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C-Change Project Mid-Term Evaluation: Community Intervention Assessment Report

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ACRONYMS

AED	Academy for Educational Development
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
C-Change	Communication for Change
CBOs	Community Based Organization
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CRBC	Cross River Broadcasting Corporation
CRUTECH	Cross River State University of Technology
DHIS	District Health Information System
Dreamboat	Dreamboat Theater for Development Foundation
EDFHO	Environmental Development and Family Health Organization
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FHI	Family Health International
GHAC	Association for Grassroots Counselors
GI	Group Interview
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEC	Information Education and Communication
INGRA	Initiative for Grass Root Advancement
IDI	In-Depth Interview
ISY	In-School Youths
IP	Implementing Partners
IPC	Inter Personal Communication
KOSACA	Kogi State Agency for the Control of AIDS
KII	Key Infomart Interview
LGA	Local Government Area
MARPs	Most At Risk Population
MDAs	Ministries Department and Agencies
MPPI	Minimum Prevention Package Intervention
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NACA	National Agency for the Control of AIDS
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
OSY	Out-of School Youth
OVC	Orphan Vulnerable Children
PE	Peer Educator
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PITT	Prevention Intervention Tracking Tool
RELIEF	Renaissance Life Line Foundation
SBCC	Social Behavior Communication Change
SACA `	State Agency for the Control of AIDS

SMoH	State Ministry of Health
STI	Sexually Transmitted infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TWG	Technical Working Group
USAID	United State Agency International Development
USG	United State Government

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This mid-term evaluation was geared to provide information that will enhance future C-Change project effectiveness for maximum impact at the end. It employed participatory approaches involving key stakeholders in the evaluation process right from the planning stage.

This report is one of two reports written on the C-Change project mid-term evaluation. It focusses mainly on two objectives (one and three) of four evaluation objectives while the report on capacity assessment focused mainly on the other two objectives.

Methodology of the evaluation synergized both quantitative and qualitative approaches including survey methods, focus group discussion (FGD), in-depth interview (IDI), and group interview (GI) as necessary. The project targeted in-school youths (both secondary, and tertiary), and out-of-school youths in Cross River and Kogi states in Nigeria, and fieldwork was conducted between March and May, 2013.

Quantitative data collection included structured questionnaires administered to 773 in-school secondary students, 193 administered to in-school tertiary students, and 327 to out-of-school youths (OSY) in the two states. Qualitative data included 8 FGDs, 17 IDIs, and 7 GIs.

Key Findings & Conclusions

Objective One: Enhanced coordination of national response on social and behavior change communication

- Findings showed that the project has been able to create and sustain platforms of engagement on social and behavioral change communication (SBCC) at both the national and state levels in the country. Platforms of engagement created included technical working groups, SBCC trainings channels, meetings, and standardization of SBCC documents including procedures and guidelines.

- The platforms of engagement created have enabled SBCC coordination at the national and state levels throughout the country. Future programming need to fine-tune platforms created and make them more sustainable by encouraging more buy-ins and commitment from relevant MDAs with respect to allocation of funds for SBCC activities.

Objective Three: Contribute to reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence by promoting prevention behaviors among youths

- The majority of tertiary school students and OSY reported sexual activity with multiple sexual partners. These sub-groups of youths should be targeted more with information on abstinence and be faithful through the radio which is their most important source of getting information.

- The most common ways of transmitting HIV reported by youth who participated in this evaluation were abstinence, avoid unsterilized needles/sharps, and avoid unscreened blood. Future programming should reinforce information on these key areas to youths, and also increase their knowledge on other ways of transmitting HIV and other STIs.
- Findings suggest differences in radio listening preferences among youths who participated in this evaluation. More secondary school students in Cross River state listened to Joy FM, while more tertiary school students listened to Cross River State Broadcasting Station (CRBC), and more OSY listened to Unity FM. Findings also showed that Confluence FM was the most common radio station listened to by the three categories of youths in Kogi state. These listening preferences among youths in the two states should be factored into future programming in order to increase reach and penetration among the sub-groups.

- Results of this evaluation showed that the C-Change radio drama had the most effect on secondary school students in both Cross River and Kogi states, it had effect on tertiary students in Kogi state, while radio messages had most effect on tertiary student in Cross River state, and on OSY in both states. Future programming need to factor-in these differences to deepen penetration among them especially on behavior change.

- Also, posters such as "choose and stay with one babe" and "having sex does not make you a big girl" had considerable effect among youth and should be used in subsequent programming while other posters should be reviewed to make them more effective.

- Findings suggest statistical difference in influence of drama and poster on behavior change of youths by key background characteristics including residence, sex, and involvement in vocational training among others. Future programming need to consider these background characteristics in order to increase coverage and impact.

- Most youth who participated in this evaluation believed that HIV/AIDS is real, and they have low level of stigma and discrimination towards a person infected with HIV. But only small proportion reported that they tested for HIV. Change in attitudes toward testing for HIV should be a major focus of future program effort geared to increase sensitivity towards HIV and behavior change among targeted youths in the two states.

Challenges & Constraints

- Concerted efforts at addressing key challenges reported by project beneficiaries, NGOs/CBOs, and C-Change staff may further strengthen project effectiveness in the future to ensure better impact at the end.

INTRODUCTION

The Communication for Change (C-Change) project is a 5-year cooperative agreement between the United States and the Nigeria Government to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of evidence-driven communication for social and behavior change for HIV prevention among selected target groups through Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Kogi and Cross Rivers states.

The project is implemented using culturally appropriate and relevant evidence-based approaches and information to foster positive behavior change among youths, Ministries Department and Agencies (MDAs) key staff (mainly NACA, SACA, SMoH), NGOs/CBOs), media professionals, and other implementing partners of HIV and AIDS in Nigeria.

Main Project Objectives

1. To enhance coordination of social and behavior change communication efforts so that Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) interventions are aligned to the priorities for prevention outlined in the HIV and AIDS Prevention Plan 2007 to 2009, and National BCC Strategy 2009 to 2014.

2. To improve technical capacity of USG partners, NGOs/CBOs and health workers to design and implement evidence-based, community-informed SBCC so that prevention intervention engage in the program development processes and work towards the prevention priorities outlined in the National BCC Strategy.

3. To expand the utilization of mass media channels by SBCC implementation agencies and improve mass media's support of HIV prevention priorities outlined in the National BCC Strategy and Prevention Plan.

4. To contribute to reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence by promoting prevention behaviors including abstinence, being faithful and condom use among youth aged 10-24 in Cross River and Kogi states.

Implementing Partners

Implementing partners of C-Change and their functions are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Showing C-Change implementing partners and their key roles

Partner	Location	Key Roles
FHI 360 (prime partner)	Abuja, FCT	Program implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation
Internews (sub-partner)	Abuja, FCT	Capacity building of media professionals
RELIEF	Okene, Kogi	Local implementers
INGRA	Dekina, Kogi	Local implementers
EDFHO	Kaba, Kogi	Local implementers
GHAC	Ogoja, Cross River	Local implementers
Dream Boat	Calabar Cross River	Local implementers

FHI 360 is the prime partner, while Internews was the sub-partner which had a two-year term on the project. Other five partners listed in the table are local partners implementing the project at the grassroots.

Evaluation Objectives

This assessment is part of a mid-term evaluation of the entire C-Change project which are in two parts. (1) Capacity building assessment of implementers and (2) community project implementation assessment of beneficiaries with respect to the stated objectives of the project.

Key evaluation objectives for the mid-term evaluation are listed below. Objectives *one* and *three* are the main focus of the community based implementation and report.

1. To assess project's effort in enhancing the coordination of SBCC intervention in the two states to align with national priorities on HIV prevention.

2. To assess project achievements in terms of improvement in technical capacity and ability of USG implementing partners, NGOs/CBOs and health workers to design and implement evidence based community-informed SBCC.

3. To assess progress in project implementation with respect to promoting HIV/AIDS prevention behavior including abstinence, being faithful, and condom use among the youths.

4. To assess the extent of utilization of mass media channels by implementing partners and mass media improvement in support for SBCC towards achieving national priorities on HIV prevention.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The mid-term evaluation (including both community intervention assessment, and capacity building assessment) employed participatory approach involving key stakeholders of the C-Change project right from the planning stage, to fieldwork, analysis, and reports. It elicited information using both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques which enriched triangulation of findings in this report.

The community assessment component of the mid-term evaluation obtained information from beneficiaries on; individual background information, educational and vocational training, risky lifestyle, knowledge about HIV/AIDS and other STIs, exposure to HIV and AIDS intervention messages, and benefits of involvement in the project and behavior change, opinions, and attitudes and beliefs about HIV and AID.

In addition, the assessment elicited information from program implementers, policy makers, and the project funder on project achievements, capacity building of project staff, management issues, challenges and constraints, best practices/ lessons learned, and other suggestions.

Fieldwork was conducted in Kogi state between March 17 and 24, 2013, and in Cross River state between April 12 to 28, 2013, while data collection in FCT was mainly from implementers, policy makers, and representative of funding agency within May, 2013.

Quantitative Methods

Sampling design

Table 2: Showing expected and actual sample of ISY and OSY

Categories of Target Population	Expected	Actual	Percent
ISY (Secondary)	942	773	82%
ISY (Tertiary)	174	193	111%
OSY	340	327	96%
TOTAL	**1456**	**1293**	

The expected sample size for ISY in secondary school was 942 and actual obtained is 773 (82%). The sample size for in-school tertiary students was surpassed by 11% (174 expected vs. 193 actual students). And for OSY, 96% sample size was achieved (340 vs. 327 respectively). The original samples were boosted by 15% to ensure that adequate samples were obtained.

Qualitative Methods

Stakeholders who participants in the qualitative data collection were purposively selected to include those who are knowledgeable about the C-Change project, and are able to provide in-depth insights on the evaluation objectives.

Stakeholders involved in the qualitative data collection are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 3: Showing the number of FGDs & KII, & GIs conducted by categories of participants.

Categories of Participants	*FGDs*		*In-Depth Interviews (IDI)*		*Group Interviews (GI)*	
	Planned	*Actual*	*Planned*	*Actual*	*Planned*	*Actual*
ISY (Secondary)	2	3	n/s	n/s	n/s	n/s
ISY (Tertiary)	2	1	n/s	n/s	n/s	n/s
OSY	2	4	n/s	n/s	n/s	n/s
Youth Leaders	n/s	n/s	2	4	n/s	n/s
Trad. Opinion Leaders	n/s	n/s	2	3	n/s	n/s
Principals (secondary)	n/s	n/s	2	n/s	n/s	n/s
NGOs/CBOs Staff	n/s	n/s	n/s	n/s	2	5
MDAs (State & Federal)	n/s	n/s	7	6	-	2
C-Change Staff	n/s	n/s	3	3	n/s	n/s
USAID Staff	n/s	n/s	2	1	n/s	n/s
TOTAL	**6**	**8**	**18**	**17**	**2**	**7**

NB: IDI = in-depth interview, GI = group interviews, N/S = not scheduled

In total (Table 3), 8 FGDs, 17 IDIs, and 7 GIs were conducted for the community assessment component of the evaluation. In general, more FGDs and GIs were conducted than planned which implies more insightful data for this evaluation because only participants with institutional memory and those knowledgeable about the C-Change project especially with respect to the community intervention at the grassroots were included.

Limitations of the Assessment

- The stakeholders who participated in this community intervention assessment may have been skewed by those who were available at the time of the interview. For example, the assessment did not include staff of CSOs who were involved at the beginning of the project but moved to other organizations before this evaluation was conducted. However, there are no reasons to suggest that the results of this assessment are affected by staff motility.

- Likewise, some ISY (both secondary and tertiary) who were involved at the beginning of the project may have graduated from school and were thus, excluded. Also, some institutions of higher learning were on strike during the fieldwork, and it was difficult reach the sample size for the institutions. We deliberately oversampled in institutions of higher learning that were in session in order to augment the shortfall from institutions that were not in session.

- The quantitative component of the assessment was self-administered by NGOs/CBOs staff without close supervision of evaluation team members who were not around to clarify the answers and answer questions as the case may be. Aside, there not available to ascertain the conditions under which questionnaires were completed. However, quality control checks and editing of the questionnaires did not suggest many inconsistencies in their completion.

- Some questions in both quantitative and qualitative instruments were retrospective in nature and responses may have been affected one way or the other by the inability to youths to remember events of the past adequately. This possible information recall lapses was not a challenge during data quality control checks that was conducted.

EVALUATION KEY FINDINGS

This section presents key findings starting with background characteristics of the youths (both in-school and OSY), NGOs/CBOs staff, and policy makers who were interviewed on each aspects of the C-Change project implementation.

Background Characteristics of Respondents

Table 4: Background characteristics of youths who participated in this evaluation by state of residence

Background Indicators	**Percent (%)**	**Percent (%)**
	Cross Rivers State	Kogi State
Total (N)	659	644
Place of residence		
Urban	20%	26%
Semi-urban	35%	73%
Rural	45%	1%
Sex of respondent		
Male	55%	45%
Female	45%	55%
Age of respondent		
14 or younger	33%	18%
15 to 19	44%	51%
20 to 24	11%	23%
25 or older	12%	8%
Religion of respondent		
Muslim/traditional	2%	46%
Catholic	58%	9%
Protestant	40%	45%
Marital status		
Single	96%	94%
Married/others	4%	6%
Socioeconomic status (SES)		
Low socioeconomic status	57%	63%
Medium socioeconomic status	42%	36%
High socioeconomic status	1%	1%
% currently in school	90%	83%
Level of schooling		
Secondary	88%	82%
Tertiary	12%	18%
Secondary school level		
JSS	41%	34%
SSS	59%	66%
Tertiary year of study		
Junior –year 1 or 2	26%	53%
Intermediate- year 3	29%	27%
Senior- year 4 or higher	44%	20%

Highest level of education attained (OSY)		
None	4%	8%
Some secondary or lower	62%	55%
Completed secondary	19%	30%
Some tertiary or higher	15%	7%
% ever received a vocational training	20%	40%
Type of vocational training received		
Motor mechanic	11%	11%
Tailoring	31%	37%
Hair dressing/barbing	25%	23%
Arts- design/embroidery	10%	8%
Carpentry	6%	14%
others	17%	8%
% currently employed	70%	72%

Cross River: Background Characteristics

Table 4 above shows that youths who participated in this evaluation in Cross River state, were more from rural areas (45%), than from semi-urban (35%), and urban (20%). The majority were males (55%), aged 19 or younger (77%), Catholic Christians (58%), and were single (96%). The majority of youths were of low socioeconomic status (SES) (57%), and most of them were in school (90%) with the highest proportion in secondary (88%), mostly senior secondary school (59%). Of the 12% tertiary school students reported in this evaluation, 44% were senior level students (year 4), 29% in intermediate (year 3), and 26% at junior level (year 1 or 2). For OSY youth, the majority had some secondary or lower education (62%).

Only a small proportion of all youths reported that they received vocational training (20%) of which 31% were trained in tailoring, and 25% on hair dressing/barbing.

Kogi State: Background Characteristics

The majority of youths who participated in this evaluation in Kogi state were semi-urban residents (73%), female (55%), aged 19 or younger (69%). They were evenly split between Muslims/traditionalist (46%), and Protestant Christians (45%), and were mostly singles (94%). The majority were of low SES (63%), were in school (83%), with the highest proportion in secondary school (82%), mostly senior secondary school students (66%). The majority of secondary school students were in junior secondary (53%), and OSY had some secondary or lower level education (55%).

Forty percent of youths from Kogi state had vocational training, with the highest proportion in tailoring (37%), and hair dressing/barbing (72%). The majority (72%) reported that they were employed at the time of the evaluation.

Sexual Activity among Youths

This section discusses sexual activity of youths disaggregated by state of residence and by secondary, tertiary students and out-of-school youths.

Sexual Activity among Youths in Cross River State

Table 5: Percentage of youth in cross river state according reported sexual behavior

	Secondary school (%)	*Tertiary (%)*	*OSY (%)*
Total (N)	**441**	**58**	**67**
% ever had sexual intercourse with opposite sex	6%	79%	59%
Age at first sexual intercourse			
14 or younger	32%	9%	7%
15 to 18	56%	48%	21%
19 to 26	12%	43%	72%
Reason for first sexual debut			
% to have fun	3%	39%	34%
% drunk during sex	-	3%	-
% for money	-	2%	-
% for material gains	-	3%	-
% peer pressure	1%	12%	5%
% pressure from older partner	-	7%	3%
% forced sex	-	5%	3%
% had sexual intercourse with the opposite sex in the last 12 months	60%	77%	81%
Number of sexual partner in the last 12 months			
One	13%	14%	3%
Two	60%	62%	87%
Three or more	27%	24%	10%
% had sex with someone older	63%	68%	13%
Age difference between you and older sex partner			
More than ten years	-	29%	20%
5-10 years	50%	46%	-
Less than five years	50%	25%	80%

Table 5 above shows that 6% of secondary school students in Cross River state reported ever had sexual intercourse with the opposite sex. Of these, 32% had first sexual intercourse at age 14 or younger, 56% had between 15 and 18 years, while 12% had first sexual experience between 19 and 26 years. The majority had sexual intercourse with at least two partners (87%) of the opposite sex in the last 12 months. Also, the majority (63%) had sex with older partner and were evenly split on those who had sex with partners 5-10 years older (50%), and those who had with partners less than 5 years older (50%).

