

## PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Project Number | AD/NIR/03/G50  |
| Project Title  | Partnership for Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention in Nigeria. |
| Thematic Area  | Prevention and Reduction of Drug Abuse.                        |
| Country        | Nigeria.   |

### Report of the evaluator

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| ABU    | Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria   |
| ACC    | Anti Cult Clubs  |
| CBN    | Central Bank of Nigeria  |
| CBOs   | Community Based Organizations  |
| CDC    | Community Development Committee  |
| DDR    | Drug Demand Reduction  |
| DELSU  | Delta State University Abraka  |
| DFC    | Drug Free Club   |
| EFCC   | Economic and Financial Crimes Commission                                 |
| FACA   | FUTA Action Committee on Aids.   |
| FUAM   | Federal University of Agriculture Makurdi                                |
| FUTA   | Federal University of Technology Akure                                   |
| GAD    | Gender and Development   |
| GS     | General Studies  |
| IEC    | Information Education and Communication                                  |
| ITF    | Industrial Training Fund   |
| JAMB   | Joint Admission and Matriculation Board                                  |
| KAMB   | Knowledge Attitude Practice and Behaviour                                |
| LGA    | Local Government Area  |
| LIWLG  | Lagos Island West Local Government                                       |
| NACA   | National Agency for the Control of Aids                                  |
| NAFDAC | National Agency for Food & Drug Administration and Control               |
| NNPC   | Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation                                  |
| NOA    | National Orientation Agency  |
| NDLEA  | National Drug Law Enforcement Agency                                     |
| NGO's  | Non Governmental Organizations   |
| NUC    | National University Commission   |
| NYAP   | Nigerian Youth Aid Programme   |
| PAC    | Project Advisory Committee   |
| PHE    | Peer Health Educators  |
| PIT    | Project Implementation Team  |
| PRO    | Public Relations Officer   |
| PSC    | Problem Solving Clinic   |
| SACA   | State Action Committee on Aids   |
| TPC    | Training Peer Counsellors  |
| T&R    | Treatment and Rehabilitation   |
| WAPCO  | West African Portland Cement Company                                     |
| WID    | Women in Development   |
| YOSPIS | Youth Society for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Social Vices |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 Background and Conte

AD/NIR/03/G50 is a Nigerian National Project on “Partnership for Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention.

With the findings of the Mid-Term Evaluation Report on this project, the following realizations were realized: “No progress was made regarding the involvement of women associations and the primary and secondary health care system as a result of which project management decided to leave them out” (Mid-Term Evaluation Report Page 7). “ It was also recommended that UNODC management proceed with a project revision which will focus on two components, namely the tertiary institutions and the two communities, and to build on the achievements made so far. It is not practical, given the current funding situation, to work in the prisons, given the meagre progress made so far in this area, and their huge needs to make a difference” (Mid-Term Evaluation Report Page 7).

A baseline assessment of the drug abuse/HIV/AIDS in 12 Nigerian tertiary institutions and their host communities was carried out in August and September 2003. It was from this assessment that two communities Lagos from the south and Kano from Northern Nigeria were selected based on the extent of the drug abuse/HIV/AIDS problem in the community. A geographical zoning was carried out to select the sic Institutions of Higher Learning. Five Institutions were finally selected based on Institution’s interest and responses with UNODC. Institutions finally selected were: Federal University of Agriculture Makurdi (FUAM) with consideration for the seriousness of HIV/AIDS serious situation in the area; Federal University of Technology Akure (FUTA) with consideration for the area’s marijuana cultivation; Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (ABU) for consideration of extent of drug abuse/HIV/AIDS rampant problems; Delta State University Abraka (DELSU) for the rampant Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS and marijuana cultivation in the area; and University of Abuja which was selected to replace Nnamdi Azikwe University, Awka which was initially selected to represent the South East Zone.

As a result of the implementation of the Mid Term Evaluation Report in 2005, UNODC Project coordinators met with the Vice Chancellors of the selected Institutions and the various CBOs in the two selected communities with the following major objectives: Setting up Project Implementation Teams in each participating institution and community; Initiating and strengthening the integration of Youth Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives in selected five tertiary institutions and the two communities; Each partner was expected to formulate it’s own information management, monitoring and reporting system on the project with technical assistance from UNODC; Each partner was also expected to Train in each University at least 100 volunteer male and female students as Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention Peer

Educators (DAP-Peers); Support was also expected to be provided for the activities of the Drug Free and HIV/AIDS Prevention Clubs through supply of IEC materials; Where applicable, an upgrade/refurbishing of the Students Counselling Unit was expected to be carried out to accommodate regular Counselling and provide support for Anti HIV/AIDS Prevention Counselling; Submitting of quarterly reports on the project to UNODC was also required; The partners were also required to establish an effective network sharing information among institutions and communities involved in Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention, possibly through publication of quarterly newsletter among participating institutions and communities; In conclusion UNODC Organised workshop training programmes for key personnel working within CBOs and Tertiary Educational Institutions.

The evaluation was carried out in the following Five Tertiary Institutions and two communities: “Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi (FUAM)”; Ahmadu Bello University Zaria (ABU)”; Youth Society for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Social Vices (YOSPIS) Project in Dala LGA of Kano State”; “Nigerian Youth Aid Programme (NYAP)/Lagos Island West Local Government(LIWLG) and the Community Leaders of Isale Eko”; “Federal University of Technology Akure (FUTA)”; “Delta State University (DELSU) Abraka”; and “University of Abuja, Abuja”.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Project Partners:

Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi (FUAM)  
Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA)  
University of Abuja (UNIABUJA)  
Delta State University (DELSU)  
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (ABU)  
NYAP (CBO) Lagos  
YOSPIS (CBO) Kano

### Fig. 1 EVALUATION ASSESMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

#### Ratings:

The evaluator gave a rating to each of the items shown below. The ratings are on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest). Ratings are based on the following criteria:

|                |   |   |
|----------------|---|---|
| Excellent      | = | 5 |
| Very good      | = | 4 |
| Good           | = | 3 |
| Fair           | = | 2 |
| Unsatisfactory | = | 1 |

The ratings must reflect the level of achievement, completion, attainment or impact depending on what is being measured. These are based on findings of the evaluation and hence are a translation of the evaluation results.

| Quality Performance Items |  | Project Partners /Ratings |      |       |     |         |      |        |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|------|-------|-----|---------|------|--------|
|                           |  | FUAM                      | FUTA | DELSU | ABU | UNIBUJA | NYAP | YOSPIS |
| 1.                        | Project Design (clarity, logic, coherence)                 | 4                         | 4    | 4     | 4   | 4       | 3    | 4      |
| 2.                        | Appropriateness of overall strategy                        | 4                         | 4    | 4     | 4   | 4       | 3    | 4      |
| 3.                        | Achievement of objectives                                  | 4                         | 4    | 4     | 4   | 3       | 3    | 4      |
| 4.                        | Prerequisites fulfilment by Government                     | 1                         | 1    | 1     | 1   | 1       | 1    | 1      |
| 5.                        | Adherence to Project Duration                              | 3                         | 4    | 4     | 4   | 4       | 3    | 4      |
| 6.                        | Adherence to Budget  |                           |      |       |     |         |      |        |
| <b>B.</b>                 | <b>Implementation</b>                                      | FUAM                      | FUTA | DELSU | ABU | UNIBUJA | NYAP | YOSPIS |
| 7.                        | Quality and timeliness of UNODC inputs                     |                           |      |       |     |         |      |        |
| 8.                        | Quality and timeliness of Government inputs                | 1                         | 1    | 1     | 1   | 1       | 1    | 1      |
| 9.                        | Quality and timeliness of Third Party inputs               | 1                         | 1    | 1     | 4   | 1       | 1    | 4      |
| 10.                       | UNOC HQ Support (administration, management, backstopping) |                           |      |       |     |         |      |        |
| 11.                       | UNOC FO Support (administration, management, backstopping) |                           |      |       |     |         |      |        |
| 12.                       | Executing Agency Support                                   | 1                         | 1    | 4     | 4   | 4       | 1    | 4      |

| C. Results |   | Project Partners /Ratings |      |       |     |         |           |           |
|------------|---|---------------------------|------|-------|-----|---------|-----------|-----------|
|            |   | FUAM                      | FUTA | DELSU | ABU | UNIBUJA | NYAP      | YOSPIS    |
| 13.        | Achievement of results                        | 4                         | 4    | 4     | 4   | 3       | 3         | 4         |
| 14.        | Timeliness and quality of results             | 3                         | 3    | 4     | 4   | 3       | 3         | 4         |
| 15.        | Attainment, Timeliness and quality of outputs | 4                         | 4    | 4     | 4   | 3       | 3         | 4         |
| 16.        | Programme/ project impact                     | 4                         | 4    | 4     | 4   | 4       | 2         | 4         |
| 17.        | Sustainability of results/benefits            | 3                         | 3    | 4     | 4   | 4       | 2         | 5         |
| <b>D.</b>  | <b>Recommendations</b>                        | FUAM                      | FUTA | DELSU | ABU | UNIBUJA | NYAP      | YOSPIS    |
| 18.        | Continue/extend no modifications              | Yes                       | Yes  | Yes   | Yes | Yes     | No        | No        |
| 19.        | Continue with modifications(minor, extensive) | N/A                       | N/A  | N/A   | N/A | N/A     | Yes major | Yes minor |
| 20.        | Complete Project Revision                     | No                        | No   | No    | No  | No      | Yes       | No        |
| 21.        | Terminate                                     | No                        | No   | No    | No  | No      | Yes       | No        |

## E. Comments

NYAP Project in Lagos may need to be revisited with extensive modifications, if practicable. But if no appropriate solution to the lack of proper supervision of the project and inability to reach out to the expected participants as stated in their proposal, there may be need to terminate the project. But considering the importance of this project in Lagos, the University of Lagos may be considered as an alternative partner which could carry out the project successfully. YOSPIS Project with some minor modifications to provide the needed supervision of the project and the possibility of extending the project to another Local Government with a Chairman who is interested in the Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS project in mind.

All Institutions were capable of successful partnering with UNODC towards a successful Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS prevention project. UNODC may have to impress on the Institutions the need for their more active financial and physical support of the project through the provision of resources and financial backing in some form of counterpart funding. This participation with resource persons and counterpart funding should be given serious thought considering the effect which the Prevention Project on Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS already impacted on the campus life of the Institutions. It has also been suggested in the Evaluation recommendations that this project should be extended to other Higher Institutions in Nigeria. The participating Institutions was also advised to spread their tentacles to other Institutions within their localities.

The success, valuable contribution of the project and the sustainability of the project in the Five Institutions and Two selected Communities on the Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention Project can be seen from the results of the Evaluation Assessment Questionnaire which showed that the least performance among all partners on the project's results had a Good result while all others had Very Good results. (See performances on items 13,14, 15 & 16).

The results also showed that the expected. Questions 1-6 of the Evaluation Assessment Questionnaire were Quality Performance items which measured the clarity, logic and coherence, appropriateness of the overall strategy, achievement of objectives, prerequisites fulfilment by government, adherence to project duration and adherence to Budget. The evaluation demonstrated that the resources allocated to the project achieved the desired impact. It also showed that the implementation arrangement were adequate while it was disappointing that the expected prerequisites fulfilment by government was absent.

