how to reduce risk of contracting AIDS. We need to have this message somewhere in the stories. I also know from being in Mangshi and Ruili that there are a lot of entertainment night venues, and many local men visit them as well. So – we have to build in more about this behavior, and how to reduce risk.

Drugs do destroy people's lives – but there are other messages to send. For example, we need to know why the young people start taking drugs (Story #1 is a little better answering this question). We need to understand what are the risks of taking drugs, and why young people will take them anyway. I will always remember Dr. Li Jianhua's training in Lijiang when he explained to the participants that the reason people take drugs is because it makes them feel good and gives them intense pleasure. So, even when people know that drugs are bad for them, they want to take them. It is really quite simple. But, for someone to stop taking drugs is not that simple.

We also need to know what kinds of drugs young people are taking, and how? Smoking heroin is much less addictive than injecting heroin. Smoking heroin will also not transmit AIDS, only injecting heroin will. I think that these messages have to be clearer.

With regard to AIDS, the stories should provide much more information about

- what is HIV, and what is AIDS, and what is the relationship between HIV and AIDS
- We need to understand very clearly how AIDS is transmitted, and how it is not (Story #1 introduces these topics a little bit).
- And, the audience should be provided with in-depth information about testing and what testing means.
- And, they audience should learn that being diagnosed as HIV positive is not a death sentence. I think we have to have more positive messages about what people can do when they learn they are HIV positive, and what they can do to improve their health. Most people do not die of AIDS, they die of TB or malaria or other kinds of infectious diseases because their body systems are too weak. Today, doctors can help the patient remain healthier so the patient does not contract these other diseases and die.
- And, if a patient is given anti-retroviral treatment, he can live for a long time. However, when to begin this kind of treatment is also a bit complicated – most people do not start taking them the second they learn they are HIV positive. The doctor has to wait until their immune system is sufficiently weak.

So, I commend Madam Ke on writing stories which are culturally and linguistically very Tai Neua. However, in order for these stories to be used as part of HIV and drug prevention, she will have to put in more information. I repeat what I said earlier, kindly let Madam Ke know that we would like her to speak with the doctors in Mangshi for advice.

Annex E – Agenda + List of Participants for CDC Workshop in Chiang Mai

List of participants for the CDC & UNESCO HIV/AIDS and Trafficking Training Chiang Mai 8-9 March 2007

Chiang Mai Province

Radio Thailand Chiang Mai

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ms. Arphaporn Nakavatchara | Chief on radio broadcasters in minority languages |
| 2. Ms. Kesinee Srisombat | Broadcaster in Mien |
| 3. Mr. Wason Jit-Archanai | Broadcaster in Mien |
| 4. Mr. Mana Karnchanaprakorn | Broadcaster in Karen |
| 5. Ms. Verawan Wongsu | Broadcaster in Karen |
| 6. Ms. Somsri Yakpao | Broadcaster in Akha |
| 7. Ms. Jintana Rattanawichaikul | Broadcaster in Akha |
| 8. Ms. Yeng Saiyah | Broadcaster in Mong |
| 9. Mr. Nipon Jaowcharoenporn | Broadcaster in Mong |
| 10. Ms. Siriporn Aikkarat | Broadcaster in Lahu |
| 11. Mr. Anan Sivalee | Broadcaster in Lisu |
| 12. Ms. Choosri Chaowatin | Broadcaster in Tai Yai |

The Lahu group*

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 13. Ms. Chonlada Montrivat | Payap University |
| 14. Ms. Caresai Isi | Daikonia Chiang Mai |
| 15. Ms. Nitiya Buayoi | Foundation of minorities in Mae Kong sub-region, Chiang Rai Province |
| 16. Ms. Kanokrat Seabsakwong | Health programme for highlanders Chiang Mai |
| 17. Mr. Preecha Chomgnamdee | Health programme for highlanders Chiang Mai |
| 18. Mr. Suradej Navanuphap | Health programme for highlanders Chiang Mai |
| 19. Mr. Sathaporn Muenlae | Health programme for highlanders Chiang Mai |
| 20. Mr. Sanan Vuthi | AIDS Alliance project, Chiang Mai |

*the Lahu group can attend only the first day of the workshop.

Akha creative group in Chiang Mai

21. Mr. Manoon Thainurak

Chiang Rai Province

Radio Thailand Chiang Rai

22. Ms. Pornsawan Siri-Intrathorn
23. Ms. Maythavi Yiiipinyo
24. Ms. Piyada Srithanarat
25. Ms. Ratchanu Khamsanyod
26. Mr. Charn-Narong Chaichana
27. Mr. Sombat Han-Payapai
28. First Sergeant Surapon Aroonjitti
29. Sub-Sergeant Burapah Chang-Ngern
30. Ms. Arphakorn Srinim

Akha Creative Group in C-Rai

31. Mr. Kongchai Sawattaporn
32. Ms. Jessica E. Ferruzzi

Akha participant

33. Mr. Chayit

Date	Time	Activity	Objective	Facilitator	Materials needed	
Thursday 8 March, 2007	0900-0930	Registration				
	0930-0945	Opening speech		Khun Somjai Sasomsarp, The Executive Director of the Radio Thailand Chiang Mai		
	0945-1000	Morning break				
	1000-1215	Training on Trafficking		Khun Sudarat Sereewat, Director of FACE		
	1215-1315	Lunch				
	1315-1345	Small Talk and pretest	To evaluate the training	Khun Nuntawun and Srisuman		
	1345-1415	Four Stations	Assess knowledge on HIV/AIDS and training expectation from participants	Khun Nuntawun and Srisuman	Flipcharts and markers	
	1415-1500	HIV in the north (some statistics of HIV epidemic through ethnic minorities)	Create awareness and show figures related to HIV prevalence in the north	Guest speaker (medical doctor in Chiang Mai)	Laptop / LCD	
	1500-1515	Afternoon break				
	1515-1600	Basic Information of HIV and AIDS	To ensure that participants know transmission routes/ prevention methods	Khun Nuntawun and Srisuman	Games	
		Homework:	scripts to provide HIV information to the audiences	Khun Nuntawun and Srisuman		
	1700	Reception Dinner				
Friday 9 March, 2007	0900-0930	Recap from the first day		Khun Nuntawun and Srisuman		
	0930-1000	Media's roles and responsibilities	Strengthening their roles and responsibilities	Khun Nuntawun and Srisuman	Flipcharts and markers	
	1000-1030	Language for HIV and AIDS	Sensitive vocabulary and avoidance	Khun Nuntawun and Srisuman	Flipcharts and markers	
	1030-1045	Morning break				
	1045-1215	Counseling, Testing and Treatment including ARV/ART	Provide general information on VCT and ART	Khun Nuntawan and srisuman	Laptop / LCD	
	1215-1315	Lunch				
	1315-1415	Useful resources and website on HIV and AIDS	Provide list of useful websites	Khun Nuntawun and Srisuman	Handout	
	1415-1445	Local Network: GOs and NGOs working on HIV/AIDS in Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai	Provide contact list of organization in Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai	Khun Nuntawun and Srisuman	Handout	
	1445-1500	Afternoon break				
	1500-1600	Discussion and presentation of home work	Provide comments and suggestions for participants homework	Khun Nuntawan and Srisuman		
		1600	Closing			

ANNEX F - GIS Database Development

This activity is an expansion of the GIS database established under TA 6083. Development of the GIS Central Database as a spatial data clearinghouse has been initiated through compiling all existing spatial datasets collected during the past few years by many projects in the Culture Unit. The reasons for introducing this Spatial Data Infrastructure are not only to make GIS data a one-stop service GIS data portal. As we are secondary data users, spatial data or GIS data is collected from different sources in different format with different completeness. In the past, spatial data including GIS data were stored in individual PCs with different data formats and projection systems. This resulted in several duplications that were not easy to manage. The initiation of the GIS Central Database will help avoid the redundancy of datasets, facilitate GIS database management/maintenance, and make GIS datasets ready for use and easily accessible. The GIS Central Database will store all spatial data, including GIS data layers, satellite image, aerial photos, GPS data, etc. in the ArcSDE geodatabase standard format.

