



CHAPTER V RESULTS

During implementation of the interventions, the indicators were regularly monitored. After 18 months of implementation the interventions program, some achievements have been reached. These are summarized below:

I. PROCESS INDICATORS

Meetings

- 90% of planned CUMEC meetings were organized regularly
- 80% of planned CUMWG meeting were convened regularly
- 80% of weekly planned visits to all sex establishments done by the working groups

The reason for being unable to complete all the meetings as scheduled was because of the busy schedule or overlapping schedule of the chairman and vice chairman, or National or International holidays.

Reports

- 98% of weekly and monthly reports updating of number of brothels and sex workers prepared.

STD Check-ups

- 95% of female direct sex workers attended their regularly scheduled STD checkups, which showed a significant decline in STD incidence.
- 95% of female direct sex workers correctly treated for STD based on the guidelines.

Some 5% of sex workers missed their scheduled STD checkups because of having periods or illness.

Administrative Punishment

- All brothels and entrainment establishments remained under CUMEC and CUWG control
- Administrative punishment was applied: seven brothels (8%) received warning and two of those (2%) were completely closed after repeated warnings.

Mystery clients (men posing as clients)

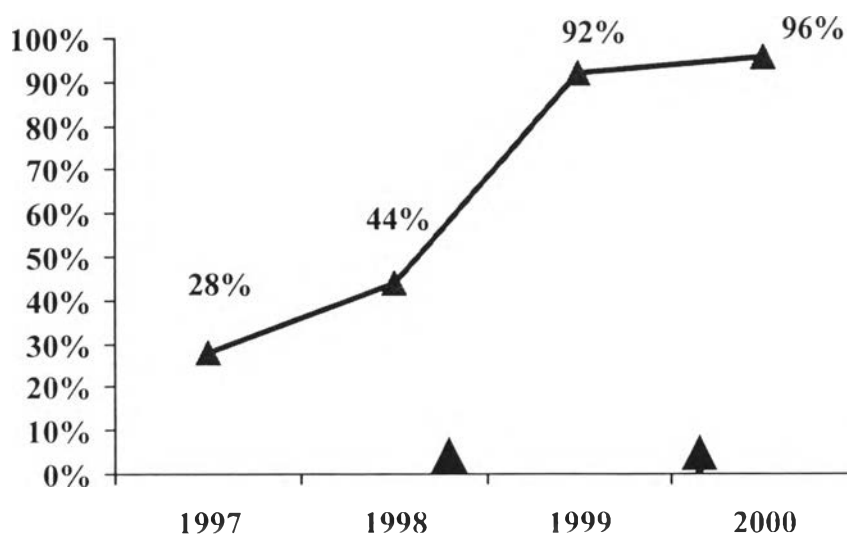
-Mystery client surveys were conducted regularly every six months to detect brothels not strictly applying the 100% condom use. Mystery client survey includes three steps; (i) Observing the sex workers whether they have condom or not, (ii) if the sex workers do not have condom, the client wants to negotiate with the sex worker to be his girl friend (iii) if she does not agree with this, the mystery client offers her with high price (pay more about 2.5 times the usual price). Clients were selected from different groups of the male population (Police, Military, Motor-taxi drivers) and committee on condom use provided training about that procedure.

II. Outcome indicators to evaluate the intervention program

Condom Use:

Based upon the evaluation locally in Sihanoukville, the percentage of sex workers reporting always using condoms with clients increased from 28% in 1997 to 44% in 1998, to 92% in 1999 and to 96% in 2000 (sample size for these percentage are the same 160). Among the 11% who acknowledged having boyfriends 64% reported always using condoms. From the BSS conducted by NCHADS, for which Sihanouk Ville is one site, there are clear indications that condom use has increased significantly from year to year, especially from 1998-2000, among both sex workers and their clients (figure 1).

Figure1: Percentage of sex workers reporting always using condoms with clients in 1997-2000

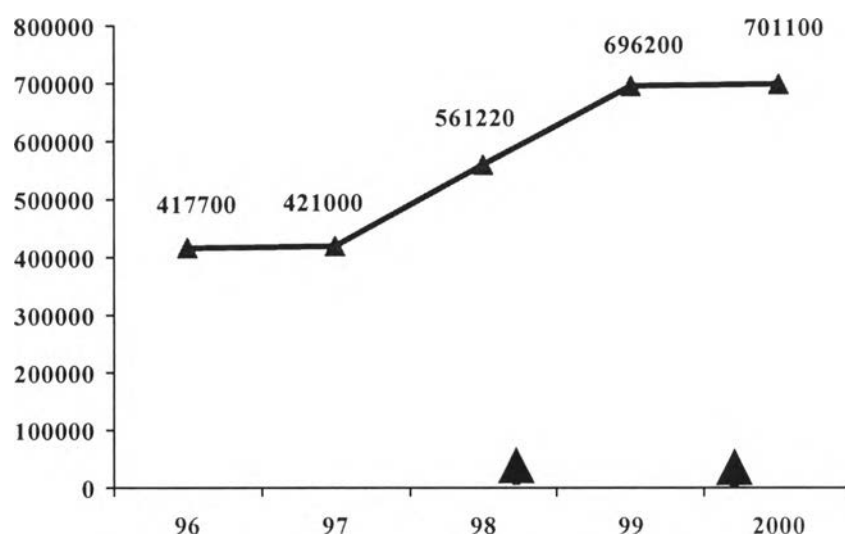


Condom sales

In addition, Condom sold in Sihanoukville by Population Services International (PSI) increased every year: 417700 in 1996, in 421000 1997, 561220 in 1998, 696200 in 1999, and 701100 in 2000 as shown in (figure 2).