More tertiary students (79%) than their secondary school counterpart reported ever having sexual activity with the opposite sex. The majority of tertiary student had first sexual debut at age 15 or older (91%), and the main reason was to have fun (39%) or peer pressure (12%). On current

sexual activity, 77% reported sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, with at least two partners (86%), and had sex with older sex partner (68%), more than 10 years older (29%), or 5 to 10 years older (46%).

Similar to tertiary students, findings in Table 5 suggest that the majority of OSY (59%) ever had sexual intercourse, at age 15 or older (93%), and the main reason was for the fun of it (34%). The majority (81%) had sexual intercourse with the opposite sex in the last 12 months, with two or more partners (97%). Thirteen percent reported sexual intercourse with older partner age difference more than 10 years (20%) or less than 5 years (80%).

Table 6: Percentage of youth in Kogi State according to reported sexual behavior

	Secondary school (%)	*Tertiary (%)*	*OSY (%)*
Total (N)	**390**	**88**	**109**
% ever had sexual intercourse with opposite sex	21%	52%	47%
Age at first sexual intercourse			
14 or younger	36%	51%	48%
15 to 18	43%	27%	35%
19 to 26	21%	22%	17%
Reason for first sexual debut			
% to have fun	7%	28%	24%
% drunk during sex	4%	-	-
% for money	-	5%	6%
% for material gains	3%	2%	-
% peer pressure	3%	15%	25%
% pressure from older partner	-	3%	-
% forced sex	-	7%	2%
% had sexual intercourse with the opposite sex in the last 12 months	80%	61%	76%
Number of sexual partner in the last 12 months			
One	-	3%	-
Two	73%	65%	50%
Three or more	27%	32%	50%
% had sex someone older	41%	73%	38%
Age difference between you and older sex partner			
More than ten years	11%	-	6%
5-10 years	27%	57%	47%
Less than five years	62%	43%	47%

Table 6 above presents findings on youths' sexual activity in Kogi state. Less than a third (21%) of secondary school students in Kogi state reported ever had sexual intercourse with the opposite sex. The majority of these students (79%) had first sexual debut at age 18 or younger. Most of the sexually active secondary students (80%) had sexual intercourse with the opposite sex in the last 12 months, and all (100%) had sex with two or more partners. Close to half (41%) had sexual intercourse with an older partner who were at least 10 years older (11%), 5 – 10 years older (27%), and less than five years older (62%).

Table 6 shows that a little over half of secondary school students (52%) ever had sexual intercourse with the opposite sex, and most (78%) reported that they started having sex at age 18 or younger mainly for fun (28%), and peer pressure (15%). The majority of tertiary students (61%) had sexual intercourse with the opposite sex in the last 12 months with two or more sexual partner (97%), and the majority (73%) had intercourse with an older partner 5-10 years older (57%) or less than 5 years older.

Findings on OSY in Kogi state show that less than half (47%) ever had sexual intercourse with opposite sex, mostly at age 18 or younger (83%). The main reasons given for sexual intercourse was to have fun (24%), and peer pressure (25%). The majority (76%) had sexual intercourse in last 12 months with at least two partners (100%). Less than half (38%), had sex with older partners with age difference of 5-10 years (47%), and with those older by less than 5 years (47%).

Project Objective One: Enhance Coordination of the National response on Social and Behavior Change Communication Efforts.

This section assesses project objective one with respect to the contributions of the C-Change project to institutional strengthening through platforms of engagement, trainings, and documentation to enable effective coordination of SBCC activities both at the state and national levels.

Project Statistics on Enhanced SBCC Coordination

Table 7: Program indicators on capacity building and institutional strengthening on SBCC

Community Intervention Indicators	*Number*	*Percent (%)*
Percentage of National SBCC Technical Working Group (TWG) members attending 75% or more of scheduled meetings per year	110	100%
Existence of guidelines for the operations of the SBCC TWG	7	100%
Number of SBCC TWG trained in the use of guidelines (manuals, coordination mechanism, and standards)	110	100%
Number of implementing partners (IPs) whose SBCC strategies align with national strategic framework	69	100%
Percentage of SBCC implementing partners reporting on the required BCC indicators to NNRIMS on a regular bases (quarterly)	0	0
Number of USG partners/NGOs/CBOs provided with technical assistance to design and implement evidence-based community-informed SBCC	82	100%
Number of persons trained to design and implement evidence-based community-informed BCC interventions by gender in line with BCC strategy priorities	410 F=177 M = 233	100%
Number of mass media channels through which behaviors that prevent HIV infection are promoted	6 radio stations in Kogi & Cross River	100%
Number of BCC implementing agencies utilizing mass media channels/programs to deliver HIV prevention messages by type of channel	87	100%

Number of media practitioners trained to develop and deliver culturally appropriate BCC messages	38	100%
Number of media HIV features that are supportive of prevention and behavior change	159	
Number of SBCC interventions reflecting gender equity programming	82	100%

Table 7 shows program indicators geared towards enhancing coordination of SBCC efforts in the country both at the state and national levels. The statistics suggest that 110 HIV prevention implementing organizations and government agencies attend at least 75% scheduled meeting per year. Through the project support, the national response was able to produce 7 documented guidelines (including manuals, coordination mechanism, and standards) to support and give credence to SBCC implementation process. Results also suggest that all participating implementing agencies (110 in number) have been trained in the use of the guidelines through assistance from the C-Change project.

In terms of standardization of strategies, project records suggest that 69 implementing partners (IPs) have aligned their SBCC strategies in-line with national strategic framework. Thus, they are all working in tandem towards achieving the national SBCC goals and objectives in the country.

Statistics showed that during the life of the project, the C-Change project provided assistance to 82 USG partners/NGOs/CBOs to assist them design, and implement evidence based community-informed SBCC activities.

In terms of human resource capacity, 410 (177 females vs. 233 males) program implementers and policy makers providing HIV prevention information/services have been trained in various aspects of SBCC including theory and practice, and media message production and releases to enhance their ability and skills in the delivery of information/services to the communities that they serve.

Reports shows that the project in the last few years was able (through Internews sub-partnership) to establish on-going relationship with 6 radio stations (Cross River = 2 vs. Kogi = 4) that air HIV prevention messages targeting the youths in the two states. Also, project records show that 87 BCC implementing agencies utilize mass media channels/programs to deliver HIV prevention messages, and 38 media personnel have been trained to develop and deliver culturally appropriate BCC messages.

Evidence from MDAs on Enhanced Coordination

This section examines evidence on ways the project have enhanced SBCC coordination in the country with evidence from policy makers, project implementers, and funding agency representative.

Common Words & Concepts

Table 8: Words and concepts mentioned by key stakeholders during in-depth interviews and group interviews

Key Words & Concepts	Number of times used
Support	54
Training	32
Meeting	20
Health care providers	10
Communication	16
Capacity	17
SBCC	45
Material development	12
Technical Working Group	18
Minimum prevention package	14
PMTCT	13
Documentation	11
TOTAL	**262**

Table 8 below shows selected key words/concepts used by policy makers at the state and national levels who participated in the project evaluation. The number of times a word/concept is mentioned or used suggests their importance or relevance to the topic/objectives of discussion. The most frequently used words during the IDIs and GIs with MDAs staff on their involvement with the C-Change project are; support (54 times), SBCC (45 times), training (32 times), meeting (20 times), and technical working group (18 times) among others.

The C-Change project provided various forms of support including facilitating the SBCC technical working group (TWG) both at the national and at the two project states through funding of the meetings where ideas and experiences are shared by implementing partners. The SBCC TWG serves as a technical platform for discussing ideas and for sharing experiences among partners.

Aside helping the functioning of the SBCC TWG at the national and state levels, the C-Change project provides technical assistance to fill gaps such as helping in strategizing for PMTCT demand creation and uptake, reviewing and standardizing tool kits and standard procedure documents, and organizing, and funding trainings on SBCC for staff of MDAs.

Direct quotes from stakeholders at the national level buttresses the findings above on the contributions of the C-Change project to building lasting platforms for the national response on SBCC in the country.

'Basically we have a national SBCC technical working group which is a technical platform that provides opportunities for us to meet for partners who are involved in SBCC related issues especially partners who are involved in SBCC programming to share ideas and experiences and it also serves as a clearing house for BCC related issues especially partners who develop materials, they can pass it through the technical working group. It is a collection of experts from different partners. It is usually a very robust process and C-Change has been supporting that meeting. C-Change supports us to hold those quarterly meetings. We actually depend on them in that area. We have been having our national SBCC technical working group quarterly meetings regularly and C-Change has been supporting. Apart from supporting in terms of financing the meetings, they support by way of providing technical assistance. …….. So, it came to us as a challenge especially as it relates to standardizing the approaches to community mobilization and community dialogue. We shared with C-Change and we have been working through the technical platform, the SBCC technical working group and C-Change have been very, very supportive in that process **(Policy Maker1, Abuja)**.

For that the contribution have been very good, for the first time we had a program that supported the national response, to have more like a scientific approach to messaging for the first time we had a program that have complemented in building the capacities of implementers to understand the process of behavior change and why messages must be developed in such a way that it takes cognizance that behavior change is a process for the first time we have a program that has a communication strategy, communication skills development that is domicile within institutions, for sustainable capacity development **(Other Stateholders1, Abuja)**.

Excerpts from MDAs representatives at the states corroborate findings on the support received from C-Change on building a sustainable structure for the SBCC at that level.

'P1: The relationship with C-Change is directly with ministry of health where I work but through SACA we have been involve in some of their activities like the trainings also the technical working group supported by C-Change which I am a member, C-Change have been supporting the meeting of TWG to hold, to develop the state communication plan and other document that we use for communication that is how we've been relating with C-Change but not directly. P2: As a member of TWG when we have our meeting we look at issues affecting service delivery and service uptake and we approach it from communication point of view i.e. What are the issues that we need to attend to, what are the communication strategies we need to adopt to get result **(Policy Maker5, Cross River)**.'

'I have earlier mention the fact that HIV/AIDs prevention is done through instrumentalities of platforms, through the instrumentalities of organized structure and one of those structures is the technical working group one of which C-Change has succeeded in helping the state to really make it to be functional and active **(Policy Maker4, Cross River).**'

There is no meeting, training and rally that we invite them that they will not come they are always in support of pushing out scourge out of the state or reduce the rate. They have enhance our coordination in so many ways in terms of organizing training for our staff, coming for our meeting , sharing's of findings, there is no doubt about the fact that the project is contributing to the national PEFFAR HIV prevention goals and objective in the country /state as a whole especially HIV prevention **(Policy Maker6, Kogi State).**

Note: P1, & P2 represents participants in a group discussion.

Project Objective three: Contribute to reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence by promoting prevention behaviors among youths.

Sources of Information about HIV/AIDS

Table 9: Percentage of youths according to sources of information about HIV/AIDS

	Secondary school (%)		**Tertiary (%)**		**OSY (%)**	
	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
% ever heard about HIV/AIDS	98	98	100	98	97	97
Source of information about HIV/AIDS						
% radio	45	79	81	90	78	84
% TV	33	45	75	47	60	37
% newspaper	24	27	61	18	31	13
% magazine	12	14	48	16	25	11
% comics	9	12	36	21	24	23
% bill boards	88	9	49	5	36	11
% health education programs	18	20	58	35	51	52
% community meetings	14	13	44	32	45	39
% friends	20	16	61	51	45	51
% C-change NGO/CBOS Peer Educators	22	20	66	50	39	40
% other peer educator	20	14	54	36	24	35
% medical personnel	15	7	46	13	19	5
% Principal-teacher	25	8	36	18	19	16
% relatives	18	6	48	7	19	5
% church/mosque	11	4	46	9	24	9
% public campaigns	7	5	39	5	18	4

Key sources of HIV information by youths (Table 9) who participated in this evaluation are highlighted below:

- Table 9 shows that most secondary school students (98%) in Cross River State ever heard about HIV/AIDS and received this information through billboards (88%), and radio (45%).

- Most Kogi State secondary students (98%) reported that they ever heard about HIV/AIDS, and obtained information about it through radio (79%), and TV (45%).

- In Cross River state (Table 9) all tertiary institution students (100%) reported ever heard about HIV/AIDS, and most reported sources were radio (81%), TV (75%), and C-Change NGOs/CBOs PEs (66%).

- Likewise, most Kogi state tertiary school students (98%) reported ever heard about HIV/AIDS mostly from radio (90%), friends, (51%), and C-Change NGOs/CBOs PEs (50%).

- And most Cross River and Kogi states OSY (both 97%) reported that they know about HIV/AIDS. OSY in Cross River state reported that they received HIV/AIDS information mostly from radio (78%), and TV (60%), and Kogi state OSY reported that they received HIV/AIDS information from radio (84%), and health education programs (52%).

The quotes directs from the month of youths themselves corroborate source of information about HIV/AIDS.

"P1: I heard of HIV from my community. P2: I heard from NTA. P3: I heard from Confluence FM 9:30 - 10:00 O'clock P4: Grace FM. P5: Grace FM P6: Almost all the communication media. P1: HIV is a disease while AIDS is a virus. (Listened to Radio Drama?) P2: Yes, the title is watin day. P3: there is a program organized in Grace FM in form of drama (**OSY, Kogi State)**."

"P1: the CBO gave us posters and they also organized trainings for us, and those posters not only showing them the posters. We use the posters to educate them on what HIV is. P3:, and also, they have given us the tools P3: they are many P4: as in, things to use. They gave us log books, P2: teaching guide P1: question guide (**PE, Cross River State)**"

Note: P1, P2, P3, P4, …… represent participants in an FGD.

"P1: I think this may sound very funny but is real, the peer educator kit, this bag here, I think when you hang the bag, even if you are a peer educator, I was in a gathering one day and I hung the bag, they were like this girl wey dey come say ask me about HIV, oya, let us ask her, and we got talking and I think those people gained knowledge that day so some myths and misconceptions were cleared that day(**PE, Cross River).**"

P1: they have done enough, they have tried for us, and they gave us accurate information concerning HIV and how to prevent it, and also how to enlighten our peers about it, P2: they have done their best by telling us to abstain from sexual intercourse. P3: they have done their best because their programs is recognize in the school once in a while they will come here and teach us, give us talks about HIV, give us items like things we use in educating our peers outside. P4: they have really tried, they have really done so impressive, they have educate us on the old thing and the new information that we have not gotten before, and they remind us. They advise us that it is good to stay away from sex, so as not to contact HIV, so we are all aware that there is NGO propagating on HIV within the school (**PE, Cross River)**."

Note: P1, P2, P3, P4, …… represent participants in an FGD.

Knowledge of Ways of Preventing HIV

Table 10: Percentage of youths according to knowledge on ways of preventing HIV

	Secondary (%)		Tertiary (%)		OSY (%)	
	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
Ways of preventing HIV/AIDS						
% abstinence from sex	63	41	63	21	46	14
% avoid unscreened blood	25	36	32	50	43	58
% avoid unsterilized needles- sharp	46	44	64	55	55	64
% sticking to one partner	12	9	14	34	19	26
% correct use of condom	15	14	61	40	42	53
% casual sex	3	3	7	2	5	1
% avoid sharing of skin piercing objects	4	5	14	13	9	9

With respect to knowledge about ways of preventing HIV (Table 10), the two key ways reported by Cross River secondary students were abstinence from sex (63%), and avoid unsterilized needles-sharps (46%), and similar results were reported for their counterparts in Kogi state (41% vs. 44%) respectively.

Also, abstinence from sex, and avoid unsterilized needles/sharps were the two main ways mentioned by tertiary students in Cross River state (63% vs. 64%), while Kogi state tertiary student reported avoid unsterilized needles-sharps (55%) and avoid unscreened blood (50%).

The two main ways of preventing HIV reported by OSY in Cross River state were avoid unsterilized needles-sharps (55%), and abstinence from sex (46%), while for Kogi OSY the main ways of preventing HIV reported were avoid unsterilized needles-sharps (64%), and avoid unscreened blood (58%).

Qualitative findings youths below supports the ways of preventing HIV reported in the survey. Abstinence from sex, and avoiding blood contact are the two main ways of avoiding sex reported by youths.

