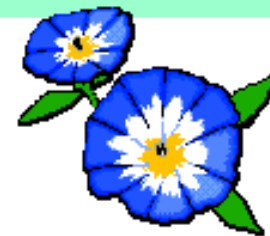


100 PERCENT CONDOM



PROGRAMME



for Sex Work in Asia



Wiwat Rojanapithayakorn, WHO China

Condom: An International Workshop
21-23 June 2004, Norvatis Foundation,
London, UK



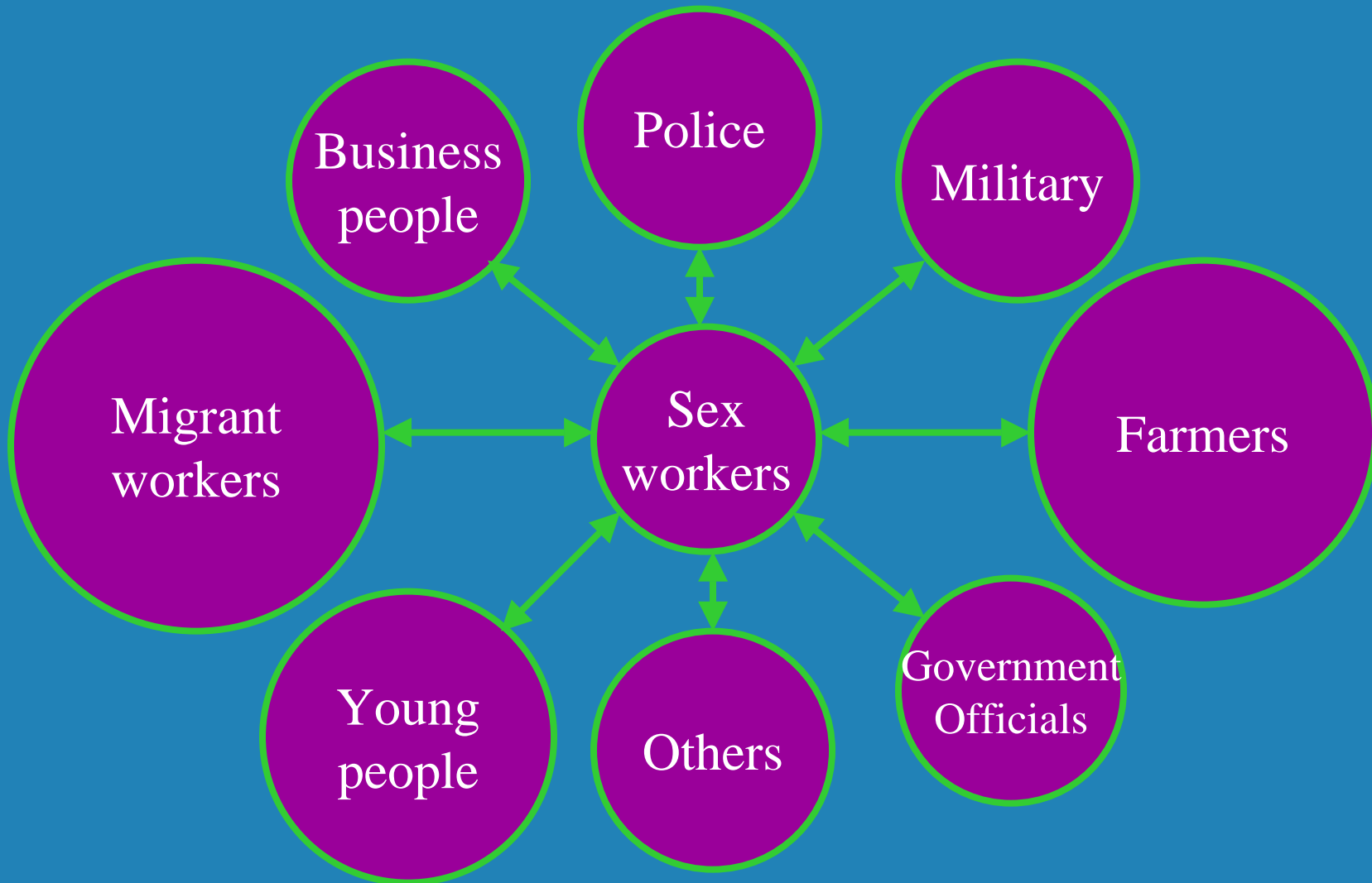
WHAT IS THE 100% CONDOM USE PROGRAMME?

The 100% condom use programme (CUP) is a programme to prevent sexual transmission of HIV in the general population by ensuring high level of condom use among sex workers and their clients.

