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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
THE PROJECT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
**"Promotion of multisectoral effective response to HIV/AIDS and STD epidemic
and drug use spread in Karaganda oblast and nation-wide»**

REPORT ON EVALUATION OF PROJECT

IMPLEMENTATION Temirtau

3-9 May, 1999 1. Brief description of the Project

The objective of the Project is effective and sustainable promotion in better understanding of prevention of HIV/AIDS, STD epidemics and addiction spreading; and increase of capacity for this campaign; and also for better awareness of personal, social and economic consequences by central and local authorities, specialized agencies and society.

2. Concept and Project development

At the republic workshop which was held in Almaty on the 7-8 November, 1996, the pilot project on HIV/AIDS prevention and decrease of drug abuse in Temirtau city, Karaganda oblast was proposed for implementation. The reason for this proposal was registration of 74 HIV infected people in Temirtau out of 78 ones in Karaganda oblast and 125 people registered in Kazakhstan. The predominant way was parenteral infection related to injections of narcotics. The last two years the number of people using drugs by injection is significantly increased. According to some assessments at that period, at least 3000 out of 32000 young people at age of 15-29 out of total 200 thousand population of Temirtau used narcotics intravenously. Besides, about 2000 of young people used marihuana. These people were an additional resource of intravenous addicts.

It was supposed that the number of HIV-infected people was significantly higher than official statistics data. And in the nearest future this number will be increased rapidly. Progressive technologies of preventive measures were not taken place, therefore the need was for:

1. Realization of comprehensive strategy to solve of the problem of

explosive spreading of HIV in Temirtau due to epidemic of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and increase of the number of intravenous addicts.

2. Use of approaches applied in Temirtau for sphere of drug addiction and other negative phenomena and objects related to high risk of behavior.

To solve the tasks mentioned above it is necessary:

1. To increase capacity of Republic and . local administrations as well as corresponding services for providing effective response to HIV/ADDs and STD epidemic and also to addiction spreading.
2. To develop and implement target informational, educational and communication programs for target groups about risk and consequences of addiction, HIV/AIDS and ~TD.
3. To deepen awareness of population about these problems.
4. To improve effectiveness of informational and educational activities of health care and education services; to create additional departments for education.
5. To develop and provide favorable legislation and laws.
6. To coordinate actions of all governmental and non-governmental structures involved.
7. In this connection to improve skills of the National Center of NGOs.
8. To strengthen the capacity of NGOs of Karaganda and Temirtau cities and to increase the level of their cooperation with systems of health care and education.

The following results were expected to achieve during Project implementation:

1. To prevent further spreading of HIV infection among intravenous addicts and other groups of population.
2. To provide more information to representatives of the target group and other young people as well as the public in general.
3. To strengthen capacity of local authorities and institutions of health care for solution of HIV/AIDS, STD and addiction problems.
4. To improve competence of specialists in the field of education, communication.
5. To introduce educational approach to practical activity of specialized services and NGOs.
6. To establish qualified and effective NGOs which will be able to develop and implement programs of epidemic prevention.
7. To develop a comprehensive program which can be used at ISPAT-KARMET for prevention of drug and alcohol addictions among workers.

Project beneficiaries:

1. Representatives of the target group.

2. Authorities.
3. Institutions of health care and education.
4. General population including young people.
5. NGOs and local communities. 6. Mass media.

The procedure of Project implementation:

The main Project executing agency is Karaganda oblast department for health care. Implementing agency is Karaganda and Temirtau city centers on AIDS prevention and control. The project inception date is the 15th May, 1997. Real actions related to activity of the Trust Points were started in September, 1997.

3. Immediate Project implementation.

1. Project personnel:

The personnel of the Project by the 5th of May, 1999 is represented by the following specialists:

- Project coordinator;
 - Project psychologist - 2;
 - A consultant -narcologist;
 - A nurse of the Trust Point - 2;
 - A Worker of the Trust Point - 2;
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- A volunteer of the Trust Point - 2.

There is no a consultant on ST diseases in the staff of the Project.

Two nurses and one worker of the Trust Points took specific training course on counseling at a seminar (workshop). Consultant-narcologist was trained at the working place in psycho-neurological dispensary. The UN volunteer trained and consulted the personnel.