In conclusion, it could be realized that some Institutions like Ahmadu Bello University, Delta State University, University of Abuja all had support from its alumni and banks located on their campuses. Even, the Dala Local Government Chairman in Kano expanded the Kano project with an empowerment programme. In lieu of the above success story of the project a practical exit strategy would be to involve all project partners to contribute counterpart funding or seek for donors should UNODC donors discontinue their sponsorship. The UNODC, NDLEA NACA and NUC should all be active in providing the needed technical support to the larger selection of Institutions and Communities.

**Project Partners:**

Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi (FUAM)

Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA)

University of Abuja (UNIABUJA)

Delta State University (DELSU)

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (ABU)

NYAP (CBO) Lagos

YOSPIS (CBO) Kano

**Ratings:**

The evaluators are required to give a rating to each of the items shown below. The ratings are on a scale of 1-5 (1 being

The lowest and 5 being the highest). Ratings are based on the following criteria:

Excellent = 5

Very good = 4

Good = 3

Fair = 2

Unsatisfactory = 1

FIGURE # 2 WORKPLAN AND LOGFRAME

| Description   | Project Partners  |      |       |     |         |      |        |     |
|---|---|------|-------|-----|---------|------|--------|-----|
|   | FUAM  | FUTA | DELSU | ABU | UNIBUJA | NYAP | YOSPIS |     |
| Background/Context- AD/NIR/03/G50 is a National Project on “Partnership for Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention. Initiated in 2003 but reviewed and narrowed down in 2005 with the following major objectives. |   |      |       |     |         |      |        |     |
| 1.  | Set up Project Implementation Teams in each participating institution and community   | 4    | 4     | 4   | 4       | 4    | 4      | 4   |
| 2.  | Initiate and strengthen the integration of Youth Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives in five tertiary educational institution and two communities  | 4    | 4     | 4   | 4       | 4    | 3      | 3   |
| 3.  | Each partner to formulate its own information management from UNODC.  |      |       |     |         |      |        |     |
| 4.  | Train in each University at least 100 volunteer male and female students as Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention Peer Educators (DAP-Peers) in 4 branches.  | 3    | 4     | 4   | 4       | 4    | N/A    | N/A |
| 5.  | Support the activities of the Drug Free and HIV/AIDS Prevention Clubs through supply of IEC materials.  | 4    | 4     | 4   | 4       | 4    | N/A    | N/A |
| 6.  | Where applicable, upgrade/refurbish the Student Counselling Unit to accommodate regular Counselling and provide support for Anti HIV/AIDS Prevention Counselling.   | 4    | 3     | 4   | 4       | 4    | N/A    | N/A |
| 7.  | Submit quarterly reports on the project to UNODC.   |      |       |     |         |      |        |     |
| 8.  | Establish an effective network sharing information among institutions and communities involved in Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention, possibly through publication of quarterly newsletter among participating institution and communities. | 1    | 1     | 1   | 1       | 1    | 1      | 1   |
| 9.  | Organise workshop for key personnel working within CBOs and Tertiary Educational Institutions.  | 3    | 3     | 4   | 3       | 3    | 1      | 1   |

## Comments

According to Fig. # 2 which is the Work plan and Log frame the first item evaluated was the ‘Setting up of the Project Implementation Teams in each participating Institution and community.

## 1.2 Project Objectives

The overall objective, as described in the project revision after the Mid-Term Evaluation narrowed the entire project to the above two communities and five institutions with the following:

Majority of the evaluation reports recorded and observed highlighted the fact that the mandate strategies, objectives had a positive effect on the progress recorded on the prevention and reduction of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS of the various institutions and the selected communities in Kano and Lagos.

## 1.3 Executing Modality

Many of the agreed implementation modalities were carried out in various institutions and communities through awareness campaigns, printing of posters, erection of billboards, and establishment of drug free/HIV/AIDS prevention clubs.

## 1.4 Scope of the Evaluation

Assessment evaluation method was utilized which made it possible to observe the effectiveness of the project strategies. Observation and interviews revealed the use of the awareness campaign, erection of billboards, upgrade/refurbishment of Student Counselling Centres where applicable, training of DAP peers, support for the Drug Free/HIV/AIDS prevention clubs and the use of radio and Television jingles.

## 1.5 Evaluation Methodology

In order to ensure the reliability of the information gathered through reports submitted, actual visitations and structured interviews were conducted with sample stakeholders and members of various clubs.

## 2.0 Analysis of Major Findings

### 2.1 Overall Performance Assessment (Appropriateness, Relevance, Effectiveness & Efficiency)

The awareness campaign seems to be effective and appropriate considering the number of participants that took part as reflected in the pictorial evidence. The involvement of local communities in the awareness campaign, especially in Institutions with two or three campuses could be considered very effective as local community participation made it possible for the institutions to reach out to more participants outside their jurisdiction, While the billboards were visible it was realized that future erection of billboards should consider its effect on a greater population of students, by erecting such in Halls of residence and in certain environments where students live with non students. Membership participation in various drug free and HIV/AIDS prevention clubs were not only appropriate but very relevant to the Drug free/HIV/AIDS prevention crusade. What became obvious from the interviews is the wish of the clubs to extend their membership to other Institutions within their environment. Many club members actually advocated for club extension to various Secondary Schools within

their Higher Institutions with a realization that the problem of Drug Abuse could be better nipped in the bud before it becomes a big problem in Tertiary Institutions. While the IEC materials could be considered appropriate its efficiency could not be guaranteed as there were never enough IEC materials to go round. UNODC may need to encourage NDLEA, NACA and other Governmental and Non Governmental Agencies to donate IEC materials to the Institutions and Communities which are partners in soliciting for a Drug Free/ HIV/AIDS Prevention within the Nigerian society.

## 2.2 Attainment of Objectives

At the various tertiary institutions the Project Implementation Team (PIT) members were properly selected by the Vice Chancellors. The involvement of the Vice Chancellors has guaranteed the Institution's full involvement on the Drug Free and HIV/AIDS Prevention Project. The idea of involving the Dean of Student, Counselling Centres and Health Department of the various Institutions also assisted the attainment of the objectives. It was also observed that in a particular Institution (ABU) to be precise, actually involved its Psychiatric Department to actively participate in the Project. I believe this idea guarantees the effective management of drug addiction which could be better handled by a team of Psychiatrists, Psychologists, or Psychiatric Nurses. The Project appeared to have made some positive impact in all the implementation sites. However, the impact of the project may be tempered considering the limited number of five tertiary institutions and the two limited communities involved in the Project. Moreover, some of the gains may be reversible especially in tertiary institutions where there is no continuity due to turn over of students and where there is no sustainability plan. UNODC may need to seek the assistance of donors to be able to expand the Project to cover some more vulnerable sites in Nigeria. Other Federal Government Agencies such as NAFDAC, EFCC, SMEDAN, ITF, NUC and various Alumni Associations of the participating or interested institutions should be invited to participate as stake holders in the prevention of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS in Nigeria.

2.3 Achievement of Programme/Project Results: Some of the planned results have been achieved in some institutions and few communities as reflected in the responses at some of the structured interviews, while some institutions are yet to finally carry out their supposed extensive planned projects. It is not surprising that many of the institutions who are clamouring for more funds have not actually written their expected reports, accounting for how they utilized funds already provided to them. Some of such Institutions are even thinking they already exhausted their funding UNODC may need to go through their records and intimate or encourage such institutions to write the expected report and collect the balance of their money and complete their planned projects. It should be reported though that some Institutions and a particular community have done more than was anticipated as a result of their

ability to make use of matching funds from alumni members of their Institution. This was the case at Ahmadu Bello University and Dala Local Government Area of Kano.

2.4 Implementation: In many of the institutions, awareness programme were successfully organized for students while carrying out student's orientation programme of the university in the beginning of the year. This was the general practice of many if not all the Institutions visited. This implementation modality may be credible on the surface but the students themselves faulted this procedure and doubted if this was the best way to discourage students themselves from drugs and prevent them from HIV/AIDS in their institutions. They eventually suggested that orientation should be carried out as often as it was possible. The idea of the clubs seem to be effective as many members were able to realize that the club membership helped them to ward off peer group pressure which could have consumed them and possibly force them into taking drugs. The Institutions and the various communities should integrate monitoring as part of their project plans.

2.5 Institutional and Management Arrangements: The contributions of the Vice Chancellors in proper selection of PIT members were also noteworthy. The Counselling Centres of the various Institutions also played tremendous roles while the Health Facilities and in some cases the Psychiatric Department's contributions added to the success of the project implementation. Without many of these supports the morale of the PIT could have been negatively affected and the enthusiasm would have been lacking. UNODC may also need to motivate some of the participant in these projects with occasional visits. Some of such visits in the past seem to be motivational. A particular Institution got the Institution's alumni members to donate to the project while another Institution got the support of a bank within its campus to donate a Counselling Centre with generator facility. The Community in Kano has even taken the Community project in Kano to a higher level through the newly introduced empowerment project. The Lagos project too through its community involvement has been able to provide the community with a feeling that the project belongs to them. But unlike the Kano project the Lagos project participants are relying solely on UNODC for funding.

### 3.0 Outcomes, Impacts and Sustainability

3.1 Outcomes: Evaluation on the outcomes show that the Drug Abuse, HIV/AIDS prevention projects in the five Institutions and two communities seem to have prevented Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS in the Institutions and communities where the project is being carried out. The extent of success can not be easily determined as there were no earlier pre-test conducted in the various Institutions and communities

3.2 Impacts: Many of the respondents interviewed gave a pass mark for the Project. The students interviewed felt satisfied with the project and felt that the project

should be extended to other Institutions and Communities. Other ways to measure the positive impact of the prevention project is through the enthusiastic membership of the Drug Abuse clubs and the HIV/AIDS Prevention Clubs. The Health Facilities of the various Institutions also reported that the prevention drastically reduced the Drug Abuse emergency cases being treated at the Institution's Health Centres.

**3.3 Sustainability:** Training of Peer Counsellors; Proper establishment of PIT membership in various Institutions and Communities; Involvement of Deans of students and Students Union Governments, Counsellors and Health Facilities and in some cases Department of Psychiatry brings about the Institution's commitment to the continuation and sustainability of the Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention Project. The involvement of the Dala Local government in Kano, especially the Local Government Chairman who funded the empowerment project within the community, and Isale Eko Communities in Lagos in the implementation of the Project; The part- ownership arrangement with LIWLG and Isale Eko Communities in Lagos has also raised the communities' interest to sustain the gains made through the Project in their communities; The establishment of the Clubs for Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention are also means of ensuring continuity of the project even after funding may have ceased. The rehabilitation of the Counselling Centres is also the establishment of a structure which would guarantee the sustainability.

#### 4.0 Lessons Learned and Best Practices

**4.1 Lessons Learned:** There is need for Institutions of Higher Learning to be careful and prudent while planning for ways to motivate students. It was realized that taking students to expensive restaurants or hotels is easily considered by students as a waste of fund. The students in the Institution where this was done requested that they would appreciate if such money is given to them instead.

There is a pre-existing notion that the UNODC has so much surplus funds to disburse. This was generally the case. For example, some guest speakers requested for huge amount of money to be used as resource persons to give Awareness lectures on Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention at Student Orientations programmes. The wrong idea that UNODC was inviting the speakers, surely the speakers might demand heavy sums of money with the misunderstanding that UNODC had enough money to pay for such. The Institutions should make it clear to the invited speakers that the Awareness orientation programme was a partnership arrangement to assist the Institutions. The organizers should also encourage volunteer speakers who might be given token gifts in appreciation of their contributions.