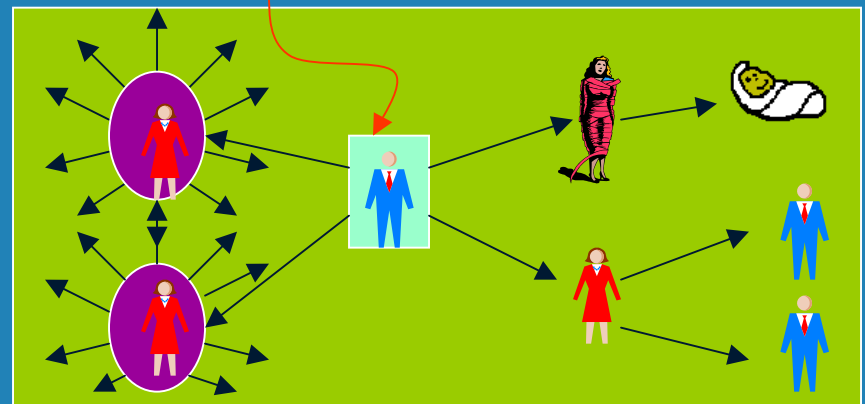
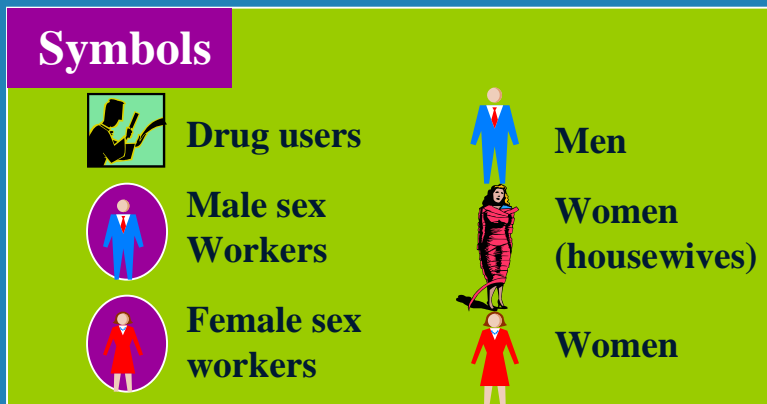
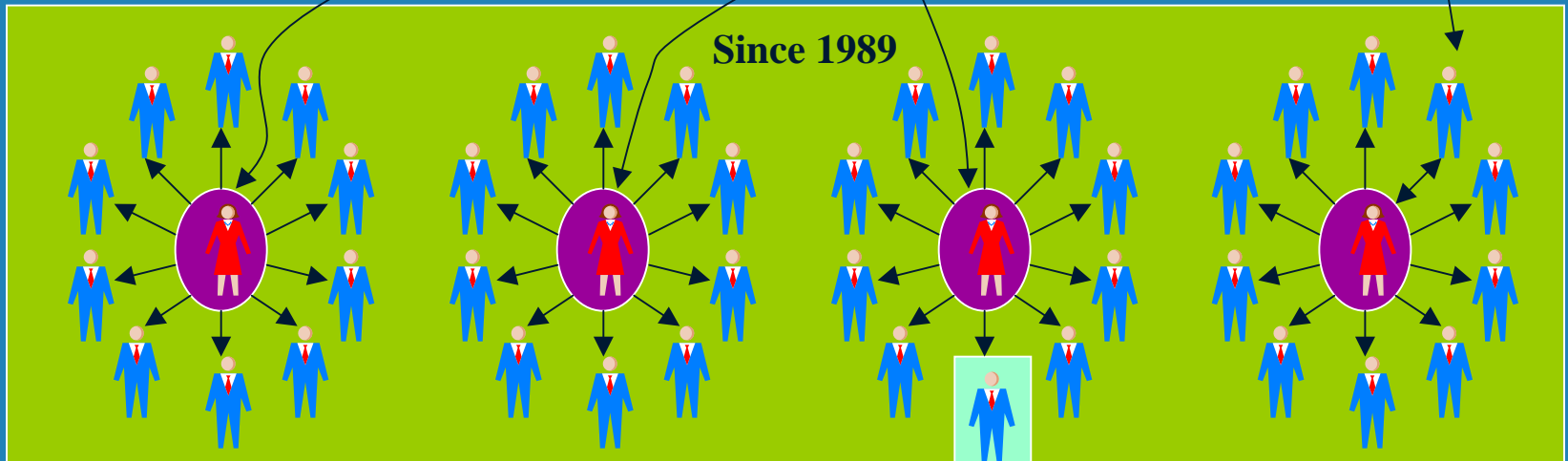
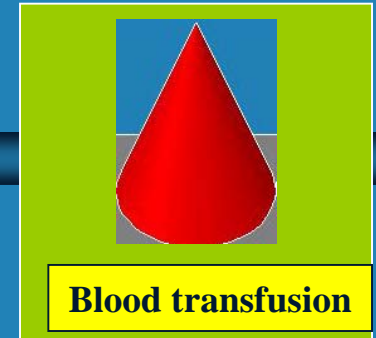
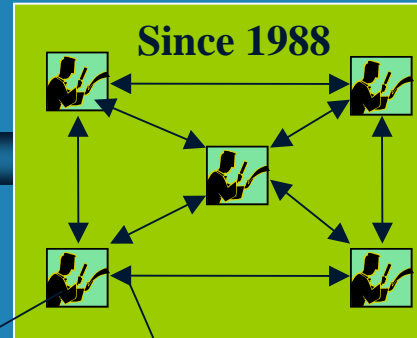
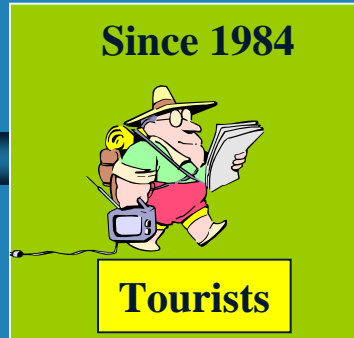
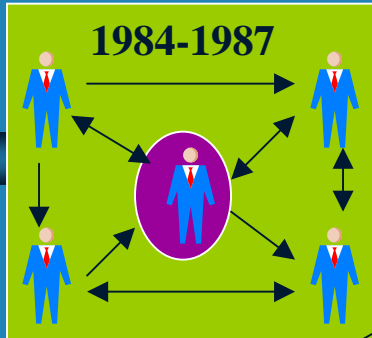
Why do we implement the 100% Condom Use Programme?

1. Because the 100% CUP is a very effective programme in preventing sexual transmission of HIV which is the main transmission mode of HIV in most Asian countries
2. The 100% CUP targets sex work which is associated with the major transmission of HIV. HIV prevention between sex workers and clients is the most efficient and cost-effective way

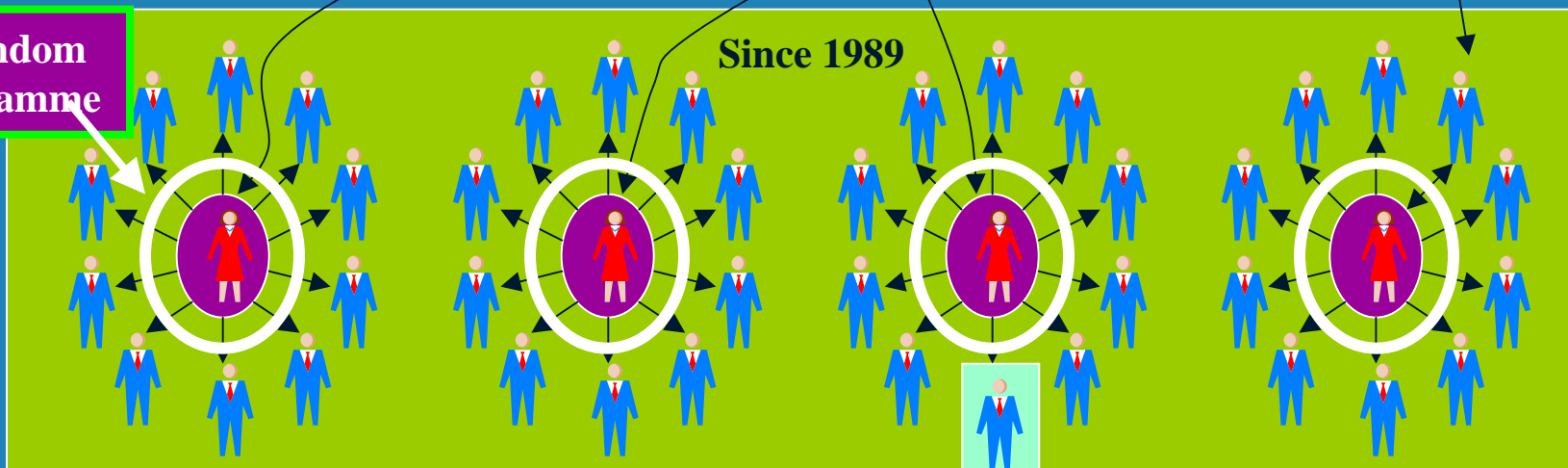
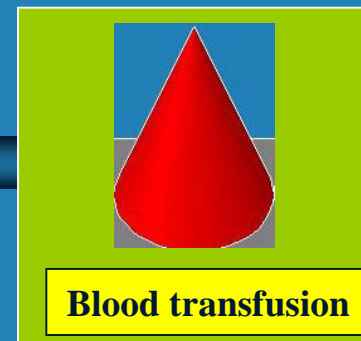
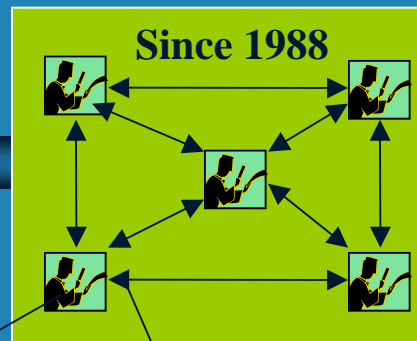
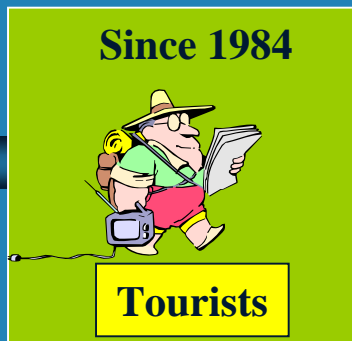
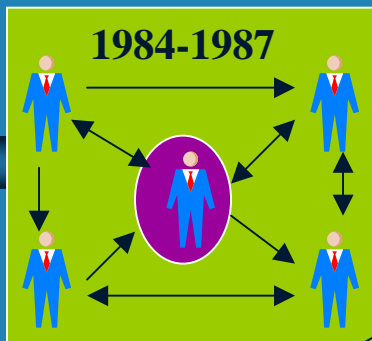
CUSTOMERS OF SEX WORKERS



