Evaluation

Notes on Use: Types of learning evaluation questions are:
1) Narrative
2) Fill in the blank/sentence completion

Combine in different ways for pre-assessment and post-assessment. Each evaluation type covers different content. No sub-set covers all learning outcomes. Make sure you include learning evaluation questions for each learning outcome when you combine them.

Three main uses of evaluation questions are: a) informally ask the whole group, b) semi-formally assign to small groups or c) formally give to individuals for written responses.

Other suggestions for evaluating learning follow the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation Questions for Lesson 3.9</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Questions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Narrative</strong></td>
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<td>Note: Frame narrative evaluations</td>
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<tr>
<td>as questions, requests or directions</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Give three reasons why it is important for peacekeepers to educate themselves on HIV/AIDS.</td>
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<td>2. AIDS – name the words that each letter represents, and explain them.</td>
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<td>3. Describe how HIV is like a sniper.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. What is a syndrome?</td>
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</table>
| 5. Explain three ways that contact with infected blood can transmit HIV. | 1. blood transfusions of contaminated blood  
2. use of contaminated injection or surgical equipment  
3. exposure from injured persons, e.g. vehicle accidents |
| 6. Name at least five ways that HIV is not transmitted. | • casual non-sexual contact  
- shaking hands  
- touching and hugging  
- eating food prepared by someone with HIV  
- kissing: no documented cases of HIV transmission through saliva  
• animals or insects  
• water  
• toilets  
• visiting in a hospital  
• coughing or sneezing  
• sharing food, eating and drinking utensils  
• working, socializing, living with or sharing a room with an HIV (+) person |
| 7. How can you reduce the risk of HIV transmission? Give examples for three main ways. | **Sexual contact**  
• Use condoms correctly and consistently.  
• Reduce number of sexual partners.  
• Know your own and your partners HIV status and maintain a monogamous relationship.  
• Abstain: the only 100% effective method  
**Blood exposure**  
• Do not share or use non-sterile hypodermic needles. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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</table>
| 8. What UN rules limit sexual relations of peacekeepers with local people? | **Prohibited**  
- buying or exchanging anything for sex  
- any forms of exploitation  
- sex with prostitutes  
- sex with anyone under age 18  
**Strongly discouraged**  
- sexual relations with local people |
| 9. How would you respond to a sexual partner who does not want to use a condom? | Answers will vary. This is very personal. Each person should have some strategy. If not, work through scenarios with them. Practicing before they need to negotiate sex may protect them, even save lives.  
The best answer is refuse to have sex, withdraw consent to sex, if a partner refuses to use a condom. |
| 10. What does HIV positive mean? | It means a person is infected with HIV, the Human Immunodeficiency Virus.  
Untreated, this can develop into AIDS. |
| 11. Why is it important to know your HIV status? | Protect yourself in future if you are HIV (-)  
Protect others if you are HIV (+)  
Plan lifestyle changes  
Manage the medical condition |
| 12. What is PEP? | Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) treatment  
emergency treatment only – not preventive  
initiate as soon as possible after exposure  
may not be effective after 72 hours |
| 13. How have stereotypes led to stigma? | Stereotypes include:  
- the idea that only certain kinds of people are at risk of contracting HIV – homosexual men, or prostitutes;  
- the moralistic idea that people who contract HIV somehow deserve it; |
UN peacekeepers need to lead in ending stigmatization, marginalization and exclusion of people with HIV infections or AIDS. That means you.

14. How do you treat a co-worker who is HIV (+)?

With:
- the same respect you do other co-workers
- support and information, as appropriate
- full respect for the person’s privacy
- confidentiality on their medical status

Without:
- stigmatization
- negative judgement
- exclusion
- marginalization

**True-False**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The UN Security Council and UN Secretary-General require regular education about HIV transmission for all peacekeepers.</td>
<td>True</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>part of pre-deployment training</td>
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<td></td>
<td>more detailed in-mission briefing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Confidential Voluntary Testing and Counselling is available in all missions.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>HIV is not genetic, but AIDS has a genetic component.</td>
<td>False</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIV and AIDS are not genetic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neither are they the result of mutations, changes in cells</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>“A” in AIDS = acquired, from an infected person</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>You can tell if a person has HIV or AIDS by looking at them.</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it is impossible to tell by looking if a person has HIV or AIDS – especially if they are receiving treatment</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Any person infected with HIV can pass it on to another person.</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It doesn’t matter if an infected person:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) appears sick or well,</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>b) is taking treatment for HIV,</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>c) has an AIDS diagnosis or not,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) has been tested for HIV or not.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Vaginal, anal and oral sex can all transmit HIV from an infected person.</td>
<td>True</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Because AIDS is a syndrome, people can catch it in many different ways.</td>
<td>False</td>
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<td>Syndrome refers to a group of health problems that indicates a particular disease or condition.</td>
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</table>
|   | People do not “catch AIDS” – an
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<th>Question</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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</table>
| infected person transmits HIV infection that weakens the body until it  | HIV infections are  | 1. sexual contact with an infected person’s semen or vaginal fluids  
| develops AIDS.                                                         | develops            | 2. contact with HIV infected blood  
|                                                                         | AIDS.               | 3. from an HIV infected mother to her baby, during pregnancy or birth                                                                  |
| 7. Condoms can hold up to 7 litres of fluid.                            | True               | any man who claims condoms are too small for him should see a doctor                                                                   |
| 8. Women can generally rely on most men to have condoms.                | False              | Women are as responsible as men for planning ahead, having condoms with them when they plan to have sex. It’s too risky for women to rely on men for their protection. They have to protect themselves.  
|                                                                         |                     | Some men may not:  
|                                                                         |                     | 1. know about HIV  
|                                                                         |                     | 2. want to wear a condom  
|                                                                         |                     | 3. be prepared  
|                                                                         |                     | 4. be responsible |
| 9. Female condoms are for vaginal use only.                             | True.              |                                                                                                                                          |
| 10. Confidential voluntary testing and counselling is only available in  | False              | Confidential voluntary testing and counselling is available in all peacekeeping and political missions.                                  |
| multidimensional integrated peacekeeping missions and political missions.|                     |                                                                                                                                          |
| 11. Antiretroviral drug treatment helps people with HIV slow the        | True               | ARVs also help people with HIV maintain higher quality of life.                                                                           |
| progression to AIDS.                                                    |                     |                                                                                                                                          |
| 12. Stigma, social disgrace and exclusion of people with HIV can be as  | True               | stereotypes and inaccurate information about HIV and AIDS are common  
| bad or worse than the disease.                                           |                     | many early reactions when HIV appeared late in the 20th century grew from fear, lack of knowledge and prejudice  
|                                                                         |                     | negative prejudices and stereotypes continue to colour ways some people and communities treat those with HIV/AIDS  
|                                                                         |                     | UN personnel must ensure full respect for rights of persons living with HIV to:  
|                                                                         |                     | 1. confidentiality |