The items below show an overview of the geospatial database management in the Culture Unit:

- Geo-Spatial Database Engine Development
- Data Standard Format Setting
- Format

To facilitate data use in ArcGIS, ArcSDE 9.X or geodatabase format has been selected as the standard spatial data format. All spatial data have to be stored in ArcSDE 9.X.

Projection and Datum

As technically recognized by GIS users, data standardization is a key element of the data integration process. To make data integration and GIS analysis possible, GIS datasets have to be in the same projection system and format. All GIS data layers and other spatial data have to be set to the standard projection system of Universal Transverse Mercator or UTM zone47 North and World Grid System 1984 or WGS 1984 Spheroid.

Dataset Naming Scheme

Even though the number of characters used for naming in the ArcSDE data format is not limited, a naming convention needs to be set. There are two main reasons: one is to make the dataset naming understandable by self-explanation, and another is to make it standard and easy to manage. The standard naming system is defined as follows:

- The first portion of the file name refers to country code followed by province or specific area code (e.g. “c” for Cambodia or “pnh” for Phnom Penh).
- The next portion refers to its thematic content or what kind of information it represents (e.g. “province” for province or “health” for health or “cnt” for center).
- The next (optional) segment refer to its date or version (e.g. “2003” for data developed in 2003).
- The “_”(underscore) is simply applied as a separator for each segment. For raster data, the name will end with its dataset resolution. The following are two examples:

A sample name of GIS data layer in vector format and a sample name of GIS data layer in raster format respectively:

- **c_province2003** is District boundary of Cambodia in 2003, and
- **mk_dtm250** is the Digital Elevation Model - DTM for the greater region of the Lower Mekong Basin with 250 meters resolution (grid size).

Naming is similar for satellite images or aerial photos and is based on the following naming system:

- The first character(s) of file name refers to the scene number. If the scene number is not available, it will start with country code followed by province or specific area code (e.g. “c” for Cambodia or “pnh” for Phnom Penh or 12650 for Landsat Path and Row).
- The next segment refers to the sensor name or camera name (e.g. “Landsat” for Landsat imagery or “AirSAR” for Air Synthetic Aperture Radar imagery).
- The next (optional) segment refers to the date (year) of acquisition (e.g. “2003” for the data acquired in 2003).
- The “_” (underscore) is simply applied as a separator for each segment topic. For example, 12650_Landsat_12Jul2003 is the Landsat imagery of the Path 126 and Row 50 acquired on 12 July 2003.

Creation of the ArcSDE workspace in a PC

An ArcSDE workspace for storing spatial GIS data was created in a PC (PC196). To make this workspace accessible by all PCs, the workspace is shared for each one. Thus, the workspace physically functions as a server. Every GIS user can access, share and use the same datasets accessed simultaneously.

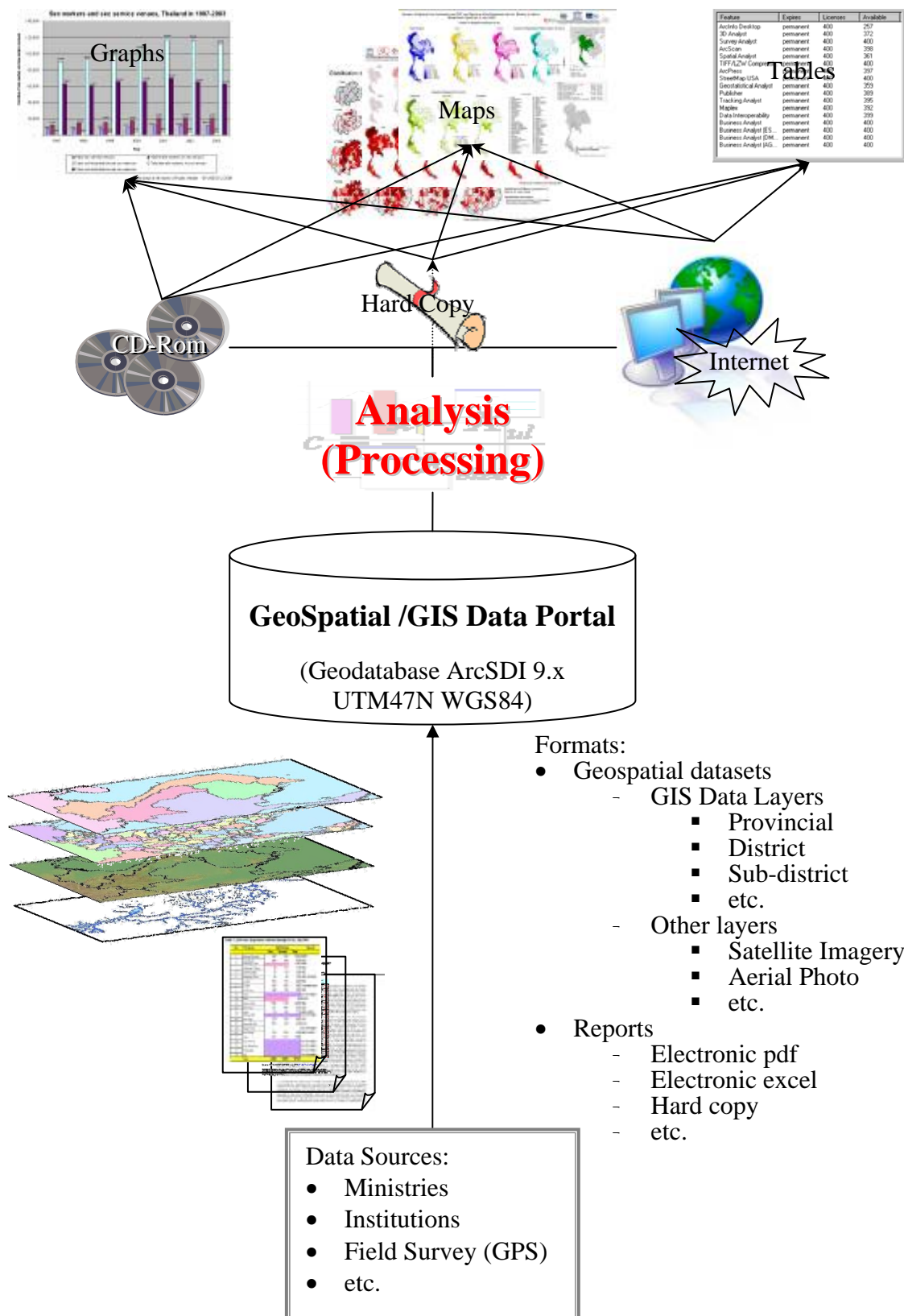
Creation of Data Dictionary or Metadata

For GIS data users, metadata or a data dictionary is very crucial and usually necessary for reference. Metadata is information about a dataset, such as who is responsible for it, when it was created, what its source was, its spatial extent, its accuracy, etc. The standard format of a data dictionary and data documentation – in other words, the metadata of GIS datasets – has been set up. The system is conventionally set up to accommodate simple GIS applications e.g. application in Trafficking and HIV/AIDS Project. All spatial data will have its metadata attached to it. The metadata template is shown on the following page.