HIV SPREADING IN THAILAND

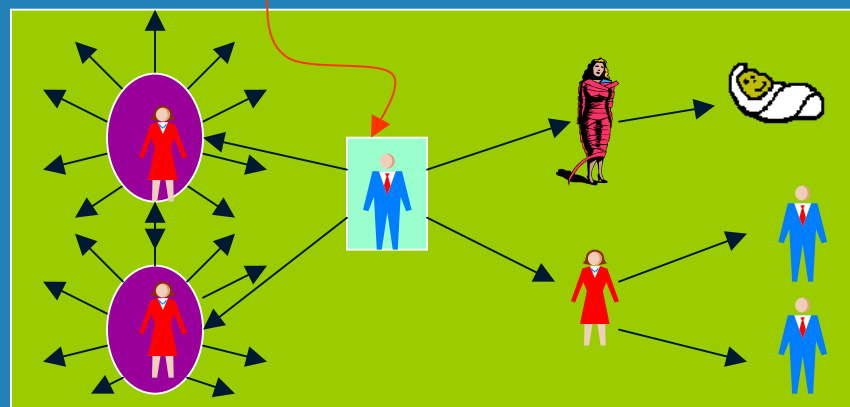


HIV SPREADING IN THAILAND



Symbols

- Drug users
- Male sex Workers
- Female sex workers
- Men
- Women (housewives)
- Women



THE 100 PERCENT CONDOM USE PROGRAMME

MAIN PRINCIPLE

- **Creating enabling environment to empower sex workers in ALL sex establishments to refuse sex services if customers do not want to use condoms (monopolizing sex business regarding universal use of condoms)**
- **Customers will be no longer in control of the sex services with regard to the use of condoms**
- **Local authorities and owners of sex business are responsible for promoting and maintaining such enabling environment**

THE 100 PERCENT CONDOM USE PROGRAMME

MAIN STRATEGY

- **To gain cooperation of government authorities and owners of all sex establishments to require condom use in all sexual encounters.**
- **If customers refuse to use condoms, there will be no sex services provided (no condom – no sex)**
- **The measure must be taken by all sex establishments (all places of all types) so that customers will not be able to purchase sex services without using condoms.**
- **Some forms of sanction will be placed to the non-cooperative establishments**



THE 100 PERCENT CONDOM USE PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME EVALUATION

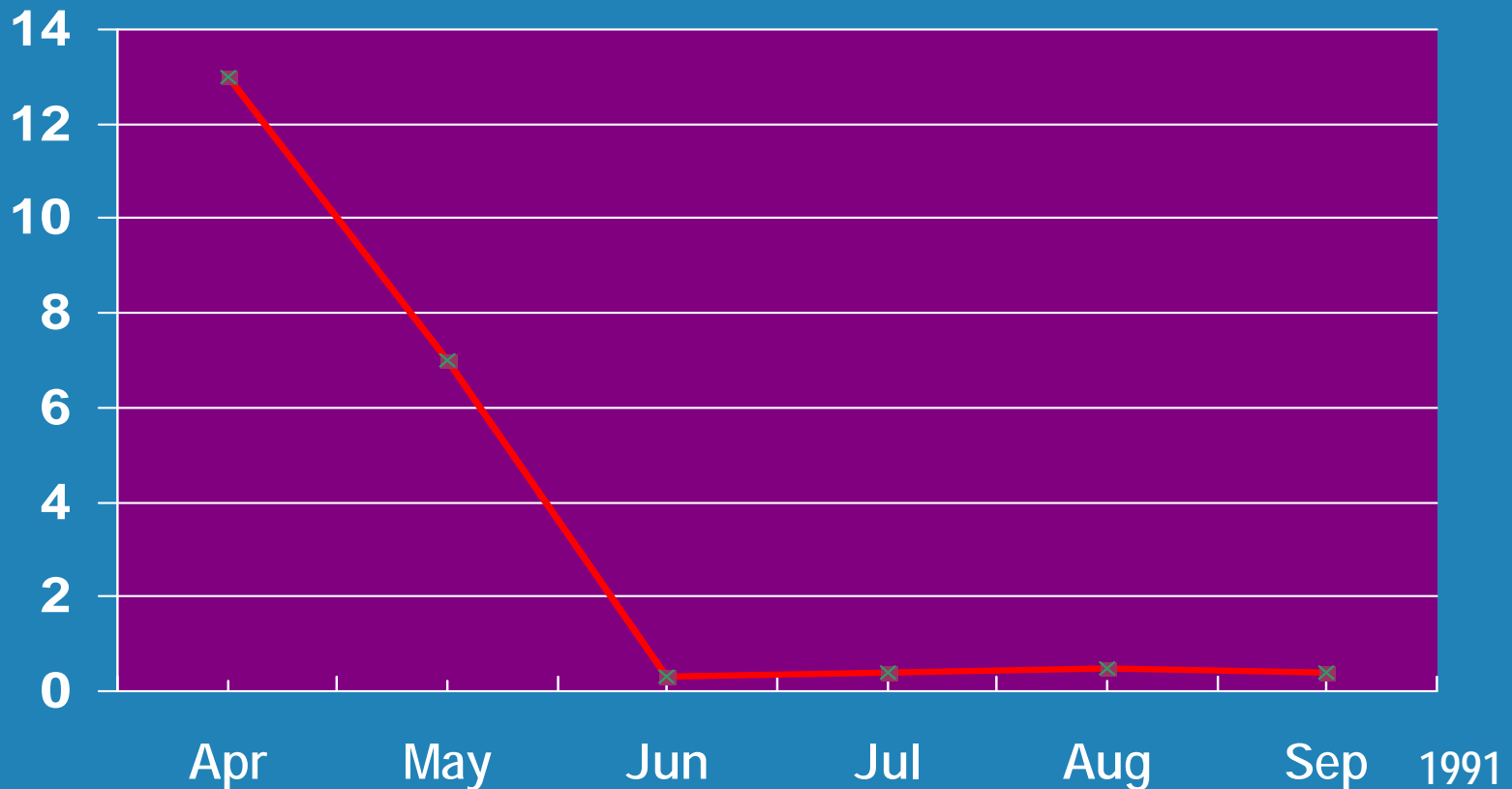
- 1. Incidence and trends of STI**
- 2. Prevalence of HIV infection in difference target populations (sentinel surveillance)**
- 3. KABP surveys on attitude and practice relating to condom use**
- 4. Number of condoms supplied to sex establishments and surveys to determine percentage of condom use in sex workers**