An interview with the personnel of the Project showed that basic elements of their motivation are a health care of city population, understanding of importance of problems of the addiction, HIV/AIDS and STD, necessity to implement preventive measures among intravenous addicts.

The personnel has adequate understanding of objectives and tasks of the Project, approaches for its implementation. Those are:

- Principles and methods of Project implementation;
- Formation of tolerant attitude to members of the target group;
- Focusing efforts on solution of problems of all aspects of prevention.

An anxiety about the future of the city, wish to participate in realization of HIV/AIDS prevention measures determine positive prospects of Project development. Encouragement (bonuses) in the framework of the Project is very important factor.

A coordinator of the Project runs activities. She allocates budget, coordinates activity of the Trust Points, consultants, collaborates with partners within the framework of the Project. In the middle of 1998 a new coordinator was appointed.

Coordination Committee led by the Akim of Temirtau city is a regulatory body of the Project in the city.

2. Activities carried out in accordance with the Project objectives.

In the framework of Project activities the following directions are realized: 1. Organizing of activities of the Trust Points for intravenous addicts.

2. Counseling and psychological support of addicts and members of their families.

3. Organizing and carrying out informational and educational activity on prevention of addiction, HIV/AIDS and STD.

4. Coordination of efforts of state and non-governmental

organizations. **2.1. Organizing of activity of the Trust Points**

Two permanent Trust Points for drug users were established in September, 1997 within the framework of the Project. The third Trust center was established in

October, 1997. The Trust Points were removed to micro-districts in the end of the May, 1998 after estimation of effectiveness of the Trust Points activities by the working group of the Coordination Committee attached to Akimat. The reason of relocation was those districts were the most visited by addicts. Thus, at present time there are three Trust Points under the Project:

- The Trust Point under City Center on AIDS prevention;
- The Trust Point at 17/1 Sverdlov St. (No.1)

- The Trust Point in ABC block (Gypsy settlement) (No.2)

Since the Trust Points have started their activity (by the 01.05.1999), 72028 visits were registered and 4291 among them are primary visits, including visits of non-addicts who came to get condoms. Primary visits are registered during four months of current year (591). Average number of daily visits of Centers was 190 in April of the current year. High number of primary visits and irregular secondary visits indicate the absence of stable addicts' motivations. Since the Trust Points have started their activity, 111000 syringes were exchanged and 54848 condoms were given. Real results of activity of Centers are presented in the Appendix 2.

The fact of non-availability of condoms since April of current year is negatively influenced on qualitative characteristics of the Trust Points' activities. Volunteers of the Trust Points conduct significant informational activity among the Trust Points'-visiting persons. But their activity directed to increase of accessibility of the target group is considered as inadequate. The volunteers did not actually work with community of drug users.

A physician -narcologist and psychologist carry out consultations at the Trust Point under City Center of AIDS prevention every day and on Fridays from 14.00 to 18.00 at the 17/1 Sverdlov St. Trust Point. There are not consultations of these specialists in the ABC Trust Point because of poor conditions for conducting consultations. This trust Point works more as a Point for an exchange of syringes than Trust Point.

2.2 Counseling and psychological support of drug users and members of their families.

Psychologist has provided consultations since July, 1998. Consultations are carried out as direct (face-to-face) consultations or through "trust telephone conversation". In the period of June 1998 - May 1999 there were 901 face-to-face consultations including:

- Primary consultations - 304;
- Motivation consultations - 203
- Consultation on safe sex behavior - 130; s
- On psychological problems - 37.

Consultations through "trust telephone conversation" were started from September 1998. During this period there were 557 psychologist's consultations. In 1999 to compare with 1998 the decrease of a number of face-to-face consultations and the

increase of a number of telephone consultations are observed.

In accordance with registration made by psychologist, 8 persons decided to stop to use drugs and 40 persons decreased their doses. Around 55 drug users have a mind to stop to use drugs.

"The group of support and mutual aid of HIV-positives" was created in January, 1999 under the Project. The group has meetings once a week for psycho-correction and emotional support.

A consultant-narcologist started his activity in September, 1998. During this period he (she) gave advise to 787 persons including 756 addicts; 19 parents and 12 children under 14 years old. Consultations on addiction treatment have been given to 405 persons.