Compilation of GIS Spatial Datasets

The compilation of GIS spatial datasets was made from a collection of all basic GIS data identified as useful or potentially useful for the production of thematic maps such as cities, road networks, rivers, topography, etc. to enhance thematic map quality in the future. Technical activities such as cleaning up the GIS datasets through correcting spatial/attribute errors from the old ArcView shape files, removing redundancy of datasets, and cleaning up temporary data files from the computer memory, etc. also took place during compilation. The spatial data catalogue is provided on the following pages.

Overview of Geospatial Database Management in the Culture Unit



Metadata or Data Documentation Template

NOTES

content: documentation template for geographic data sets

when using this file as a template:

delete this header

text marked gray contains headings and should not be deleted

text marked with a gray box contains options and should be deleted where appropriate (e.g. delete CELL ATTRIBUTES when an Spatial data is documented)

text in italics contains comments and should be completely deleted

fill in [none] or [unknown] where no information is available

fill in [none] if there are no usable attributes for an existing topology type (e.g. if a data set has polygon topology but no usable polygon attributes)

the completed form should ACCOMPANY the geographic data set, i.e. they should be stored together

save the completed form as a *.TXT (unformatted text) file in the same directory where the geographic data set is kept

DELETE THIS LINE AND EVERYTHING ABOVE IT -----

*****DOCUMENTATION GIS Central Database*****

UNESCO Bangkok
Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education
P.O. Box 967, Prakhnong Post Office
Bangkok 10110, Thailand
Email: trafficking@unescobkk.org
Phone: +66-2-3910577,
Fax: +66-2-3910866
www.unescobkk.org

NAME -----

data set name

AREA -----

area covered by data set
if possible: describe using a name
country, province, sub-catchment, map sheet #, etc.
if not possible: describe using the geographic extent

DESCRIPTION -----

brief description of data set content

SOURCE MAP -----

compiled from: source map(s)
incl their scale, date, origin, series, compiling agency

SOURCE DATA SET -----

compiled from: source data set(s)
incl their scale, date, origin, compiling agency

SOURCE AGENCY -----

mention here source agency
if data came from an agency OTHER than the one
that compiled the SOURCE MAP / SOURCE DATA
or
if data have been generated by self

GENERATION -----

description of data set generation or reference to a
report where the data set generation is documented

STATUS -----

Last update: [dd MMM yyyy]
Completion status: [comment or % (100 = complete)]

COMMENTS -----

any additional remarks, e.g. on data accuracy + quality,
or when the data set was re-projected

DOCUMENTATION -----

Operator: [name]
Date: [dd MMM yyyy]

UNITS -----

Map Units: [meters, yards, feet]
System: [coordinate system, zone]
Horizontal Datum: [geodetic datum]
Spheroid: [spheroid used with geodetic datum]
Vertical Datum: [geodetic datum – use ONLY for elevation data]

FORMAT -----

Generic Type:
VECTOR
Topology types: [region, polygon, line, point]
RASTER
Resolution: [cell size + unit (e.g. meters)]

Software Format:
[ArcInfo GRID]
[WS ArcInfo COVERAGE]
[PC ArcInfo COVERAGE]
[ArcView SHAPEFILE]
[Generic Image BIL / BSQ / TIFF]

[ERDAS IMG / GIS]
[IMAGINE IMG / GIS]
[ERMapper ???]
[etc.]

POLYGON ATTRIBUTES -----

[ATTRIBUTE - Explanation]
if not self-explanatory: table of value / meaning pairs

do NOT list the following ArcInfo standard items:
AREA,PERIMETER,INTERNAL_ID,USER_ID
EXEPTION: USER_ID if it contains usable attribute information

LINE ATTRIBUTES -----

[ATTRIBUTE - Explanation]
if not self-explanatory: table of value / meaning pairs

do NOT list the following ArcInfo standard items:
FNODE,TNODE,LPOLY,RPOLY,LENGTH,INTERNAL_ID,USER_ID
EXEPTION: USER_ID if it contains usable attribute information

POINT ATTRIBUTES -----

[ATTRIBUTE - Explanation]
if not self-explanatory: table of value / meaning pairs

do NOT list the following ArcInfo standard items:
AREA,PERIMETER,INTERNAL_ID,USER_ID
EXEPTION: USER_ID if it contains usable attribute information

CELL ATTRIBUTES -----

[ATTRIBUTE - Explanation]
if not self-explanatory: table of value / meaning pairs

do NOT list the following ArcInfo standard items:
COUNT

UPDATES AND CHANGES -----

list any changes (e.g. to the data base structure) or updates
(e.g. a boundary adjustment) made to the data set after this form
was initially filled in

Operator: [name]
Date: [dd MMM yyyy]
Change: [description]
Update: [description]

Catalogue of the Latest Spatial and GIS Datasets as of May 2007

NOTE: this LOG has to be filled in WHENEVER any change is made to this file

operators

MM	Manithaphone Mahaxay
PS	Peerayot Sidonrusmee
EM	Elizabeth MARASCO
HM	Heather MARCINIEC

date	operator	action
7/20/2006	MM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • installed this file in [GIS Central Database] H:\Data\metadata\ • removed redundancies datasets
8/7/2006	MM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update ASIA_COUNTRY to be larger coverage • Add ASIA_PROVINCE in to GIS Central Database\Region_WGS84UTM47N
8/10/2006	MM	Add Cambodian Topographic Datasets into GIS Central Database
8/16/2006	MM	Add Lao Ethnic Dataset into GIS Central Database\Lao_WGS84UTM47N
8/16/2006	MM	Add three Grid Elevation Data into Central Database\grid
8/21/2006	MM	Add five new Lao Datasets from NGD into GIS Central Database\Lao_WGS84UTM47N
8/29/2006	MM	Add 13 new Cambodian Datasets from Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Public Works into GIS Central Database\Cam_WGS84UTM47N
9/21/2006	MM	Add two hill shade datasets, mk_hil_srtm90 and mk_dtm50 into GIS Central Database\Region_WGS84UTM47N
10/11/2006	MM	Add 19 new Thai Datasets from MOI into GIS Central Database\Thai_WGS84UTM47N
10/17/2006	MM	Add 13 new Thai Datasets purchased in 2001 by Paul Box from Thai Environment Institute into GIS Central Database\Thai_WGS84UTM47N
11/8/2006	MM	Add Health Facility dataset of Laos in to GIS Central Database\Lao_WGS84UTM47N
1/17/2007	MM	Add 3 satellite imagereies to Data/projects/Lao_xiangkhouang /data/image
2/1/2007	MM	Add 2 sets of scanned topographic maps, 1.5mil and 250 thousand sacles into Central GIS Database
2/3/2007	MM	Add 5 datasets to project\Lao-Xiengkhouang\data\shapefile\
5/10/2007	MM	Add language datasets to GIS Central Database
5/22/2007	MM	Add updated Cambodian administrive datasets into GIS Central Database
5/23/2007	MM	Add updated School location of Cambodian dataset into GIS Central Database

