

Example from Calabar

In Calabar we used a number of methods to evaluate our project:

Formative evaluation:

At the beginning of the project, we used focus groups, individual interviews and observation to learn more about the CSWs in Calabar and design the specifics of our intervention.

Process evaluation:

Project records provided us with information about educational sessions in the hotels and clinic, chairladies and proprietor's meetings held, and condoms given away freely and sold and clinic attendance.

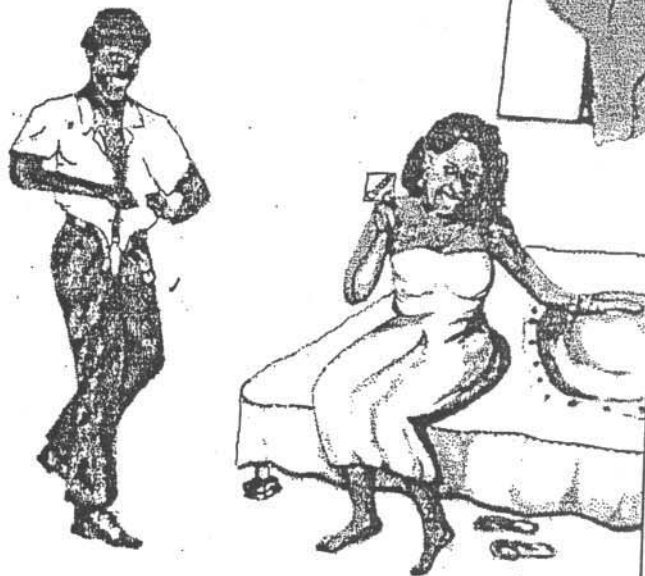
Outcome evaluation:

We used a questionnaire to collect data on STD/AIDS knowledge, sexual practices and condom use at the beginning of the project. We followed this with another survey after one year to note any changes in knowledge, attitudes or practices. The results showed increased awareness about AIDS and condom use.

We used serology to determine the prevalence of HIV and other STDs and noted changes over time. Registration and attendance at the clinic provided us with a means to measure awareness of the existence of the clinic and understanding of the need to treat STDs and other ailments at the clinic. For example, 60% of the women took antibiotics as a prophylaxis for STDs at the start of the project. Now, most of them rely on the clinic to treat their health problems.

Qualitative information collected through observation and focus group discussion demonstrated the enthusiasm of the target population for the programme. Feedback from the larger community, observations pertaining to the behaviour and response of the target group to the program and overt official support and recognition of the program represent significant ways of evaluating program acceptability and effectiveness.

Say **YES** to Condoms



Prevent **AIDS** Now!

Issued by Cragg River AIDS Committee

The poster developed by project staff that is currently hanging in many bars and hotels in Calabar