Non-availability of consultations for addicts and an absence of real assistance for STD treatment is an essential failure of Project implementation. Necessity for this type of services is really urgent (according to behavior investigation carried out in December 1998, 17 per cent of addicts pointed out that they contracted STD during last 6 months) . On opinion of the doctors of city the dermato-venerology dispensary, the Project could significantly influence on the decrease of level of STD in city because addicts have not money for buying medicines for STD treatment. It is important to organize this work because there are objective preconditions of activation of sexual way of HIV transferring. There is a real possibility of anonymous examination and syndrome therapy of STD in dermato-venerology dispensary. Doctors specialized in STD treatment are ready to start this work. Options of organizing consultations and syndrome treatment of STD are agreed with physician-in-chief of dermato-venerology dispensary during Project assessment. Examination and treatment will be started after receiving medicines for carrying out syndrome therapy. The list of necessary medicines has been developed by the specialists of dermato-venerology dispensary.

2.3. Informational and educational activities.

During Project implementation 2 issues of informational and educational materials were published. A calendar (edition is 2 thousands), newspaper (4 thousands copies) and booklets with total number of 34 thousand copies were published in Russian and Kazakh. The titles of the materials are the following:

1. For mothers against drugs - 9 thousand copies
2. Everything that is safety is simple - 5 thousand copies 3.
- The love is romantic - 5 thousand copies. 4. For policemen
- 2 thousand copies 5. Directions for condom use - 5

thousand copies

6. About safe sex behavior - 3 thousand copies

7. For workers of commercial sex - 3 thousand copies.

Issued informational and educational materials have significant informational volume and good level of artistic presentation of booklets.

However, informational and educational materials need to be corrected, taking into account specificity of drug use and risky behavior. Besides above-mentioned materials, "Protect yourselves" booklets presented by UNAIDS were distributed in the framework of the Project. Cut and modified version of the booklet corrected taking into account the specificity of drug use in the city, may be used as an example (ferotype) of new issuing materials. It is beyond argument that the volume of informational influence must be increased.

Informational and educational work is organized in the target group and as consultations when the drug users visit the Trust Points, through telephone conversations and at their visits to the Center of AIDS prevention.

A failure of implementation of this Project component is non-involvement of representatives of the target group into educational activity. Organization of informational and educational activity based on "Peer to Peer" principle will allow to increase not only effectiveness of prevention but also promotes responsibility of addicts, facilitates activation of responsibility of the drug users, increase of access and increase an attendance of the Trust Points. There were attempts to organize training in "peer groups", and 32 persons passed out this type of courses. However real activity of the group has not been realized. The potential of trained person has been lost. This is also a matter of primary prevention of addiction. In this case "Peer to Peer" approach can be successfully used to involve students of upper grades, universities and colleges, especially medical college into this activity.

During Project implementation 56 articles have been published, 98 radio- and 52 TV-programs prepared in mass media. Project activity was advertised in mass media however this work can not be recognized sufficient.

2.4. Coordination of activity of the governmental and non-governmental organizations.

During Project implementation, 12 training workshops were held for partners (medical workers, teachers, NGOs, mass media and law-enforcement authorities). The following NGOs have been created:

"Shapagat" - to work with HIV-infected persons;

"Mothers against narcotics" - to solve problems of addiction prevention; "

Antinar" - to solve problems related to problems of addiction; Mas-Center (

Karaganda city) - is anti-AIDS organization.

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NGOs of Temirtau city are under creation process. To all intents and purposes, "Shapagat" is the only NGO at present time which can be considered as real and effective partner of the Project. The results of assessment, personal meeting with leader of "Mothers against narcotics" NGO confirmed that this NGO as well as "Antinar" are not able to influence on the processes and solution of problems of addiction prevention in the city at existing level of coordination. City Deputy-Akim understands the situation.