ACTIVITY LOG

Geodatabase	Cam_WGS84UTM47N	c_ahfm	point	Department of Demographic Statistics, Censuses, and	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of Administrative and Health Facility Mapping in Cambodia	
		c_dist_ahfm	point	Department of Demographic Statistics, Censuses, and	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of District Administrative and Health Facility Mapping in	
		c_district	polygon	MRC	Arc SDE		50, 100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	District boundary of Cambodia	
		c_district2003	polygon	Min. of Pub. Works, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	District boundary of Cambodia in 2003	
		c_district2003_upd	polygon	Min. of Pub. Works, Ministry of Planning, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	District boundary of Cambodia in 2003, updated version	
		c_district_pts	point	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of District Office	
		c_geology	polygon	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Geology/Landforms	
		c_geology_fault	line	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Geology Faults	
		c_gps_pts	point	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Benchmark related data	
		c_health_cnt	point	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Health Center	
		c_health_cnt2003	point	Department of Demographic Statistics, Censuses, and	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of Health Center in 2003	
		c_health_post	point	Department of Demographic Statistics, Censuses, and	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of Health Post	
		c_high_pts	point	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Spot hight from mean sea level in meter	
		c_hill_pts	point	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Topographic features described as points (small hill)	
		c_hist_sites	point	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Historical Sites	
		c_landuse	polygon	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		Landsat	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Landuse data as interpreted from LandsAT TM imagery	
		c_language	polygon	International	Arc SDE		50	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Language data of Cambodia	
		c_map100_Index	polygon	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Index Map of topographic 1:100,000 Scale	
		c_national_hospital	point	Department of Demographic Statistics, Censuses, and	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of National Hospital	
		c_operational_district	polygon	Department of Demographic Statistics, Censuses, and	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Operational Districts	
		c_pnh_bldg_pol	polygon	Min. of Pub. Works, Cambodia	Arc SDE		5	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Main Building in Phnom Penh, Cambodia	
		c_pnh_bldg_pts	point	Min. of Pub. Works, Cambodia	Arc SDE		5	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Point of Main Building in Phnom Penh, Cambodia	
		c_pnh_carto_lin	line	Min. of Pub. Works, Cambodia	Arc SDE		5	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Infrastructure Line for Cartography	
		c_pnh_carto_pol	polygon	Min. of Pub. Works, Cambodia	Arc SDE		5	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Infrastructure Line for Cartography	
		c_pnh_carto_pts	point	Min. of Pub. Works, Cambodia	Arc SDE		5	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Infrastructure point for Cartography	
		c_pnh_dist50	polygon	Min. of Pub. Works, Cambodia	Arc SDE		5	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	District Boundary of Phnom Penh, Cambodia	
		c_pnh_road_carto	line	Min. of Pub. Works, Cambodia	Arc SDE		5	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Road Network for cartographic in Phnom Pneh, Cambodia	
		c_pnh_road_lin	line	Min. of Pub. Works, Cambodia	Arc SDE		5	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Road network in Phnom Penh, Cambodia	
		c_pnh_subdist50	polygon	Min. of Pub. Works, Cambodia	Arc SDE		5	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Sub-District Boundary of Phnom Penh, Cambodia	
		c_pop_carto	point	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Infrastructure cartographic point features	
		c_pop_pts	point	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Infrastructure point features for Cartography	
		c_pop_shp	polygon	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Polygons describing the extents of built-up areas, villages, cemeteries, .	
		c_prov_ahfm	point	Department of Demographic Statistics, Censuses, and	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of Provincial Administrative and Health Facility	
		c_province	polygon	MRC	Arc SDE		50, 100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Provincial boundary of Cambodia	Same set
		c_province2003	polygon	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Provincial boundary of Cambodia in 2003	Same set
		c_province2003_upd	polygon	Min. of Pub. Works, Ministry of Planning, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Provincial boundary of Cambodia in 2003, updated version	
		c_province_pts	point	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of Province Office	
		c_referral_hospital	point	Department of Demographic Statistics, Censuses, and	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of Referral Hospital	
		c_road_carto	point	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Road related cartographic point data	
		c_road_direction	point	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Points for road direction arrows along map sheet boundaries	
		c_road_line	line	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Roads and road related line data	
		c_school	point	Department of Demographic Statistics, Censuses, and	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	School location in Cambodia (unknown year of survey data)	
		c_subdist	polygon	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of Sub-District Office	
		c_subdist2003	polygon	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Sub-District boundary of Cambodia in 2003	
		c_subdist2003_upd	polygon	Min. of Pub. Works, Ministry of Planning, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Sub-District boundary of Cambodia in 2003, updated version	
		c_subdist_ahfm	point	Department of Demographic Statistics, Censuses, and	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of Sub-District Administrative and Health Facility Mapping in	
		c_topo_crumbling	line	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Topographic features described as line	
		c_village2003	point	Department of Demographic Statistics, Censuses, and	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of Village Office in 2003	
		c_village98	point	Dep of Geography, Cambodia	Arc SDE		100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of Village Office	

Thai_WGS84UTM47N	t_bkk_park	polygon	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Park in Bangkok, Thailand	
	t_city_point	point	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	City in Thailand	
	t_city_poly	polygon	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Major city boundary of the Thailand version 2002	
	t_commercial_service	point	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of Commercial Service Venue in Thailand	
	t_contour_part1	polyline	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Contour in Thailand (Part I)	
	t_contour_part2	polyline	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Contour in Thailand (Part II)	
	t_district	polygon	MRC	Arc SDE	50, 100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	District boundary of Thailand	
	t_district2002	polygon	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	District boundary of Thailand version 2002	
	t_education	point	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of Education Center/School in Thailand	
	t_forest	polygon	Thai Environment Institute	Arc SDE	250	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Forest Cover in Thailand	
	t_geology	polygon	Department of Mineral Resources	Arc SDE	250	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Geology in Thailand	
	t_geology_fault	polygon	Department of Mineral Resources	Arc SDE	250	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Geologic Structures in Thailand	
	t_index250	polygon	unknown	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Map Index of 1:250,000 Scale of Thailand	
	t_index50	polygon	unknown	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Map Index of 1:50,000 Scale of Thailand	
	t_landmark	point	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of landmark in Thailand	
	t_landsat_index	polygon	unknown	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Landsat Index of Thailand	
	t_landuse	polygon	Thai Environment Institute	Arc SDE	500	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Landuse in Thailand	
	t_language	polygon	International	Arc SDE	50	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Language data of Thailand	
	t_majorcity	point	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of major city in Thailand	
	t_natural_site	point	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of the natural sites in Thailand	
	t_province	polygon	MRC	Arc SDE	50, 100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Provincial boundary of Thailand	Same set
	t_province2002	polygon	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Provincial boundary of Thailand version 2002	Same set
	t_railway	polyline	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Railway in Thailand	
	t_rainfall_station	point	Royal Thai Meteorological Department	Arc SDE	250	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Rainfall Station in Thailand	
	t_religion	point	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Location of religion venue in Thailand	
	t_river	polyline	Royal Thai Survey Department	Arc SDE	250	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	River in Thailand	
	t_road	polyline	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Road Network in Thailand	
	t_road_intersection_main	point	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Main Road Intersection in Thailand	
	t_soil	polyline	Land Development Department	Arc SDE	500	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Soil Map of Thailand	
	t_subbasin	polyline	Royal Irrigation Department (?)	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Subcatchment in Thailand	
	t_subdist2002	polyline	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Subdistrict boundary of the Thailand version 2002	
	t_topo_spothight	point	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Spot Height (elevation point) of Thailand	
	t_village	point	Min. of Interior, Thailand	Arc SDE	unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Village Location of the Thailand	
	t_water_body	polygon	Thailand Environment Institute	Arc SDE	250	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Water Body in Thailand	
	t_wetlands	polygon	Office of Environmental Policy and Planning	Arc SDE	250	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Major Wetland Site in Thailand	
Viet_WGS84UTM47N	v_district	polygon	MRC	Arc SDE	50, 100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	District boundary of Vietnam	
	v_province	polygon	MRC	Arc SDE	50, 100	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Provincial boundary of Vietnam	Same set
Scanned_top_o_map/1.5Mil_scale	1_5mil_sheet1.tif		MRC	GeoTiff	1,500	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Scanned Topographic Map of Jica, scale 1.5 Million, sheet 1	
	1_5mil_sheet2.tif		MRC	GeoTiff	1,500	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Scanned Topographic Map of Jica, scale 1.5 Million, sheet 2	
	1_5mil_sheet3.tif		MRC	GeoTiff	1,500	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Scanned Topographic Map of Jica, scale 1.5 Million, sheet 3	
	mekong_mosaiced.tif		MRC	GeoTiff	1,500	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Scanned Topographic Map of Jica, scale 1.5 Million, mosaic of all three sheets	
				GeoTiff								
Scanned_top_o_map/250K_scale	nX_XXX-X.tif		MRC	GeoTiff	250	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Scanned Topographic Map of 250K, 70 sheets including all three zones	

