



Navigating Barriers to Harm Reduction Services





Navigating Barriers: Access & Challenges to Harm Reduction Services in Southeast Asia







About AHRA Context: Harm reduction in Southeast Asia What is happening now? **Gaps & barriers Best practices & integration opportunities Community leadership & enabling** environment Recommendations Q&A

Overview



RIAS About Southeast Asia Harm Reduction Association (AHRA)



Regional network

Focus: harm reduction, cross-border advocacy, and community-led response



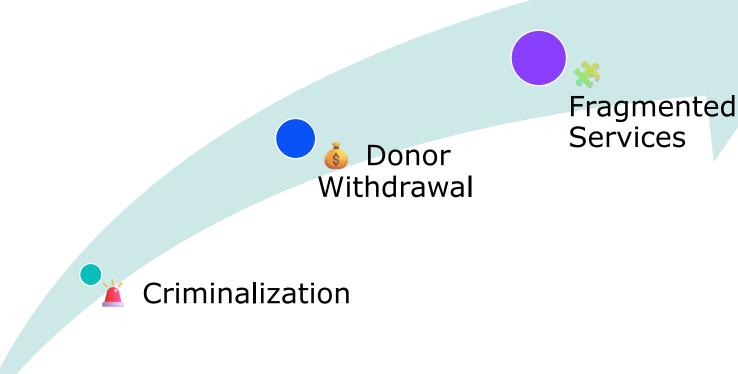
Capacity building and Technical support

Work across: Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam





Snapshot of the Region







The Situation in Border Areas

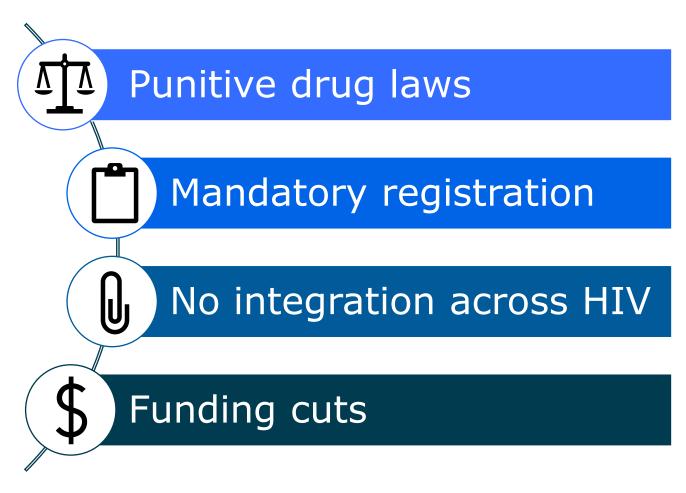
- Crackdowns targeting PWUD, sex workers, LGBTQIA+, and undocumented Myanmar refugees
- Mobility, lack of legal status, and language barriers → restricted access to health services
- Local clinics require documentation → migrants refuse care for fear of arrest/deportation







Key Barriers







Impact on Communities

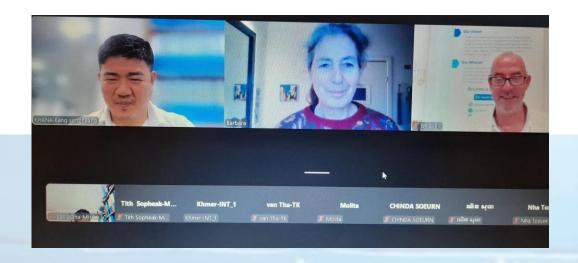
- 40% of Myanmar refugees lack access to HIV/TB/STI services
- Increased HIV vulnerability, overdose risk, mental health distress
- Peer networks operating without resources and without safety





AHRA Approach

- Regional coordination
- Capacity building
- Advocacy + documentation (data to policy)
- Youth leadership







AHRA Emergency Response (RRF)

Goal: Rapid harm reduction service restoration

Activities

- Recruit & train 10 peer responders
- Distribute sterile needles, condoms, HIV test kits
- Emergency referrals for healthcare
- Media / advocacy dialogues with authorities
- •Train providers on inclusive & rights-based HIV care

Expected Results

- •500 people reached with harm reduction services
- 250 referrals to healthcare
- 2 policy dialogues influencing decriminalization
- •10 peer responders + 15 health workers trained





AHRA OSF Project

Goal: Cross-border, duplicable harm reduction system

Peer-led referral network

- 15 peer educators across 3 borders
- 480 formal referrals
- Directory of 40 service providers + referral protocol + signed MOUs

DEWS

- Peers collect real-time drug trend data
- Alerts verified in 48 hours
- Service engagement ↑ 40%





Integration Opportunities

Area	Integration Approach
Substance use literacy	Peer educators + simple materials
Overdose / overamp	Distribution of naloxone; stimulant overamp protocol
Sexual health	HIV/STI + PrEP referral pathway
Mental health	Basic psychological first aid + referral
Socio-legal support	Paralegal volunteers + case management



Best Practices in the Region

- Peer-led outreach (Myanmar, Indonesia) harmreduction kits, safer-use education, overdose awareness.
- Mobile / community methadone (Vietnam) rural coverage with basic mental-health screening.
- Integrated clinic models (Malaysia) OST + HIV/TB/SRH under one roof.
- Inclusive DICs (Thailand, Philippines, Myanmar, Malaysia) – stigma-free spaces with psychosocial & legal support.
- ATS-focused peer initiatives (Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand) – safer-smoking kits, hydration, stress care.
- Mental-health integration (Vietnam, Cambodia & regional pilots) - counselling + referral within harmreduction services.







Community Leadership

- Peers co-design and lead services from outreach to planning and evaluation.
- Fair pay and formal recognition peers as equal professionals.
- Community data ownership networks manage and use evidence for advocacy.
- Integrated peer support bridging harm-reduction, mental, and sexual health.
- Policy voice peers drive decriminalization and rights-based reform.

Lesson: Community-led, evidence-driven leadership makes harm reduction sustainable and effective.







What's Needed (Policy & Environment)

To scale community-led harm reduction:

- Replace punitive raids with health-first policing
- Government co-financing for harm reduction, domestic funding, social contracting
- Remove mandatory registration for OST/needle syringe program
- Recognition of community-led organizations as service providers







Key Takeaways

- o Community-led harm reduction delivers trust, reach, and impact.
- Capacity building turns participation into leadership.
- Integration strengthens efficiency, continuity, and person-centred care.
- Peer networks are essential partners in policy and service delivery.
- Data and evidence must guide decisions, not ideology.
- o Governments must shift from punitive control to health and rights-based governance.
- Regional collaboration amplifies voice, learning, and sustainability.





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Any Questions?

Thank You!