**4.2 Best Practices:** Establishment of PIT by the Vice Chancellors of the various Institutions and the involvement of Deans of Students, Counsellors and the

Institution's Health Facilities, on the long run were necessary. The positive effect of these approaches needs to be replicated whenever projects for Institutions are to be established. The same is true of the positive effects of the established clubs for Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention. The establishment of clubs seems very effective in Institutions. The effective participation of some of the stake holders such as what happened in ABU and Dala Local Government Areas in Kano should be emulated. This could lead UNODC in future projects to request for stake holders full or partial participation. In Lagos, getting the Communities to become part owners of the project is also laudable. This idea could be used to encourage active participation of stake holders.

4.3 Constraints: Many of the Counsellors in various Institutions are not properly trained for Counselling in the areas of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS; Lack of sufficient funds which hampered the implementation of some of the programmes; Insufficient literature for members of the various clubs; Lack of empowerment projects as an objective of the original prevention programme; Lack of sufficient test materials for students wanted to check their HIV status, which could have been taken care of if there was effective collaboration with for example NACA; Lack of working materials for youths who have been trained as artisans; Lateness in collecting funds was claimed to be responsible for the delay in accomplishing some programmes and activities; Some partners have problems with writing their reports.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Issues resolved during the Evaluation: Some of the partners complained that it was not so easy for them to get money from the University Bursary Department. It was explained to them in clear term that the delay was not from the UNODC end it was possibly due to the PIT unwillingness to follow the University procedures. It was amazing when some of the complainants agreed with me that the Institutions would not delay any money provided necessary documents were presented. The idea of funding also came up during the evaluation period. Some partners claimed it was difficult for them to get their money from UNODC, but when asked if they were familiar with UNODC policy of paying after the necessary reports have been written they claimed they had been too busy to write their report. Another major concern which was resolved during evaluation was the Question about UNODC providing the Peer Counsellors Trained with UNODC certificates. I explained to them that the award of certificates can only be carried out by the Institutions who organized the Training. Since the training was not done by UNODC it will be wrong to expect UNODC to certify those who have been trained.

5.2 Action/Decisions Recommended: There is need to expand the Drug Abuse

/HIV/AIDS Prevention Project in Nigeria to bring more Institutions and Communities onboard. To make this possible, UNODC may need to source for more funds from donors. Since this project is a success story there is need to replicate the programme in other Institutions and communities. It is highly recommended that the areas that are already sighted to need the project can be further assisted to tackle the Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS problems. University of Lagos can be co-opted to provide the needed training for the Peer Counsellors and the Institution can also be used as a partner in the Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention Project in Lagos. UNODC would need to work out the logistics to make sure the Lagos project is headed by an interested Vice Chancellor who should be able to put a strong group of people together to work as members of the Project Implementation Team. The University of Benin should also be allowed to participate in the project to provide a backing for the Delta State University. Other Universities recommended to participate include: The University of Sokoto, University of Maiduguri and University of Jos. UNODC may wish to request all participating Institutions to partner with her with matching funds. This is to borrow a leaf from what has been previously observed which shows that being a part owner of the project always provide for continuity and sustainability. The Institutions may even be advised to source funds from its alumni and private donors.

The following specific recommendations are hereby considered necessary for proper prevention of Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS in Nigeria:

- There is need to develop a Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention National University Policy Project in conjunction with the National University Commission. The goal of such a project will encourage Universities to promote various Prevention Programmes in Prevention Education; Enlightenment Programmes; Counselling Support Programmes; DDR Diagnosis and Treatment Support; Establishment of Drug Free/HIV/AIDS Prevention Clubs.
- There is need for the establishment of Joint Action Committee to be made up of all participating Institutions with provision for annual meetings to evaluate all Annual Reports on Prevention Procedures carried out by various Institutions.
- There is need for Institutions to be conscious of the Sale of Alcohol within the Living Quarters of the under-age students within the Institutions. This is to say that not all students within the Institutions should be tempted with free flow of alcohol within their Institutions. Since the law against alcohol consumption for under-age youths are either non existent or not enforced there is need for Institutions to be alert to her responsibility to protect under-age youths. The National University Policy should also address this need.
- There is also the need for a Drug Use control in all Communities. If there is need to make new laws or reinforce already existing laws, this should be brought to the attention of Nigeria's Law makers and enforcers such as National or State Legislatures and the Nigerian Judiciary.

- All Institutions, working together with the coordination of the National University Commission should also extend their umbrella to all their adjacent communities and influence the Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention Projects through the Organization of a yearly or Quarterly Joint Seminars on Prevention of Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS within the Institutions and the Communities. This arrangement could encourage and support Maximum utilization of Resources.
- There is also the need to customize the policy to suit the various Institutions and Communities in lieu of the tribal/religious belief systems and their cultural differences.
- There is need for the Policy to establish awareness programmes for Students Body Government, Parent Groups, and Staff Clubs. Such could be organized through Semester Orientations, Debates, Other Socials and Weekend Games.
- There is also the need for the already established Joint Action Committee to be expanded and tackle all major Social Problems in Higher Institutions and various communities where Nigerian Youths reside who are the easy targets for problems of Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS. Such social problems to be tackled with research facts and figures include: 'Secret Cults'; 'Drug Abuse and Violence'; 'Examination Malpractices'; Sexual Harassment/Rape/HIV/AIDS; Lack of Parental/Institution's control and Student Medical and Welfare Cares.
- There is need to allow Institutions to compete to host the conference in which all the highlighted Social Problems will be ironed out. It could be zone according to geographical locations of the various participating Institutions. UNODC can involve other government and private agencies such as NNPC, CBN, NDLEA, EFCC, NAFDAC, UAC, WAPCO, DANGOTE Group, and Other INTERESTED DONORS, BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background and Context

AD/NIR/03/G50 is a Nigerian National Project on “Partnership for Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention began in 2003 with an overall objective to support the National Drug Master Plan and reduce the drug problem in Nigeria in line with the international treaties.

A baseline assessment of the drug abuse/HIV/AIDS in 12 Nigerian tertiary institutions and their host communities was carried out in August and September 2003. It was from this assessment that two communities Lagos from the Southern Nigeria and Kano from Northern Nigeria were selected based on the extent of the drug abuse/HIV/AIDS problem in the community. A geographical zoning was carried out to select the six Institutions of Higher Learning. Five Institutions were finally selected based on Institution’s interest and responses with UNODC. Institutions finally selected were: Federal University of Agriculture Makurdi (FUAM) with consideration for the seriousness of HIV/AIDS serious situation in the area; Federal University of Technology Akure (FUTA) with consideration for the area’s marijuana cultivation; Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (ABU) for consideration of extent of drug

abuse/HIV/AIDS rampant problems; Delta State University Abraka (DELSU) for the rampant Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS and marijuana cultivation in the area; and University of Abuja which was selected to replace Nnamdi Azikwe University, Awka which was initially selected to represent the South East Zone.

The findings of the Mid-Term Evaluation Report on this project, led to the following realizations: “No progress was made regarding the involvement of women associations and the primary and secondary health care system as a result of which project management decided to leave them out” (Mid-Term Evaluation Report Page 7). “It was also recommended that UNODC management proceed with a project revision which will focus on two components, namely the tertiary institutions and the two communities, and to build on the achievements made so far. It is not practical, given the current funding situation, to work in the prisons, given the meagre progress made so far in this area, and their huge needs to make a difference” (Mid-Term Evaluation Report Page 7).

- 1.1.1. The project, executed by the UNODC Nigeria Country Office with the following five major objectives:
  1. Initiating and strengthening the integration of Youth Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives in selected five tertiary institutions and the two communities;
  2. To strengthen the integration of youth drug abuse/HIV/AIDS prevention initiative in six tertiary educational institutions and six state prison directorates in Nigeria.
  3. To promote integration of Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention Education initiatives among Women in Development (WID) and Gender and Development (GAD) programmes of women development agencies and organisations in Nigeria.
  4. To build the capacity of the implementing partners in the development and utilisation of culturally and gender-sensitive training and information, education and communication (IEC) materials on the integrated drug abuse/HIV/AIDS prevention in focal institutions and communities.
  5. To strengthen skills of health workers in primary and secondary level health care facilities on the integrated Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention education and counselling in the focal institutions and communities.

UNODC organised workshop training programmes for key personnel working within CBOs and Tertiary Educational Institutions. The UNODC Project coordinator also visited the participating Institutions and Communities and agreed on the following Terms:

1. Set up Project Implementation Teams in each participating institution and community;

2. Each partner was expected to formulate its own information management, monitoring and reporting system on the project with technical assistance from UNODC;
3. Each partner was also expected to Train in each University at least 100 volunteer male and female students as Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention Peer Educators (DAP-Peers);
4. Support was also expected to be provided for the activities of the Drug Free and HIV/AIDS Prevention Clubs through supply of IEC materials;
5. Where applicable, an upgrade/refurbishing of the Students Counselling Unit was expected to be carried out to accommodate regular Counselling and provide support for Anti HIV/AIDS Prevention Counselling;
6. Submitting of quarterly reports on the project to UNODC was also suggested;
7. The partners were also requested by the findings of the Mid-Evaluation Report to establish an effective network sharing information among institutions and communities involved in Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention, possibly through publication of Quarterly Newsletter among participating institutions and communities;

1.1.2 Initially the sum of US\$2,000,000 was budgeted for the project, but was eventually reduced to US\$800,000. The project implementation began in March 2003 when the initial procurement of equipments were made. But while the National Project coordinator was recruited in May 2003, the International Project coordinator did not assume duty until March 2004, also the UNODC Field Office which was initially established in Lagos finally relocated to Abuja with all project units in 2004 September.

1.1.3 The Project AD/NIR/02/G50 was expected to be implemented in close partnership with the National Drug Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), but unfortunately this did not happen. The University Institutions of FUAM, FUTA, ABU, DELSU, UniAbuja and two Community Based Organizations NYAP and YOPSIS in Lagos and Kano were the partners with the UNODC project.

1.1.4 The Community Based Projects in Lagos and Kano made series of assumptions about the ambition to improve the economic status of the beneficiary communities on the assumption that land would be negotiated with which they could involve in farming. As a result of this assumption the CBO project on farming in Lagos could not be achieved. The Kano project on the other hand, with the assistance of Chairman Dala Local Government, did not suffer the same fate which Lagos suffered.

## 1.2 Purpose and Objective of the Evaluation

The purpose of this final evaluation is to assess, analyse and draw conclusions on the design and implementation of the project, considering the expectations earlier

earmarked in the Work plan/Log frame. The evaluation is expected to examine the extent to which the various projects in various institutions and communities have enhanced drug abuse/HIVAIDS education management, systems and sustainability. It is assumed that lessons learned could assist UNODC and partner institutions and CBOs on future Drug Demand Reduction Projects.

- 1.2.1 The Student Affairs Department (SAD) in each University was requested to set up a five member Project Implementation Team (PIT) which was requested to oversee the administration and implementation of planned activities. Each PIT was coordinated by a Project Team Leader (PTL).
- 1.2.2. Each PIT was requested to formulate its own information management, monitoring and reporting system on the project with technical assistance from UNODC.
- 1.2.3 Each Institution was mandated to train 100 volunteer male and female Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention Peer Educators (DAP-Peers) in four batches.
- 1.2.4 Support was also requested by the PIT for the Drug Free and Anti HIV/AIDS Prevention Clubs with the supply and distribution of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials.
- 1.2.5 Where applicable, upgrade/refurbish the Student Counselling Unit to accommodate regular Counselling and support Drug Abuse Persons and provide HIV/AIDS Prevention Counselling.
- 1.2.6 Each Institution and Community based Participants were requested to organize Training Workshops for key personnel working on Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention.
- 1.2.7 The participating Institutions and Community Based Projects were also requested to publish a Quarterly newsletter for information sharing among partners.