directory (path)	Geodatabase name	data set	topology	source	Geographic Format	Grid size (for raster) meter	source scale (*1000)	coordinate system	geodetic datum	spheroid	data docu exists	docu by	data set content	remarks
Data/projects/Lao_xiangkhouang /data/geodatabase		L_PDJ_Disk2003	Point	UNESCO BKK	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Disk Location of latest survey in 2003	
		L_PDJ_Group2004	Point	UNESCO BKK	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Jar group Location of latest survey in 2004	
		L_PDJ_Jar2003	Point	UNESCO BKK	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Jar Location of latest survey in 2003	
		L_PDJ_Site2004	Point	UNESCO BKK	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Jar site Location of latest survey in 2004	
		L_PDJ_Stone2003	Point	UNESCO BKK	Arc SDE		GPS	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Stone Location of latest survey in 2003	
Data/projects/Lao_xiangkhouang /data/shapefile		L_PDJ_AOI1	polygon	Unknown	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Area of Interest in a part of the plain of Jar in Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	Data was generated for unknown purpose
		L_PDJ_Arch_Feature	point	Unknown	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Archeological Feature in the plain of Jar in Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	
		L_PDJ_Bomb62	polygon	MAG Laos	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Bomb62 areas in a part of the plain of Jar in Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	
		L_PDJ_bombclearance2003	polygon	MAG Laos	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Bomb Clearance areas in a part of the plain of Jar in Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	
		L_PDJ_bombsite1	point	MAG Laos	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Some Bomb sites at the Plain of Jar in Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	
		L_PDJ_Colani_Jarsite	point	UNESCO BKK	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Jar site surveyed by Colani, M. Megalithes Du Haut-Lao, Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient, Paris, in 1930s at the Plain of Jar in Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	
		L_PDJ_GCP	point	UNESCO BKK	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Ground Control Points at the Plain of Jar in Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	
		L_PDJ_GPSpoint2000	point	UNESCO BKK	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	GPS Points containing the number of Jar, collected in November 2000 at the Plain of Jar in Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	
		L_PDJ_jarextent1	polygon	UNESCO BKK	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Extent of the Plain of Jar Sites I in Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	
		L_PDJ_jarsite1	point	UNESCO BKK	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Jar site I in Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	
		L_PDJ_jarsite2	point	UNESCO BKK	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Jar site II in Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	
		L_PDJ_military_site	point	Unknown	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Military site (Air Base) around Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	
		L_PDJ_siteboundary1	polygon	UNESCO BKK	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Plain of Jar boundary Sites I in Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	
		L_PDJ_tracks1	line	UNESCO BKK	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Survey Track I in Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	
		L_PDJ_vil_suvy_site	point	UNESCO BKK	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Jar site by village in Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	
		L_PDJ_visitorbuilding	polygon	UNESCO BKK	ArcView Shp file		Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	Visitor Building Location at the Plain of Jar in Xiangkhouang Province, LAOS	
Data/projects/Lao_xiangkhouang /data/image		TM56474_datebefore1999.img		UNESCO BKK	Erdas Imagine	30	Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	LandsatTM Imagery over part of Plain of Jar, Xiangkouang Province, Laos	
Data/projects/Lao_xiangkhouang /data/image		SPOT2_datebefore2003.img		UNESCO BKK	Erdas Imagine	10	Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	SPOT Imagery over part of Plain of Jar, Xiangkouang Province, Laos	
Data/projects/Lao_xiangkhouang /data/image		IKONOS_2000Jul04.img		UNESCO BKK	Erdas Imagine	1	Unknown	UTM47N	WGS84	WGS84	yes	MM	IKONOS Imagery over part of Plain of Jar, Xiangkouang Province, Laos	

ANNEX G – Lists of Data Obtained from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and the GMS Region

The major objective of this RETA was to expand GIS/mapping activity to Cambodia and Lao PDR. The lists of all newly obtained GIS data layers are shown below, including the latest Cambodian topographic datasets, and the Lao PDR administrative boundaries, village locations and road network data layers. These GIS data layers have since been re-projected and integrated into the UNESCO Culture Unit's GIS Central Database.

Table 1. List of the Main GIS Data Layers Newly Obtained

Country	GIS Data Layer Name	System	Format	Scale	Version
Laos					
	District boundary	Lao Kasovsky 1997,	ArcView Shape	1:100,000	2003
	Provincial boundary	Lao Kasovsky 1997,	ArcView Shape	1:100,000	2003
	Village Location	Lao Kasovsky 1997,	ArcView Shape	GPS Survey	2003
	Road network	Lao Kasovsky 1997,	ArcView Shape	1:100,000	2003
Cambodia					
	Sub-district boundary	UTM48, Ind60	PC ARC/INFO	1:100,000	2003
	District boundary	UTM48, Ind60	PC ARC/INFO	1:100,000	2003
	Provincial boundary	UTM48, Ind60	PC ARC/INFO	1:100,000	2003
	Village location	UTM48, Ind60	PC ARC/INFO	GPS Survey	2003
	Health center location	UTM48, Ind60	PC ARC/INFO	GPS Survey	2003

Table 2. List of Statistical Data Available (Newly Obtained)

Country	Statistic Name	Detail by	Year
Laos			
	HIV+ prevalence	Province	1990 - 2006
	AIDS cases	Province	1992 - 2006
	AIDS opportunistic infection	Province	1992 - 2006
	AIDS death	Province	1992 - 2006
	Population	Village	1985*, 1995 and 2005
	Ethnic	Village	2005
	Internal migration	Province	1995 and 2005
	Religion	Village	1995 and 2005
Cambodia			
	HIV+ by sex	Province	2004 and 2005
	AIDS cases by sex	Province	2004 and 2005
	Sex workers by sex	Province	1996 to 2005
	Sexual Transmitted Infection	Province	2004 and 2005
	Man having sex with man	Province**	2004
	Population	Sub-district	1998, 2004
	Mother Tongue (Languages)	Village	2004
	Internal migration	Village	2004
	Religion	Village	2004

* by province

** selected province

Table 3. List of Data Obtained from Other International Institutions

Coverage	Dataset Name	Format	Topology	Year
GMS				
	Transportation route	Map Info	Line	unknown
	Transportation point	Map Info	Point	unknown
	Linguistics	Hard copy	Polygon	unknown

ANNEX H – Procedure of Digitizing Linguistics Map of GMS Countries including Cambodia, China, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam

This technical procedure of digitizing of linguistics map is written as part of the project activity under the ADB-Funded project on “HIV/AIDS Vulnerability and Risk Reduction among Ethnic Minority Groups through Communication Strategies in the Great Mekong Sub-region”.