Figure 2: Condom Sales in Sihanoukville by Population Services

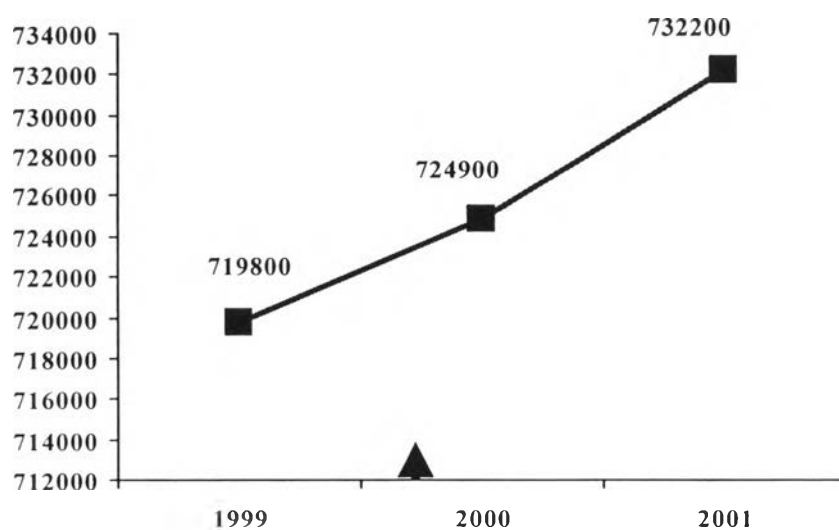
International (PSI) in 1996-2000



Condom buying

Condom Use Monitoring and Evaluation Committee and Condom Use Working Group show that the rate of condom buying has increased from year to year, especially from 1999- 2001 as shown in (figure 3).

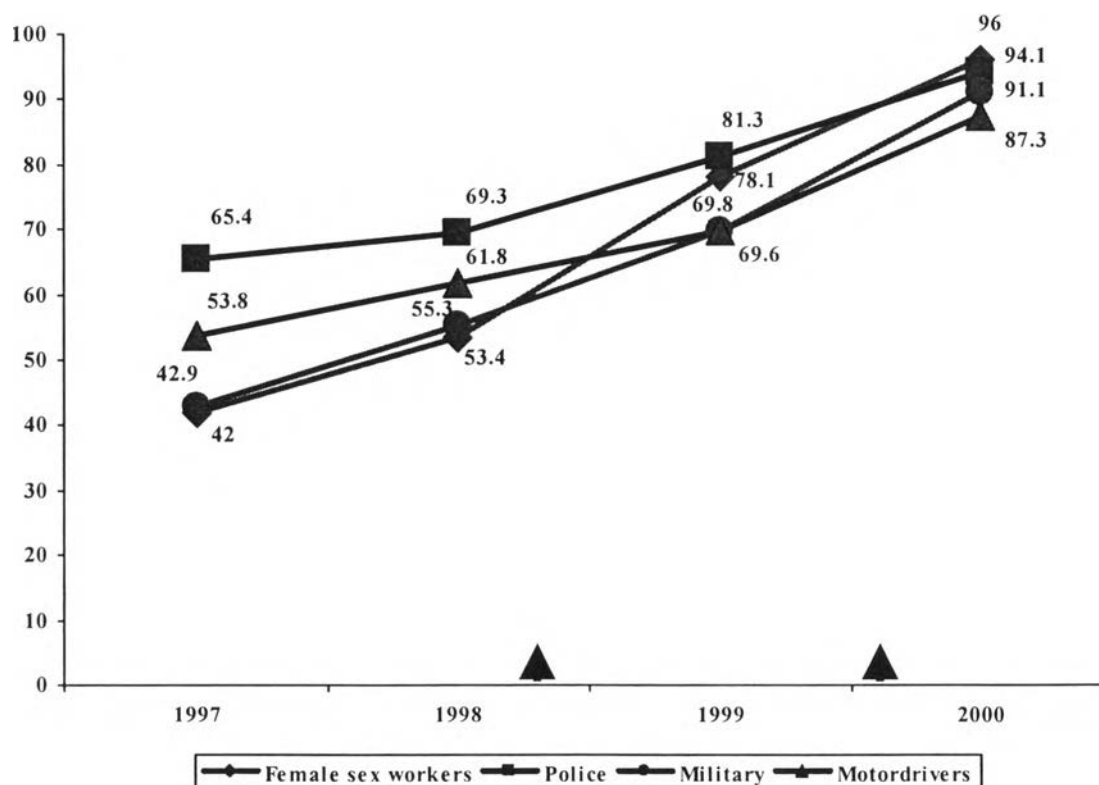
Figure 3: Condom buying by brothels in Sihanoukville (1999-2001)