An administration body coordinating attempts of the governmental and non-governmental organizations is the Coordination Committee attached to the City Akimat. Akim and the city administration are motivated adequately, understand the objectives, tasks and approaches for Project implementation. Discussion and approved resolution of 07.05.99 (attached) confirms the attitude of the authorities to the problem. Akim of Temirtau city by his resolution No.796 of 30.11.98 approved "The 1999 program on preventive measures of HIV/AIDS and STD infections and prevention of addiction" for strengthening inter-departments' collaboration and coordination. Realization of the program and mobilization of efforts of inter-sector responses are not adequate in the conditions of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Temirtau. Not all schools of the city included problems of addiction, HIV/AIDS and STD into the programs of valeology courses (19 schools). Institutions of culture and sport do not use current mass actions including ones attended by young people (discos, competitions and etc.) for promotion of AIDS prevention. They focused their activity on actions in the framework of World Day of AIDS prevention. Mass media becomes more active however there is not systematic and directed presentations of promotional and informational materials on prevention problems. There were not terms on social promotion at licensing of commercial television channels and editions and this brings the work on coordination of the Project Coordinator with mass media to the level of requests. Two past years of Project implementation have not led to effective activity of departments on significant expansion of local response to epidemics. Actually, the problem of expansion of "strategy of harm reduction", increase of effectiveness of the Trust Points' activity, rehabilitation were not solved by health care institutions, NGOs, whereas these problems were discussed repeatedly with a manager of the Project, city and oblast administrations. Managers of the Project were not insistent enough in realization of these significant directions of the Project, their

conversion into components and a matter of care of local competent bodies.

Resolution of 07.05.99 of the Committee reflects solution of above-pointed problems, formation of prospects of development of preventive measures.

In principle, there are not problems only on organizing and coordination of work with police authorities.

Surveys showed that the majority (76 per cent) of population of the city know about Project activity; 78 per cent of respondents consider this activity as important; 11.5 per cent of respondents have a negative attitude towards this activity. Actually 100 per cent of all respondents thinks that the most important is activities against drugs traffic. Forty six per cent of respondents estimate informational activity about addiction and HIV infection as inadequate.

Survey of the representatives of the target group using Project services showed their satisfaction with activity of the Trust Points and quality of consultations. On opinion of representatives of the target group, necessity of consultations and rendering assistance to persons suffering STD are out of question. The majority of addicts who does not command the Project services explain it by unsuitable location of the Trust Points for them.

Scouting epidemic control was carried out in the framework of the Project to determine the actual level of infection spread among addicts. The subject of investigation was residual amount of blood in returned used syringes. The result of study showed that the level of infecting was 9.44 per cent. These data cannot be used for estimation of effectiveness of the Project because of wrong sampling, although recommendations on criteria of sampling have been given to Project coordinator by a consultant of UNAIDS.

Eighty six per cent addicts-visitors of the Trust Points found out about the trust points' activity from their friends and acquaintance. This fact confirmed that inadequate Project informational activity. The survey showed up a fact of serious behavior risk - 20 per cent of respondents-addicts buy syringes filled with drug solution; 20 per sent of respondents fill syringes themselves and 26 per cent share regularly a dose. This alarming information does not enforce the Project staff to focus on safeness of drugs, explanation of necessity not to use this practice or, at least, necessity to boil drug.

Results of estimation of behavior risk that was carried out in December, 1998 are incomparable with the results of survey of October, 1997. Information was not systematized within the framework of current monitoring (sex-age structure, gradation according to continuance of using drugs, types of drugs used, frequency of use, variation in time). The results were not analyzed.

Specialists of narco-services notice addiction growth in the city. During only 4 months of 1999 three hundred and seventeen persons were registered and among them there

are 302 opium addicts. Total number of the registered addicts is 615, among them there are 48 teenagers and 4 children.

4. Results of Project implementation

4.1. Relevance

In the beginning of Project implementation and at present time the Project becomes relevant for development at the local, regional and national levels. Successful implementation of this very Project will define an intensity of national response, its adequacy and actuality.

The Project is an order of the day for the target group and for the target audience, for the young people primarily, because of continuing growth of addiction and existing objective and behavior preconditions for intensification of epidemic process not only among drug users but also among, drug non-users through sexual contacts.

The Project is an order of the day for the project executing body because of functional interrelationship and for partners because the problem exists for a long period.

The Project is an order of the day for the City Administration because allows to solve the problem by involvement of international potential, consolidation and development of local attempts on the basis of adapting experience.