Digitizing refers to the process whereby an analog (or paper) map is converted into a digital format. In other word, digitizing map is to transform map from hard copy to the digital format in the form of GIS dataset. ArcView 3 was selected for this digitizing purpose.

Following are the major steps of digitizing of linguistics map:

1) Scanning

Regardless of the type of digitizing to be performed, map preparation is crucial in the reduction of unnecessary repetition of tasks, as well as helping to ensure an accurate end product. The linguistics maps available from SIL International are in A3 size by country. All maps were scanned and save as simple image file, “jpg”.

2) Geo-referencing

Scanned map datasets don't normally contain spatial reference information. To transform the image map from simple image file into the real world coordinate system, geo-referencing is needed. The geo-referencing is to define its location using map coordinates and assign a coordinate system.

To make it compatible with the other UNESCO Bangkok spatial dataset system, the GIS data layer on administrative boundary of UNESCO Bangkok were used as a based map. More than nine control points were applied in each image file. Polynomial transformation was used to register the image. The projected image files were saved as Geotiff.

3) Digitizing

On-screen digitizing was designed to use. On-screen digitizing is an interactive process in which a map is created using previously digitized of scanned information. Since the language maps of GMS are in polygon except for Chinese part, the digitizing is to digitize all language polygons as line. The line layers were saved as ArcView shapefile.

The line shapefiles were then used to build the polygon and saved as polygon shapefile.

4) Labeling

Labeling is to assign attribute data into data feature in this case is to polygon feature. When geographic information is stored in a geographic information system (GIS), each geographic feature will have two types of data stored: Location information in the form of explicit geographic coordinates and descriptive information in the form of project unique standardized descriptive attribute values. The GIS data labeling process is the most time consuming process in database generation. It is also the most scrutinized in most contracted database production efforts.

According to the original data the linguistics data consist of two classification levels and three attribute fields: language family, language name, and language code. The GIS attribute data therefore have to include all of these three fields as following.

Language family:

Attribute type in letter or text have been used to assign the name of language family as described in the tables below.

Language name:

Attribute type in letter or text have been used to assign the name of language as described in the tables below.

Language code:

Letter or text codes have been used to describe the attributes as described in the tables below.

All irrigation projects have been digitized as a polygon except in Chinese part.

lg_family	Language family
language	Language name
lg_code	Language code following SIL International system
reg_code	Common language code with the other countries

5) Final editing

This step can be called as a post digitizing task. These include the identification and elimination of errors, coverage editing and labeling (if necessary).

Final editing includes adding polygon (adjacent/non-adjacent), removing sliver polygon, removing the polygon node, adding/removing/removing node and vertices, removing all dangling arcs and node, editing polygon attribute, adding/moving/renumbering polygon label, building and protecting topology, protecting data and documenting alteration, and adding annotation.

The final ArcView shapefiles were then converted into ARCSDE format and integrated into UNESCO Bangkok GIS Central Database.

ANNEX I. Lists of Maps Prepared During the Course of this Project

Table 1 Lists of Maps: Entire GMS

NO.	Image Map File Name	Map Title
1.	GMS_Common_Language_Cam_lao_Thai.jpg	Common Languages of Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Thailand
2.	GMS_Common_Language_Chi_lao.jpg	Common Languages of China and Lao PDR
3.	GMS_Common_Language_Chi_lao_Thai_poly.jpg	Common Languages of China, Lao PDR, and Thailand
4.	GMS_Common_Language_lao_Thai.jpg	Common Languages of Lao PDR, and Thailand
5.	GMS_Language.jpg	Languages of GMS Countries
6.	China_language.jpg *	Languages of Yunnan and Guangxi Province, China

* Cover only Yunnan and Guangxi Provinces, China

Table 2 Lists of Maps: Cambodian Part

NO.	Image Map File Name	Map Title
1.	Cam_AIDS_2004to2005_A3.jpg	AIDS Cases in Cambodia: 2004 to 2005
2.	Cam_HIV_2003to2005_A3.jpg	HIV Prevalence in Cambodia: 2003 to 2005
3.	Cam_msm_2004_A3.jpg	Man Having Sex with Man in the Main Four Provinces in Cambodia in 2004
4.	Cam_health_facilities_A3.jpg	Distribution of Health Facilities in Cambodia
5.	Cam_Pop_1998_A3.jpg	Population in Cambodia in 1998
6.	Cam_Prov_pop1998_A3.jpg	Population in Cambodia in 1998
7.	Cam_Migration_1998_A3.jpg	In-Migration to the Province in 1998

8.	Cam_out-migration_from_the_24Province_1998.jpg	Out-Migration from the Province in 1998 in Cambodia
9.	Cam_in-migration_to_the_24Provinces_1998.jpg	In-Migration from the Province in 1998 in Cambodia
10.	Cam_Prov_placeofbirth_2004_A3.jpg	Number of People According to Place of Birth by Province in 2004 in Cambodia
11.	Cam_Subd_inmigration_byprevres_1998_A3.jpg	Percentage of Total Population of In-Migrant (based on previous resident) by Sub-District in 1998 in Cambodia
12.	Cam_Subd_inmigration_bybirth_1998_A3.jpg	Percentage of Total Population of In-Migrant (based on place of birth) by Sub-District in 1998 in Cambodia
13.	Cam_Subd_inmigration_less5y_1998_A3.jpg	Percentage of Total Population of In-Migrant (based on previous resident less than five years) by Sub-District in 1998 in Cambodia
14.	Cam_Dist_inmigration_byprevres_1998_A3.jpg	Percentage of Total Population of In-Migrant (based on previous resident) by District in 1998 in Cambodia
15.	Cam_Dist_inmigration_less5y_1998_A3.jpg	Percentage of Total Population of In-Migrant (based on place of birth) by District in 1998 in Cambodia
16.	Cam_Dist_inmigration_bybirth_1998_A3.jpg	Percentage of Total Population of In-Migrant (based on previous resident less than five years) by District in 1998 in Cambodia
17.	Cam_Prov_inmigration_byprevres_1998_A3.jpg	Percentage of Total Population of In-Migrant (based on previous resident) by Province in 1998 in Cambodia
18.	Cam_Prov_inmigration_bybirth_1998_A3.jpg	Percentage of Total Population of In-Migrant (based on place of birth) by Province in 1998 in Cambodia
19.	Cam_Prov_inmigration_less5y_1998_A3.jpg	Percentage of Total Population of In-Migrant (based on previous resident less than five years) by Province in 1998 in Cambodia
20.	Cam_vill_mothertongue_Foreigner_2004.jpg	Mother Tongue (Languages) of Foreign Languages by village in 2004 in Cambodia

21.	Cam_vill_mothertongue_cambodain_2004.jpg	Mother Tongue (Languages) by village in 2004 in Cambodia
22.	Cam_Subdist_mothertongue_Foreigner_2004.jpg	Mother Tongue (Languages) of Foreign Languages by Sub-District in 2004 in Cambodia
23.	Cam_Subdist_mothertongue_cambodain_2004.jpg	Mother Tongue (Languages) by Sub-District in 2004 in Cambodia
24.	Cam_Dist_mothertongue_Foreigner_2004.jpg	Mother Tongue (Languages) of Foreign Languages by District in 2004 in Cambodia
25.	Cam_Dist_mothertongue_cambodain_2004.jpg	Mother Tongue (Languages) by District in 2004 in Cambodia
26.	Cam_Prov_mothertongue_cambodain_2004.jpg	Mother Tongue (Languages) of Foreign Languages by Province in 2004 in Cambodia
27.	Cam_Prov_mothertongue_Foreigner_2004.jpg	Mother Tongue (Languages) by Province in 2004 in Cambodia
28.	Cam_language.jpg	Languages in Cambodia
29.	Cam_Subd_Religion_1998_A3.jpg	Population According to Religion by Sub-district in Cambodia: 1998
30.	Cam_Dist_Religion_1998_A3.jpg	Population According to Religion by District in Cambodia: 1998
31.	Cam_Prov_Religion_1998_A3.jpg	Population According to Religion by Province in Cambodia: 1998