"P1: transfusion of infected blood P2: through sex, P3: use of unsterilized sharp objects, P4: use of sharp objects, P5: use of sharp objects, P6: use of sharp objects, P7: Mother to child breast feeding, P1: abstinence, P2: use of contraceptives, P3: use of sterilized objects, P1: it is only God that can cure it, P2: it does not have a cure but it has protection, P3: it does not have a cure because say time it goes into your body, it affects your immune. So the immune does not have any power to fight any disease. You are exposed to many diseases P1: tribal marks, P2: tattoo, P3: transfusion of unscreened blood, P4: sex business, P5: use of unsterilized object, P6: keeping boyfriend and girlfriend, P7: having sex before marriage, P1: Total abstinence from sex, P2: abstinence from sex, P3: use of condom, P1: Educating the youths based on HIV, P2: Organization of peer education **(ISY, Kogi State)**."

"P1: there are so many ways to prevent HIV for instance you can avoid unprotected sex that is for people who cannot abstain they can use condom, P2: avoid sharing of sharp objects like needles, clippers, blade and then stopping female circumcision because some of this people who indulge in female circumcision use objects that are used from one person to another and then cultism initiation in which some marks are inflicted on members of the group and the same object that was used on a person is still used on another, so if some of this things I have mentioned can be stopped, then HIV can be prevented (**OSY, Cross River State)**"

Knowledge of Ways of Transmitting HIV

Table 11: Percentage of youths according to knowledge on ways of transmitting HIV/AIDS

	Secondary (%)		Tertiary (%)		OSY (%)	
	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
Ways of transmitting HIV						
% unprotected sex	71	67	88	69	82	72
% sharing of skin piercing objects	70	56	85	64	78	69
% unscreened blood transfusion	36	23	36	47	24	47
% mother to child	11	7	20	34	18	18
% kissing	4	3	9	11	8	7
% mosquito bites	1	-	5	-	2	-
% toilet sharing	1	-	3	-	3	1
% sharing meals	-	-	-	-	-	1
% skin disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
% hand shakes	-	-	-	-	-	-

As Table 11 shows, the two main ways of transmitting HIV reported by Cross River secondary school students were unprotected sex (71%), and sharing of skin piercing objects (70%), while their counterpart in Kogi state reported the same (67% vs. 56% respectively).

For tertiary students in Cross River state, the two main ways of transmitting HIV reported were similar to their secondary school counterparts; unprotected sex (88%), and sharing of skin piercing objects (85%). Similar results were reported for tertiary school students in Kogi state (69% vs. 64% respectively).

Also, OSY in Cross River state reported unprotected sex (82%), and sharing of skin piercing objects (78%). Similar findings were reported by OSY in Kogi state (72% vs. 69% respectively).

Qualitative findings below from youths in both states corroborate the findings on youth's knowledge about the ways of transmitting HIV.

"P1: through unprotected sex. P2: by using sharp objects. P3: by using a clipper that has already been used by a HIV person. P4: during pregnancy, from mother to child. P5: breast-feeding. P6: by blood transfusion which is being infected, predisposing life styles, P1: by womanizing, P2: hawking i.e. selling on the road. Most of these girls that sell something can easily be confused, P3: if you are a youth and you are a rapist, you can easily contact HIV. P4: going to club at the night. P5: you have to keep your children oriented about picking and using sharp objects (**OSY, Kogi State)**."

"P1: transfusion of infected blood P2: through sex P3: use of unsterilized sharp objects P4: use of sharp objects P5: use of sharp objects, P6: use of sharp objects, P7: mother to child breast feeding, P1: abstinence, P2: use of contraceptives, P3: use of unsterilized sharp objects (**ISY, Kogi State)**."

"P1: through blood transfusion, sharp object unsterilized materials, P5: through tooth brush, P6: unsterilized objects like clippers, as in my own is unsterilized materials, as in if some has an accident now and has wound, and another person is infected with HIV, let that person that is infected with HIV let's say he want to treat the person because through the treat the other person too can be infected (**ISY, Cross River State)**."

Knowledge of the differences between HIV and AIDS

Table 12: Percentage of youths according to knowledge on the difference between HIV and AIDS

	Secondary (%)		Tertiary (%)		OSY (%)	
	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
% knowledge on HIV is different from AIDS	88	81	88	80	76	64
Knowledge about difference between HIV/AIDS						
% HIV leads to AIDS	44	51	44	44	48	51
% HIV is a virus, AIDS is a disease	43	35	49	57	51	51
% can't remember	6	3	2	2	6	-

Results in Table 12 shows that the majority of youths who participated in this evaluation in the two states reported that they know the difference between HIV and AIDS (over 60%). However, less than half of Cross River state secondary school students reported that HIV leads to AIDS, and HIV is a virus, while AIDS is a disease (44% vs. 43% respectively) compared to their Kogi state counterparts (51% vs. 35% respectively).

The majority of tertiary students in both states reported that they know the difference between HIV and AIDS (88% vs. 80%). But less than half (in both) states reported that HIV leads to AIDS (44% vs. 44%). Their responses that HIV is a virus, and AIDS is a disease are; 44% vs. 49%, for Cross River and 44% vs. 57% for Kogi states respectively.

The majority of OSY in both states reported that they know the difference between HIV and AIDS (76% vs. 64%, respectively). But lower proportions in Cross River and Kogi states reported that HIV leads to AIDS (48% vs. 51%), and HIV is a virus, and AIDS is a disease (51% vs. 51%, respectively).

HIV Infected Person Can Look Healthy

Table 13: Percentage of youth according to knowledge on whether HIV infected person can look healthy

	Secondary (%)		Tertiary Percent (%)		OSY (%)	
	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
% HIV person can still look healthy	64	55	83	72	73	60
% not written on the face	16	44	24	41	-	45
% takes time to manifest	9	10	29	39	10	25
% may be taking a suppressing drug	47	23	56	44	63	42

Table 13 shows that the majority of secondary school students in Cross River (64%) and Kogi (55%) states reported that HIV infected persons can still look healthy. The majority of tertiary school students in Cross River (83%), and Kogi (72%) states reported same. And OSY in Cross River (73%) and Kogi (60%) states were in the majority as well.

Responses from secondary students in Cross River state were low on; HIV is not written on the face (16%), takes time to manifest (9%), and the person may be taking a suppressing drugs (47%) (Kogi = 44%, 10%, and 23%, respectively).

Likewise, lower proportions of tertiary students in Cross River and Kogi states reported that HIV not written on the face (24% vs. 41%), takes time to manifest (29% vs. 39%), and HIV person may be taking a suppressing drugs (56% vs. 44%) respectively.

Also, lower proportions of OSY in both Cross River and Kogi states reported that HIV is not written on the face (0% vs. 45%), takes time to manifest (10% vs. 25%), and the person may be taking a suppressing drugs (63% vs. 42%) respectively.

Qualitative data below reiterates youth's knowledge on the differences between HIV and AIDS.

"P2: HIV is a virus that causes AIDS P3: HIV is a virus which weakens the immune, because when being contacted, to my own knowledge it is not thinking that kills the patient it continues to affect them whereby it weakens the system and they cannot fight common malaria. P4: HIV is Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, HIV is Human Immune Virus and if you look at it critically our people do see HIV as a virus that kill easily. From the education we have had so far about HIV that we disseminate across to others, HIV is such a disease that you can prevent yourself from it and if you have HIV, you can take care of yourself for a long period of time (**ISY, Kogi state).**"

"P1: the full meaning of HIV is Human Immune deficiency Virus. It is a disease that is harmful to the body. The full meaning of AIDS is Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome; it is a disease that is caused by HIV. P2: the difference between HIV and AIDS is HIV is a virus, while AIDS is a disease. When you have HIV in the body, you can take medicine to subside it so that you can live long but when you don't take care of yourself, you are exposed to many sicknesses it will develop into AIDS and affect your body (**ISY, Kogi state)**."

"P5: HIV is a virus, the disease that you get, if you do not treat it fast, the thing will develop. And when it develops, it will, the thing will develop into AIDS. When it get to the stage of that AIDS, there is no how you will treat it. If you treat, the thing will not go. It will only help to live long but the person will still die. P6: the knowledge I have about HIV is that as for HIV is a virus we contract. On the side of AIDS, is when we have acquired it, then, when the thing has started to developing, that is when you have AIDS. You can be living on therapy then. Anti-retroviral therapy. P4: what I know about HIV is if you have HIV, you have to buy the drugs so that you can be living on it. Then, before it transfer to AIDS, because if it gets there, you may die, and you can't treat it. P7: all I know about HIV is that HIV is a virus that causes AIDS **(ISY, Cross River)**".

Note: P1, P2, P3…….. represent FGD participants.

Knowledge about Other STIs

Table 14: Percentage of youth in Cross River state according to knowledge of other STI's

	Secondary (%)		Tertiary (%)		OSY (%)	
	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
% heard about other STI's	61	66	92	66	66	63
Sexually transmitted infections known						
% gonorrhea	46	47	76	61	51	61
% candidiasis	6	20	5	25	9	32
% herpes	11	5	24	9	33	4
% syphilis	16	19	42	51	30	57
% staphylococcus	5	1	22	2	8	2

The majority of secondary students in Cross River and Kogi (61% vs. 66%) reported that they ever heard about other STIs. Also, the majority of tertiary students in both states (92% vs. 66% respective) reported that they have heard about other STIs (92% vs. 66%, respectively). And the majority of OSY in Cross River and Kogi states (66% vs. 63%, respectively) reported that they have heard about other STIs.

In terms of specific STIs, secondary school students in Cross River and Kogi states reported that they know about gonorrhea (46% vs. 47%), candidiasis (6% vs. 20%), herpes (11% vs. 5%), syphilis (16% vs. 19%), and staphylococcus (5% vs. 1%) respectively.

Results for tertiary students in Cross River and Kogi states show that the majority know gonorrhea (76% vs. 61%), and smaller proportions know candidiasis (5% vs. 25%), herpes (24% vs. 9%), syphilis (51% vs. 30%), and staphylococcus (22% vs. 8%).

For OSY in Cross River and Kogi states over half (51% vs. 61%, respectively) reported that they know about gonorrhea. Knowledge of other STIs in both Cross River and Kogi states were small i.e. candidiasis (9% vs. 32%), herpes (33% vs. 4%), syphilis (30% vs. 57%), and staphylococcus (8% vs. 2%, respectively).

Below is a short statement suggesting a range of STIs known to a youth in Cross River state.

> P1: ,….. and then STI's is an acronym that stand for Sexually Transmitted Infections and they include gonorrhea, syphilis, HIV/AIDs, staphylococcus, virginal Herpes (**OSY, Cross River State)**

Exposure to Program Intervention

This section discusses exposure of respondents to HIV/AIDS project intervention activities through mainly radio, and posters channels.

Exposure to Radio Message

Table 15: Percentage of youths according to radio channels listened to regularly on HIV-AIDS

	Secondary (%)		Tertiary (%)		OSY (%)	
	Cross River	**Kogi**	**Cross River**	**Kogi**	**Cross River**	**Kogi**
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
Radio channels listened to regularly						
% cross river broadcasting corporation (CRBC)	25	-	58	-	27	-
% unity FM	13	26	12	22	36	45
% confluence FM	4	42	3	43	3	55
% grace FM	6	35	3	30	28	31
% joy FM	30	11	17	17	33	18
% prime FM	1	8	2	2	3	2
% reporting how often heard radio message on HIV-AIDS	3	6	2	2	5	2
% heard of radio message on HIV-AIDS	24	43	51	57	58	65

Table 15 shows that the radio station listened to regularly by secondary school students in Cross River was joy FM (30%), and for their counterpart in Kogi it was confluence FM (42%) and grace FM (35%).

For tertiary school students in Cross River state, the most regularly listened to radio was CRBC (58%), and more of their counterpart in Kogi state listened to confluence FM (43%), and grace FM (30%).

The most common radio listened to regularly by OSY in Cross River |state was unity FM (36%), and joy FM (33%) and it was confluence FM for their counterpart in Kogi state (55%), and unity FM (45%).

Small proportions of secondary students in Cross River and Kogi states (24% vs. 43% respectively), compared to more proportions of tertiary students (51% vs. 57%), and OSY (58% vs. 65%) reported that they heard radio message on HIV-AIDS by C-Change.

Table 16: Percentage of youths according to specific message they are exposed to on the C-Change project

	Secondary (%)		Tertiary (%)		OSY (%)	
	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
Specific message by C-change						
% HIV-AIDS awareness	19	31	32	46	58	59
% abstinence	13	19	12	32	10	28
% be faithful to one partner	9	18	10	41	34	53
% condom use	3	5	9	46	13	59

Small proportions of Cross River (19%) and Kogi (31%) states secondary students compared to those in tertiary institutions (32% both respectively) or their OSY counterparts (58% vs. 59% respectively) reported exposure to specific message on HIV-AIDS awareness.

Small proportions of Cross River and Kogi state secondary students reported that they heard specific message on abstinence (13% vs. 19%), be faithful (9% vs. 18%), and condom use (3% vs. 5%) respectively.

Smaller proportions of Cross River state tertiary student compared to their counterparts in Kogi reported receiving specific information on abstinence (12% vs. 32%), be faithful (10% vs. 41%), and condom use (9% vs. 46%). Similar results were reported for OSY in Cross River and Kogi states; abstinence (10% vs. 28%), be faithful (34% vs. 53%), and condom use (13% vs. 59%).

In general, Kogi state youth seem to report more knowledge of HIV/AIDS than their counterpart in Cross River state.

Exposure to Drama & Poster

Table 17: Percentage of youths according to indicators of exposure to C-change radio drama services

	Secondary (%)		**Tertiary (%)**		**OSY (%)**	
	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
% heard about C-change radio drama	24	40	48	68	54	77
Specific information provided by the C-change drama						
% HIV-AIDS awareness	6	20	3	7	5	9
% abstinence	5	12	2	3	-	6
% be faithful to one partner	6	13	3	5	-	8
% condom use	-	1	-	-	-	-

On radio drama (Table 17), small proportions of secondary school students in Cross River (24%) and Kogi (40%) states compared to their tertiary school counterparts (48% vs. 68%), and their

OSY counterparts (54% vs. 77%) in the respective states reported that they heard about C-Change radio drama. Results suggest that more Kogi state youths than their Cross River counterparts recalled specific messages on HIV-AIDS awareness, abstinence, be faithful to one partner, and no responses on condom use.

Table 18: Percentage of youths according to radio program which had the most positive effect on behavior

	Secondary (%)		Tertiary (%)		OSY (%)	
	Cross river	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
Radio program with the most positive effect on behavior						
% none	4	3	2	6	-	8
% message	10	15	20	43	36	53
% drama	14	32	19	48	34	33
% both	5	4	10	16	24	20

Based on evidence, drama had most positive effect on secondary school students in both Cross River (14%) and Kogi (32%) states. For tertiary school students, radio message had the most positive effect in Cross River state (20%) while drama had the most effect for tertiary students in Kogi state (48%). And radio message had the most positive effect on behavior of OSY in Cross River (36%) and Kogi (53%) states.

The quote below from youths support the quantitative findings that the C-Change project had positive effect on youths.

P1: Yes we have heard and have seen. How many posters have you seen? The only one I have is the one I was given during the training which is you are worth more than this. P2: can't you do with only one girl. P3: there is a program organizes in grace FM in form of a drama. (Which of the information heard or seen change your behavior positively?) P1: like my friend when he get drunk, he will say that I feel like having sex but since he listen to the radio program his attitude has change (**PE, Kogi State)**.

P1: for the radio messages there is one I like listening to "flavor on naija radio, I like listening to it, it's very educative, informative and it's exciting and it carries good message (**OSY, Cross River State)**.

Note: P1, P2, P3 represent FGD participants.

Table 19: Percentage of youths who reported that they have seen posters targeting the youth on HIV

	Secondary (%)		Tertiary (%)		OSY (%)	
	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
% seen any C-Change poster targeting the youths	63	68	83	86	72	80
Poster with the most positive impact on behavior						
% none	4	3	5	2	6	-
% choose and stay with one babe	12	21	31	43	34	55
% having sex does not make you a big girl	24	11	48	21	40	37
% you are worth more than this	7	15	12	25	22	16
% be proud of it	12	9	19	6	10	4

On exposure to project intervention posters on HIV, the majority of youths (over 60%) across states and schooling status reported that they have seen C-Change poster targeting the youths. And higher proportions of Cross River (83%), and Kogi (86%) states tertiary students, and OSY (72% vs. 80% respectively) reported that they saw C-Change poster targeting the youths.

The two posters that had the most positive impact on behavior of youths, irrespective of states and schooling status were "choose and stay with one babe," and "having sex does not make you a big girl."

The quotes below are snap-shots on the types of posters that youths saw through the C-Change project and how these affected their knowledge and behavior.