The assessment showed that real relevance of the Project is not equally high for all listed above sides. The relevance is the most important for the target group and executing body. Partners of the Project continue to consider Project implementation separately from city (region) preventive measures and their own tasks within the framework of the national strategy of prevention of addiction, HIV/AIDS and STD.

4.2. Project Implementation

The Project has influenced on slowdown of HIV infection spreading in Temirtau. In 1998 the decrease by 41 per cent of HIV-morbidity rate was registered (1997 - 385 case of infecting; in 1998 - 229 cases). In the first quarter of 1999 the decrease of HIV infected by 47 per cent is observed to compare with the 1-st quarter of 1998 (42 and 79 cases, relatively). At the same time the increase of the ratio of HIV-infected women is observed in the **O** quarter of 1999. It will influence on intensification of sexual way of infection transferring. The objective characteristic of Project implementation impact on epidemic is the fact that 15 per cent of all registered HIV-infected persons are addicts whose experience to use drugs was one year.

The Project promoted strengthening informational and educational activity directed to prevention of addiction among population, increase tolerance of the young generation. Significant efforts were directed to prevention of HIV/AIDS among intravenous

addicts. The potential and knowledge of specialists of health care, education and mass media have been strengthened.

The Project has not achieved results in STD prevention, did not promote introduction of syndrome approach in STD treatment although there are not objective reasons for this.

The Project did not form approaches for introduction of addicts' rehabilitation and expansion of preventive activity of non-medical bodies.

The Project did not develop capacity of the target group for conducting preventive activity in communities of addicts.

The Project failed in rendering systematic services to addicts and in informational and educational activity.

Created NGOs - Mas-Center and Shapagat - might be further acting executors of prevention projects and projects directed towards solution of HIV-infection problem. Potential and abilities of other NGQs can not be considered as adequate. Taking into account prehistory of Project development, in principle achieved results correspond to the inputs.

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4.3 Project Success.

Having shown possibilities to succeed in HIV/AIDS prevention among intravenous addicts in epidemic conditions, the Project is able influence positively on strategic development of the presented direction of activities. The absence of targeting actions on stabilization and development of Project achievements; formation of close interdepartment interaction will lead to phasedown of all activities after finishing of technical assistance. Anyhow, at present time the Project is characterized by low stability because it did not lead to deep motivation and significant strengthening of local capacity.

5. Summary and conclusions.

1. The Project has influenced on slowdown of HIV/AIDS spreading among intravenous addicts of Temirtau city.
2. The Project has shown effectiveness of the strategies of "harm reduction" and "reduction of demand" in the conditions of epidemic of HIV-infection.
3. Having complex development, the Project achieved project capacity in involvement of the target group, but did not provide systematic preventive interventions in the target group.
4. Actually from the 4th quarter of 1998 the Project stopped its development without any objective reasons for it.
5. The Project did not influence on STD prevention, did not realize tasks of

consultations and syndrome treatment of addicts suffering these diseases.

6. Leaders and personnel of the Project did not provide: - actual response of members of the target group to epidemic; - their participation in preventive interventions including informational and educational activities based on "peer to peer" approach.
7. The Project influenced on development of local capacity, NGOs, however the level of their development does not allow to consider this Project activity as stable.
8. The Project was not able to achieve development of progressive forms of medical treatment of addicts including their rehabilitation.
9. City Administration, organizations-partners understand with due regard existing problems and their own mistakes. This understanding creates the basis for amendments and formation of coordinated actions directed to prevention of addiction, HIV/AIDS and STD.

6. Recommendations

In accordance with agreement achieved by executing agency and partners during evaluation the following recommendations are:

1. To provide the Project with consultant-venereologist for organizing syndrome treatment of addicts who regularly attend the Trust Points and need in the assistance. To purchase pharmaceuticals for syndrome treatment.

June

Project Coordinator,
Physician-in-chief of the city dermato
venerology dispensary

2. To carry out final selection of volunteers from former addicts and active drug users (up to 5 persons per a center), to organize their training and their activity in

in

communities of drug users in a form of volunteers group using method "peer to peer".

May

Project Coordinator

3. To focus Project development basically on widening of informational and educational activities on prevention of addiction, HIV/AIDS and STD. To develop and issue informational and educational materials on these directions.