**Condoms**

- **Use Condoms**
  - Condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission.
  - Condoms need to be used correctly and consistently.

**HIV Testing**

- **Test Early**
  - Early testing can help prevent HIV transmission.
  - Early testing can help identify those at risk.

**Prevention**

- **Use Condoms**
  - Condoms should be used during all sexual acts.
  - Condoms should be used correctly and consistently.

**Treatment**

- **Antiretroviral Therapy**
  - Antiretroviral therapy can help manage HIV.
  - Antiretroviral therapy can help improve quality of life.

**Support**

- **Counseling and Support**
  - Counseling and support can help individuals manage HIV.
  - Counseling and support can help reduce stigma.

**Prevention and Care**

- **Early Testing**
  - Early testing can help prevent HIV transmission.
  - Early testing can help identify those at risk.

**Antiretroviral Therapy**

- **Use Antiretroviral Therapy**
  - Antiretroviral therapy can help manage HIV.
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**Support and Advocacy**

- **Provide Support**
  - Support can help individuals manage HIV.
  - Support can help reduce stigma.

**Awareness and Education**

- **Raising Awareness**
  - Awareness can help reduce stigma.
  - Awareness can help prevent HIV transmission.

**Preventive Measures**

- **Condoms**
  - Condoms should be used correctly and consistently.
  - Condoms can help prevent HIV transmission.

**Antiretroviral Therapy**

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- **Raising Awareness**
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  - Awareness can help prevent HIV transmission.
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| **1.** ________ is a virus that causes weakening of the human defence system that causes diseases.  
   **HIV**  
   Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| **2.** HIV is transmitted in ________ main ways. Name them.  
   **Three**  
   1. sexual contact with an infected person's semen or vaginal fluids  
   2. contact with HIV infected blood  
   3. transmission from an HIV infected mother to her baby, during pregnancy or birth |
| **3.** HIV not transmitted by ________ or ________.  
   - casual non-sexual contact  
     - shaking hands  
     - touching and hugging  
     - eating food prepared by someone with HIV  
     - kissing: no documented cases of HIV transmission through saliva  
   - animals or insects  
   - water  
   - toilets  
   - visiting in a hospital  
   - coughing or sneezing  
   - sharing food, eating and drinking utensils  
   - working, socializing, living with or sharing a room with an HIV (+) person |
| **4.** ________ is the only 100% reliable way to prevent HIV transmission.  
   - Abstinence, not having sex with another person |
| **5.** If you do have sex, use a ________ as protection.  
   **Condom**  
   - male or female condom  
   - one at a time, not two |
| **6.** You have the _____ to protect yourself and your health, the ______ to protect your partner.  
   **The right to protect yourself**  
   **The responsibility to protect your partner** |
| **7.** Peacekeeping operations make both _____ and ______ condoms available discreetly.  
   **Female and male condoms** |
| **8.** Friction between two condoms may ______ one, increasing risk. Use only one condom.  
   **Tear one**  
   - Use only one applies to use of two male condoms or one male, one female. |
| **9.** ________ is the only way to know if you have HIV.  
   **Testing**  
   - all peacekeeping missions provide confidential voluntary testing and counselling |
10. In-mission voluntary counselling and testing is fully ______________.

11. Immediately ______________ if you are exposed to HIV.

12. People with HIV can still stay healthy and live well - ___________ and ___________ are keys.

13. The UN requires all UN staff to treat people living with HIV with __________, __________ and __________.

| Confidential |
| Immediately seek medical help, see a doctor |
| • early detection |
| • treatment |
| • confidentiality |
| • equality |
| • non-stigmatization |
| People may also say full respect for human rights. |

More ways to evaluate learning

- **General Learning Evaluation.** Use the four learning outcomes to evaluate learning. Ask participants to explain
  1. HIV/AIDS and how HIV is transmitted;
  2. How to prevent transmission of the HIV virus;
  3. What to do when exposed to HIV;
  4. What to do if one has HIV.

Gauge completeness of answers. If they aren’t accurate or complete, assign independent homework to fill gaps.