"P1: numerous to mention, P2: I have seen one on HIV is real, P3: the one I saw was on Tuberculosis, P4: the one I saw is emphasized on women that they should not be overwhelmed with the worldly things that it can lead them to HIV, P5: the one I saw was avoid premarital sex, that premarital sex can lead to HIV/AIDS, p1, the poster that I saw say that having sex does not make you a big girl or a boy that you should stick to one sexual partner, p2 that you should be proud to say you are a virgin and that sex doesn't make you matured (**OSY, Cross River State)**."

"P2: I see in the hospital. P1: What I saw in a poster in the hospital was a skeleton. The first drew a human being that was fresh, and then in the second part is when the person was having sex, and then the 3rd part is when the person is like a skeleton, everything about the person was dry. Then they wrote, "Beware AIDS is real". P2: We have seen a drama where a girl met a boy because of Christmas cloth; she then contracted AIDS from the boy. She went for check up; they told her she was having HIV. P3: I saw a book; it was about a girl called Sarah, who was having AIDS. The girl contracted the AIDS from a rich man that came to their school for one occasion; the rich man promised her many things, so she agreed to the rich man. She contracted the AIDS, when she came home, all her people started running away from her because of their ignorance then they educated them about HIV that someone that is having HIV you don't have to run away from her. All you have to do is to look for the means of protecting the person and not to use things like sharp objects with her, but you can do other things with her not running away from her (**ISY, Kogi State)**."

Note: P1, P2, P3, …….. represent FGD participants.

Participation in Peer Education (PE)

Table 20: Percentage of youths reporting involvement in peer education activity

	Secondary (%)		Tertiary (%)		OSY (%)	
	Cross River	**Kogi**	**Cross River**	**Kogi**	**Cross River**	**Kogi**
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
Involvement in peer education activity	**53**	**78**	**70**	**81**	**51**	**95**
Role in peer education activity						
% member	88	89	76	60	72	80
% C-change PE	5	8	19	36	25	19
% other PE	7	3	5	2	3	1
Information received during PE activity						
% abstinence	44	45	59	47	51	45
% be faithful	19	27	41	55	54	39
% condom use	12	25	41	59	46	70
% drug-other stimulant	8	4	14	14	12	2
% life skills	7	1	22	1	5	1
% psychosocial support	4	9	14	39	28	45

In both Cross River and Kog states (Table 20), more secondary school students (88% vs. 89%) compared to tertiary students (76% vs, 60%), and OSY (72% vs. 80%) reported involvement in PE activity.

More secondary students in Cross River and Kogi states (Table 20) reported that they received information on abstinence (44% vs. 45%) than on be faithful (19% vs. 27%), and condom use (12% vs. 25%).

More tertiary than secondary students in Cross River and Kogi states reported that they received information on abstinence (59% vs. 47% respectively), be faithful (41% vs. 55%), and condom use (41% vs. 59%). Similar results were obtained for OSY in the two states on abstinence (51% vs. 45%), be faithful (54% vs. 39%), and condom use (46% vs. 70%).

Also, considerable proportion of tertiary students in Cross River and Kogi states (14% vs. 39%), and OSY as well (28% vs. 45%) reported that they received information on psychosocial support.

Table 21: Percentage of youths according to ways behavior changed due to exposure to radio messages and poster

	Secondary (%)		Tertiary (%)		OSY (%)	
	Cross River	**Kogi**	**Cross River**	**Kogi**	**Cross River**	**Kogi**
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
Ways behavior changed due to radio messages and posters						
% no change in behavior	3	2	3	2	2	3
% abstained from sex	47	32	44	21	39	16
% avoid unscreened blood	13	18	24	33	16	32
% avoid unsterilized needles – sharps	11	32	25	47	36	55
% reduced number of sexual partners	5	6	7	34	28	51
% maintained only one sexual partner	5	12	12	36	10	9
% used condom during sexual intercourse	3	5	24	23	12	32
% avoided casual sex	3	3	15	3	8	2
% avoided sharing of skin piercing object	1	4	9	5	3	5

Findings in Table 21 showed that most secondary school students in Cross River and Kogi states reported behavior change with respect to abstinence (47% vs. 32%), avoid unscreened blood (13% vs. 18%), and avoid unsterilized needles-sharps (11% vs. 32%) respectively.

Tertiary students in both Cross River and Kogi states also reported behavior change with respect to abstinence from sex (44% vs. 21%), avoid unscreened blood (24% vs. 33%), and avoid unsterilized needles-sharps (25% vs. 47%) respectively. Also, some tertiary students reported behavior change by maintaining only one sexual partner (12% vs. 36%), and using condom during sexual intercourse (24% vs. 23%) respectively.

OSY in both Cross River and Kogi states reported behavior change in terms of abstinence from sex (39% vs. 16%), avoided unscreened blood (16% vs. 32%), avoided unsterilized needles-sharps (36% vs. 55%), and reduced sexual partner (28% vs. 51%). Other behavior change reported were maintained only one sexual partner (10% vs. 9%), and used condoms during sexual intercourse (12% vs. 32%).

The quote below summarizes behavior change reported by youth themselves as a result of exposure to the C-Change project.

"P2: For me my behavior has changed, I used to have many sex partners, I still wish to have more but with this information , I now have time to think over it and figure it out (better ways) I don't have any girlfriend now. P3: HIV thought me many things. Before I used to have sex without condom but now, it is different. P4: To be faithful to one sex partner, P6: I don't used to use condom before but now I use it. Before, I don't go to the salon with my clipper but … now I do P1: My behavior has changed by 90% by listening to radio, posters and others **(OSY Kogi state)**."

"P3: my own, my life has changed a little bit. I don't keep bad friends because it is not good and because I like telling the truth. P4: all the information I'm getting from the HIV message, before I use to think the people that, all these girls that the will always come to the class, they will come to the class in the morning. Like during break, they will go, until dismissal time, I used to see them like big girls, now I know that within me, I'm even better than them because I behave more mature than them, P5: at first I used to argue with people that HIV is not real but when I came to know the fact about HIV, I now belief it's real and have a change in my life. P6: I've changed a little bit because as I heard about HIV, I don't respect them I talk to them anyhow, P8: I have changed in part of the poster of the HIV, HIV no dey show for face if you go into it and have it, it will not show for face, but it will be killing you inside **(ISY, Cross River)**."

"P1: I don't use any unsterilized sharp object. P2: in terms of illness we should be careful and tell any medical personal to test the blood before transfusion. P3: Now I insist that the barber should burn the clipper before using it on me. P4: if you go to the hospital and the want to inject you tell them to use a new syringe and needle. P5: sometimes I do go to the barbing saloon to barber my hair but since I have been educated on the issue of HIV and I know the consequence of sharing sharp object I ask them to sterilize before using it on me also when I am doing to the barbing saloon I go with my clipper. P6: since I have the knowledge about HIV/AIDS I have been conscious about not sharing sharp object with anybody **(ISY, Kogi)**."

Note: P1, P2, P3 …… P6 represent participants in an FGD.

Involvement in PE Activities & Other Behavior Change

Table 22: Percentage of youths reporting on other aspects of their life influenced by their involvement in peer education activity

	Secondary (%)		Tertiary (%)		OSY (%)	
	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
Aspects of life influenced						
% self confidence	37	37	44	34	49	20
% self-respect	20	24	34	35	18	36
% see self as role model	8	9	15	10	13	10

% feel more responsible for own actions	12	3	39	6	36	18
% feel more responsible to help others	6	3	20	26	6	26

Two other key aspects of behavior change reported by secondary school students in Cross River and Kogi states are improved self-confidence (37% vs. 37%), and self-respect (20% vs. 24%). Similar behavior change occurred with tertiary students on self-confidence (44% vs. 34%), and self-respect (34% vs. 35%) respectively. And the figures for OSY were similar self-confidence (49% vs. 20%), and self-respect (18% vs. 36%) respectively.

Behavior Change by Selected Background Characteristics

The findings below shows only significant results of exposure to each key activities of the C-Change with respect to radio message, drama, and posters.

Cross River State: Selected Background Indicators

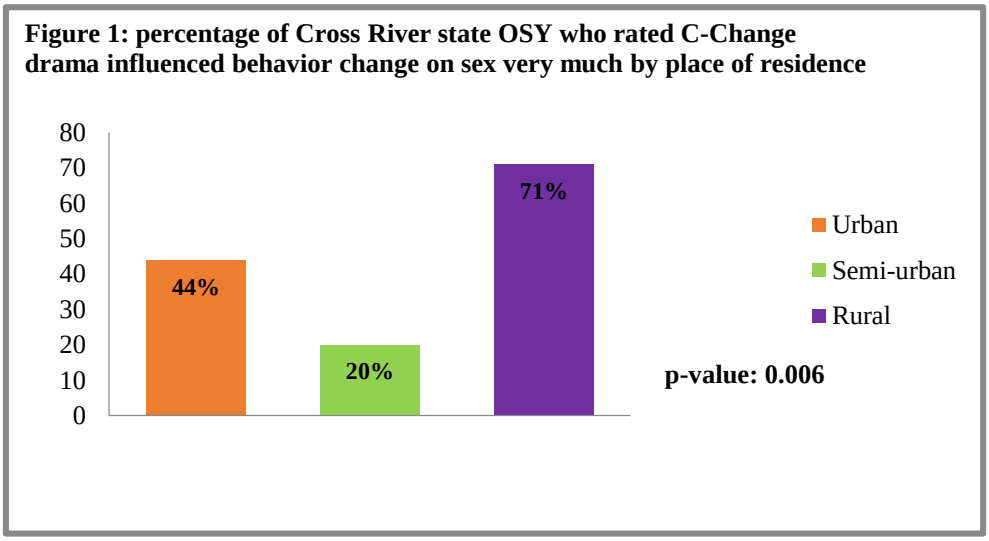
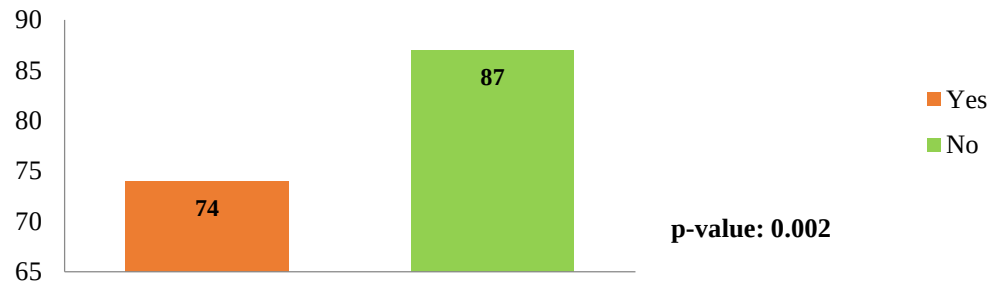


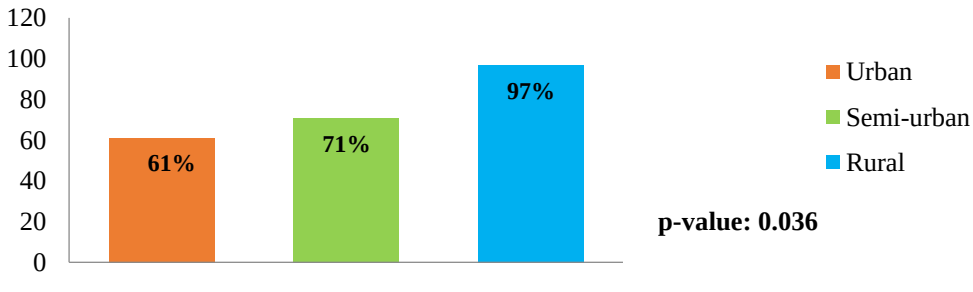
Figure 1 showed that in Cross River state more rural (71%) than urban (44%) or semi-urban (20%) OSY rated exposure to drama by the C-Change project very much (p-value = 0.006).

Figure 2: percentage of Cross River state secondary school students who rated C-change poster influenced behavior change on sex very much by vocational training



Also, more secondary school students who participated in vocational training than those who did not (87% vs. 74%) reported that C-Change posters influenced their behavior change on sex very much (p-value = 0.002).

Figure 3: percentage of Cross River State OSY who rated C-change poster influenced behavior on sex as very much by place of Residence



Also, Figure 3 showed in Cross River state more OSY in rural (97%) than semi-urban (71%), or urban (61%) reported that exposure to poster changed their behavior on sex very much (p-value = 0.036).

Figure 4: Percentage of Cross River State OSY who rated C-change poster influenced behavior on sex as very much by Age of respondent

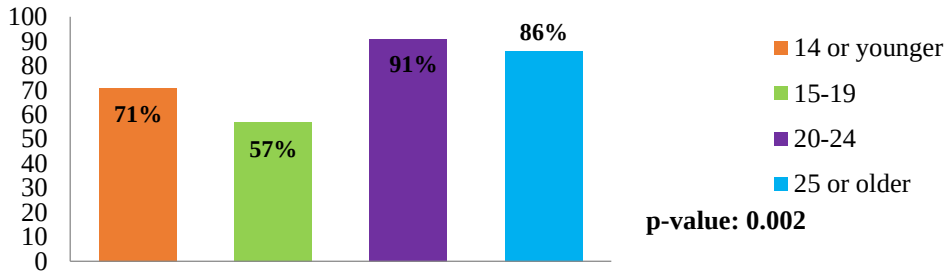


Figure 4 showed that in Cross River state more OSY aged 20-24 (91%) than those aged 25 or older (86%), or those younger in age 15-19 (57%), and 14 or younger (71%) reported that exposure to C-Change poster influenced behavior about sex (p-value = 0.002).

Kogi State: Selected Background Indicators

Figure 5: percentage of Kogi state secondary school who rated C-Change drama influenced behavior on sex as very much by place of residence

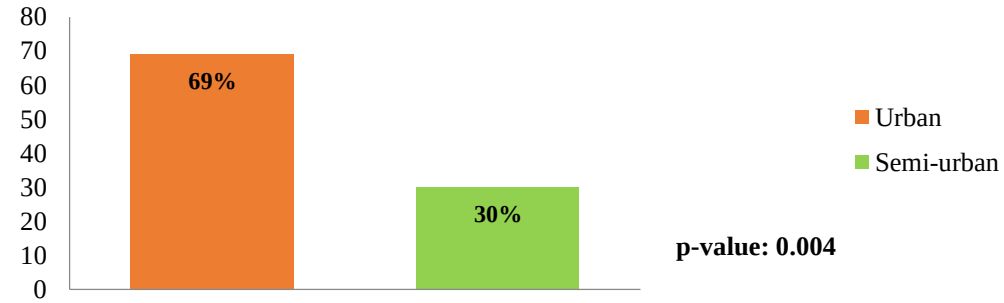
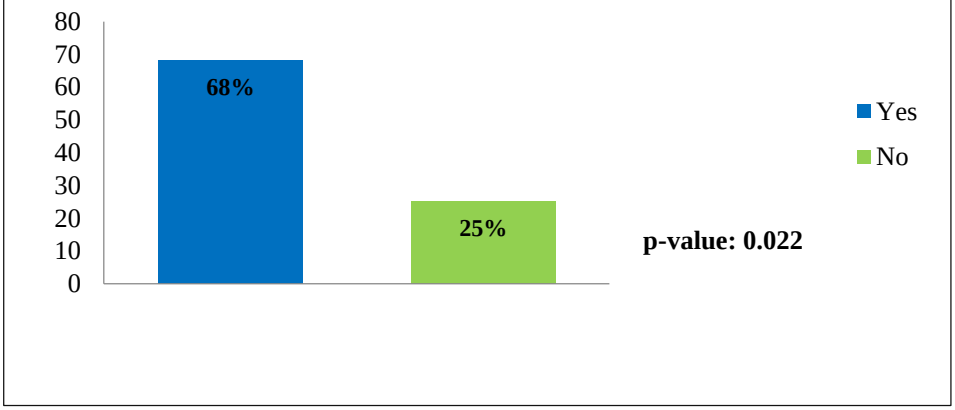


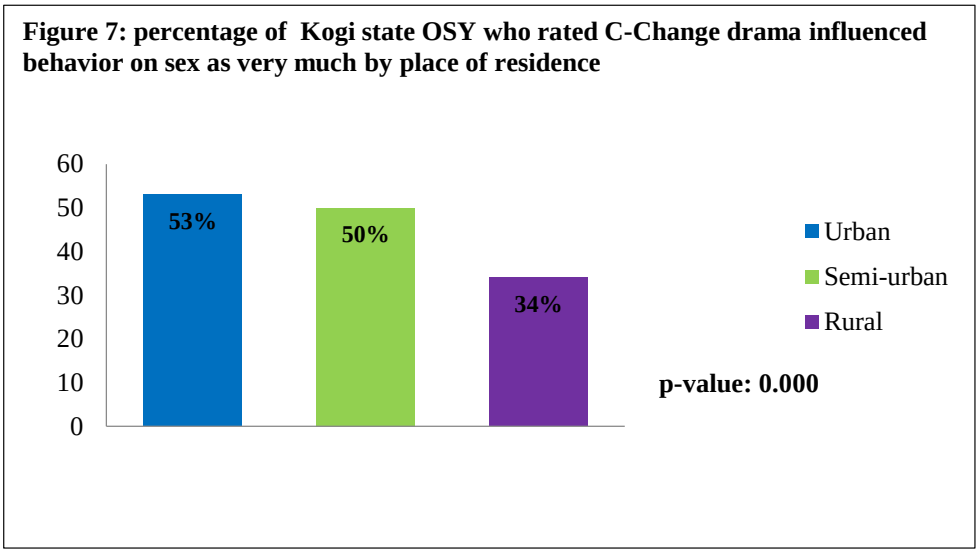
Figure 5 showed that more urban Kogi state secondary students compared to their semi-rural counterparts area reported that exposure to C-Change drama changed their behavior about sex very much (p-value = 0.004).