Table 3 Lists of Maps: Lao Part

NO.	Image Map File Name	Map Title
1.	Lao_HIV_A3_1990to2006_update.jpg	HIV Prevalence in Lao PDR: 1990-2006
2.	Lao_HIV_Infection_byoccupation_A3_2005to2006.jpg	HIV Infection by Occupation in Lao PDR: 2005-2006
3.	Lao_AIDS_A3_1992to2006_update.jpg	AIDS Cases in Lao PDR: 1992-2006
4.	Lao_AIDS_Opportunistic_Infection_A3_1992to2006_update.jpg	HIV Related Opportunistic Infections in Lao PDR: 1992-

	2006
5. Lao_AIDS_DEATH_A3_1992to2006_update.jpg	Number of Death with AIDS as a Cause in Lao PDR: 1992-2006
6. Lao_Health_facilities.jpg	Distribution of Health Facilities in Lao PDR
7. Lao_prov_pop_1985_1995_2005_A3.jpg	Population by Province in Lao PDR: 1985, 1995 and 2005
8. Lao_pop_1995_2005_A3.jpg	Population in Lao PDR in 1995 and 2005
9. Lao_in-migration_A3_2005.jpg	In migration to the Province in 2005
10. Lao_inout-migration_A3_2005.jpg	In and Out migration to the Province in 2005
11. Lao_in-migration_to_18Province_1995-2005.jpg	In-Migration to the Province 1995-2005 in Lao PDR
12. Lao_out-migration_from_18Province_1995-2005.jpg	Out-Migration to the Province 1995-2005 in Lao PDR
13. Lao_vill_Citizenship_2005_A3.jpg	Citizenship by Village in Lao PDR in 2005
14. Lao_dist_Citizenship_2005_A3.jpg	Citizenship by District in Lao PDR in 2005
15. Lao_prov_Citizenship_2005_A3.jpg	Citizenship by Province in Lao PDR in 2005
16. Lao_vill_ethnic_2005_A3.jpg	Selected Ethnicity by Village in Lao PDR in 2005
17. Lao_dist_ethnic_2005_A3.jpg	Selected Ethnicity by District in Lao PDR in 2005
18. Lao_prov_ethnic_2005_A3.jpg	Selected Ethnicity by Province in Lao PDR in 2005
19. Lao_vill_religion_2005_A3.jpg	Selected Religions by Village in Lao PDR in 2005
20. Lao_dist_religion_2005_A3.jpg	Selected Religions by District in Lao PDR in 2005
21. Lao_prov_religion_2005_A3.jpg	Selected Religions by Province in Lao PDR in 2005

22. Lao_Language.jpg

Languages in Lao PDR

Table 4 Lists of Maps: Thai Part

NO.	Image Map File Name	Map Title
1.	Thai_Language.jpg	Languages in Thailand
2.	ZN10_base84_87.jpg	Distribution of AIDS incidence by district in zone10 of Thailand in 1984 – 1987
3.	ZN10_base88_92.jpg	Distribution of AIDS incidence by district in zone10 of Thailand in 1988 – 1992
4.	ZN10_base93_97.jpg	Distribution of AIDS incidence by district in zone10 of Thailand in 1993 – 1997
5.	ZN10_base98_02.jpg	Distribution of AIDS incidence by district in zone10 of Thailand in 1998 – 2002
6.	ZN10_base03_07.jpg	Distribution of AIDS incidence by district in zone10 of Thailand in 2003 – 2007
7.	THAI_AIDS_1989to2006_A3.jpg	-AIDS Cases in Thailand by Province: 1989-2006 AIDS case rate/100,000 population
8	THAI_CR_OOP1_2000to2005_A3.jpg	Opportunistic infections in Chiangrai, 2000 -2005 (12 maps)
9	THAI_CR_OOP2_2000to2005_A3.jpg	

10	THAI_CR_OOP3_2000to2005_A3.jpg	
11	THAI_CR_OOP4_2000to2005_A3.jpg	
12	THAI_CR_OOP5_2000to2005_A3.jpg	
13	THAI_CR_OOP6_2000to2005_A3.jpg	
14	THAI_CR_OOP7_2000to2005_A3.jpg	
15	THAI_CR_OOP8_2000to2005_A3.jpg	
16	THAI_CR_OOP9_2000to2005_A3.jpg	
17	THAI_CR_OOP10_2000to2005_A3.jpg	
18	THAI_CR_OOP11_2000to2005_A3.jpg	
19	THAI_CR_OOP12_2000to2005_A3.jpg	
20	THAI_Z10_Sexservice_2005_A3.jpg	Sex Service Statistics for Zone 10 Thailand by province 2005
21	THAI_Sexservice_1998to2002_A3.jpg	Number of sex service venues in Thailand,1998-2002 and Percentage increase of sex service venues in Thailand 1998-2002
22	THAI_Sexservice_2003to2007_A3.jpg	Number of sex service venues in Thailand,2003-2007 and Percentage increase of sex service venues in Thailand 2003-2007
23	THAI_Migrant_2004_A3.jpg	Number of Migrants from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar Who Registered with the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Labour
24	THAI_Migrant_2005_A3.jpg	Number of Migrants from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar Who Registered with the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Labour

25	THAI_Labour_2005_A3.jpg	Number of Labour Demand of Alien Workers: Quota; Work permit obtained Those who Registered with Ministry of Labour
26	THAI_InMigration_2005_A3.jpg	In-Migration by province in Thailand in 2005 (internal)
27	THAI_outMigration_2005_A3.jpg	out-Migration in Thailand in 2005
28	THAI_outMigration_district_2005_A3.jpg	out-Migration for District in North Border Province in Thailand in 2005
29	THAI_Pop_1999to2002_A3.jpg	Distribution of Population in Thailand in 1999-2002
30	THAI_Pop_2003to2006_A3.jpg	Distribution of Population in Thailand in 2003-2006

ANNEX J. List of Participants + Agenda for the Experts Consultation

DRAFT AGENDA

EXPERT CONSULTATION: “PROMOTING STANDARDS FOR SOCIO-CULTURAL RESEARCH ON THE ISSUES OF HIV/AIDS AND TRAFFICKING”

BANGKOK, SEPTEMBER 19-21 2005

Tara Imperial Hotel

Monday 19th September

- 8:00 – 8:30 Registration
- 8:30 – 8:45 Introductions and objectives of the consultation
David Feingold
- 8:45 – 9:00 Keynote Address: Current and future roles for socio-cultural research in strengthening responses to HIV/AIDS and trafficking
Katherine Bond
- 9:00-10:00 Panel discussion: Overview of Socio-Cultural Research on HIV and Trafficking
Chairs: Darryl Macer
Speakers: Simon Baker, David Feingold

Morning Tea

- 10:15 – 11:15 Panel Discussion: The influence of outside ideologies on socio-cultural research in the region
Chair: David Feingold
Speakers: Carole Vance, Chantawipa Apisuk (Empower)
- 11:15 – 12:00 Panel discussion: Tackling Issues related to Ethics and Governance in Socio-cultural Research
Chair: Jan Wijngaarden
Speakers: Seree Jintakanon, Darryl Macer