### 1.3 Executing Modality/Management Arrangement

- 1.3.1 UNODC made adequate arrangements for a project coordinator who conducted the training and monitoring of the various partner's projects. The assessment of the Organisational goals revealed that the Project Officers at UNODC, working under the guidance and supervision of the country representative.
- 1.3.2 The Project Advisory Committee (PAC) were composed of Project Implementing Partners (PIPs), Government agencies such as NDLEA, NACA, FMOH, FMWA and relevant UN agencies such as UNAIDS, UNFPA, and UNIFEM were envisaged to participate. This group was supposed to meet every six months and review project implementation and explore strategic project options. But on the contrary, the identified partners did not play their role while the PAC has been established. It could have been different if NACA and UNAIDS and other organisations played their roles. But in spite of this limitation UNODC still assisted each PIPs to set up their Project Implementation Teams to oversee the execution of their various project activities.

- 1.3.3 Each Project Implementation Team selected their Team Leaders (PTL) who was assigned to coordinate the project activities.
- 1.3.4 UNODC from the evaluation has been observed to have fulfilled its management coordination of the supervisory role on the prevention project for Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS.

#### 1.4 Scope of the Evaluation

The evaluation covered Lagos and Kano, and the following Institutions: FUAM, FUTA, ABU Zaria, DELSU Abraka and University of Abuja.

- 1.4.1 Issues addressed: Assisting Nigerian Government on Drug Demand Reduction, which is a component of Nigeria's National Drug Control Master Plan through the assistance provided for two communities and five tertiary Institutions on Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Projects?
- 1.4.2 The project rests on the strong team of Project coordinators at UNDOC Country Office in Abuja. The five members PIT in each of the participating institutions and Organisations are responsible for the management and implementation of the activities of participating partners and reporting to UNODC.

#### 1.5 Evaluation Methodology

- 1.5.1 The evaluation was based on: 'Review of Documents'; 'On-site visits'; 'Personal/Structured Interviews'; 'Telephone Interviews'; 'e-mail to and from key informants and PIT leaders'; and 'Document evaluation to collect relevant and necessary data.
- 1.5.2 Meetings with PIT Members: Meetings were arranged with the Project Implement Teams/Project Management staff such as UNODC. And whenever it was possible, there were personal interviews, exchange of ideas through e-mails and telephones with Project Team Leaders of all participating partners in all Institutions and communities.
- 1.5.3 Structured Interviews: Structured interviews were arranged with the club members of the Drug Free Clubs and Anti HIV/AIDS clubs.
- 1.5.4 Data gathering from available documents: Whenever possible, quantitative data were gathered from all available documents on the projects from UNODC and all stake holders.
- 1.5.5 Limitations: To adequately consider the findings of this evaluation there is need to accept the limitations encountered during the evaluation which included the limited number of five Institutions, the two communities, the absence of a pre-test to record the levels of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS in the Institutions and the selected communities, and the time constraints imposed for the evaluation.
- 1.5.6 Data Analysis: Attempts were made to utilize both qualitative and quantitative data analysis was utilized for the analysis of the data.

## 2. ANALYSIS AND MAJOR FINDINGS

AD/NIR/02/G50 Project is considered very appropriate and relevant to the Drug Demand Reduction/HIV/AIDS Prevention in Nigeria. This project, the way it was designed and executed was able to address critical issues such as:

- 2.1.1 Capacity Building programmes were successfully carried out in almost all Institutions with PIT Training, Seminars and Peer Educators Programmes; Prevention and Management Programmes were carried out through Awareness Orientation Programmes and Counselling with the distribution of IEC material and erection of billboards.; Treatment facilities were provided by Health Facilities of the Institutions and Psychiatric Department of Ahmadu Bello University Zaria.
- 2.1.2 Raising Institutional and Public Awareness with Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns and advocacy.
- 2.1.3 Providing Prevention of Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS with the establishment of Drug Free Clubs and Anti HIV/AIDS Clubs in Institutions.
- 2.1.4 The Empowerment Programme introduced by Chairman Dala Local Government Area and the Counterpart funding provided by ABU Alumni are laudable ideas that could be emulated for sustainability of any project. However, the following issues were not properly resolved with the project:
- 2.1.5 The expected cooperation expected between the NGO's and CBOs was not forthcoming.
- 2.1.6 The need for Gender involvement and prisons could have made the project too wieldy and too expensive considering the amount approved for the project.
- 2.1.7 The UNODC projection of tackling the Prevention Programme single-handedly without requesting for counterpart funding from the Institutions and communities also affected the involvement of the participating partners.

### 2.2 Attainment of Objectives

- 2.2.1 The Student Affairs Department (SAD) in each University was requested to set up a five member Project Implementation Team (PIT) which was requested to oversee the administration and implementation of planned activities. Each PIT was coordinated by a Project Team Leader (PTL). Evaluation revealed that all participating partners were able to set up their Project Implementation Teams.
- 2.2.2. Each PIT was requested to formulate its own information management, monitoring and reporting system on the project with technical assistance from UNODC. This particular aspect of the work plan was not properly carried out by some of the participating partners as reflected with the documents shares before the evaluation.

- 2.2.3. Each Institution was mandated to train 100 volunteer male and female Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention Peer Educators (DAP-Peers) in four batches. This particular work plan was carried out by all participating partners. But evaluation revealed that Federal University of Agriculture Makurdi mistakenly trained its final year students. Another obvious mistake observed was the lack of presentation of certificates to many of the participants which could have helped to organise them during their National Youth Service Corp Year.
- 2.2.4. Support was also requested by the PIT for the Drug Free and Anti HIV/AIDS Prevention Clubs with the supply and distribution of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials. While the support for the Drug Free Clubs and HIV/AIDS Clubs were established in all Institutions its effect on the progress of the prevention could not be easily ascertained as there were not enough IEC materials for distribution. The suggestions in the Mid-Term Evaluation Report requesting that all partners should also seek assistance of NDLEA and other government agencies was not adhered to.
- 2.2.5. Where applicable, upgrade/refurbish the Student Counselling Unit to accommodate regular Counselling and support Drug Abuse Persons and provide HIV/AIDS Prevention Counselling. Where applicable, an upgrade/refurbishing of Student Counselling Centres were carried out but what was absent was the expected proper training of counsellors to possess the ability to carry out proper counselling for Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention.
- 2.2.6. Each Institution and Community based Participants were requested to organize Training Workshops for key personnel working on Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention. The aspect of this work plan was not observed to have been carried out in many Institutions. Even in Institutions where it was carried out, many of the key personnel had to be replaced as a result of the institution's tenure arrangements. The training of personnel in the two communities was also observed. So also is the need to review the Quality of Training materials and possibly come up with standard common Training materials.
- 2.2.7. The participating Institutions and Community Based Projects were also requested to publish a Quarterly newsletter for information sharing among partners. While some Institutions published Quarterly Journals it was definitely not circulated among participating partners.

## 2.3 Achievement of Programme/Project Results

- 2.3.1 Extent to which the planned results were achieved: Some of the planned results have been achieved in some institutions and few communities as reflected in the responses at some of the structured interviews, while some institutions are yet to finally carry out their supposed extensive planned projects. See 2.2.1- 2.2.4 for Details on Attainment of Objectives, and 2.2.5-2.2.7 for Details on Non Attainment of Objectives.
- 2.3.2 How achievement contributes to the attainment of immediate objectives:

The achievement of the attainment of Objectives 2.2.1- 2.2.4 was found to Contribute to the immediate objective of providing awareness to prevent the Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS in the Institutions and Communities.

- 2.3.3 How results have been achieved within the planned time frame and within the resources available to the programme project: It is very difficult to place emphasis on some Institutions which were the original participants in the programme as compared to some Institutions that were late starters because they were chosen to replace earlier selected Institutions who dropped due to lack of performance or interest. It is not surprising that many of the institutions who are clamouring for more funds have not actually written their expected reports, accounting for how they utilized funds already provided to them. Some of such Institutions are even thinking they already exhausted their funding UNODC may need to go through their records and intimate or encourage such institutions to write the expected report and collect the balance of their money and complete their planned projects.
- 2.3.4 How the achievement contributed to the overall goal of the project: The Federal University of Agriculture Makurdi and the Federal University of Technology Akure along with the Ahmadu Bello University seems to have moved closer to the goal according to the work plan when compared to the University of achieved more than

## 2.4 Implementation

### 2.4.1 Initial teething problems with the project: Initial problems included;

1. The unrealistic size of the project which was to involve Nigerian Prisons and the Women Groups. This initial project could have gulped the funds with little or no impact.
- 2 The movement of the UNODC Country Office from Lagos to Abuja.
- 3 The lack of funds for proper monitoring of the project by UNODC which weakened the needed technical assistance of UNODC Nigerian Country office.
- 4 Project delay caused by both intrinsic and extrinsic constraints.
- 5 Insufficient travel funds resulting from the cut in the original proposal's budget.
- 6 There were huge delays initially in the disbursement of funds by UNDP Nigeria to the partners.
- 7 Series of local problems such as Strikes in the Universities, Initial Non participation of communities in which the projects were situated, taking an example of Lagos, and the problems of Report Writing of some participating partners.

But in spite of all the Initial Teething Problems UNODC was able to perform magnificently after taking the following initiatives;

1. The Mid-Term Evaluation initiated by UNODC was a praise worthy idea which assisted the re-thinking of the original project.

2. UNODC decided to curtail a number of activities, by restructuring the initial project to exclude the Nigerian Prison and Women.
3. UNODC's decision to replace non performing Institutions with willing and ready Institutions like University of Abuja assisted to carry the project forward.
4. While the fund for travelling to monitor the project's progress was not available UNODC Country Office insisted and collected Quarterly Reports with which it was able to monitor the project's progress.

## 2.5 Institutional and Management Arrangements

What is required here is the appropriateness of overall Institutional Management Arrangements and how such arrangements have impacted the delivery of the project.