Figure 6: percentage of Kogi state tertiary students who rated C-Change drama influenced behavior on sex as very much by ever received vocational training



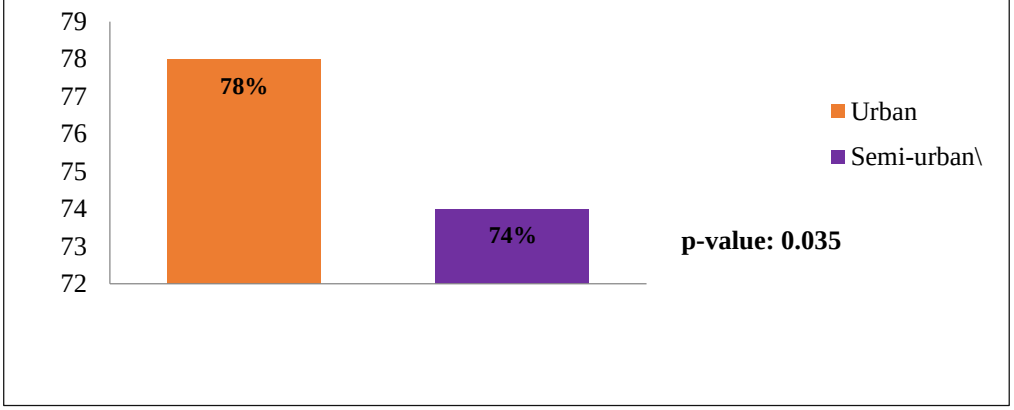
Figures 6 above shows that in Kogi state more proportion of secondary school students who participated in vocational training (68%) than those who did not (25%) reported that exposure to C-Change drama changed their behavior about sex very much (p-value = 0.022).

Figure 7: percentage of Kogi state OSY who rated C-Change drama influenced behavior on sex as very much by place of residence



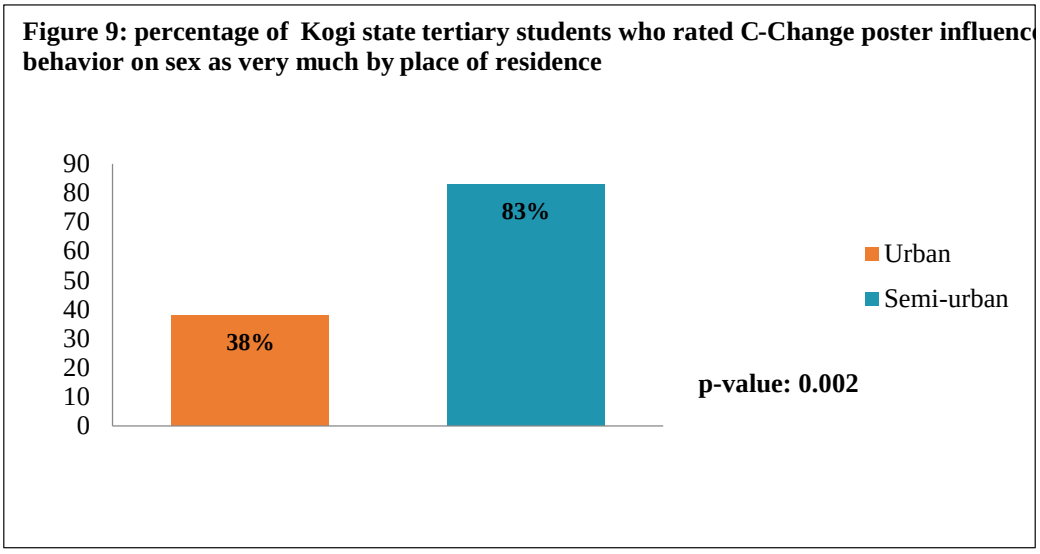
As Figure 7 shows, in Kogi state more urban OSY (53%) than those in semi-urban (50%), or rural (34%) residents reported that exposure to C-Change drama influenced behavior on sex very much (p-value = 0.000).

Figure 8: percentage of Kogi state secondary students who rated C-Change poster influenced behavior on sex as very much by place of residence



In Kogi state (Figure 8) more secondary school students in urban (78%) than semi-rural areas (74%) reported that C-Change poster influenced their behavior on sex very much (p-value = 0.035).

Figure 9: percentage of Kogi state tertiary students who rated C-Change poster influenc behavior on sex as very much by place of residence



More urban tertiary students (83%) in Kogi state than their semi-rural counterparts (38%) reported that exposure to C-Change poster influenced their behavior on sex very much (p-value = 0.002).

Figure 10: Percentage of Kogi state OSY students who rated C-Change poster influenced behavior on sex as very much by sex of respondent

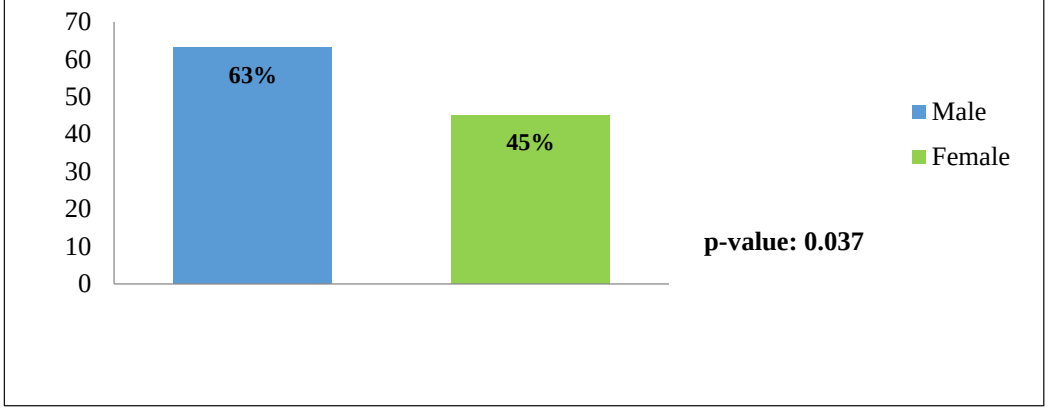
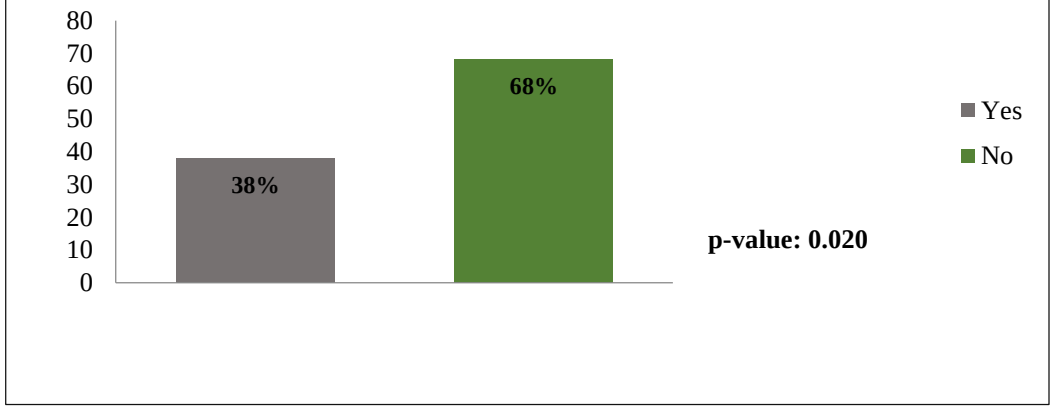


Figure 10 shows that more male OSY (63%) in Kogi state than their female counterparts (45%) reported that exposure to C-Change poster influenced their behavior change on sex very much (p-value = 0.037).

Figure 11: Percentage of Kogi state OSY who rated C-Change poster influenced behavior on sex very much by ever received vocational training



Results in Figure 11 showed that more OSY who participated in vocational training (68%) in Kogi state than those who did not (38%) rated C-Change poster influenced behavior on sex very much (p-value = 0.020).

Opinions, Beliefs and Discrimination about HIV/AIDS

Table 23: Percentage of youths according to opinions and beliefs influencing HIV/AIDS

	Secondary (%)		Tertiary (%)		OSY (%)	
	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
% believe that HIV/AIDS is real	93	97	92	92	94	84
% HIV/AIDS have a cure	5	3	15	-	3	3
Social and cultural practice influencing HIV spread						
% polygamy	20	28	27	19	40	12
% male circumcision	18	13	25	21	22	6
% multiple sexual partners	22	43	36	57	30	70
% unprotected sex(without condom)	19	24	48	49	22	61
% prostitution (commercial sex)	13	19	27	34	19	40
% body piercing	11	8	32	13	8	-
% body tattoo	3	3	20	6	3	6
% excessive use of alcohol	3	2	15	10	8	9
% taking marijuana & other drugs	2	-	9	3	2	-
% social carnival	1	1	12	1	2	-
% would be able to say no to sex from boyfriend-girlfriend	49	62	48	43	36	40
% would be able to say no to boyfriend-girl-friend on sex without condom	74	84	55	84	74	96

Table 23 shows that most secondary school students (93% vs. 97%, respectively) in Cross River and Kogi states, those in tertiary institutions (both 92%), and their OSY counterparts (94% vs. 84%, respectively) reported that they belief HIV/AIDS is real.

Main factors influencing HIV spread reported by secondary school students in both Cross River and Kogi states were polygamy (20% vs. 28%), male circumcision (18% vs. 13%), multiple sexual partners (22% vs. 43%), unprotected sex (19% vs. 24%), and commercial sex (13% vs. 24%).

Similar factors influencing HIV spread were reported by tertiary students in Cross River and Kogi states i.e. polygamy (27% vs. 19%), male circumcision (25% vs. 21%), multiple sexual partners (36% vs. 57%), unprotected sex (48% vs. 49%), commercial sex (27% vs. 34%), and body piercing (32% vs. 19%).

Also, OSY reported similar factors on the spread of HIV thus; polygamy (40% vs. 12%), male circumcision (22% vs. 6%), multiple sexual partners (30% vs. 70%), unprotected sex (22% vs. 61%), and commercial sex (19% vs. 40%).

The majority of secondary school students in Cross River and Kogi states (74% vs. 84%, respectively) reported that they would say no to sexual advances from their boyfriend-girlfriend

without condoms. For tertiary students and OSY in the two states, the results were (55% vs. 84%), and (74% vs. 96%0 respectively.

Table 24: Percentage of youths according to indicators on stigma and discrimination about HIV/AIDS

	Secondary (%)		Tertiary (%)		OSY (%)	
	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi	Cross River	Kogi
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
HIV stigma and discrimination						
% HIV student not sick should continue to attend school	74	76	90	85	90	84
% care for sick relative	70	74	88	72	85	82
% lecturer-teacher-boss with HIV but not sick continue to work	71	79	86	78	78	82
% buy food from a shopkeeper-food seller with HIV	51	52	66	59	76	70
% keep information about relative sick of HIV secret	54	42	63	46	72	50
% people with HIV-AIDS physically separated from society	23	35	19	23	15	17
% would be willing to share a meal with HIV person	57	42	80	43	73	46

Findings in Table 24 suggest that stigma and discrimination is low among youths who participated in this study. The majority of secondary school youths in Cross River and Kogi state reported that HIV sick person may continue to attend school (74% vs. 76%, respectively). And Figures for tertiary and OSY were higher (90% vs. 85%; and 90% vs. 84%; respectively).

Also, the majority of secondary school youth in Cross River and Kogi reported that they would care for sick relative (70% vs. 74%, respectively). And figures tertiary students and OSY were in the majority as well (70% vs. 74%; and 90% vs. 84%, respectively).

Only a small proportion of secondary school students in both Cross River and Gombe states reported that people with HIV-AIDS should be physically separated from society (23% vs. 35%, respectively). Similarly, statistics for tertiary students and OSY in the two states were low as well (19% vs. 23%; and 15% vs. 17%, respectively).

In the same vain, the majority of youths responded favorably to other indicators of stigma and discrimination reported in Table 24.

Statements below supports quantitative findings that sigma and discrimination against HIV persons have reduced among youths who participated in thus evaluation.

"P3: I will say contribute like what he said, in those days once you have HIV people abandon you, but because of the sensitization people have change their opinion that you would see an old man telling you that diabetes is worst than HIV, in fact some women that even primary school she did not attend will say that, to a reasonable extent people have change their opinion towards people living with HIV. P1: negative behavior to HIV/AIDS is decreasing, abstinence for people that are in school, faithfulness for married women and youths and if you know that you want to have girl friend go for HIV/AIDS counseling and testing and be faithful to each other, if you cannot hold yourself use condom and follow the rules of condom use. P2: now people have started using condom, reduction in the number of boyfriend and girlfriend discrimination has really reduced let's say 80% (**Youth leader, Cross River)**."

"P9: In olden days, they used to do that and even the family abandons the person nowadays that there is intervention program about HIV, you can eat with the person, chart with the person, kiss him, you can go to the toilet with the person. Since then that intervention came that entire one pass. They now know how HIV gets to infect human being. P10: It has reduced because according to my own observations, then our people had no knowledge of HIV, we trying to disseminate the information to them, you see them taking care of their patients now. I cannot get infected because I am giving you food, I cannot get infected because we are eating together (**OSY, Kogi state)**."

Note: P1, P2, P3, …… P9 represent participants in an FGD.

Table 25: Percentage of youths according to indicators on HIV counseling and testing

	Secondary (%)		**Tertiary (%)**		**OSY (%)**	
	Cross River	**Kogi**	**Cross River**	**Kogi**	**Cross River**	**Kogi**
Total (N)	**441**	**390**	**58**	**88**	**67**	**109**
How can a person know that he-she has HIV						
% by going for test	76	81	85	91	88	89
% by going for HIV counseling and testing	18	13	17	40	40	55
% know a place to test for HIV	81	83	90	93	93	88
% ever been tested for HIV	37	43	75	58	76	48
% willing to go for HIV test now or in the future	95	98	91	-	-	-
Willing to disclose status if positive						
% no, not to anybody	78	79	71	90	88	-
% close friends and associates	82	78	88	97	93	96
% family member & relatives	95	85	93	93	92	92
% health worker official	66	68	93	94	89	87
% colleagues at school or work place	45	33	59	30	77	-
% anyone who should know	51	13	81	33	23	-

Table 25 presents findings on HIV counseling and testing. The majority of secondary school students in Cross River and Kogi states reported that a person can know their HIV status by going for a test (76% vs. 81%). Likewise, the majority of tertiary students, and OSY reported

that a person can know their HIV status by going for a test (85% vs. 91%, and 88% vs. 89%, respectively). Smaller proportions of secondary students (18% vs. 13%) in the Cross Rivers and Kogi states reported that you can know your HIV status by going for HIV counseling and testing. Only 17% of Cross River tertiary students reported the same, while the figures for Kogi tertiary students was 40%, and it was 40 vs. 55% for OSY in the two states respectively.

In Cross River and Kogi states (Table 25), the majority of secondary (81% vs. 83%), and tertiary (90% vs. 93%) students, and OSY (93% vs. 88%) know a place to do HIV test. Less than half of secondary school students (37% vs. 43%) have been tested, while the majority of tertiary students (75% vs. 58%) have been tested, and statistics for OSY are 76% vs. 48% for OSY in the two states respectively.

Results in Table 25 suggest that in Cross River and Kogi states, secondary (82% vs. 78%, respectively), and tertiary (88% vs. 97%) students, and OSY (93% vs. 96%) were willing to disclose HIV status to close friends and associates. Also, youths who participated in this evaluation in Cross River and Kogi states were willing to disclose results to family members and relatives as well (secondary students, 95% vs. 85%; tertiary students both 93%; and OSY both 92%, respectively).

The majority of youths in the two states were equally willing to disclose HIV status to health workers as well.