100% CONDOM USE PROGRAMME

Samut Sakorn Province, Thailand

Prevalence of STI in sex workers, 1991

% STI Positive



Source: Samut Sakhon Health Office



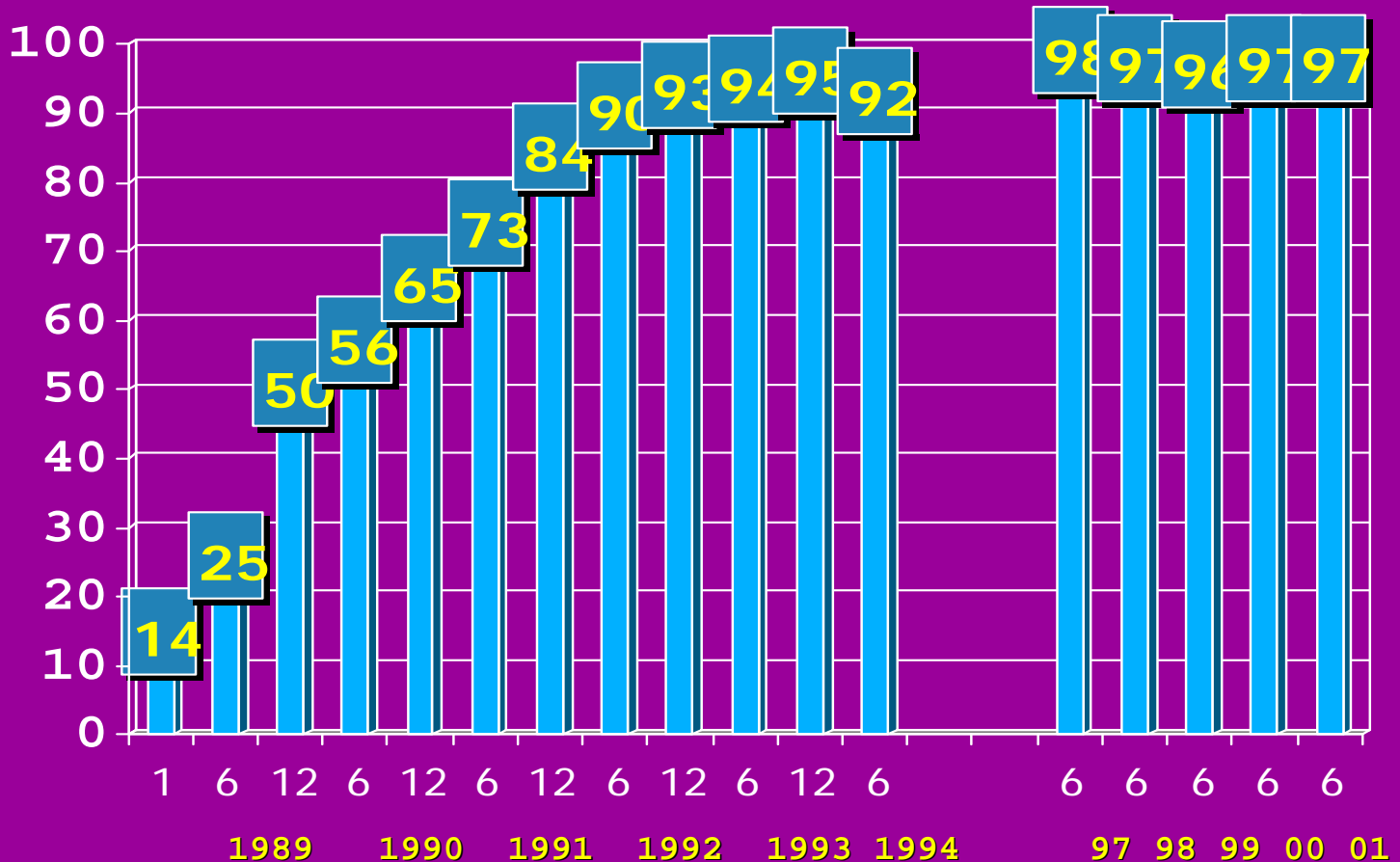
**Resolution of the Thai National AIDS Committee
concerning the approval of the nationwide expansion of the
100% condom use programme in Thailand, 14 August 1991**

“The governor, the provincial chief of police and the provincial health officer of each province will work together to enforce a condom-use only policy that requires all commercial sex workers to use condoms with every customer.

All concern ministries will issue directives that comply with this policy.