- 2.5.1 The budget initially approved for the project was US\$2,000,000 which was later revised to US\$800,000. Unfortunately this budget cut did not cut down on the initial proposed activities which created problems before the Mid-Term Evaluation which realistically dropped the Prison and Women projects. The above coupled with other internal problems getting the International Project Coordinator's delay in assuming duties in May 2004; the 2003 project was a bit slowed down from taking off. The dealing with two communities in Lagos and Kano and five Institutions in Makurdi, Zaria, Akure, Abraka and Abuja were no easy task either but UNODC Country Office in Nigeria managed to organize the project to a reasonable conclusion.
- 2.5.2 The selection of both the NGOs and CBOs to work together in the communities though sounded like a logical thing to do but this joint suggestion created some hitch. They could not successfully work together. Both in Lagos and in Kano the CBOs ended working alone. The NGOs in both Lagos and Kano eventually lost their interest in the projects. It was discovered though that the CBOs in both places were not only capable of executing the projects, they were also observed to have been involved in bigger projects with International Agencies like UNFPA and other International NGO's. In Lagos, unlike in Kano the Local Government and the Isale Eko Community wanted financial incentives before they could participate in the project. It was interesting though to observe that once they became part owner of the project they showed more interest and participated effectively in the project.
- 2.5.3 This particular aspect of the evaluation showed that apart from UNODC many of the Institutions assisted and cooperated as partners towards the success of the Project. Almost all the Institution's Student Governments participated in the implementation of the Project. The contributions of the Vice Chancellors in proper selection of PIT members were also noteworthy. The Counselling Centres of the various Institutions also played tremendous roles while the Health Facilities and in some cases the Psychiatric Department's contributions added to the success of the project implementation. Without many of these supports the

morale of the PIT could have been negatively affected and the enthusiasm would have been lacking. UNODC may also need to motivate some of the participant in these projects with occasional visits. Some of such visits in the past seem to be motivational. A particular Institution got the Institution's alumni members to donate to the project while another Institution got the support of a bank within its campus to donate a Counselling Centre with generator facility. The Community in Kano has even taken the Community project in Kano to a higher level through the newly introduced empowerment project. The Lagos project too through its community involvement has been able to provide the community with a feeling that the project belongs to them. But unlike the Kano project the Lagos project participants are relying solely on UNODC for funding.

- 2.5.4 The mission visited five Tertiary Institutions and had short interviews with PIT and PTL members of those Institutions and also with Members of both the Drug Free and HIV/AIDS Club members and was satisfied that the PITs established in the required manner recommended by UNODC the Technical partner. The PIT of all Tertiary Institutions visited was made up of PIT leaders, Dean of Students, Student Affairs Department, Counsellors, Medical Unit and the Institution's Student Unions. The active participation of many of the University's Vice Chancellors and other top University Administrators and Professors guaranteed a positive atmosphere where the established projects could be sustained.
- 2.5.5 The arrangement in Kano where the Chairman of Dala Local Government who went further to assist the Kano participants with training and empowerment could also be encouraged in Lagos with farming land for farming and training of Drug Addicts to learn vocational jobs.

### 3.0 Outcomes, Impacts and Sustainability

This aspect of the evaluation is expected to cover the outcomes of the program/project; whether the Outcomes had a considerable positive influence on the Institutions and communities involved on the prevention of Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS.

#### 3.1 Outcomes

Evaluation on the outcomes show that the Drug Abuse, HIV/AIDS prevention projects in the five Institutions and two communities seem to have prevented Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS in the Institutions and communities where the project is being carried out. The extent of success can not be easily determined as there were no earlier pre-test conducted in the various Institutions and communities. UNODC may wish to encourage post graduate students in these Institutions through a letter to the Institution's Dean of Post Graduate to conduct survey or research to be able to document the extent to which the preventions have occurred. The Final Year students in Arts, Social Science and Education may also be encouraged to carry out individual

or group projects on this. The various evaluations carried out by UNODC also contributed to the narrowing down of this project from the earlier objective which could have been difficult to carry out. (See Detailed Outcomes in 2.2)

### 3.2 Impacts

This part of the evaluation is expected to demonstrate the ultimate changes which result from the Project implementation. And it should demonstrate if the interventions were positive or negative.

An estimate of eight out of ten club members interviewed in every institution and communities gave a pass mark to the Project, while about two out of ten did not condemn the project but insisted that more funding could actually influence the success of the project. It can therefore not be explained or reported that 80% of the club members scored the project high while 20% scored it low. The students interviewed felt satisfied with the project and felt that the project should be extended to other Institutions and Communities. Other ways to measure the positive impact of the prevention project is through the enthusiastic membership of the Drug Abuse clubs and the HIV/AIDS Prevention Clubs. The Health Facilities of the various Institutions also reported that the prevention drastically reduced the Drug Abuse emergency cases being treated at the Institution's Health Centres. The Ahmadu Bello University Psychiatric Department also reported low turn out for treatment of Drug Abuse problems. Although several Institutions and Communities reported that the prevention programme may have reduced their spread of HIV/AIDS within their Institutions and targeted Communities there is still need for proper research to be carried out to support the claim. But judging from the student's enthusiasm it can be assumed that the awareness campaigns in various Institutions and Communities must have some positive impact on the prevention projects of Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS. This assumption is borne out of the notion that students and youths would not be caught wasting their time on any project that does not yield any positive impact.

### 3.3 Sustainability

The aim and objective of any reasonable or relevant project is the outcome of a lasting benefit to the project. Would the programme be sustained after the withdrawal of the funding? The evaluation revealed that certain aspect of the implementation procedure provided for the programmes sustainability. The evidences are glaring in the Tertiary Institutions and communities about the impact of the Drug Free/ HIV/AIDS prevention projects. Such evidences include:

3.3.1 Training of Peer Counsellors; Proper establishment of PIT membership in various Institutions. The involvement of Deans of students and Students Union Governments, Counsellors and Health Facilities and in some cases Department

of Psychiatry brings about the Institution's commitment to the continuation and sustainability of the Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention Project.

- 3.3.2 The establishment of the Clubs for Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention are also means of ensuring continuity of the project even after funding may have ceased. The rehabilitation of the Counselling Centres is also the establishment of a structure which would guarantee the sustainability.
- 3.3.3 The involvement of the Dala Local government in Kano, especially the Local Government Chairman who funded the empowerment project within the community. The same is true with Isale Eko Communities in Lagos in the implementation of the Project; the part- ownership arrangement with LIWLG and Isale Eko Communities in Lagos has also raised the communities' interest to sustain the gains made through the Project in their communities. Also the CBOs have made an inroad to the Prevention Project which is an added impetus to their ability as many of them are already able to seek for funds from other agencies should this project terminate.

#### 4.0 Lessons Learned and Best Practices

Lessons Learned could be defined as the strengths and weaknesses realized during the designing and implementation of the project. The previous evaluation of this project which could be referred to as the mid evaluation portrayed certain strengths and weaknesses of this project. It was as a result of such findings that the Prisons project was removed, to be handled in the future as a project on its own. It was also from the Mid Evaluation that the problems existing between the NGO's and CBO's were resolved. From this evaluation Lessons Learned could be consider to include:

- 4.1.1 There is need for adequate and proper understanding of the financial and realistic understanding of the environment such as the Institutions, before an elaborate plan could be made to introduce any project. This, I presume was responsible for the elaborate project which ended up to be too large for the provided funding and planned activities, which were eventually considered too huge to be handled with the limited funds and limited time allotted for the project.
- 4.1.2 All major partners were possibly not properly briefed about the amount of financial support they were receiving, which led to what could be observed to be a greater expectation as some of the invited guests to for the orientation lectures started demanding for huge sums of money to deliver their lectures. The stake holders in Lagos especially the Local Government participants were interested in the financial remuneration more than anything else, but as soon as they were

involved as co-owner of the project they began to view the project as their own and became willing and motivated to work without the financial reward.

4.1.3 Another lesson learnt is the fact that within communities there were concerns about who is actually in charge and this makes it difficult for NGOs and CBOs to work together without blaming one another. It was also observed that even two CBOs found it hard to work together as a team.

## 4.2 Best Practices

The evaluation of Best Practices is expected to influence broader applicability for future UNODC projects. All the project objectives which have been found to work positively may be replicated in other UNODC activities. Many of the Best Practices observed in this evaluation include:

4.2.1 The use of Tertiary Institutions was observed as one of the best practices for the success of the project. Establishment of PIT by the Vice Chancellors of the various Institutions and the involvement of Deans of Students, Counsellors and the Institution's Health Facilities, on the long run were necessary. The positive effect of these approaches needs to be replicated whenever projects for Institutions are to be established.

4.2.2 The same is true of the positive effects of the established clubs for Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention. The establishment of clubs seems very effective in Institutions.

4.2.3 The effective participation on the project by Alumni members of ABU Zaria who donated computers and other useful equipments to the project was a laudable practice.

4.2.4 At Dala Local Government Areas in Kano the Chairman, started an empowerment programme for the rehabilitated Drug Addicts. This idea should be emulated. This could lead UNODC in future projects to request for stake holders full or partial participation, or counterpart funding.

4.2.5 In Lagos, getting the Communities to become part owners of the project is also laudable. This idea could be used to encourage active participation of stake holders.

## 4.3 CONSTRAINTS

The aspect of Constraints which should be covered in this evaluation should highlight the major problems and constraints which negatively affected the implementation of the Project.

4.3.1 Training of Final Year students as Peer Counsellors does not provide for sustainability of the project. Once these students graduated the Institution could not benefit from their training;

- 4.3.2 Lack of continuous active participation of some Dean of students and Project Implementation Team members, as a result of tenure rotation. Student Union Government of some of the Institutions;
- 4.3.3 Many of the Counsellors in various Institutions are not properly trained for Counselling in the areas of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS;
- 4.3.4 Lack of sufficient funds which hampered the implementation of some of the programmes; Lateness in collecting funds was claimed to be responsible for the delay in accomplishing some programmes and activities; Some partners have problems with writing their reports, a difficulty that could have been taken care of through capacity building
- 4.3.5 Insufficient literature for members of the various clubs. This constraint could also have been properly tackled if NDLEA which is a partner in the project played the expected active role;
- 4.3.6 Lack of empowerment projects as an objective of the original prevention programme;
- 4.3.7 Lack of sufficient test materials for students wanted to check their HIV status, which could have been taken care of if there was effective collaboration and active participation of other government agency like NACA as was originally planned;
- 4.3.8 Lack of working materials for youths who have been trained as artisans, especially in Kano;
- 4.3.9 The transfer of the Psychiatric Department of Ahmadu Bello University from Kaduna to Zaria also created some constraints for the Department which now lacks functional equipments with which to carry out its official functions;

## 5.0 Recommendations

This part of the evaluation is expected to provide pragmatic recommendations aimed at encouraging effective, efficient interventions which could positively influence the project delivery.

### 5.1 Issues resolved during the evaluation

- 5.1.1 During the evaluation period some UNODC partners complained that it was not so easy for them to get money from the University Bursary Department. Some of the University Vice Chancellors visited during courtesy visits requested that they should provide necessary documents to the Bursary Department to collect their funds.
- 5.1.2 The idea of funding also came up during the evaluation period. Some partners claimed it was difficult for them to get their money from UNODC, but they were told that UNODC would release their funds after the necessary reports have been submitted to UNODC.

5.1.3 Another major concern was that certificates were not provided for those who were provided with Capacity Building Training Programmes and also lack of certificates for Peer Counsellors. They were requested to encourage their Institutions to provide the certificates. UNODC though may consider issuing certificates to all participants in the training they organise themselves.

## 5.2 Actions/Decisions/Recommended

5.2.1 There is need for UNODC to always stream-line any project in the future once the project's funding has been reduced. If this was done on this project as soon as the approved budget was reduced, many of the projects which were later dropped as a result of Mid Year Evaluation could have been dropped earlier.

5.2.2 In order to expand the Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention Project in Nigeria there is need to bring more Institutions and Communities onboard. To make this possible, UNODC may need to source for more funds from donors. Since this project is a success story there is need to replicate the programme in other Institutions and communities.

5.2.3 It is highly recommended that the areas that are already sighted to need the project from the earlier research submitted to UNODC for the selection of participating partners can be further assisted to tackle the Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS problems. The new Institutions should be requested to actively participate as equal partners in the project.