Challenges & Constraints

Challenges & Constraints: Beneficiaries

Key challenges and challenges and constraints are highlighted here:

- Discrimination and stigma against persons with HIV in the society is still one of the factors that discourage people from going for the test.
- Poverty makes some youth to involve themselves in some unhealthy behavior such as sex for money, gay, lesbianism.
- Many youth have low risk perception about themselves getting infected by HIV/AIDS.
- Attitude of some medical personnel who do not understand youth reproductive health and needs, and thus discourages the youth from going for HIV test.
- Also, may not be able to visit health facilities to get condoms and HIV test because of the unfriendly environment.

Challenges & Constraints: NGOs & CBOs

- One of the key challenge faced by NGOs/CBOs is delay in the release of funds which affect their activities in the field with the beneficiaries.
- The NGOs/CBOs staff observed that frequent revision of the MPPI is a major challenge to programming and implementation at the grassroots.
- One of the issues faced by NGOs/CBOs is frequent staff attrition which is partly due to poor remuneration.
- NGOs/CBOs staff reported increase in work load without corresponding increase in fund.
- Another challenge phased by the NGOs/CBOs is frequent strike action at the institutions of higher learning in the two states disrupts programming activities for youths in the institutions.

Challenges & Constraints: C-Change Staff

- C-Change staff reported that frequent strike action by institutions of higher learning that the project is working with affect the project implementation and output.
- The staff reported that frequent attrition of NGOs/CBOs staff after been trained and mentored has effects on project implementation.
- Staff strength was reported low during the evaluation, but this situation has been corrected to some extent.
- Program staff also reported frequent modifications of strategies which has effects on project implementation.
- NGOs/CBOs staff capacity is low with respect to providing good financial retirement which affects the release of fund and delay in program implementation.
- There were challenges in the modification of NGOs/CBOs contracts which caused delay in the continued implementation of the project.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The following conclusions are reached based on the findings of this mid-term evaluation.

Objective One: Enhanced Coordination of National response on Social and Behavior Change Communication Efforts

- The findings of this evaluation showed that the C-Change project has established strong platforms of engagement MDAs specifically NACA at the national levels, and SACA at the state levels. Platforms of engagements have been established with respect to SBCC Technical Working Group, training, standardization of documents and guidelines, and technical assistance.

- The platforms established have enhanced coordination of HIV prevention efforts especially with respect to SBCC programming at both the national and state levels. Future efforts need to strengthen the platforms created and make them sustainable through encouraging more buy-ins and commitment from MDAs in terms of allocation of funds for such activities.

Objective Three: Contribute to reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence by promoting prevention behaviors among youths.

Sexual activity:

- The majority of tertiary students and OSY reported that they had sexual activity, with at least two partners compared to few secondary school students who reported sexual activity during the period of the evaluation. Programming would to target tertiary and OSY with more information about reduction in sexual partners, and consistent condom use.

Information about HIV/AIDS

- By far the main source of information about HIV/AIDS reported by youth was radio (over 90%), which is in line with C-Change programming targeting these sub-groups. Future programming should focus more effort on using radio to target youths with specific effort on state specific preference in the stations listened to by youths.

Ways of Preventing HIV

- Three major ways of preventing HIV reported by youths across the two states were abstinence mostly by secondary school students, and avoid unsterilized needles-sharps, and unscreened blood by tertiary students and OSY. Future programming should factors these differences in knowledge into activities, and increase knowledge on other ways of preventing HIV.

Program Exposure & behavior Change

- Findings suggest differences in radio listening preferences among youths in Cross River state where secondary school students listened more to Joy FM, while tertiary students listened to CRBC, and more of OSY listened to Unity FM. Whereas in Kogi state the most common radio station listened to was Confluence FM across those in school and not in school. These differences and similarities should be factored into future programming geared to increase HIV/AIDS information and behavior change among youths in the two states.

- Findings showed that radio drama had the most effect on secondary school students in both states, and tertiary school students in Kogi state while radio message had more positive effect on Cross River tertiary students and OSY. These differences should be factored into programing geared to increase penetration among the different sub-groups.

- The majority of youth reported seeing C-Change posters targeting the youth i.e. 'choose and stay with one babe,' and 'having sex does not make you a big girl' more than other posters and they had more positive impact as well. These posters should be used more in future programming while others that are less effective should be reviewed to make them more acceptable among youths in the two states.

- Findings also showed that PE activity had impact on youths irrespective of state or schooling status. Future programming should combine PE activities with media campaign to enhance project effectiveness and impact.

- Findings suggest statistical significance in influence of drama, and poster on behavior change of youth by key background characteristics including residence, sex, and involvement in vocational training among others.

- Most youth believed that HIV/AIDS is real, and evidence suggest low level of stigma as well. Programming should continue to provide information that reinforce positive belief and attitudes among youth in the two states.

- High proportions of youth who participated in this evaluation know how to get tested for HIV, but small proportions have been tested, and the majority would prefer to disclose HIV result to close friends and relatives. Future programming may need to include HIV testing in campaign targeting the youth.

Challenges & Constraints

- *Beneficiaries:* Key challenges reported by youth include stigma and discrimination about HIV/AIDS, poverty exposing youth to risky behavior, low risk perception about HIV, and unfriendly attitudes of some medical personnel to youth needs.

- *NGOs/CBOs:* Main challenges reported by project local partners include; delay in the release of funds, frequent changes in MPPI strategy, staff attrition, increase in workload without commensurate funding, and frequent strike actions at institutions of higher learning in the two states.

- *C-Change Staff:* Key challenges expressed by C-Change staff include frequent strike action by institutions of higher learning, attrition of NGOs/CBOs staff, and frequent modifications of project strategies, low level of NGOs/CBOs staff on financial retirements, and time lag on local partners' contract modifications.

- Challenges and constraints expressed by the three categories of stakeholders need to be addressed in order to fine-tune the project for better performance in the future.

APPENDIX A: CROSS RIVER STATE BIVARIATE TABLES

Table A1: Percentage of Cross River state secondary school students according to number of C-Change radio messages exposed to and by background characteristics

	None	One	Two	Three
Total (N)	**44**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	60%	11%	23%	6%
Semi-urban	89%	8%	2%	1%
Rural	71%	14%	11%	4%
P-value	0.000			
Sex of Respondent				
Male	72%	12%	11%	5%
Female	80%	10%	8%	2%
p-value	0.148			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	79%	9%	10%	2%
15-19	77%	13%	7%	3%
20-24	55%	9%	18%	18%
25or Older	43%	28%	29%	-
P-value	0.001			
Religion of Respondent				
Muslim-traditional	86%	-	14%	-
Catholic	82%	9%	6%	3%
protestant	68%	14%	14%	4%
p-value	0.036			
Marital status				
Single	76%	11%	10%	3%
Married-others	67%	33%	-	-
p-value	0-330			
Socioeconomic status				
Low SES	79%	9%	8%	3%
Medium SES	73%	12%	11%	3%
High SES	-	50%	50%	-
p-value	0.101			
Secondary school level				
JSS	79%	10%	8%	3%
SSS	74%	12%	10%	4%
p-value	0.686			
Currently employed				
Yes	22%	22%	33%	22%
No	-	-	-	100%
p-value	0.459			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	63	14	16	7
No	78	11	9	2
P- value	0.004			

Table A2: Percentage of Cross River state tertiary students according to number of C-Change radio messages exposed to and by background characteristics

	None	One	Two	Three
Total (N)	**58**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	56%	19%	13%	13%
Semi-urban	90%	10%	-	-
Rural	33%	50%	17%	-
P-value	0.042			
Sex of Respondent				
Male	63%	27%	7%	3%
Female	68%	11%	11%	10%
p-value	0.333			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	-	50%	-	50%
15-19	63%	-	13%	25%
20-24	83%	8%	8%	-
25or Older	54%	33%	8%	4%
P-value	0.013			
Religion of Respondent				
Catholic	61%	27%	8%	4%
protestant	69%	13%	9%	9%
p-value	0.499			
Marital status				
Single	65%	19%	10%	6%
Married-others	67%	17%	-	16%
p-value	0.677			
Socioeconomic status				
Low SES	62%	21%	12%	6%
Medium SES	68%	18%	5%	9%
High SES	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0,948			
Tertiary years of study				
Junior-years 1or 2	71%	21%	7%	1%
Intermediate-year 3	67%	22%	-	11%
Senior-year 4 or higher	72%	17%	11%	-
p-value	0.463			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	62%	4%	21%	13%
No	73%	27%	-	-
P- value	0.003			

Table A3: Percentage of Cross River state OSY according to number of C-Change radio messages exposed to and by background characteristics

	None	One	Two	Three
Total (N)	**66**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	24%	5%	33%	38%
Semi-urban	43%	43%	14%	-
Rural	46%	35%	14%	5%
p-value	0.002			
Sex of Respondent				
Male	28%	37%	25%	10%
Female	50%	13%	12%	25%
p-value	0.033			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	43%	-	43%	14%
15-19	30%	10%	20%	40%
20-24	53%	32%	-	15%
25or Older	31%	37%	23%	9%
p-value	0.083			
Religion of Respondent				
Muslim-traditional	67%	33%	-	-
Catholic	35%	44%	15%	6%
protestant	38%	7%	28%	27%
p-value	0.014			
Marital status				
Single	41%	23%	20%	16%
Married-others	27%	40%	20%	13%
p-value	0.606			
Socioeconomic status				
Low SES	35%	28%	20%	17%
Medium SES	47%	26%	16%	11%
High SES	-	-	-	-
p-value	0.780			
Highest level of education				
None	-	-	50%	50%
Some secondary or lower	44%	17%	22%	17%
Completed secondary	28%	50%	16%	6%
Some tertiary or higher	12%	38%	25%	25%
p-value	0.022			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	63%	16%	17%	4%
No	28%	28%	22%	22%
P-value	0.041			
Currently employed				
Yes	86%	-	-	14%
No	33%	33%	34%	-

p-value	0.171			

Table A4: Percentage of Cross River state secondary school students who reported that radio messages provided by C-Change influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	somewhat	Little-not at all	Don't know-no response
Total(N)	**147**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	66%	10%	17%	7%
Semi-urban	80%	6%	9%	5%
Rural	87%	6%	4%	3%
P-value	0.218			
Sex of Respondent				
Male	85%	5%	7%	3%
Female	73%	9%	11%	7%
p-value	0.257			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	86%	6%	4%	4%
15-19	73%	8%	13%	6%
20-24	86%	7%	7%	-
25or Older	100%	-	-	-
P-value	0.510			
Religion of Respondent				
Muslim-traditional	50%	50%	-	-
Catholic	84%	6%	4%	6%
protestant	76%	7%	14%	3%
p-value	0.072			
Marital status				
Single	79%	7%	9%	5%
Married-others	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.853			
Socioeconomic status				
Low SES	82%	10%	5%	3%
Medium SES	76%	5%	13%	6%
High SES	100%-	-	-	-
p-value	0.503			
Secondary school level				
JSS	76%	12%	8%	4%
SSS	82%	5%	8%	5%
p-value	0.369			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	88%	3%	6%	3%
No	78%	7%	9%	6%
P-	0.705			

value				
Currently employed				
Yes	67%	11%	22%	-
No	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.788			

Table A5: Percentage of Cross River state tertiary students who reported that radio messages provided by C-Change influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	**somewhat**	**Little-not at all**	**Don't know-no response**
Total (N)	**32**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	84%	5%	-	11%
Semi-urban	57%	-	29%	14%
Rural	100%	-	-	-
P-value	0.153			
Sex of Respondent				
Male	88%	6%	-	6%
Female	75%	-	13%	12%
p-value	0.322			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	100%	-	-	-
15-19	75%	25%	-	-
20-24	80%	10%	10%	-
25or Older	81%	6%	-	13%
P-value	0.813			
Religion of Respondent				
Catholic	83%	-	6%	11%
protestant	79%	7%	7%	7%
p-value	0.689			
Marital status				
Single	83%	3%	7%	7%
Married-others	67%	-	-	33%
p-value	0.489			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	88%	-	6%	6%
Medium SES	71%	7%	8%	14%
High SES	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.884			
Socioeconomic status 2				
Low SES	94%	-	6%	-
Medium SES	66%	7%	7%	20%
p-value	0.152			
Tertiary years of study				

Junior-years 1or 2	67%	17%	-	16%
Intermediate-year 3	73%	-	18%	9%
Senior-year 4 or higher	89%	-	-	11%
p-value	0.522			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	100%	-	-	-
No	67%	6%	11%	16%
P- value	0.202			
Currently employed				
Yes	100%	-	-	-
No	67%	33%	-	-
p-value	0.212			

Table A6: Percentage of Cross River state OSY who reported that radio messages provided by C-Change influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	**somewhat**	**Little-not at all**	**Don't know-no response**
Total (N)	**47**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	88%	-	12%	-
Semi-urban	60%	20%	-	20%
Rural	83%	-	4%	13%
P-value	0.053			
Sex of Respondent				
Male	93%	-	3%	4%
Female	75%	6%	13%	6%
p-value	0.302			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	100%	-	-	-
15-19	86%	-	14%	-
20-24	75%	-	-	25%
25or Older	82%	4%	7%	7%
P-value	0.605			
Religion of Respondent				
Muslim-traditional	100%	-	-	-
Catholic	77%	4%	4%	15%
protestant	90%	-	10%	-
p-value	0.538			
Marital status				
Single	83%	3%	5%	9%
Married-others	83%	-	9%	8%
p-value	0.932			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	85%	3%	6%	6%

Medium SES	75%	-	8%	17%
High SES	-	-	-	-
p-value	0.629			
Socioeconomic status 2				
Low SES	84%	3%	6%	8%
Medium SES	80%	-	10%	10%
p-value	0.902			
Highest level of education attained				
None	83%	-	17%	-
Some secondary or lower	81%	6%	-	13%
Completed secondary	85%	-	7%	8%
p-value	0.777			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	71%	-	7%	21%
No	85%	4%	7%	4%
P- value	0.277			
Currently employed				
Yes	33%	-	67%	-
No	50%	50%	-	-
p-value	0.233			

Table A7: Percentage of Cross River state secondary school students according to the number of C-Change radio drama exposed to and by background characteristics

	None	**Only one**	**Two**	**Three**
Total (N)	**421**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	77%	6%	12%	5%
Semi-urban	92%	5%	2%	1%
Rural	85%	2%	5%	7%
p- value	0.001			
Sex of Respondent				
Male	82%	5%	5%	8%
Female	90%	5%	4%	1%
p-value	0.011			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	89%	4%	3%	4%
15-19	87%	5%	5%	3%
20-24	61%	13%	13%	13%
25or Older	72%	14%	14%	-
p-value	0.039			
Religion of Respondent				
Muslim-traditional	100%	-	-	-
Catholic	90%	4%	1%	5%

protestant	81%	7%	8%	4%
p-value	0.027			
Marital status				
Single	86%	5%	5%	4%
Married-others	67%	33%	-	-
p-value	0.019			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	86%	5%	4%	4%
Medium	86%	4%	5%	5%
High SES	50%	50%	-	-
p-value	0.180			
Socioeconomic status 2				
Low SES	81%	8%	4%	7%
Medium	91%	2%	5%	2%
p-value	0.007			
Secondary school level				
JSS	86%	6%	5%	3%
SSS	86%	5%	4%	5%
p-value	0.908			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	70%	10%	10%	10%
No	89%	4%	4%	3%
p-value	0.001			
Currently employed				
Yes	33%	44%	23%	-
No	-	-	-	100%
p-value	0.019			

Table A8: Percentage of Cross River state tertiary students according to the number of C-Change radio drama exposed to and by background characteristics

	None	**Only one**	**Two**	**Three**
Total (N)	**59**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	59%	25%	6%	10%
Semi-urban	76%	5%	5%	14%
Rural	83%	17%	-	-
p- value	0.518			
Sex of Respondent				
Male	68%	23%	3%	6%
Female	68%	11%	7%	14%
p-value	0.466			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	50%	-	50%	-
15-19	63%	13%	12%	12%

20-24	72%	20%	-	8%
25or Older	67%	17%	4%	12%
p-value	0.251			
Religion of Respondent				
Muslim-traditional	-	-	-	-
Catholic	67%	19%	-	14%
protestant	69%	16%	9%	6%
p-value	0.299			
Marital status				
Single	70%	17%	7%	6%
Married-others	50%	17%	-	33%
p-value	0.243			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	68%	21%	9%	2%
Medium	65%	13%	-	22%
High SES	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.169			
Socioeconomic status 2				
Low SES	63%	20%	10%	7%
Medium	72%	14%	-	14%
p-value	0.246			
Tertiary years of study				
Junior-years 1or 2	71%	14%	7%	8%
Intermediate-year 3	56%	22%	-	22%
Senior-year 4 or higher	84%	11%	-	5%
p-value	0.306			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	67%	17%	8%	8%
No	71%	16%	3%	10%
p-value	0.870			
Currently employed				
Yes	43%	57%	-	-
No	80%	-	-	20%
p-value	0.084			