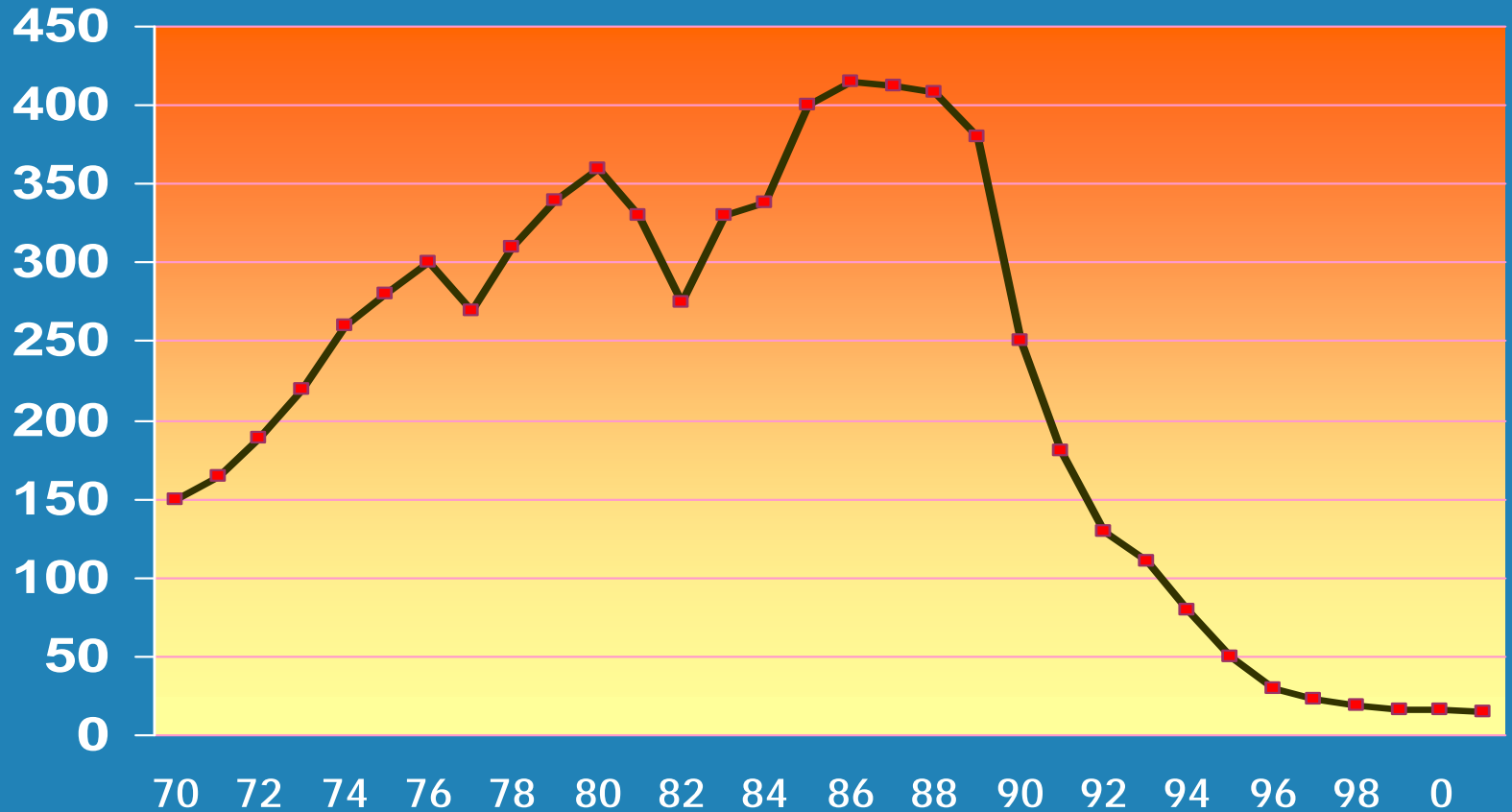
In case of Bangkok, the Bangkok Metropolis Administration and the Police Department are the operating agencies”.