May-June

Project Coordinator

4. To approve the resolution at the level of City Akim on strengthening of mass media influence on slowdown of addiction, HIV/AIDS and STD spreading within the framework of social advertisement. To recommend City Administration to use licensing and registration of the Charters as challenging measures.

May

Project Coordinator based on agreement

with the City Akim.

5. To provide delivery of goods, including condoms, going under Project's expenses.

Urgently

Project Coordinator

6. In agreement about the terms with the head of Health Care Department of City Akimat to provide consultations for addicts on problems of HIV/AIDS/ STD prevention and to organize exchange of syringes under a psycho- neurological dispensary and dispensaries of family doctors. To carry out adequate staff training. To identify contribution of city health care department to the exchange of syringes.

May-June

The head of Health Care Department,
Project Coordinator

7. To recommend creation of an NGO under the psycho-neurological dispensary (PND) for establishment of a center for rehabilitation of drug users.

June

Specialists of PND

8. To create mobile points based on students of Medical College for providing informational and educational services in micro-districts of the city.

September

College Principal, Project Coordinator

9. To include problems of prevention of addiction, HIV/AIDS and STD into the Programs of Valeology Courses of all city schools

September

Education Department, Project
Coordinator

10. To include prevention topics into programs of mass entertaining actions (discos, tournaments). To develop rough texts for disk jockeys and talk jockeys

May - permanently

Department of Culture, Project
Coordinator, Department of the youth

and sport affairs

11. To discuss and approve the presented recommendations at the meeting of the Coordination Council under Akimat of Temirtau city.

Annex 1.

Evaluation Protocol implementation of the project KAZ/97/18 "Promotion of multisectoral effective response to HIV/AIDS and STD epidemic and drug use spread in Karaganda oblast and nation-wide»

Temirtau

3-9 May 1999.

A. Objective of evaluation:

- To determine achievements and problems during Project implementation;
- to determine significance (actuality) of Project implementation;
- to determine quality of work done;
- to develop recommendations to overcome problems.

B. Composition of the group for Project evaluation:

- Staff of the Project;
- Volunteers of the Project;
- Representatives of the partner organisations;
- Representatives of the target group;
- Representative of the City Administration;
- Members of Coordination Committee of the Project;
- organisation-executor (base organisation);
- UNDP, UNAIDS.

C. Content of the report on Project

evaluation: 1. Summary of the Project.

2. Concept and Project development:

- 2.1. Situation at the starting point of the Project.
- 2.2. Description of the problem and approaches to solve it.
- 2.3. Main objectives, indicators and initial situation.
- 2.4. Project beneficiaries, their involvement into project implementation.
- 2.5. Timetable of project implementation.

3. Immediate implementation of the Project:

3.1. Activities carried out in accordance with the project objectives. 3.2. Reporting and quality of monitoring of the Project.

4. Results of Project implementation:

4.1. Actuality of the Project:

- significance of the project for development at local, national and regional levels ;
- significance of the project for the target groups;
- Significance for authorities, implementing organisation and partners.

4.2. Project implementation:

- Project effectiveness in achievement of immediate objectives and expected results;
- Project efficiency related to inputs and results achieved;
- Timeliness of inputs and results.

4.3. Success of the Project:

- Influence of the Project on perspectives of strategical development of this direction of work;
- Sustainability of the Project after possible completion of technical cooperation;
- Project inputs into local capacity building;

5. Conclusions and findings:

5.1. Conclusions with determination of main problems;

5.2. Project evaluation on indicators of actuality, implementation and success.

6. Recommendations.

D. Sites and objects for evaluation.

1. Implementing organisation.

1.1. Compliance of the staff with the Project tasks;

1.2. Motivation and orientation of the staff according to the principles of the Projects; 1.3. Level of special preparation of the Project staff; 1.4. Working conditions the implementing organisation (communication, transport, facilities and equipment);

1.5. Working atmosphere (working hours, equipment, facilitation);

1.6. Logistics for the project and effective use of resources;

1.7. Quantitative indicators of Project activity (achievement of full project capacity), working load, coverage in comparison with the indicators of evaluation);

1.8. Results of behaviour surveys and sero-surveillance at the beginning of the

Project and interim (evaluation and comparison of 2-3 indicators); 1.9. Cooperation with partners;

1.10. Achievement of objectives and tasks of the Project;

1.11. Evaluation of activity of authorities;

1.12. Development of local capacity;

1.13. Financing of the Project:

- Distribution and use of funds by the items envisaged by the Project;
- Sufficiency of funds for implementation of the Project;

III

~ Cost-effectiveness;

- Time while it is planned to use the rest of funds;
Potential sources of funding to continue the Project.