Table A9: Percentage of Cross River state OSY according to the number of C-Change radio drama exposed to and by background characteristics

	None	**Only one**	**Two**	**Three**
Total (N)	**67**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	24%	9%	24%	43%
Semi-urban	71%	14%	-	15%
Rural	66%	24%	8%	2%
p- value	0.000			

Sex of Respondent				
Male	45%	28%	10%	17%
Female	60%	8%	16%	16%
p-value	0.253			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	29%	29%	14%	28%
15-19	40%	-	20%	40%
20-24	71%	14%	7%	8%
25or Older	51%	26%	12%	11%
p-value	0.263			
Religion of Respondent				
Muslim-traditional	67%	33%	-	-
Catholic	57%	26%	6%	11%
protestant	45%	10%	21%	24%
p-value	0.220			
Marital status				
Single	48%	19%	14%	19%
Married-others	67%	19%	7%	7%
p-value	0.504			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	47%	17%	15%	21%
Medium	68%	21%	5%	5%
High SES	-	-	-	-
p-value	0.219			
Socioeconomic status 2				
Low SES	49%	20%	14%	17%
Medium	63%	19%	6%	12%
p-value	0.754			
Highest level of education attained				
None	-	-	33%	67%
Some secondary or lower	52%	13%	17%	18%
Completed secondary	56%	33%	6%	5%
Some tertiary higher	25%	50%	13%	12%
p-value	0.009			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	67%	13%	16%	4%
No	43%	19%	11%	27%
p-value	0.090			
Currently employed				
Yes	71%	15%	-	14%
No	67%	-	33%	-
p-value	0.362			

Table A10: Percentage of Cross River state secondary school students who reported C-Change radio drama influence on behavior about sex by background characteristics

	Very much	Somewhat	Little-not at all	Don't know-no response
Total (N)	**104**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	70%	20%	10%	-
Semi-urban	56%	17%	17%	10%
Rural	69%	15%	10%	6%
p-value	0.665			
Sex of Respondent				
Male	68%	13%	11%	8%
Female	61%	20%	14%	5%
p-value	0.781			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	64%	21%	9%	6%
15-19	61%	17%	14%	8%
20-24	78%	-	22%	-
25or Older	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.749			
Religion of Respondent				
Muslim-traditional	100%	-	-	-
Catholic	56%	19%	15%	10%
protestant	72%	14%	10%	4%
p-value	0.625			
Marital status				
Single	63%	17%	13%	7%
Married-others	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.636			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	70%	11%	11%	8%
Medium	57%	21%	16%	6%
High SES	50%	50%	-	-
p-value	0.622			
Socioeconomic status 2				
Low SES	67%	16%	11%	6%
Medium	59%	18%	15%	8%
p-value	0.844			
Secondary school level				
JSS	54%	19%	20%	7%
SSS	72%	15%	6%	7%
p-value	0.137			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	72%	8%	12%	8%

No	63%	19%	13%	5%
p-value	0.534			
Currently employed				
Yes	100%	-	-	-
No	100%	-	-	-
p-value				

Table A11: Percentage of Cross River state tertiary students who reported C-Change radio drama influence on behavior about sex by background characteristics

	Very much	**Somewhat**	**Don't know-no response**
Total (N)	**30**		
Place of Residence			
Urban	82%	12%	6%
Semi-urban	75%	25%	-
Rural	80%	20%	-
p- value	0.842		
Sex of Respondent			
Male	85%	15%	-
Female	77%	18%	5%
p-value	0.654		
Age of Respondent			
14 or younger	100%	-	-
15-19	75%	-	25%
20-24	85%	15%	-
25or Older	75%	25%	-
p-value	0.240		
Religion of Respondent			
Muslim-traditional	-	-	-
Catholic	77%	18%	6%
protestant	85%	13%	-
p-value	0.654		
Marital status			
Single	82%	15%	3%
Married-others	67%	33%	-
p-value	0.690		
Socioeconomic status 1			
Low SES	81%	19%	-
Medium	85%	8%	7%
High SES	-	-	100%
p-value	0.137		
Socioeconomic status 2			
Low SES	88%	12%	-
Medium	69%	23%	8%

p-value	0.332		
Tertiary years of study			
Junior-years 1or 2	100%	-	-
Intermediate-year 3	69%	23%	8%
Senior-year 4 or higher	67%	33%	-
p-value	0.443		
Ever received vocational training			
Yes	91%	9%	-
No	69%	25%	6%
p-value	0.370		
Currently employed			
Yes	100%	-	-
No	100%	-	-
p-value			

Table A12: Percentage of Cross River state OSY who reported C-Change radio drama influence on behavior about sex by background characteristics

	Very much	**Somewhat**	**Little-not at all**	**Don't know-no response**
Total(N)	**43**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	44%	31%	25%	-
Semi-urban	20%	-	40%	40%
Rural	71%	-	10%	19%
p-value	0.006			
Sex of Respondent				
Male	59%	11%	19%	11%
Female	53%	13%	20%	14%
p-value	0.742			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	50%	50%	-	-
15-19	33%	33%	34%	-
20-24	57%	14%	14%	15%
25or Older	62%	-	19%	19%
p-value	0.099			
Religion of Respondent				
Muslim-traditional	100%	-	-	-
Catholic	65%	5%	13%	17%
protestant	42%	21%	26%	11%
p-value	0.465			
Marital status				
Single	53%	16%	19%	12%
Married-others	64%	18%	18%	-
p-	0.558			

value				
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	55%	16%	16%	13%
Medium	55%	-	27%	18%
High SES	-	-	-	-
p-value	0.482			
Socioeconomic status 2				
Low SES	56%	11%	19%	14%
Medium	57%	14%	14%	15%
p-value	0.987			
Highest level of education attained				
None	20%	40%	40%	-
Some secondary or lower	53%	20%	20%	7%
Completed secondary	69%	-	31%	-
Some tertiary higher	-	-	-	-
p-value	0.074			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	43%	7%	29%	21%
No	54%	17%	17%	12%
p-value	0.598			
Currently employed				
Yes	20%	40%	40%	-
No	100%			
p-value	0.549			

Table A13: Percentage of Cross River secondary school students who reported that C-Change posters influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	**Somewhat**	**Little-not at all**	**Don't know-no response**
Total (N)	**267**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	84%	8%	8%	-
Semi-urban	84%	6%	9%	1%
Rural	87%	8%	5%	-
p-value	0.719			
Sex of Respondent				
Male	85%	7%	8%	1%
Female	85%	9%	6%	-
p-value	0.659			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	87%	8%	5%	-

15-19	85%	7%	7%	1%
20-24	73%	7%	20%	-
25or Older	75%	25%	-	-
p-value	0.528			
Religion of Respondent				
Muslim-traditional	100%	-	-	-
Catholic	82%	8%	9%	1%
protestant	88%	8%	4%	-
p-value	0.705			
Marital status				
Single	85%	7%	8%	-
Married-others	67%	17%	16%	-
p-value	0.627			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	85%	8%	7%	-
Medium	84%	7%	8%	1%
High SES	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.844			
Socioeconomic status 2				
Low SES	80%	10%	9%	1%
Medium	90%	5%	5%	-
p-value	0.153			
Secondary school level				
JSS	86%	8%	5%	1%
SSS	85%	7%	8%	-
p-value	0.388			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	74%	5%	18%	3%
No	87%	8%	5%	-
p-value	0.002			
Currently employed				
Yes	57%	14%	29%	-
No	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.466			

Table A14: Percentage of Cross River tertiary students who reported that C-Change posters influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	**Somewhat**	**Little-not at all**
Total (N)	**50**		
Place of Residence			
Urban	78%	11%	11%
Semi-urban	58%	42%	-

Rural	100%	-	-
p-value	0.050		
Sex of respondents			
Male	76%	20%	4%
Female	68%	24%	8%
p- value	0.765		
Age of Respondent			
14 or younger	50%	-	50%
15-19	33%	50%	17%
20-24	75%	20%	5%
25or Older	82%	18%	-
p-value	0.037		
Religion of Respondent			
Catholic	90%	9%	-
Protestant	57%	32%	11%
p-value	0.026		
Marital status			
Single	67%	24%	7%
Married-others	100%	-	-
p-value	0.340		
Socioeconomic status			
Low SES	61%	29%	10%
Medium SES	89%	11%	-
High SES	100%	-	-
p-value	0.283		
Socioeconomic status			
Low SES	50%	38%	12%
Medium SES	92%	8%	-
p-value	0.003		
Tertiary year of study			
Junior-year1 or 2	63%	38%	-
Intermediate	77%	18%	
Senior year 4 or higher	83%	17%	6%
p-value	0.511		-
Ever received vocational training			
Yes	65%	20%	15%
No	79%	21%	-
p-value	0.096		
Currently employed			
Yes	33%	50%	17%
No	50%	50%	-
p-value	0.659		

Table A15: Percentage of Cross River OSY who reported that C-Change posters influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	Somewhat	Little-not at all
Total (N)	54		
Place of Residence			
Urban	61%	22%	17%
Semi-urban	71%	14%	15%
Rural	97%	-	3%
p-value	0.036		
Sex of respondents			
Male	79%	9%	12%
Female	86%	10%	4%
p- value	0.661		
Age of Respondent			
14 or younger	72%	28%	-
15-19	57%	-	43%
20-24	91%	9%	-
25or Older	86&	7%	7%
p-value	0.002		
Religion of Respondent			
Muslim –traditional	100%	-	-
Catholic	92%	-	8%
Protestant	69%	19%	12%
p-value	0.151		
Marital status			
Single	79%	10%	12%
Married-others	92%	8%	-
p-value	0.441		
Socioeconomic status			
Low SES	81%	11%	8%
Medium SES	81%	6%	13%
High SES	-	-	-
p-value	0.789		
Socioeconomic status			
Low SES	87%	5%	8%
Medium SES	64%	22%	14%
p-value	0.121		
Highest level of education attained			
None	67%	17%	16%
Some secondary or lower	75%	10%	15%
Completed secondary	85%	15%	-
Some tertiary higher	87%	13%	
p-value	0.732		
Ever received vocational training			
Yes	82%	6%	12%
No	78%	13%	9%
p-value	0.754		
Currently employed			

Yes	75%	-	25%
No	100%	-	-
p-value	0.576		

Table A16: Percentage of Cross River state secondary students who reported on ways behavior on HIV & AIDS changed due to radio messages and posters by background characteristics

	None	**1or 2**	**3 or more**
Total (N)	**421**		
Place of Residence			
Urban	27%	52%	21%
Semi-urban	34%	63%	3%
Rural	42%	55%	3%
p-value	0.000		
Sex of respondent			
Male	39%	54%	7%
Female	35%	61%	4%
p-value	0.153		
Age of Respondent			
14 or younger	44%	52%	4%
15-19	32%	64%	5%
20-24	22%	52%	26%
25or Older	43%	295	29%
p- value	0.000		
Religion of respondent			
Muslim-traditional	57%	43%	-
Catholic	41%	54%	5%
Protestant	30%	63%	9%
p- value	0.158		
Marital status			
Single	37%	57%	6%
Married-other	33%	67%	-
p-value	0.796		
Socioeconomic status 1			
Low SES	33%	59%	8%
Medium SES	41%	56%	3%
Higher SES	50%	50%	-
p-value	0.119		
Socioeconomic status 2			
Low SES	40%	52%	8%
Medium SES	33%	64%	3%
Higher SES	-	-	-
p-valve	0.033		
Secondary school level			
JSS	49%	44%	7%
SSS	29%	66%	5%
p-value	0.000		
Ever received a vocational training			
Yes	25	52	22

No	38	59	3
p-value	0.000		
Currently employed			
Yes	11%	44%	44%
No	-	100%	-
p-value	0.574		

Table A17: Percentage of Cross River state tertiary students who reported on ways behavior on HIV & AIDS changed due to radio messages and posters by background characteristics

	None	**1or 2**	**3 or more**
Total (N)	**59**		
Place of Residence			
Urban	31%	44%	25%
Semi-urban	33%	38%	29%
Rural	17%	67%	16%
p-value	0.814		
Sex of respondent			
Male	29%	45%	26%
Female	32%	43%	25%
p-value	0.967		
Age of Respondent			
14 or younger	-	50%	50%
15-19	13%	50%	38%
20-24	44%	36%	20%
25or Older	25%	50%	25%
p- value	0.537		
Religion of respondent			
Muslim-traditional	-	-	-
Catholic	33%	33%	34%
Protestant	28%	53%	19%
p- value	0.265		
Marital status			
Single	26%	47%	27%
Married-other	67%	17%	16%
p-value	0.122		
Socioeconomic status 1			
Low SES	35%	47%	18%
Medium SES	22%	44%	34%
Higher SES	-	-	100%
p-value	0.251		
Socioeconomic status 2			
Low SES	37%	46%	17%
Medium SES	24%	41%	35%
Higher SES	-	-	-
p-valve	0.260		
Tertiary years of study			
Junior-years 1or 2	36%	57%	7%
Intermediate-year 3	44%	39%	17%
Senior-year 4 or higher	21%	42%	37%

p-value	0.215		
Ever received a vocational training			
Yes	25%	46%	29%
No	32%	42%	26%
p-value	0.840		
Currently employed			
Yes	14%	43%	43%
No	60%	40%	-
p-value	0.056		

Table A18: Percentage of Cross River state OSY who reported on ways behavior on HIV & AIDS changed due to radio messages and posters by background characteristics

	None	**1or 2**	**3 or more**
Total (N)	**67**		
Place of Residence			
Urban	15%	43%	42%
Semi-urban	-	100%	-
Rural	26%	50%	24%
p-value	0.042		
Sex of respondent			
Male	15%	55%	30%
Female	24%	52%	24%
p-value	0.637		
Age of respondent			
14 or younger	27%	29%	43%
15-19	-	70%	30%
20-24	21%	50%	29%
25or Older	20%	57%	23%
p-value	0.584		
Religion of respondent			
Muslim-traditional	33%	-	67%
Catholic	23%	57%	20%
Protestant	14%	55%	31%
p-value			
Marital status			
Single	17%	54%	29%
Married –others	27%	53%	20%
p-value	0.649		
Socioeconomic status 1			
Low SES	21%	47%	32%
Medium SES	16%	68%	16%
p-value	0.261		
Socioeconomic status 1			
Low SES	20%	49%	31%
Medium SES	19%	69%	12%
p-value	0.286		
Highest level of education attained			
None	-	17%	83%
Some secondary or lower	9%	70%	22%

Completed secondary	22%	50%	28%
Some tertiary or higher	13%	75%	12%
p-value	0.64		
Ever received vocational training			
Yes	25%	54%	21%
No	16%	51%	32%
p-value	0.523		
Currently employed			
Yes	43%	57%	-
No	33%	33%	33%
p-value	0.270		

Table A19: Percentage of Cross River state secondary students who reported on how C-Change PE activities influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	**Somewhat**	**Little-not at all**	**Don't know-no response**
Total (N)	**265**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	76%	12%	10%	2%
Semi-urban	82%	8%	9%	1%
Rural	90%	1%	7%	2%
p-value	0.096			
Sex of Respondent				
Male	86%	6%	8%	-
Female	83%	6%	8%	3%
p-value	0.276			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	89%	4%	6%	1%
15-19	85%	6%	8%	1%
20-24	60%	20%	13%	7%
25or Older	50%	-	50%	-
p-value	0.005			
Religion of Respondent				
Muslim-traditional	100%			
Catholic	87%	5%	7%	1%
protestant	81%	7%	10%	2%
p-value	0.915			
Marital status				
Single	84%	6%	9%	1%
Married-others	100%			
p-value	0.818			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	86%	5%	8%	1%
Medium	84%	5%	10%	1%
High SES	100%			

p-value	0.980			
Socioeconomic status 2				
Low SES	84%	5%	8%	3%
Medium	86%	6%	8%	-
p-value	0.272			
Secondary school level				
JSS	84%	4%	9%	3%
SSS	85%	7%	8%	-
p-value	0.208			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	78%	8%	12%	2%
No	86%	5%	8%	1%
p-value	0.556			
Currently employed				
Yes	67%	11%	11%	11%
No	67%	11%	11%	11%
p-value				