Percentage of Condom Use Among “Direct” Sex Workers, Thailand, 1989-2001

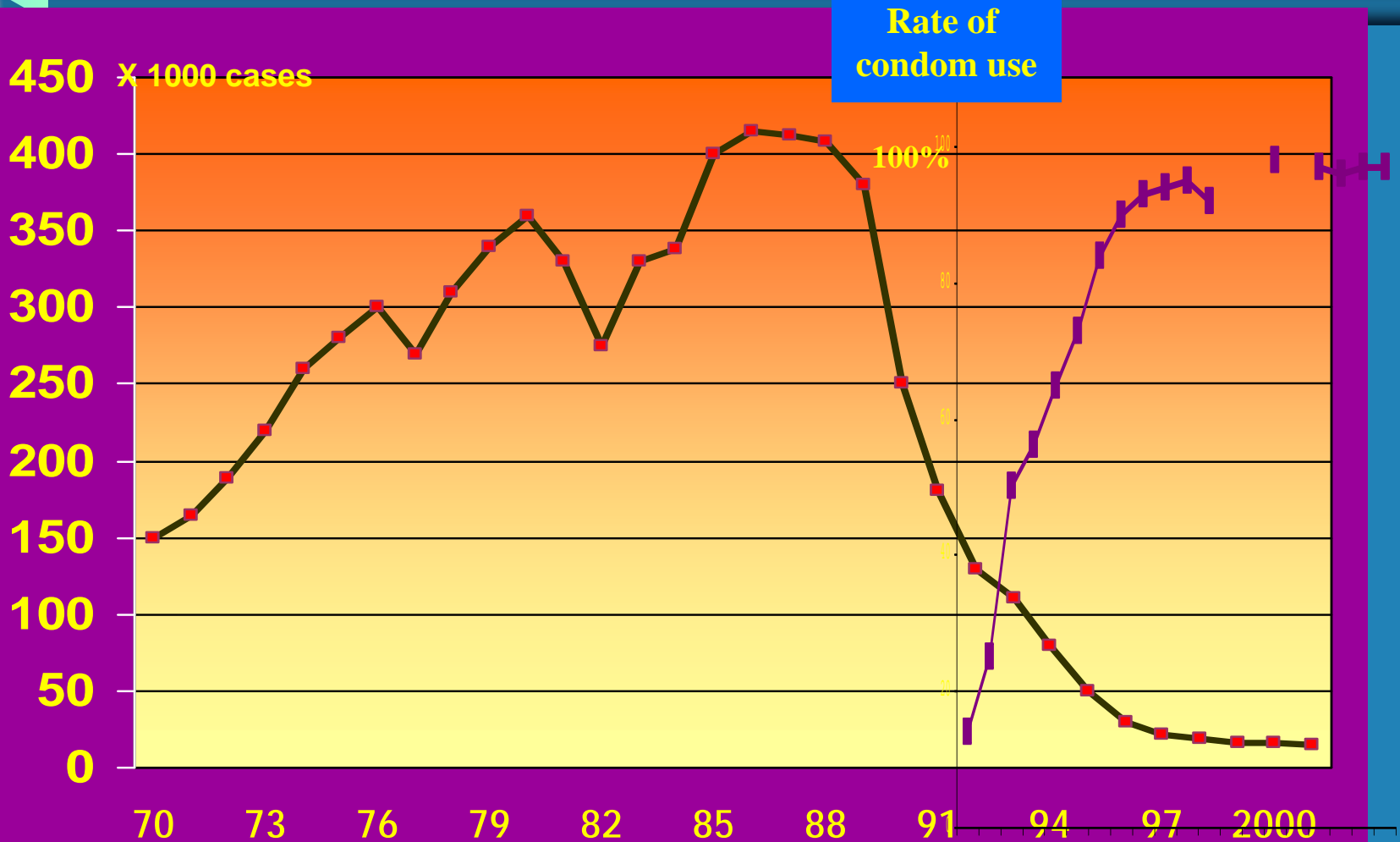


Number of sexually transmitted disease cases in Thailand, 1970-2001

X 1000 cases



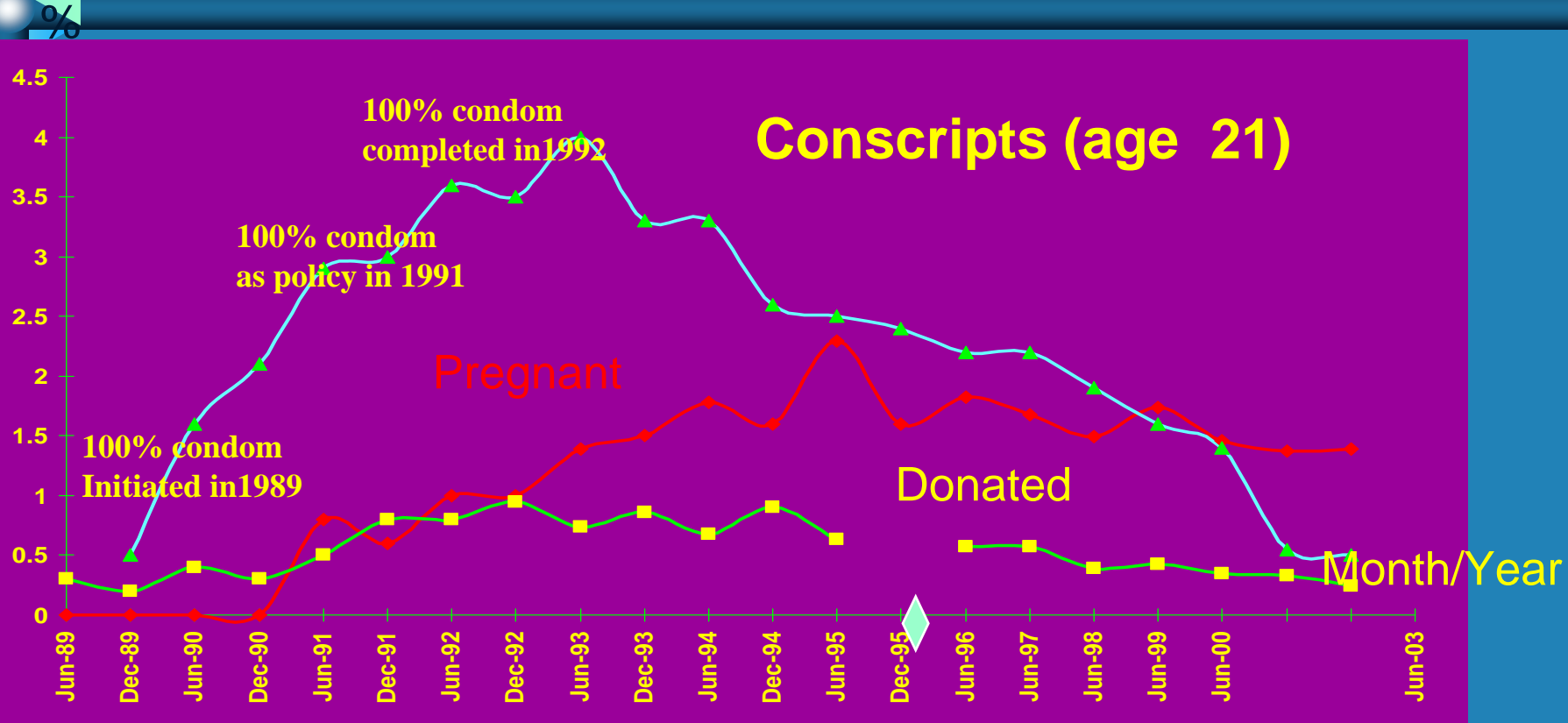
Number of STD Cases, 1970-2001, and Condom Use Rate in Sex Establishments



HIV Sero-prevalence among Direct and Indirect Sex Workers in Thailand, 1989-2001



HIV prevalence among pregnant women, male conscripts and blood donations, Thailand, 1989-2002

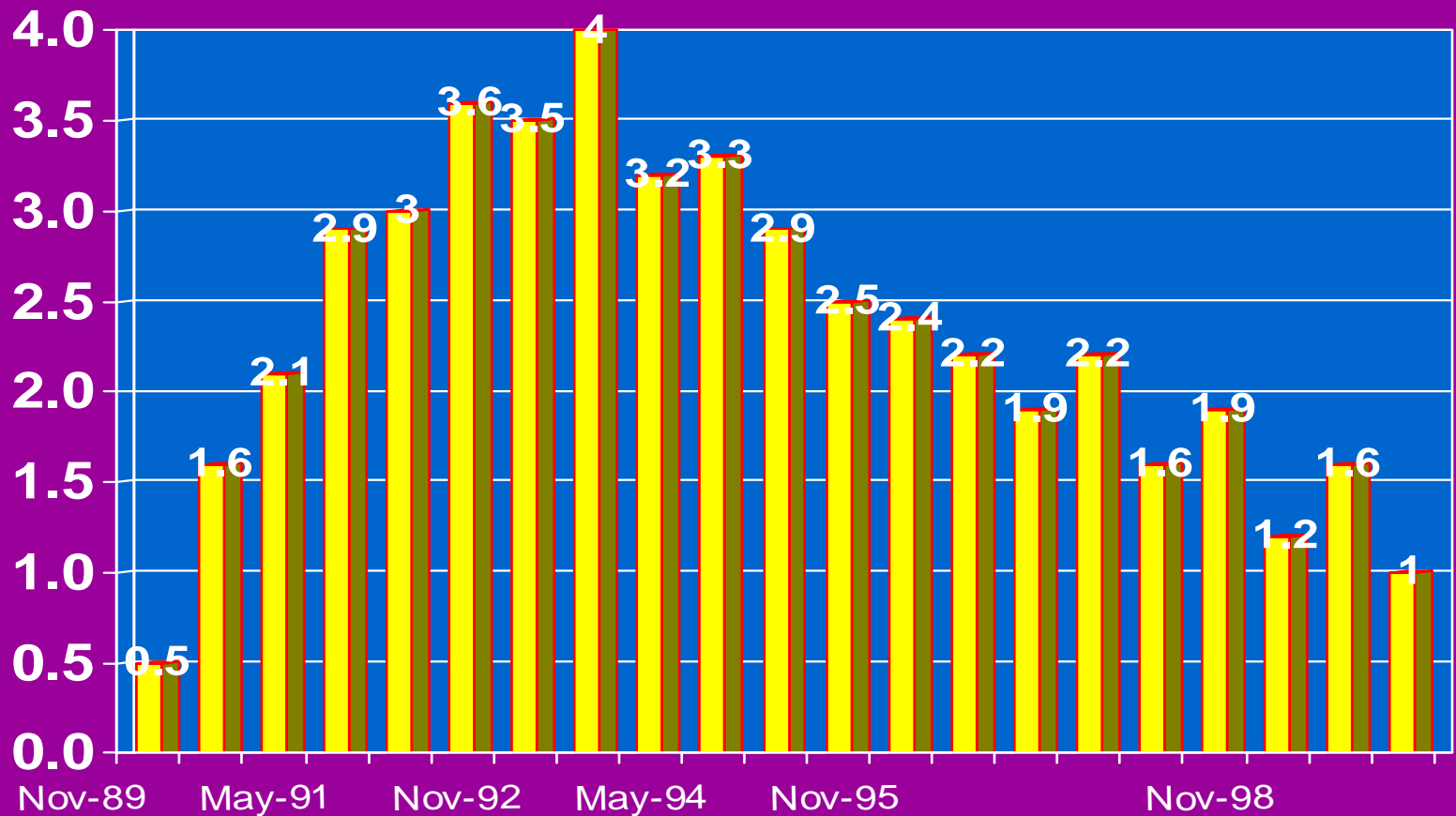


Source: Sentinel Serosurveillance, Division of Epidemiology, Ministry of Public Health.