1.14. Problems of implementation and ways to overcome them;

1.15. General evaluation of activity of implementing organisation by evaluation indicators.

2. Trust points.

2.1. Compliance of the staff and volunteers with the tasks of activity of trust points;

2.2. Motivation and orientation of the staff and volunteers of the trust points in accordance with principles of Project activity;

2.3. Conducting special training for the staff and volunteers;

2.4. Participation of former and active drug users in work of trust points and community;

2.4. Working approaches and methods, their compliance with the Project objectives, following to working approaches;

2.5. Quantitative indicators of activity of trust points according to the Project;

2.6. Different approaches to drug users with negative and positive results of HIV testing;

2.7. Supply of resources for the trust points;

2.8. Availability of means of protection for drug users;

2.9. Informational and educational activity:

- Compliance of informational and educational materials with the Project tasks and target group needs;
- Quantitative availability;
- Quality and evaluation;
- Accessibility to materials;
- Influence of materials on change of behaviour;
- Conducting of trainings. 2.10.

Communicational activity:

- Compliance of activity with the Project tasks;

- Discussions, lessons;
 - Training "Teacher-peer" and "associated teachers";
 - Organisation of work on principle "Peer-to-Peer";
 - "Trust phone".
- 2.11. Providing service for STD:
- training of staff;
 - possibility of anonymous testing and treatment on a voluntary basis ;
 - accessibility and quality;
 - Availability of medicines.
- 2.12. Providing with counselling within the Project;
- 2.13. Field work;
- 2.14. Status of facilities, equipment and working conditions of trust points ;
- 2.15. Problems of activity of trust points.
- 2.16. Management of trust Soints by Project administration;
- 2.17. Stock-taking and repdrting of trust points.

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3. City Akimat and City administration

- 3.1. Attitude of authorities towards activity and problems of the Project;
- 3.2. Motivation to support project activity (workshops, meetings, working discussions, Coordination Committee meetings);
- 3.3. Attitude of policy towards the Project and its peculiarities;
- 3.4. Solving of social problems of drug users and organisational increase of accessibility of drug abuse services;
- 3.5. Coordination and cooperation to solve the problems of prevention of HIV/AIDS, STD and drug abuse;
- 3.5. Intentions, potential opportunities.

4. Partners.

- 4.1. Conducting of motivational and educational workshops;
- 4.2. Highliting of the Project Objectives, its activity and tasks in mass media;
- 4.3. Response of services of health care and social protection to the needs of target group;
- 4.4. Introduction of progressive methods of health care (anonymity, elements of syndrome approach);
- 4.5. Changes in primary prevention of drug abuse, the role of institutions of education, culture and health care;
- 4.6. Activity of non-governmental organisations within the Project tasks;
- 4.7. Development of NGOs, solving the problems of drug users;
- 4.8. Solving of the problems of psychological and social rehabilitation of drug users;
- 4.9. Practical participation of all partners in implementation of the Project;

10. Attitude of partners towards activity and perspectives of the Project.

5. Population of the City.

- 5.1. Attitude of population towards the target group and activity of the Project;
- 5.2. Change of attitude in due course;
- 5.3. Motivation of population to support the project conducted by Project staff;
- 5.4. Activities aimed to reduction of drug demand and their effectiveness.

6. Target group.

- 6.1. Evaluation of the project by the drug users;
- 6.2. Understanding of the objectives of the Project activity;
- 6.3. Coverage of the needs of the target group;
- 6.4. Influence of the Project on change of behaviour and accessibility of the target group;
- 6.5. Influence of the Project on change of attitude of authorities, police, health care and population towards drug users;
- 6.6. Reasons of not coming to service of the Project;
- 6.7. Wishes and claims.

