

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.

Evaluation Questions for Lesson 3.9	
Questions	Answers
Narrative <i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. Give three reasons why it is important for peacekeepers to educate themselves on HIV/AIDS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to protect their health ▪ to protect others' health ▪ to protect legitimacy of the mission ▪ to get treatment and live well if one is HIV (+) ▪ because peacekeeping operations may carry increased risk for HIV transmission
2. AIDS – name the words that each letter represents, and explain them.	<p>A - Acquired</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ virus is received from an infected person <p>I – Immune</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ immune system is the body's defence system against disease and infection ▪ AIDS attacks and kills "soldier cells" <p>D – Deficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ not working properly, lacking soldier cells to defend the body –immune system is weak <p>S – Syndrome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ collection of symptoms associated

	<p>with a particular disease</p> <p>An untreated HIV infection develops into AIDS.</p>
3. Describe how HIV is like a sniper.	The human immune system uses “soldier cells” to protect the body from disease and infection. The HIV virus enters the body and stays hidden for as long as it takes to weaken the immune system. It kills the soldier cells. The immune system becomes too weak to protect the body. The person carrying HIV then develops AIDS.
4. What is a syndrome?	A group of health problems that indicate a particular disease or condition.
5. Explain three ways that contact with infected blood can transmit HIV.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <u>not</u> transmitted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ casual non-sexual contact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.	<p>Sexual contact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 <p>Blood exposure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do not share or use non-sterile hypodermic needles.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When assisting injured people use Personal Protective Equipment. ▪ Ensure a safe blood supply is available. <p>From mother to child</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ get medical advice from a health care professional early in the pregnancy ▪ with treatment, an HIV mother can give birth to a non-infected baby
8. What UN rules limit sexual relations of peacekeepers with local people?	<p>Prohibited</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ buying or exchanging anything for sex ▪ any forms of exploitation ▪ sex with prostitutes ▪ sex with anyone under age 18 <p>Strongly discouraged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sexual relations with local people
9. How would you respond to a sexual partner who does not want to use a condom?	<p>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.</p> <p>The best answer is refuse to have sex, withdraw consent to sex, if a partner refuses to use a condom.</p>
10. What does HIV positive mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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?	<p>Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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?	<p>Stereotypes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the mistaken belief that HIV is only contracted through sex; HIV can infect anyone. <p>UN peacekeepers need to lead in ending stigmatization, marginalization and exclusion of people with HIV infections or AIDS. That means you.</p>
14. How do you treat a co-worker who is HIV (+)?	<p>With:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Without:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stigmatization negative judgement exclusion marginalization
True-False	
1. The UN Security Council and UN Secretary-General require regular education about HIV transmission for all peacekeepers.	<p>True</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> part of pre-deployment training more detailed in-mission briefing Confidential Voluntary Testing and Counselling is available in all missions.
2. HIV is not genetic, but AIDS has a genetic component.	<p>False</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV and AIDS are not genetic Neither are they the result of mutations, changes in cells "A" in AIDS = acquired, from an infected person
3. You can tell if a person has HIV or AIDS by looking at them.	<p>False</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> it is impossible to tell by looking if a person has HIV or AIDS – especially if they are receiving treatment
4. Any person infected with HIV can pass it on to another person.	<p>True</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It doesn't matter if an infected person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) appears sick or well, b) is taking treatment for HIV, c) has an AIDS diagnosis or not, d) has been tested for HIV or not.
5. Vaginal, anal and oral sex can all transmit HIV from an infected person.	<p>True</p>
6. Because AIDS is a syndrome, people can catch it in many different ways.	<p>False</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syndrome refers to a group of health problems that indicates a particular disease or condition. People do not "catch AIDS" – an

	<p>infected person transmits HIV infection that weakens the body until it develops AIDS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HIV infections are transmitted in only three ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sexual contact with an infected person's semen or vaginal fluids 2. contact with HIV infected blood 3. from an HIV infected mother to her baby, during pregnancy or birth
7. Condoms can hold up to 7 litres of fluid.	<p>True</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.	<p>False</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. know about HIV 2. want to wear a condom 3. be prepared 4. be responsible
9. Female condoms are for vaginal use only.	<p>True.</p>
10. Confidential voluntary testing and counselling is only available in multi-dimensional integrated peacekeeping missions and political missions.	<p>False</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Confidential voluntary testing and counselling is available in <u>all</u> peacekeeping and political missions.
11. Antiretroviral drug treatment helps people with HIV slow the progression to AIDS.	<p>True</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARVs also help people with HIV maintain higher quality of life.
12. Stigma, social disgrace and exclusion of people with HIV can be as bad or worse than the disease.	<p>True</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ stereotypes and inaccurate information about HIV and AIDS are common ▪ 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. confidentiality

	<p>2. equality</p> <p>3. non-stigmatization</p>
Fill in the Blanks	
1. _____ is a virus that causes weakening of the human defence system that causes diseases.	<p>HIV</p> <p>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</p>
2. HIV is transmitted in _____ main ways. Name them.	<p>Three</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <u>not</u> transmitted by _____ or _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ casual non-sexual contact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abstinence, not having sex with another person
5. If you do have sex, use a _____ as protection.	<p>Condom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.	<p>The right to protect yourself</p> <p>The responsibility to protect your partner</p>
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.	<p>Tear one</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.	<p>Testing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ all peacekeeping missions provide confidential voluntary testing and counselling

10. In-mission voluntary counselling and testing is fully _____.	Confidential
11. Immediately _____ if you are exposed to HIV.	Immediately seek medical help, see a doctor
12. People with HIV can still stay healthy and live well - _____ and _____ are keys.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ early detection ▪ treatment
13. The UN requires all UN staff to treat people living with HIV with _____, _____ and _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ confidentiality ▪ equality ▪ non-stigmatization <p>People may also say full respect for human rights.</p>

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.