Remark: Switching from bi-annually (June and December) to annually in June since 1995
 Conscript data in November of each year since 1995 were not shown here



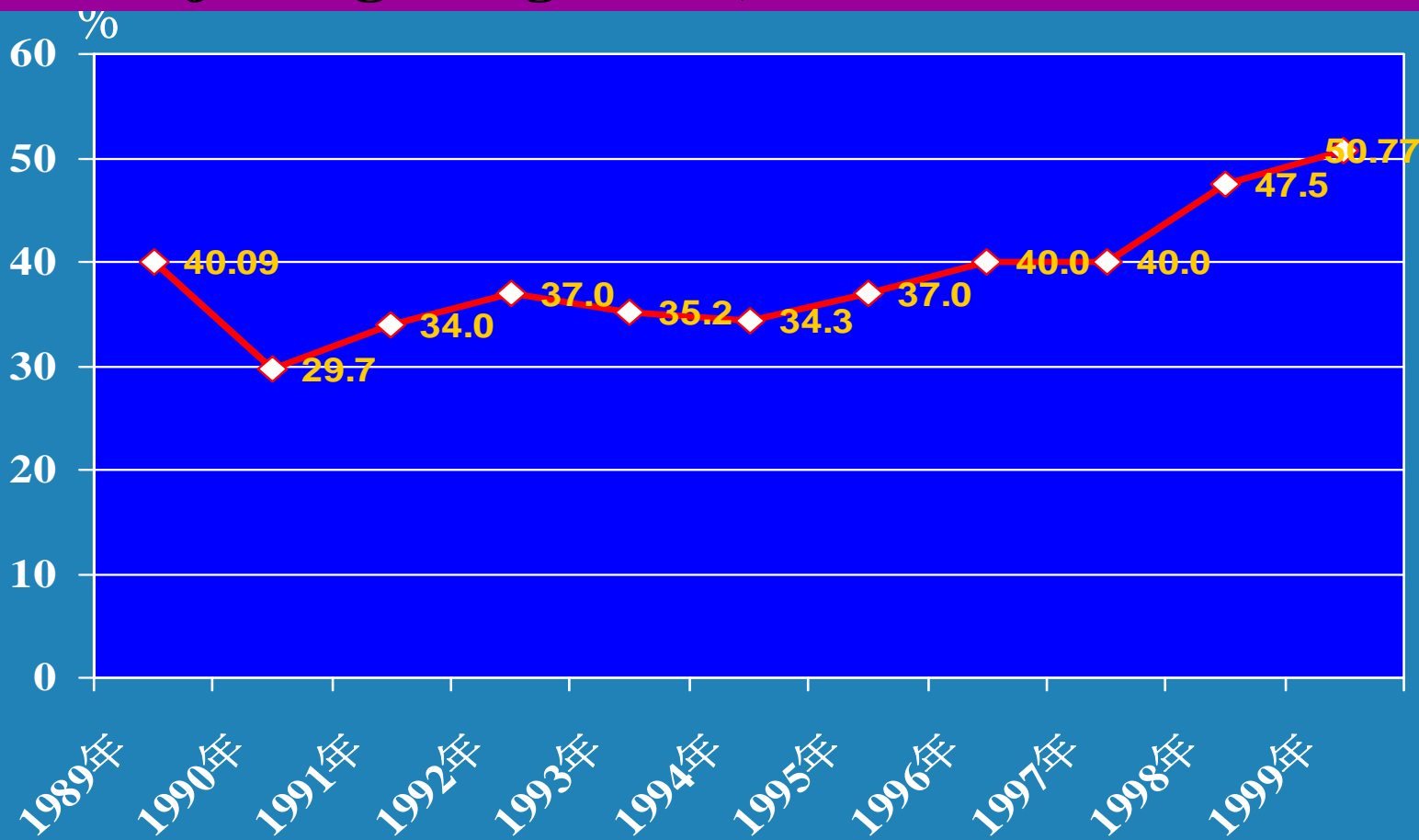
HIV Prevalence Among Young Thai Men Entering Royal Thai Army, Nov.89 - Nov. 99



Prevalence of HIV in Army Recruits, Thailand, 1991 - 1993

Rank	Province	Prevalence (%)			
		Nov 91	May 92	Nov 92	Nov 93
1.	Phayao	19.8	14.1	17.5	18.9
2.	Trad	12.0	18.8	6.4	16.7
3.	Chiang Rai	15.0	17.9	16.8	16.5
4.	Lamphoon	9.8	10.4	13.2	14.9
5.	Chiang Mai	14.0	13.8	14.8	11.3
6.	Rayong	11.2	13.3	11.7	10.0
7.	Lampang	7.4	8.4	8.5	9.2
8.	Chantaburi	4.3	2.8	4.8	8.8
9.	Prachuab Khiri Khan	7.1	5.2	7.2	7.9
10.	Kanchanaburi	7.5	5.3	5.9	6.8
11.	Nakhon Pathom	4.4	6.7	10.8	6.6
12.	Mae Hong Son	0.0	6.4	20.0	5.6
13.	Petchaburi	12.4	8.5	3.8	4.4
Whole country		3.0	3.6	3.5	4.0

In Thailand, general HIV/AIDS campaigns did not produce significant impact in the prevention, as shown by the continued increase in HIV Prevalence in Injecting Drug Users, 1989-1999



THE SUCCESS OF THE 100% CONDOM PROGRAMME IN THAILAND

“The 100% Condom Programme has already prevented over 5 million HIV infections in Thailand”

Thaksin Shinawatra

Prime Minister of Thailand

**The 15th International AIDS Conference,
Bangkok**

11 July 2004

THE SUCCESS OF THE 100% CONDOM PROGRAMME IN THAILAND

“Thailand’s “100% Condom Program” has been one of the world’s most successful condom promotion campaigns”

(Lamb D. Despite economic crisis, Thailand continue bold fight against AIDS. Los Angeles Times, November 16, 1998)

“Probably the most successful example of behavioral change came through the “100% condom” campaign in Thailand.”