E. Methods of evaluation.

- 1. Observations in the institutions of the Project and partners.
- 2. Interviews of representatives of authorities, police, partner, staff and volunteers of the Project.
- 3. Survey of population, the representatives of the target group and target audience.
- 4. Studying of documents of the Project and partners'.
- 5. Studying and verification of information from un-official sources.

F. Necessary time for evaluation.

6 days to evaluate from 3 till 9 May 1999, including:

- 3 hours to form a sub-groups, explanation of methods and planning;
- 34 hours to conduct evaluation, determination of the problems, messages, wrap

- up, analysis of results and ways of solving of the problems;
- 17 hours for preparation the final report, development of recommendations, preparations short analytical reports for the City administration and mass media, conducting a meeting in the Akimat of Temirtau.

G. Presentation of the evaluation reports.

- UNDP;
- UNAIDS;
- Project Coordinator;
- Coordination Committee of the Project;
- Administration of the City and oblast;
- National Center on AIDS prevention;
- Project partners;
- Mass media.

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Annex 2. Summary of activity of the trust points for 1997-1999.

Year 1997.

Month	Number of visits	Primary	Repeated	Number of syringes given	Number of condoms given
09	353	124	229	3801	2295
10	963	320	643	7513	4258
11	1735	355	1380	10663	6318
12	1462	221	1241	6081	2341
Total:	4513	1020	3493	19058	15212

Year 1998.

Month	Number of visits	Primary	Repeated	Number of syringes given	Number of Condoms given
01	2599	119	2480	6065	914
02	2473	138	2335	4530	-

03	2435	109	2326	4815	-
04	2913	124	2789	6100	-
05	1496	44	1452	592	3304
06	6174	342	5832	8884	6425
07	3492	228	3264	5186	2859
08	4884	231	4653	6130	3331
09	4500	259	4241	4576	2366
10	4115	339	3776	5730	3157
11	5173	407	4766	5973	4572
12	5409	340	5069	7427	3718
Total:	45663	2680	42983	66009	31642

Year 1999

Month	Number of visits	Primary	Repeated	Number of Syringes given	Number of Condoms given
01	6490	195	6295	6981	2395
02	6983	167	6816	7140	3162
03	4159	115	4044	5663	2360
04	4221	114	4107	5319	77
Total:	21852	591	21261	25933	7994

Total in years 1997-1999

72028

4291

67737

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Report on number of visits to the trust points in years 1997-1999.

Year	Trust point Ns	Trust point Ns 2	Trust point Ns	Total:
1997	1735	758	2020	4513
1998	14876	12396	18391	45663
1999	9478	4734	7640	21852
Total:	26089	17888	28051	72028

Annex 3.

Members of the evaluation commission of the Project KAZ/97/018

1. A.Bussel - Expert of UNAIDS
2. Sh. Baimursina - Project Coordinator
3. N.Abtieva - UNDP
4. N.Kuznetsov - Chief doctor of the Karaganda Oblast Center on HIV/AIDS prevention
5. G.Abdрахmanova - Doctor of the National Center on HIV/ADDS prevention.

Annex 5.

After of short discussion of the objectives of evaluation and the form of protocol concrete work was carried out to determine Project achievements and problems. The Commission put the objective not only to determine the level of implementation and effectiveness but, to great extent, to identify reasons of upcoming problems and to make practical steps to overcome these problems.

Methods of evaluation were chosen:

1. Observations in Project sites and partner organisations.
 2. Interviews with authorities, police, partners, staff and volunteers of the Project.
 3. Discussions with populations of the city, representatives of the target group and target audience.
 4. Study of having documents and information from non-official sources.
- Objects of observation are: Executing organisation, Police, Akimat, Department for Education and schools of the city, Department for Culture, Department for Youth Affairs and Sport, the Trust Points, NGOs, Department for Health Care, the Dispensary of Venerology, the Neurology Dispensary, the Target groups, population of the City, mass media.

The report has been prepared on the results of work, which was discussed at the meeting of the Coordination Committee under City Akim. Decision was approved to overcome main problems. Detailed counseling of the Project Coordinator was conducted on all questions of the strategies applied and the ways to overcome the problems.