Lunch

- 13:00 – 14:45 Small group work on
1. Gaps and barriers in HIV/AIDS research
Chris Lyttleton, Carole Vance
 2. Gaps and barriers in Trafficking research
Simon Baker, John Frederick
 3. Gaps and barriers in ethics and governance
Wang Yanguang, Blaise Bikandou

Afternoon Tea

- 15:00 – 15:30 Continued small group work
- 15:30 – 16:30 Report back on small groups in plenary session and commentary
Chair: Sheldon Shaeffer

Tuesday 20th September

- 8:30 – 8:45 Review of Day One
- 8.45 – 10:00 Panel discussion: Institutional Capacity Building and the Southeast Asian Consortium on Gender and Sexuality – experiences and lessons learned
Chair: Darryl Macer
Speakers: Pimpawan Boonmongkong, Zhang Kaining and Alongkone Phengsavanh

Morning Tea

- 10:15 – 11:15 Panel discussion: Towards better methodologies in the conduct of socio-cultural research
Chair: Phillip Bergstrom
Speakers: Murray Couch, Thomas Steinfatt
- 11:15 – 12:00 Panel discussion: Cultural Constraints and Opportunities in the conduct of Socio-cultural Research
Chair: Darryl Macer
Speakers: Tran Han Giang, Maurice Eisenbruch

Lunch

- 13:00 – 15:00 Small group work: Contemporary Issues in Socio-cultural Research
1. Moving from “risk” to “vulnerability” – how does socio-cultural research contribute to this paradigm shift?
Katherine Bond, Chris Lyttleton
 2. Social Science and Gender: the study of femininity, masculinity and sex work
Jo Doezema
 3. Migration, mobility and other cross border issues
James Chamberlain, Dang Nguyen Anh
 4. The Study of Sexual diversity
Phong Tan, Jan Wijngaarden
 5. Is culture a barrier or an opportunity for change?
Heather Peters, Carole Vance
 6. Ethnic minorities – the role of socio-cultural research in understanding vulnerability
Weng Naiqun, Jacques Lemoine

Afternoon Tea

- 15:15 – 16:00 Small group work continued
- 16:00 – 17:00 Plenary session: Report back from small groups
Chair: Darryl Macer

Wednesday 21st September

- 8:30 – 10:00 Small Group Work: Ways Forward
1. Setting standards in research design and the choice of methodologies
Murray Couch
 2. Listing Research Priorities in Trafficking
David Feingold, Thomas Steinfatt
 3. Listing Research Priorities in HIV/AIDS
Chris Lyttleton, Allan Beesey
 4. Use and dissemination of research findings
Steve Wignall, Lisa Rende Taylor
 5. Advocacy with Donors: What tools are needed to strengthen links between research findings and donor priorities?
Patrick Brenny, Jan Wijngaarden
 6. Strengthening research networks in the Asia – Pacific region
Pimpawan Boonmongkong, Scott Hearnden

Morning Tea

- 10:15 – 12:00 Continuation of small group work

Lunch

- 13:00 – 15:00 Plenary session: Report back from small groups, general discussion
Chair: David Feingold

Afternoon Tea

- 15:15 – 15:45 Closing Remarks
Simon Baker, David Feingold, Darryl Macer

PARTICIPANTS LIST

- | Name | Organisation |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Apisuk, Chantiwipa | Empower Thailand |
| 2. Azariah, Jayapul | All India Association of Bioethics |
| 3. Baikandou, Blaise | National Laboratory for Public Health, Congo |
| 4. Baker, Simon | Independent Consultant |

Name	Organisation
5. Balakrishnan, Revathi	Food and Agricultural Organization
6. Bamber, Scott	UNICEF Thailand
7. Beesey, Allan	Independent Consultant
8. Bertrand, Didier	AFESIP Laos
9. Bhandari, Jhabindra	Japan International Cooperation Agency Nepal
10. Bhardwaj, Minakshi	Lancaster University
11. Bond, Katherine	Rockefeller Foundation
12. Boonmongkong, Pimpawan	Center for Health Policy Studies Mahidol University
13. Brenny, Patrick	UNAIDS Thailand
14. Burns, Katya	Tokyo Institute for Social Science
15. Chamberlain, James	Independent Consultant
16. Chantavanich, Supang	Asian Centre for Migration Chulalongkorn University
17. Chaw Chaw	World Vision Myanmar
18. Couch, Murray	Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society La Trobe University
19. Dang Nguyen Anh	Institute for Sociology Hanoi
20. Dare, Phillip	Victoria University Australia
21. Doezema, Jo	Institute for Development Studies University of Sussex
22. Doussantousse, Serge	Independent Researcher
23. Du, Juan	Institute of Ethnography Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences
24. Dwi, Rubiyanti	Asian Muslim Action Network
25. Eisenbruch, Maurice	Director Centre for Culture and Health University of NSW

Name	Organisation
26. Frederick, John	Independent researcher
27. Gallagher, Rory	Cambridge University
28. Hearnden, Scott	AIDS Society of Asia and the Pacific
29. Jansen, Brigitte	Euroacademy
30. Jintakanon, Seree	Thai Drug Users Network
31. Khong, Gum	Kachin Women's Association of Thailand
32. Khruemanee , Maliwan	American Center for International Labor Solidarity
33. Lemoine, Jacques	Independent Consultant
34. Li, Dongli	Chinese Population and Development Center
35. Lyttleton, Chris	Department of Anthropology Macquarie University
36. Muecke, Marjorie	Department of Anthropology University of Washington
37. Molland, Sverre	Macquarie University
38. Phengsavanh , Alongkone	National University of Laos
39. Pyone, May May	Independent Consultant
40. Ranumas, Hathaikant	Asia – Pacific Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS
41. Rattakitvijun, Panus	PLAN Thailand
42. Razak, Myat Htoo	Institute for HIV/AIDS – Asia and Pacific Division
43. Rende-Taylor, Lisa	Asia Foundation
44. Resurreccion, Bernadette	Centre for Gender and Development Studies Asian Institute of Technology
45. Skrobanek, Siriporn	Foundation for Women (Thailand)
46. Steinfatt, Thomas	School of Communications University of Miami
47. Subpamong, Chalin	PLAN Thailand
48. Tan, Phong	Center for Khmer Studies
49. Thant, Sanda	Population Services International Myanmar
50. Tran Han Giang	Institute for Family and Gender Studies Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences
51. Tran Phi Puong	School of International Studies

Name	Organisation
	University of SA Department of Anthropology
52. Urekskey, Elenah	Columbia University
53. Van Bich Thi Tran	Social Science Research Council
54. Vance, Carole	Columbia University
55 Wang, Yanguang	Centre for Applied Ethics Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
56 Weng, Naiqun	Center for Ethnographic and Anthropology Research Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
57 Wignall, Steve	Family Health International
58 Williams, Paul	UN Office of Drugs and Crime
59 Wu, Junqing	Shanghai Institute for Family Planning
60 Zegers, Mei	Independent Consultant
61 Zhang, Hongwen	Institute of Sociology Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences
62 Zhang, Kaining	Kunming Medical College

From UNESCO Bangkok

- 63 Darryl Macer
- 64 Phillip Bergstrom
- 65 Siriwan Tanggriwong
- 66 David Feingold
- 67 Heather Peters
- 68 Yindee Lertcharoenchok
- 69 Vanessa Achilles
- 70 Georgia Warner
- 71 Srisuman Sartsara
- 72 Jan Wijngaarden
- 73 Praveena Gunaratnam