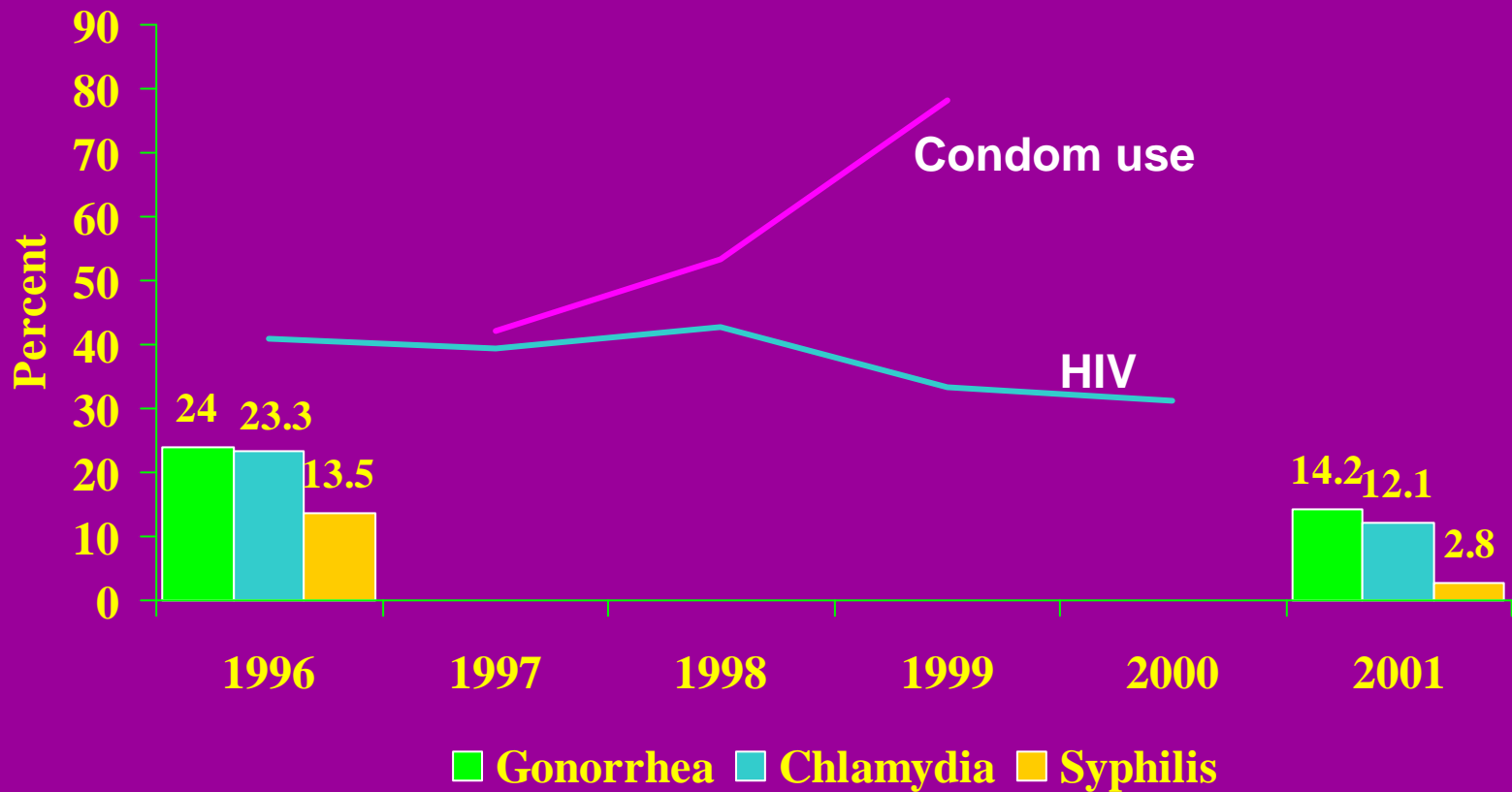
*Dennis Altman.
Global Sex. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000:68-78.*

“The 100% Condom Program in Thailand

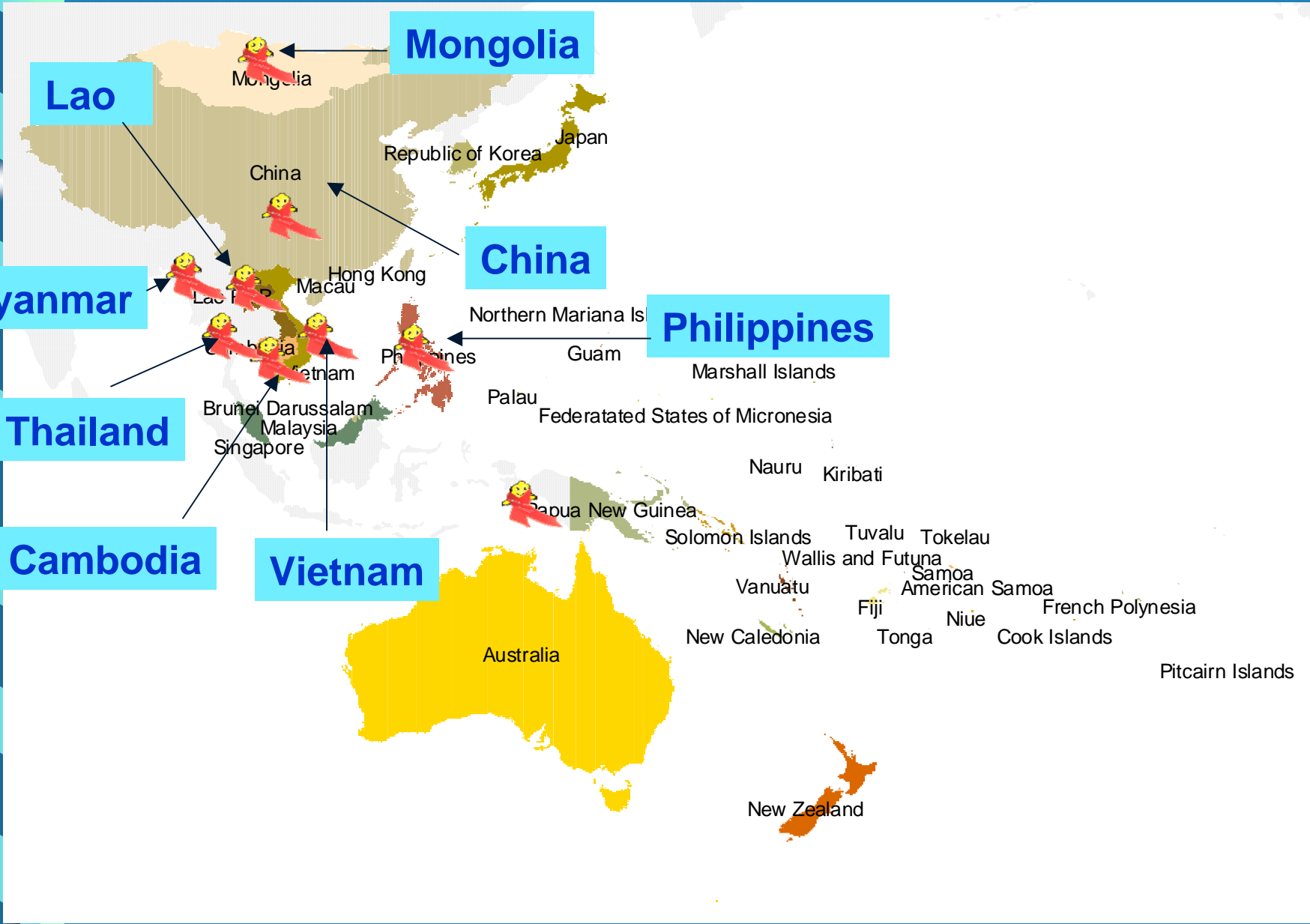
The Thai HIV/AIDS prevention and control program is one of the few programs in the world with some evidence of success at a national level”

*Carlos Avila. Epidemiology and Public Health.
In: Jose Antonio Izazola Licea, editor. AIDS: The State of the Art. Mexico City:
FUNSALUD/Editorial Limusa, 1996.*

Condom use, HIV and STI prevalence among Brothel-based SWs - Cambodia 1996-2001



Source: NCHADS 2000-2002, Ryan et al 1998



From: GG Ong, WHO Western Pacific Regional Office