Behavioral Change

Results of the BSS in 2000 show a significant trend in increasing condom use among both group brothel-based sex worker and their clients. Among brothels base sex workers, condom use increased from 53.4% in 1998 to 78.1% in 1999 and 96% in 2000. Among the police group, it increased from 69.3% in 1998, to 81.3% in 1999 and to 94.1% in 2000, among the military group from 55.3% in 1998, to 69.6% in 1999 and 91.1% in 2000, among the motor-taxi drivers from 61.8% 1998 to 69.8% in 1999 and 87.3% in 2000 as shown in (figure 4).

Figure 4: Annual Percentages of female direct sex workers and their clients who reported always using condoms, 1997- 2000



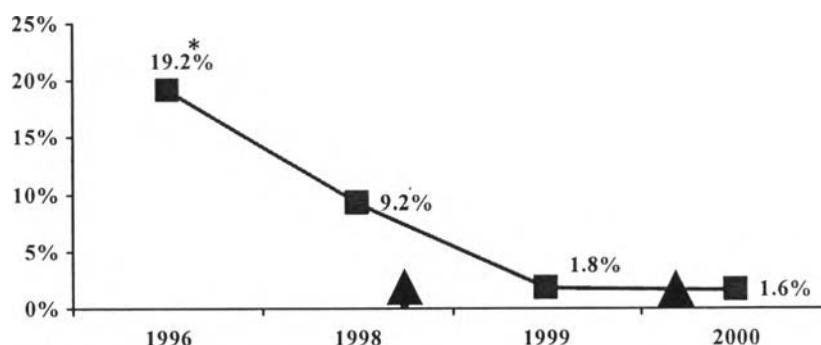
STD Prevalence

Table 4: The Data of STD prevalence in female direct sex workers in Sihanoukville

Year	Total sex workers	Syphilis (RPR ⁺)	Trichomonas
1998	528	49/528= 9.2%	29/528=5.5%
1999	630	11/630 = 1.8%	13/630= 2%
2000	663	11/663= 1.6%	6/663= 0.9%

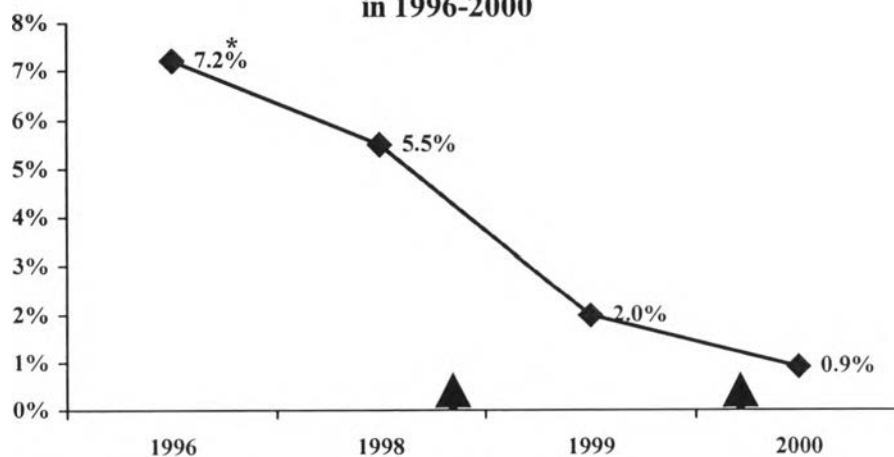
STD prevalence among female direct sex workers brought down rates of syphilis from 9.2% in 1998 to 1.8% in 1999 and 1.6% in 2000 (figure 5). Trichomonas went down from 5.5% in 1998 to 2% in 1999 and 0.9% in 2000 (figure 6).

Figure 5: Annual Prevalence of Syphilis in female direct sex workers in Sihanoukville in 1996-2000



*Prevalence of (+) TPHA

Figure 6: Annual Prevalence of Trichomonas in female direct sex workers in Sihanoukville in 1996-2000



*Prevalence of culture- positive Trichomonas

Due to the lack of accurate and reliable tests, it was not possible to use the results of gonorrhea and Chlamydia prevalence for evaluating the Pilot Project.

HIV Prevalence

Table 5: HIV Prevalence in female direct sex workers in Sihanoukville

Year	Sample size	HIV (+)	Percentage
1998	150	86	57.3%
1999	150	63	42%
2000	150	33	22%

It was believed that this would be a sufficient sample size to provide reliable comparisons of HIV prevalence from year to year.

The HSS conducted by National Center for HIV/AIDS Dermatology and STD and the Provincial AIDS Office showed the significant the trend decline in HIV prevalence among female direct sex workers in SihanoukVille as shown in graph below (figure 7).

Figure 7: The trend of HIV Prevalence in female direct sex workers in Sihanoukville in 1998-2000