5.2.4 University of Lagos can be co-opted to provide the needed training for the Peer Counsellors and also provide the needed coordination which is lacking in Lagos. The University of Benin should also be allowed to participate in the project to provide a backing for the Delta State University. Other Universities recommended to participate include: The University of Sokoto, University of Maiduguri and University of Jos. UNODC may wish to request all participating Institutions to partner with her with matching funds. This is to borrow a leaf from what has been previously observed which shows that being a part owner of the project always provide for continuity and sustainability. The Institutions may even be advised to source funds from its alumni and private donors.

5.2.5 There is need to develop a Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention National University Policy Project in conjunction with the National University Commission. The goal of such a project will encourage Universities to promote various Prevention Programmes in Prevention Education; Enlightenment Programmes; Counselling Support Programmes; DDR Diagnosis and Treatment Support; Establishment of Drug Free/HIV/AIDS Prevention Clubs.

5.2.6 There is need for the establishment of Joint Action Committee to be made up of all participating Institutions with provision for annual meetings to evaluate all Annual Reports on Prevention Procedures carried out by various Institutions.

5.2.7 There is need for Institutions to be conscious of the Sale of Alcohol within the Living Quarters of the under-age students within the Institutions. This is to say

that not all students within the Institutions should be tempted with free flow of alcohol within their Institutions. Since the law against alcohol consumption for under-age youths are either non-existent or not enforced there is need for Institutions to be alert to her responsibility to protect under-age youths. The National University Policy should also address this need.

- 5.2.8 There is also the need for a Drug Use control in all Communities. If there is need to make new laws or reinforce already existing laws, this should be brought to the attention of Nigeria's Law makers and enforcers such as National or State Legislatures and the Nigerian Judiciary.
- 5.2.9 All Institutions, working together with the coordination of the National University Commission should also extend their umbrella to all their adjacent communities and influence the Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention Projects through the Organization of a yearly or Quarterly Joint Seminars on Prevention of Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS within the Institutions and the Communities. This arrangement could encourage and support Maximum utilization of Resources.
- 5.2.10 For future projects an extra funding could make the difference to assist the Project Partners to print more IEC materials and strengthen their prevention awareness programmes.
- 5.2.11 Considering the problems encountered by the various communities due to lack of proper organizational set up I strongly recommend that the community project should be replaced with Tertiary Institutions. But if the community projects are to continue I would recommend that they could be allowed to function under Tertiary Institutions in their vicinity.
- 5.2.12 There is also the need to customize the policy to suit the various Institutions and Communities in lieu of the tribal/religious belief systems and their cultural differences.
- 5.2.13 There is need for the Policy to establish awareness programmes for Students Body Government, Parent Groups, and Staff Clubs. Such could be organized through Semester Orientations, Debates, Other Socials and Weekend Games.
- 5.2.14 There is also the need for the already established Joint Action Committee to be expanded and tackle all major Social Problems in Higher Institutions and various communities where Nigerian Youths reside who are the easy targets for problems of Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS. Such social problems to be tackled with research facts and figures include: 'Secret Cults'; 'Drug Abuse and Violence'; 'Examination Malpractices'; Sexual Harassment/Rape/HIV/AIDS; Lack of Parental/Institution's control and Student Medical and Welfare Cares.
- 5.2.15 UNODC is requested to engage in a strong dialogue with all the members of the Project Advisory Committee (PAC), with whom it was supposed to carry out the project initially. Such organisations include; NDLEA, NACA, and relevant UN Agencies, FMOH, FMWA, (UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNIFEM).
- 5.2.16 There is need to allow Institutions to compete to host the conference in which all the highlighted Social Problems will be ironed out. It could be zone according to geographical locations of the various participating Institutions.

UNODC can involve other government and private agencies such as NNPC, CBN, NDLEA, EFCC, NAFDAC, UAC, WAPCO, DANGOTE Group, and Other INTERESTED DONORS, BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

## 6.0 Overall Conclusions

The Partnership for Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention in Nigeria had been a success story in Nigeria.

- 6.1.1 Its impact has raised awareness on the negative effects of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS.
- 6.1.2 Its impact has been responsible for the improvement of counselling services in participating institutions in Nigeria.
- 6.1.3 The participating Institutions and Communities surely have saved a lot of lives of many who could possibly have perished as a result of their Drug Addiction.
- 6.1.4 Participating Institutions and Communities have also carried the project beyond their local enclaves into other Institutions and Secondary Schools within their reach.
- 6.1.5 The overall arrangements of the Project Implementation Teams, Project Advisory Committee all seems to have contributed to the success of this project.

## ANNEXURE # 1

### DETAILED FINDINGS OF VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITIES

#### UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE MAKURDI, BENUE STATE

First, is the major landmark: The Vice Chancellor insisted on a constitution for the Project Implementation Team (PIT). With this approach the sustainability of the Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention at the University of Agriculture Makurdi was guaranteed. The continued interest of the former Vice Chancellor Professor J. AYATSE confirms a strong interest of the initial Project Implementation Team.

Second, The Project Overall Objective of FUAM was to address the lack of resources and expertise of Tertiary Education Institutions in designing and implementing and implementing drug abuse/HIV/AIDS prevention activities. The various approaches evaluated included:

- The Upgrading of the University's Counselling Unit;
- University's support to the Drug Free Club;
- The Preventive Awareness Campaign as shown in the pictures put together after the event; Use of Bill boards; Banners; Posters; Stickers; Handbills; Exercise books; T – shirts; Face caps; File /Folders and Workbook Training Manual.

- The introduction of a Two Unit General Studies Course for FUAM students titled, GST 113 Nigerian Peoples, Culture and Contemporary Problems of Youth; This course focuses on possible causes, prevention and remediation of problems of youth such as cultism, alcoholism, Drug Abuse, Examination Malpractices, student's unrest (militancy), robbery and HIV/AIDS;
- The impact of the project as reported by club members of Drug Free and HIV/AIDS Prevention club. They narrated that the clubs provided opportunities for them to gather truthful information about drug abuse and HIV/AIDS;
- Drug Free Club members also claim that their volunteers were able to monitor and rescue some drug abusers from hurting or killing themselves;

While some progress has been made some mistakes of the past should be corrected such as training final year students as peer counsellors, who are unable to provide any form of continuity among students of FUAM. Also, the students have protested against being entertained in the expensive hotel in town as part of their awareness campaign strategy. A plate of ₦=850.00 per dinner according to the students is considered unreasonable and they would rather prefer to be given the money in cash.

Other challenges include:

- The student's request for the availability of HIV/AIDS Kits for students who wish to know their HIV status;
- The students of FUAM also protested that there is a weak link with Referral and care centres for treatment and rehabilitation (T & R) This is why the earlier suggestion of involving the Medical Department or available Health facilities within the environment of the Institutions to be part of the Project Implementation Team. This is the case with Ahmadu Bello University Zaria and Federal University of Technology Akure;
- The Project Implementation Team members at FUAM wish to include HIV/AIDS test as part of their admission and orientation programme. The legality and human rights consideration may provide some limitations to this plan.

A participatory meeting was held with members of FUAM Project Implementation Team, and members of the Drug Free and HIV/AIDS Prevention Clubs. The following PIT and Club members were present at the meeting:

|                       |                                     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Prof. D.K. Adedzwa    | PIT Team Leader                     |
| Dr. Simon V. Irtwange | Member PIT                          |
| Achamber Terhemem, J. | President Executive Member          |
| Kondum Franklin Peter | Asst Secretary General Exec. Member |
| Efoma Simon           | Treasurer Executive Member          |
| Omede Joshua          | Financial Secretary Exec. Member    |

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Ochohi, Alexander   | P.R.O. Exec. Member                            |
| Joseph Emmanuel     | Director Action & Mobilization                 |
| Sule Ahmed          | Sec. General Exec. Member                      |
| Daagema Anastasia   | President II Exec. Member Food Science & Tech. |
| Aboh Fabian Ortindi | President Electrical Electronic Engineering.   |
| Akase Christian D   | Secretary Mechanical Engineering               |
| Awai Paula Erdo     | Vice President I Microbiology                  |
| Tughgba Terzungwe   | Ex – Officio 600 Veterinary Medicine           |

## AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY (ABU) ZARIA.

The evaluator arrived and met with the members of the Project Implementation Team in the Dean of student's office. The PIT presented their project, mentioning what they considered were their own yardstick evaluation criteria for what the Dean of student referred to as their success story. All the original members of the PIT were still fully participating with exception of the former Dean of student who has been replaced at the end of his tenure. The most interesting observation was the proper utilization of the Deputy Deans in the Kongo campus along with the Dean in the main campus. This development needs to be borrowed by many institutions with more than multiple campuses.

The evaluation at ABU was based on their four main approaches to the Partnership for Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention. Their strategies included:

- Preventive Awareness (Campaign/Support to Drug Free Club)
- Capacity Building;
- Upgrading of Student's Guidance and Counselling Centres in the main and CONGO campus;
- Upgrading of the Health Services

The Preventive Awareness Campaign was evaluated on the basis of the effect of the development and Production of information, education and communication (IEC) materials. It was also gathered from the students interviewed the Preventive Awareness campaign was very educational for them as the information were found to be meaningful to them. It was also gathered that the Periodic rallies, symposia, workshops, talks, questions/answers sessions exposed them to many of the basic facts they needed to know about the need for Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS prevention.

The Capacity Building aspect of the project according to ABU PIT Team members were carried out through the training of 100 Secondary School Counsellors/Career Officers. The PIT in Ahmadu Bello University also trained 100 students, Club members and Union Leaders of ABU as Peer Health Educators. Some of the students who have been trained as Peer Health Educators at ABU felt they were actually happy

to have been trained as Peer Health Educators as they are able to confidently convince their mates about the need for the prevention of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS.

If the increase of students who seek counselling assistance could be used as an evaluation yardstick, it will be easy to accept the claim of ABU PIT members that their strategy has proven to be successful.

Other yardsticks which are measurable are found in the team's training of Secondary School Counsellors. This surely equips Counsellors with adequate knowledge of how to carry out Drugs /HIV/AIDS Preventive Programmes.

Major measurable outcomes include:

- An increase awareness of drug misuse/drug abuse and HIV/AIDS;
- Increased knowledge of drug abuse/drug misuse, HIV/AIDS;
- Involvement of students, leaders and club members in initiating planning and execution of programmes and in developing IEC materials;
- Membership increase of drug free/HIV/AIDS prevention clubs;
- About 30% Increased Counselling trend;
- Review of Moral Philosophy and Health Courses to include HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse Education;
- The contribution of the Department of Psychiatry in the Prevention, management and care of Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS among ABU students;
- The contribution of ABU Alumni through the provision of matching funds in the Prevention of Drug Abuse among ABU students.

The challenges at Ahmadu Bello University which are more or less negatively affecting the prevention of Drug Abuse /HIV/AIDS include:

- Continuous student unrest;
- The need for the establishment of treatment and rehabilitation services for drug abusers;
- The inability to follow up on the Secondary School student's counsellors and observe their impact on their students in their various schools;
- The need for specialised training for Counsellors/psychologists among PIT members;
- The challenge of staff movements as a result of tenure expirations;
- The need to groom or create the position of Assistant Dean of students for continuity of that position;
- The challenge to furnish the Department of Psychiatry to enable its improved functioning in the prevention of Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS.

YOSPIS/UNODC DRUG ABUSE /HIV/AIDS IN DALA LGA OF KANO

The Executive Director YOSPIS presented the summary of the UNODC/YOSPIS project as follows:

- Established a Programme Implementation Team which is responsible for all the activities convened in accordance with the objectives of YOSPIS/UNODC project;
- Implementation of a 2 year program in Dala Local Government Community;
- Conducted a Knowledge Attitude Practice and Behaviour (KAPB) change and awareness creation on drug demand and dependency reduction and HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support activities;
- Organized sensitization workshops and capacity building programmes for stake holders in Dala Local Government Area;
- Established a Project Advisory Committee (PAC) which comprised of Local Government representatives, community leaders, religious leaders as well as representatives of the youths. The PAC is an advisory team which works as a monitoring group, representing the community to stare the project in the right direction and provide for the project's sustainability.

The evaluation of YOSPIS/UNODC PARTNERSHIP on Synergizing Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Intervention Project in Dala Local Government Council Area of Kano State was simplified when the evaluator was able to interview the major players who benefited from the project. The responses to various questions are as follows:

- ALI IBRAHIM BICHI ( A sectional head and community development leader in Dala Local Government) was asked about the positive and negative impacts of the YOSPIS/UNODC Project in Dala Local Government. He claimed that with the introduction of UNODC/YOSPIS programme in Dala LGA a lot was achieved toward the drug abuse problem in Dala. Drug Abuse has been reduced and the Local Government has played an active role with maximum cooperation and distribution of working materials which include computers, mechanic tools, welding machines and materials and many other workshop materials all to support and complement the YOSPIS/UNODC effort. Dala Local Government, he further claimed purchased JAMB forms for qualified youths in the Local Government Area. The LGA, he claimed also made sure that all the school dropouts in the Local Government were assisted to return to school. The success of the project, he concluded that the UNODC/YOSPIS project was successful because of the association of with Councillors, Traditional rulers and parents. As to the sustainability of this project Ali claimed that the programme achieved its target and even opened door and provided opportunities for the residents in Dala Local Government Area to get Assistance from national and international organizations.
- M.K.ALHAJI CBOs' Coordinator Dala LGA.

He expressed deep satisfaction that the UNODC/YOSPIS project was brought to Dala Local Government Area of Kano State. He claimed that out of the 60 Peer motivators 40 of them have been engaged in different commercial skills such as metal works, carpentry, computer training and motor mechanic. He also thanked the Local Government Area for the provision of materials and equipments for self sustenance. He concludes though by pleading that UNODC should assist them to expand the project to other Local Governments in Kano.

- NUHU DALHA Dala Local Government Area officer on youth empowerment  
Claimed that with the coming of UNODC/YOSPIS project in Dala LGA the life and attitude of youths toward the drug and HIV/AIDS risk activities have drastically reduced as a result of various sensitization and community mobilization activities that took place. The programme at large, he emphasized, supported behavioural change and encourage them to be self reliant through skills acquisition which enhanced the youths marketability. Also according to him, many school drop outs returned back to school in Kano at the instance of Dala Local Government Chairman. He concluded that many former drug abusers are now gainfully employed as police constables, army recruits, immigration workers and volunteers in vigilante organizations.

## CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION IN KANO

- According to YOSPIS Director “Insufficient Funds” was a major concern considering the limitations on how to implement some of the initiatives on the project;
- Another concern was the large population size of Dala Local Government which was one of the largest Local Government in Kano;
- Need for the support of the acquisition initiatives being rendered at YOSPIS;
- The Director of Finance at YOSPIS suggested the need for the participation of more CBOs within the community;
- He also suggested the need for more funding to carry out the various activities within each target community;
- Ali Ibrahim claimed that with exception of YOSPIS which is partnering with UNODC, no other CBO in the midst of over 360 CBOs who were registered in Kano. There is therefore the need to extend the Prevention Project to other CBOs;
- Ali also claimed that there was need to involve traditional and religious leaders in the Prevention Project of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS;

- He further strengthened his demand for the involvement of traditional rulers since one of the trained Peer Counsellors under the UNOCD/YOSPIS Project has become the Chief Imam in one of the prisons in Kano because of his effort in mobilizing and educating people inside the prison;
- M.K.Alhaji, who is the Representatives of all the CBOs in Dala Local Government on the project claimed that the funding was been transacted rather too slowly which often disturbs quick implementation of some of the projects in Kano.

### SUCCESS STORIES ABOUT THE PROJECT FROM THE KANO YOUTHS

At the meeting with the Youths who were beneficiaries of the Empowerment Project which resulted from the UNODC/YOSPIS Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention Project. The contribution of Chairman Dala Local Government was also highly appreciated. Many of the youths after being rescued from their Drug Abuse Problems are trained and encouraged empowered to start their trades. The following are their success stories:

- Mohammadu Ali an Adakawa Youth Leader reported he has been delivered from his Drug habit and now makes earrings, bangles and spoons for a living. He is very happy with the UNODC/YOSPIS Training. He is married with two kids.
- Auwalu Wada from Kofar Mazugal trained as a tailor and is now happy he is able to earn a living as a tailor. He claims he is hopeful he will soon find a wife since he is now a sober person.
- Mohammadu Abdullahi from Gwammaja ward in Kano was happy to have received training as a carpenter, building tables and chairs. His only regret is his inability to purchase his own tools.
- Aminu Adamu is from Yalwa ward he is already learning metal works and hopes to graduate in four months form the date this interview was conducted.
- Safiyanu Mohammadu is from Dala. He was trained as a barber for whom he is grateful to UNODC/YOSPIS AND THE Chairman Dala Local Government.

### HIGHLIGHTED PROBLEMS BY THE YOUTHS INCLUDE:

- Lack of Working materials;
- Need for more enlightenment on available occupations and their specific training requirements;
- Need for constant supply of electricity with which to run the machines.

## NIGERIAN YOUTH AID PROGRAMME (NYAP)/UNODC DRUG PREVENTION IN LAGOS.

This is a partnership for drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention project in Nigeria which is an initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and being implemented by Nigeria Youth aid Programme (NYAP) in collaboration with Action Health Incorporated (technical partners), Lagos Island West Local Government (LIWLG) and the community leaders of Isale Eko.

The aim of the project was to raise awareness to reduce the spread of illicit drug use/HIV/AIDS in the community by targeting the vulnerable segments of the society (youth and women) through capacity building; advocacy; outreach programmes (rallies) and IEC production and dissemination. It was a pilot scheme, which was geared at raising awareness complement the effort of government and civil groups in drug reduction and demand in Isale Eko community on the effects and need

Although it was not an easy task for the evaluation to verify the claims made by NYAP in the report, the observations and the responses of the few people that were interviewed more or less confirmed the following claims:

- During the project, 51 stakeholders, 19 community school drop outs, 20 Secondary School students and 12 Teachers from the pilot schools were given training in Capacity building skills on Health Related issues/HIV/AIDS Prevention.
- 97 Community stakeholders comprising of 17 school authorities (Secondary school teachers and principals and Local education district officials) and 80 community stakeholders comprising of traditional leaders, community development associations, market leaders, religious leaders, Road transport workers leaders all benefited from the one day seminar on HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse.
- The campaign project was estimated to have reached 2,619 community inhabitants with information/education/counselling on HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse.
- IEC concepts were developed and produced in the form of bill boards, posters, stickers, face cap and T-shirts. A community youth confessed that the IEC messages addressed their information needs for positive behavioural change.
- Community leaders and Resident Stake Holders have benefited from the information collected from the Information Booths in the community on the harmful effects of drug abuse and its possible linkage to HIV/AIDS.
- The participatory approach implored to handle the project challenges reaffirmed its applicability in building a project team in collaboration with target community stakeholders for the success of the project.

- The adequate briefing of all stake holders from the Oba of Lagos to the level of the Community Development Committee (CDC) during sensitization visits stimulated strong community involvement and participation.
- The original design of Information Education Communication (IEC) attracted the community's project acceptance which eventually created stronger awareness of drug problem in the community.
- Pivot project activities and effective mobilization of community groups also accounted for the success of the project.
- The Peer Education concept also assisted NYAP to reach out to the hard to reach Area Boys, Street youths and Reluctant Danfo and Molue Drivers and Conductors.
- The establishments of Anti-Aids clubs in the Secondary Schools within community was also praise worthy as it assisted in providing sustainability to the project.
- The use of Problem Solving Clinic (PSC) for Counselling and Rehabilitation of former and current Drug Addicts who demonstrated readiness to quit also recorded impressive results.

## CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY NYAP

During the course of the evaluation and during structured interviews with NYAP the following Challenges or problems were recorded:

- The original plan for the project in Lagos was to involve the CBO to work with an NGO and the Local Council Authorities did not seem to work as the arrangement I was told, posed serious threat to the project;
- The delay in the release of funds for the project in Lagos created an unnecessary suspicion on the credibility of the organization and the project.
- There existed some kind of distrust among the PIT members;
- It was even reported by NYAP that project success commitment on the part of the local council and the community was non existent.
- NYAP complained that the clearly un-streamlined and differentiation of roles and responsibilities between the NGO technical partner (AHI) and the CBO (NYAP) did not promote good relationship and collaboration.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The need for empowerment and rehabilitation for identified drug abusers who were ready to quit were identified but could not be assisted due to lack of funds. Only three (3) of the drug users could be rehabilitated at the Adeniji Rehabilitation Centre, Phase II Isale Eko, Lagos Island.
- The involvement of the Local Community Development Committee (CDC) in the implementation of the project is a welcome successful idea.

- There is need to establish Rehabilitation Centres in order to provide opportunities to Drug Abusers who wish to quit the habit and live a drug-free life.
- The works of the Chairman of Dala Local Government in Kano can be replicated by any of the Local Government Chairman of a participating Local Government Council. The support of any Local Government Chairman can be an additional impetus to help prevent drug abuse/HIV/AIDS among the youths in Lagos.
- The training of Local Community young persons as counsellors, peer educators should be geared towards project sustainability.

## FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AKURE

From the evaluation carried out at the Federal University of Technology Akure (FUTA) on Monday 2008, the evaluator through meetings and structured interviews met with the following members of the Project Implement Team: Professor O.A. Fagbenro Dean, Students' Affairs; Dr. Femi Famuyiwa PMO, Health Centre and the Project's Team Leader; Mrs. O Opawunmi PNO Health Centre and Mr. J.K. Ilori HEHO, Health Centre. It was realized that FUTA's project had completed the following major projects since its inception:

- The upgrading of FUTA's Counselling Centre which has also integrated Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS counselling at the Centre. The success of this upgrade could possibly be measured from the reported increase to 50% in the counselling attendance;
- The Campaign awareness success could also be inferred from the attendance and participation of the FUTA principal officers and staffs such as the Vice Chancellor, Deputy Vice Chancellors, Registrar, Bursar, Librarian, Deans, Directors and Heads of Departments, Senior and Junior staffs from various Departments and Units as well as an unprecedented number of students and various clubs from within the University.
- The Construction of eight inscriptive billboards at strategic locations within the University community, which were visible, and the Distribution of IEC materials and the Awareness jingles on the Radio and Television might have contributed to the success of the prevention awareness campaign against Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS project at FUTA.
- The establishment of Drug Free and Anti HIV/AIDS clubs might have added to the sustainability of the Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS prevention project at FUTA.
- The presentation of the Drama Group depicting the ills of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS also contribute to the Awareness campaign.
- The policy/action plan by the University management is worthy of mention. This led to the inauguration of FUTA's Action Committee on Aids (FACA). The members of the Implementation Committee constituted the core members of this committee.

- Drug Free and Anti HIV/AIDS prevention clubs were formed and the membership has grown among Undergraduate and Postgraduate students of the University.
- Another notable fit carried out by FUTA was the involvement of various Government and Non Governmental functionaries to participate in the fight against Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS at FUTA. Such groups include: NDLEA, NAFDAC, NOA, Red Cross Society, State Ministry of Health, Education, and Social Welfare, NGO's and Reputable Drug Manufacturing Factories in the State.
- In recognition of the FUTA management's observation of the positive effect of the prevention programme on Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS, the Project Team Leader Dr. Femi Famuyiwa was invited to present a paper titled "The HIV/AIDS Scourge: The Neglected Link with Drug Abuse" at the FUTA International Conference held at the University between 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> August 2005.
- Also observed during various meetings and structured interviews are: 'Increased awareness of drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention strategies among FUTA students'; 'Demonstration of positive interactions among students who used to view each other with suspicion before'; 'Students demanding for more Awareness campaigns on Prevention of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS';
- It was also realized that the Counselling Centre at FUTA witnessed the increase of 60% usage of the Counselling Centre as evidenced in: 'More students seeking information about Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention'; 'More students seeking pre-test medical counselling services before undergoing HIV test'; and 'Increased student participation in Drug Free Clubs and HIV/AIDS Prevention Clubs.

## CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AT FUTA

- Participants of the 100 trained peer educators were not presented with Certificates of Participations. It was realized FUTA was expecting UNODC to provide such certificate. But the evaluator tried to convince the PIT that it was FUTA's responsibility to provide the Certificates, and that NYSC should be informed as NYSC might be able to make use of the trained participants to train their counterparts in NYSC.
- There was also the challenge of the need for Project Management Training which would specialize on Training PIT members, Counsellors and Monitors in an organized Training of Trainers Workshop.
- Lack of HIV/AIDS Test Kits. The PIT members are contemplating the possibility of developing a Curriculum and the Establishment of a Curriculum Programme.

- The greatest concern is the lack of continuity of the programme resulting from students graduating and staff movements resulting from end of tenures, as Dean of students.
- The PIT members expressed the concern that the non existence of the FUTA Governing Council creates problem for the establishment of substantive policy direction.
- The PIT members were also complaining that they felt neglected by UNODC as their previous communication link with UNODC seems broken. But I hope I was able to convince them that their UNODC connection was very busy with other partners and other projects.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Attempts were made during the evaluation period to encourage FUTA to source for counterpart funding. This could either be provided by FUTA or they could source for it through their Alumni members as is the case with ABU Zaria, and DELSU Abraka.
- FUTA because of its strategic locations needs to reach out to the entire sister Tertiary Institutions within its neighbourhood which are all within 40 minutes drive such as Federal College of Agriculture, Akure; Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Owo; Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba; and Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo.
- Since the PIC members are already deliberating on a 2 Unit General Studies Course for first year students, I think it is a laudable idea to go ahead and do so.
- There is need to train more Counsellors, and Peer facilitators among Club members to encourage Capacity Building among them.
- There is need for a FUTA Counselling Centre which should be operational and be able to handle Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Counselling.
- There is need for the FUTA Health Facility to be able to handle Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS pre and post testing, treatment and rehabilitation.

## DELTA STATE UNIVERSITY (DELSU)

### GOAL / OBJECTIVE OF UNODC/DELSU PROJECT

The goal/OBJECTIVE of the UNODC/DELSU Partnership project was to sustain an all inclusive outreach campaign for the prevention of Drug Abuse and the Spread of HIV/AIDS on all the campuses and community of Delta State University, Abraka.

### STRATEGIES IN THE EXECUTION OF UNODC/DELSU PROJECT

Capacity Building Strategies include:

- Regular Training of Peer Educators, Drug Free / HIV/AIDS Club members about Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention.

- DELSU Counselling Facility to provide Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Counselling.

Campus Based Awareness includes:

- Development and Production of Information Education Communication (IEC) materials.
- Audio visual and Multimedia Presentation Approaches through film shows.
- Organisation of Talks, Rallies. Symposia and Training Workshops.

Sustainability of Student's Participation on the Project:

- Establishment of the Drug Free /HIV/AIDS Prevention Clubs.
- PIT members' involvement in the appointment of Staff Advisers for the Drug Free and Anti HIV/AIDS Clubs.
- Encouragement of Corporate sponsorship of programmes and activities of Drug Free and Anti HIV/AIDS Clubs.
- Encouragement of Internally generated revenue from sales of bulletin, Club membership dues, donations and gifts.

Activities Conducted as Part of the Prevention for Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS at DELSU includes:

- Organization of Preventive Awareness Campaign in all the three campuses at Abraka, Oleh and Asaba, with the participation of the various communities around the campuses.
- The training of Peer counsellors and Club members on Preventive Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Education.
- The PIT's support to the Anti Drug Free and HIV/AIDS Clubs.
- The Monitoring and evaluation of the Prevention Ongoing process. And
- The Upgrading and Expansion of the Student's Counselling Centre. As a result of this, Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Counselling is now fully incorporated into the Counselling activities of DELSU under the Director of Counselling Rev. Oladosun.
- DELSU with the assistance of UNODC was also able to influence positively the HIV/AIDS Counselling at DELSU Health Centre.

## CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AT DELSU

The major challenges at DELSU can be summarized as follows:

- 5 DELSU had three sites at Abraka. They were Abraka I, II & III with two other campuses at Oleh and Asaba. As a result the number of Billboards, and Awareness campaign materials were not sufficient.
- 6 The Club members of the Drug Free, HIV/AIDS and NDLEA Clubs also lack sufficient literature with which they could properly educate and convince their friends and assist them in the prevention of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS.

- 7 Many of the equipments purchased for the prevention of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS were not being properly utilized for lack of secured places to keep them.
- 8 The need to provide Counselling Centres at all the DELSU sites and campuses is another major challenge.
- 9 The need to train Counsellors, Peer Counsellors and Drug Free/ HIV/AIDS Club members with adequate information about Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention is another major challenge.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are considered necessary in order to promote prevention of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS:

- There is need for DELSU PIT members and the DELSU University Administration to consider the need for counterpart funding for the Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention project.
- The Department of Counselling DELSU is properly staffed to provide adequate training in the area of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS. The Department should therefore be supported by the University to provide or possibly award Diploma Courses on Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS Prevention. The Department in collaboration with the Department of Medicine can also adequately assist in training the Counsellors.
- There is also the need to establish Counselling Centres in all Abraka sites and campuses.
- UNODC, NDLEA, NACA, NAFDAC and both Departments of Medicine and Counselling at DELSU should provide literature materials for the members of the Drug Free and Anti HIV/AIDS Clubs.
- There is need to secure the Rooms which have been designated to house the equipments supplied for the prevention of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS. Locking them up is as good as not having them.
- The DELSU University management may need to consider how she can expand the Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention project as part of its contribution to providing a good Learning environment.

## UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA

On 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2008 a visit was made to Abuja University to evaluate the UNODC/University of Abuja Drug and HIV/AIDS Prevention Project. A general meeting was held with the following PIT members and units: The Dean of Student's Affairs; The medical Unit; The Security Unit; Various officers and representatives of Drug Free Club, NDLEA Club, and Anti HIV/AIDS Club.

## GOAL/OBJECTIVE OF THE UNODC/UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA PROJECT

The Goals and Objectives of the UNODC/University of Abuja included:  
Prevention of Drug Abuse among University of Abuja students and its neighbouring communities.  
Prevention of HIV/AIDS among University of Abuja students and its community.  
Provision of Awareness for the link between Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS.  
Establishment of a Drug Free and Anti HIV/AIDS University and community.

### IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

The Implementation Procedures included:  
The setting up of the Project Implementation Team to handle the project.  
The organization of the Awareness Campaign at University of Abuja with active participation of staff and students  
The setting up of the student's Drug Free Clubs.  
The setting up of the Anti HIV/AIDS Clubs.  
The use of Awareness campaign material and Billboards along with meaningful posters.

### FINDINGS AT UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA

According to the PIT members and student representatives in the clubs University of Abuja has been able to accomplish the following:

- Successfully organise the Project Implementation Team which is made up of Dean of Student, The University Counsellors, The University Medical Unit Representatives, Representative of the University Security, and representatives of the Drug Free and HIV/AIDS Clubs.
- Organized two powerful Workshops. First in September 2007 and the second in April 2008.
- The Dean of students claimed that University of Abuja is very grateful to UNODC for the Prevention Project on Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS. He further claimed that the positive response by the staff and students of the University was an indication of appreciation.
- The commitment of members of the Drug Free and HIV/AIDS Club members to a drug free society were also signs of the project's success.
- The President of the Drug Free Club cited his conviction of a successful Awareness Workshop. He also made reference to the successful workshop as the club was able to cater for all the participants at the Drug Free and Anti HIV/AIDS prevention workshop.
- The successful distribution of all the Drug Free and HIV/AIDS Prevention Awareness Materials such as exercise books, jotters, face caps and T-shirts was also considered responsible for the success of the campaign at University of Abuja.

- The establishment of the Youth Friendly Centre, a recreational facility where the University of Abuja students were able to play games and relax through a counterpart support was a notable benefit to the Prevention Project.
- The establishment of a strong training advantage which provided the students with Counselling abilities to assist other students was a beneficial advantage
- The finding of an HIV positive old student of the school during the orientation campaign was an eye opener to many of the participants. It was claimed by the students the HIV positive graduate of the University was able to educate many of them who never had the privilege to be properly educated about HIV/AIDS.

## CHALLENGES/PROBLEMS AT UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA

The challenges encountered at the University of Abuja included the following:

The Drug Free and HIV/AIDS clubs claimed the mobility was one of their major problems as they were unable to move around. They were requested and encouraged to use public transport which would be cheaper on the long run.

The participants who participated in the Training Workshop were not given Certificates of Participation. The PIT members were advised to provide a University of Abuja Certificate of Participation to the participants. They were also advised to liaise with the NYSC for the possibility of these graduates setting up a Drug Free/HIV/AIDS Clubs at NYSC camps during their Service Years.

The students themselves confessed that the rate of Drug Abuse at the University was very high and a stronger awareness prevention campaign should be pursued.

Inadequate funding was also mentioned as a leading challenge to the success of the prevention of Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS at the University of Abuja. The PIT members and the club members were advised to seek counterpart funding from the University Alumni and other private organization that care for the University of Abuja Anti Drug/Anti HIV/AIDS.

The club members also mentioned as a challenge the breakdown of their computer.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are considered very important to the success and sustainability of the University of Abuja Prevention project on Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS:

- There is need for the University of Abuja to pay particular interest in the prevention programme against Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS, since the students have realized that the problems have reached an alarming problem.
- It is highly recommended that in future training programmes certificates should be awarded to participants with a follow up with the NYSC Director General who should encourage a continuity of such laudable project to be carried out by the certificate holders in order to influence their counterparts during the youth core years.

- The members of the Clubs should be encouraged by the University to carry out their plan to positively influence the Primary and Secondary Schools within their communities. They planned to do this through the Chairman Gwagwalada Local Government Area.
- It is also recommended that the Drug Free and HIV/AIDS Clubs should be set in various Secondary Schools within the Abuja University community.
- Since the students requested for more training workshops for the prevention of Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS the University of Abuja should seek or provide counterpart funding to carry out these wish of concerned students.