Table A20: Percentage of Cross River state tertiary students who reported on how C-Change PE activities influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	**Somewhat**	**Little-not at all**	**Don't know-no response**
Total (N)	**44**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	85%	8%	7%	-
Semi-urban	60%	20%	13%	7%
Rural	100%			
p-value	0.524			
Sex of Respondent				
Male	77%	12%	8%	3%
Female	78%	11%	11%	-
p-value	0.842			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	100%	-	-	-
15-19	42%	29%	29%	-
20-24	88%	-	6%	6%
25or Older	79%	16%	5%	-
p-value	0.281			
Religion of Respondent				
Muslim-traditional	-	-	-	-
Catholic	78%	11%	6%	5%
protestant	76%	12%	12%	-

p-value	0.601			
Marital status				
Single	74%	13%	10%	3%
Married-others	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.646			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	78%	11%	11%	-
Medium	75%	13%	6%	6%
High SES	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.888			
Socioeconomic status 2				
Low SES	80%	10%	10%	-
Medium	75%	13%	8%	4%
p-value	0.810			
Tertiary years of study				
Junior-years 1or 2	80%	10%	10%	-
Intermediate-year 3	80%	10%	10%	-
Senior-year 4 or higher	82%	12%	6%	-
p-value	0.820			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	71%	19%	10%	-
No	83%	4%	9%	4%
p-value	0.364			
Currently employed				
Yes	33%	67%	-	-
No	67%	-	33%	-
p-value	0.105			

Table A21: Percentage of Cross River state OSY students who reported on how C-Change PE activities influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	Somewhat	Little-not at all	Don't know-no response
Total(N)	**51**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	82%	6%	12%	-
Semi-urban	80%	20%	-	-
Rural	86%	4%	7%	3%
p-value	0.751			
Sex of Respondent				
Male	88%	6%	6%	-
Female	81%	6%	13%	-
p-value	0.740			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	67%	33%	-	-
15-19	90%	10%	-	-
20-24	75%	8%	17%	-
25or Older	92%	4%	4%	
p-value	0.330			
Religion of Respondent				
Muslim-traditional	100%	-	-	-
Catholic	92%	4%	4%	-
protestant	75%	13%	13%	-
p-value	0.403			
Marital status				
Single	82%	8%	10%	-
Married-others	92%	-	-	8%
p-value	0.138			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	86%	3%	8%	3%
Medium	80%	13%	7%	-
High SES	-	-	-	-
p-value	0.474			
Socioeconomic status 2				
Low SES	87%	5%	8%	-
Medium	79%	7%	7%	7%
p-value	0.426			
Tertiary years of study				
Junior-years 1or 2	40%	20%	40%	-
Intermediate-year 3	88%	6%	6%	-
Senior-year 4 or higher	94%	6%	-	-
p-value	0.046			

Ever received vocational training				
Yes	68%	11%	16%	5%
No	93%	4%	3%	-
p-value	0.162			
Currently employed				
Yes	75%	25%	-	-
No	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.439			

Table A22: Percentage of Cross River state secondary students who reported on how involvement in PE activities influenced other aspects of life by background characteristics

	Very much	**Somewhat**	**Little-not at all**	**Don't know-no response**
Total (N)	318			
Place of Residence				
Urban	67%	11%	22%	-
Semi-urban	76%	8%	10%	6%
Rural	75%	5%	8%	12%
p- value	0.003			
Sex of respondent				
Male	70%	5%	14%	11%
Female	77%	9%	8%	6%
p-value	0.056			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	73%	5%	7%	15%
15-19	77%	7%	12%	4%
20-24	65%	6%	29%	-
25or Older	43%	29%	14%	14%
p-value	0.003			
Marital status				
Single	74%	7%	11%	8%
Married –others	83%	-	17%	-
p-value	0.759			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	80%	5%	9%	5%
Medium SES	66%	9%	14%	11%
Higher SES	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.011			
Socioeconomic status 2				
Low SES	68%	9%	10%	14%
Medium SES	78%	6%	12%	5%
Higher SES	-	-	-	-
p-value	0.430			
Secondary school level				
JSS	67%	9%	10%	14%

SSS	77%	6%	12%	5%
p- value	0.015			
Ever received Vocational training				
Yes	69%	10%	17%	4%
No	75%	7%	10%	9%
p-value	0.217			
Currently employed				
Yes	44%	33%	23%	-
No	-	-	100%	-
p-value	0.274			

Table A23: Percentage of Cross River state tertiary students who reported on how involvement in PE activities influenced other aspects of life by background characteristics

	Very much	**Somewhat**	**Little-not at all**	**Don't know-no response**
Total (N)	**52**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	83%	3%	7%	7%
Semi-urban	59%	29%	6%	6%
Rural	83%	17%	-	-
p- value	0.949			
Sex of respondent				
Male	76%	10%	4%	10%
Female	73%	17%	10%	-
p-value	0.325			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	100%	-	-	-
15-19	75%	25%	-	-
20-24	76%	14%	10%	-
25or Older	71%	10%	5%	14%
p-value	0.629			
Marital status				
Single	72%	15%	6%	7%-
Married –others	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0605			
Religion of respondent				
Catholic	82%	14%	4%	-
Protestant	70%	13%	7%	10%
p-value	0.469			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	63%	20%	7%	10%
Medium SES	90%	5%	5%	-
Higher SES				
p-value	0.434			
Socioeconomic status 2				
Low SES	73%	15%	4%	8%
Medium SES	77%	11%	8%	4%
Higher SES	-	-	-	-

p-value	0.841			
Tertiary years of study				
Junior-years 1or 2	67%	33%	-	-
Intermediate-year 3	77%	8%	8%	7%
Senior-year 4 or higher	84%	5%	-	11%
p- value	0.196			
Ever received Vocational training				
Yes	82%	14%	5%	-
No	69%	15%	8%	8%
p-value	0.540			
Currently employed				
Yes	71%	14%	15%	-
No	25%	25%	50%	-
p-value	0.155			

Table A24: Percentage of Cross River state OSY who reported on how involvement in PE activities influenced other aspects of life by background characteristics

	Very much	**Somewhat**	**Little-not at all**	**Don't know-no response**
Total (N)	**58**			
Place of Residence				
Urban	58%	16%	26%	-
Semi-urban	67%	17%	-	16%
Rural	94%	3%	3%	-
p-value	0.003			
Sex of respondent				
Male	81%	5%	14%	-
Female	75%	15%	5%	5%
p-value	0.244			
Age of Respondent				
14 or younger	73%	5%	7%	15%
15-19	77%	8%	12%	4%
20-24	65%	6%	29%	-
25or Older	43%	29%	14%	14%
p-value	0.003			
Marital status				
Single	76%	11%	11%	2%
Married –others	92%	-	8%	-
p- value	0.590			
Socioeconomic status				
Low SES	73%	10%	15%	3%
Medium SES	94%	6%	-	-
p-value	0.242			
Socioeconomic status				
Low SES	78%	7%	13%	2%
Medium SES	85%	15%	-	-
p-value	0.396			
Highest level of education attained				

None	17%	17%	68%	-
Some secondary or lower	86%	5%	5%	5%
Completed secondary	82%	12%	6%	-
Some tertiary or higher	100	-	-	-
p- value	0.004			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	90%	5%	5%	-
No	70%	12%	15%	3%
p-value	0.381			

APPENDIX B: KOGI STATE BIVARIATE TABLE

Table B1: Percentage of Kogi state secondary school students according to number of C-Change radio messages exposed to and by background characteristics

	None	One	Two	Three
Total (N)	**381**			
place of residence				
% Urban	48%	18%	13%	21%
% semi – urban	66%	18%	11%	5%
p-value	**0.000**			
Sex of respondent				
Male	62%	16%	14%	8%
Female	63%	19%	9%	8%
p-value	**0.269**			
Age of respondent				
14 or younger	74%	8%	8%	9%
15 to 19	62%	19%	13%	6%
20 to 24	56%	23%	9%	11%
25 or older	50%	21%	7%	21%
p-value	**0.122**			
Religion of respondent				
Muslim – traditional	58%	23%	13%	6%
Catholic	53%	13%	13%	20%
Protestant	68%	13%	9%	9%
p-value	0.069			
Marital Status	-			
Single	63%	18%	11%	8%
Married – others	57%	28%	-	14%
p-value	**0.652**			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	56%	19%	13%	12%
Medium SES	68%	17%	10%	4%
High SES	50%	50%	-	-
p-value	**0.105**			
Level of education				
JSS	64%	14%	10%	11%
SSS	63%	19%	11%	7%
p-value	**0.365**			
Ever received a vocational training				
Yes	52%	21%	13%	15%
No	64%	18%	11%	8%
p-value	**0.224**			
Currently employed				
Yes	37%	-	12%	50%
No	-	-	25%	75%
p-value	**0.361**			

Table B2: Percentage of Kogi state tertiary students according to number of C-Change radio messages exposed to and by background characteristics

	None	One	Two	Three
Total (N)	**78**			
place of residence				
% Urban	61%	5%	11%	22%
% semi – urban	43%	14%	17%	26%
p-value	**0.355**			
Sex of respondent				
Male	47%	3%	14%	36%
Female	55%	17%	14%	14%
p-value	**0.054**			
Age of respondent				
14 or younger	45%	9%	18%	27%
15 to 19	60%	8%	4%	28%
20 to 24	55%	10%	13%	23%
25 or older	27%	18%	36%	18%
p-value	**0.456**			
Religion of respondent				
Muslim – traditional	44%	15%	15%	26%
Catholic	85%	-	-	15%
Protestant	45%	11%	18%	26%
p-value	0.229			
Marital Status				
Single	42%	12%	17%	29%
Married – others	100%	-	-	-
p-value	**0.004**			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	44%	11%	15%	30%
Medium SES	65%	12%	6%	18%
High SES	100%	-	-	-
p-value	**0.729**			
Tertiary year of study				
Junior –year 1 or 2	55%	21%	7%	17%
Intermediate-year 3	39%	-	22%	39%
Senior – year 4 or higher	33%	-	42%	25%
p-value	**0.020**			
Ever received a vocational training				
Yes	24%	6%	23%	47%
No	30%	26%	11%	33%
p-value	**0.265**			
Currently employed				
Yes	-	-	-	100%
No	50%	-	-	50%
p-value	**0.248**			

Table B3: Percentage of Kogi state OSY according to number of C-Change radio messages exposed to and by background characteristics

	None	One	Two	Three
Total (N)	99			
Place of residence				
Urban	37%	7%	37%	19%
Semi- urban	35%	8%	19%	38%
P - value	**0.000**			
Sex of respondent				
Male	30%	14%	39%	17%
Female	38%	8%	19%	35%
p-value	**0.063**			
Age of respondent				
14 or younger	31%	15%	8%	46%
15 to 19	32%	11%	34%	23%
20 to 24	38%	3%	28%	31%
25 or older	46%	15%	15%	23%
p-value	**0.508**			
Religion of respondent				
Muslim – traditional	31%	11%	31%	26%
Catholic	40%	10%	40%	10%
Protestant	40%	8%	14%	37%
p-value	0.413			
Marital Status				
Single	33%	10%	27%	30%
Married – others	72%	14%	14%	-
p-value	**0.142**			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	26%	9%	27%	38%
Medium SES	62%	15%	23%	-
High SES	-	-	100%	-
p-value	**0.002**			
Tertiary year of study				
None	40%	-	20%	40%
Some secondary or lower	27%	4%	31%	37%
Completed secondary	45%	9%	18%	27%
Some tertiary or higher	20%	-	40%	40%
p-value	0.829			
Ever received a vocational training				
Yes	21%	8%	38%	32%
No	34%	13%	21%	32%
p-value	**0.287**			
Currently employed				
Yes	7%	13%	47%	33%
No	-	-	-	100%
p-value	**0.620**			

Table B4: Percentage of Kogi state secondary school students who reported that radio messages provided by C-Change influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	Some what	Little – not at all	Don't know/no response
Total (N)	**158**			
place of residence				
% Urban	81%	12%	7%	-
% semi – urban	75%	12%	9%	3%
p-value	**0.645**			
Sex of respondent				
Male	**84%**	9%	6%	1%
Female	**71%**	15%	11%	3%
p-value	**0.274**			
Age of respondent				
14 or younger	**64%**	24%	9%	3%
15 to 19	**77%**	8%	11%	4%
20 to 24	85%	12%	3%	-
25 or older	86%	-	14%	-
p-value	0.326			
Religion of respondent				
Muslim – traditional	78%	10%	7%	5%
Catholic	78%	22%	-	-
Protestant	75%	13%	12%	-
p-value	0.354			
Marital Status				
Single	78%	11%	8%	3%
Married – others	40%	40%	20%	-
p-value	0.163			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	77%	12%	8%	3%
Medium SES	77%	12%	11%	-
High SES	100%	-	-	-
p-value	**0.891**			
Level of education				
JSS	79%	13%	8%	-
SSS	75%	12%	10%	3%
p-value	**0.603**			
Ever received a vocational training				
Yes	73%	19%	8%	-
No	80%	10%	7%	3%
p-value	**0.359**			
Currently employed				
Yes	-	83	-	17
No	67	33	-	-
p-value	0.027			

Table B5: Percentage of Kogi state tertiary students who reported that radio messages provided by C-Change influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	Somewhat	Little – not at all
Total (N)	74		
place of residence			
% Urban	53%	30%	17%
% semi – urban	61%	16%	24%
p-value	**0.301**		
Sex of respondent			
Male	57%	22%	21%
Female	57%	24%	19%
p-value	**0.939**		
Age of respondent			
14 or younger	36%	36%	29%
15 to 19	59%	26%	15%
20 to 24	62%	14%	24%
25 or older	67%	17%	17%
p-value	**0.610**		
Religion of respondent			
Muslim – traditional	58%	27%	15%
Catholic	54%	38%	8%
Protestant	57%	14%	29%
p-value	0.266		
Marital Status			
Single	56%	24%	19%
Married – others	58%	17%	25%
p-value	**0.814**		
Socioeconomic status 1			
Low SES	50%	28%	22%
Medium SES	82%	-	18%
p-value	**0.087**		
Tertiary year of study			
Junior –year 1 or 2	44%	36%	20%
Intermediate-year 3	53%	23%	24%
Senior – year 4 or higher	70%	10%	20%
p-value	**0.574**		
Ever received a vocational training			
Yes	50%	15%	35%
No	54%	25%	21%
p-value	**0.504**		
Currently employed			
Yes	40%	-	60%
No	100%	-	-
p-value	**0.273**		

Table B6: Percentage of Kogi state OSY who reported that radio messages provided by C-Change influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	Some what	Little – not at all	Don't know/no response
Total (N)	**83**			
Ratings on how C-change influenced behavior				
Place of residence				
% Urban	75%	22%	3%	-
% semi – urban	77%	15%	8%	-
% rural	33%	67%	-	-
p-value	**0.204**			
Sex of respondent				-
Male	**77%**	23%	-	-
Female	**74%**	17%	9%	-
p-value	**0.196**			
Age of respondent				-
14 or younger	**64%**	29%	7%	-
15 to 19	**76%**	19%	5%	-
20 to 24	84%	16%	-	-
25 or older	67%	17%	16%	-
p-value	**0.578**			
Religion of respondent				-
Muslim – traditional	82%	13%	5%	-
Catholic	73%	18%	9%	-
Protestant	68%	26%	6%	-
p-value	0.674			
Marital Status				-
Single	77%	18%	5%	-
Married – others	50%	33%	17%	-
p-value	**0.300**			
Socioeconomic status 1				-
Low SES	72%	21%	7%	-
Medium SES	91%	9%	-	-
High SES	100%	-	-	-
p-value	**0.668**			
Highest level of education attained				-
None	100%	-	-	-
Some secondary or lower	69%	22%	8%	-
Completed secondary	88%	6%	6%	-
Some tertiary or higher	67%	33%	-	-
p-value	**0.556**			
Ever received a vocational training				-
Yes	76%	20%	4%	-
No	72%	20%	8%	-
p-value	0.810			
Currently employed				-
Yes	75%	-	25%	-
No	-	-	-	100%
p-value	**0.000**			

Table B7: Percentage of Kogi state secondary school students according to the number of C-Change radio drama exposed to and by background characteristics

	None	**One**	**Two**	Three
Total (N)	**390**			
Place of residence				
Urban	64%	18%	19%	-
Semi-urban	92%	2%	2%	4%
p-value	0.000			
Sex of respondents				
Male	87%	3%	6%	4%
Female	89%	4%	4%	3%
p-value	0.585			
Age of respondent				
14 or younger	84%	2%	5%	9%
15 to 19	90%	4%	3%	3%
20 to 24	87%	5%	8%	-
25 or older	86%	-	14%	-
p-value	0.022			
Religion of respondent				
Muslim/traditional	88%	4%	6%	2%
Catholic	67%	27%	-	6%
Protestant	90%	2%	3%	5%
p-value	0.000			
Marital status of respondents				
Single	88%	4%	4%	4%
Married-others	71%	14%	15%	-
p-value	0.294			
Socioeconomic status—SES1				
Low SES	**83%**	**5%**	**7%**	**5%**
Medium SES	**93%**	**4%**	**6%**	**2.4%**
High SES	**100.0%**			
p-value	0.039			
Secondary school level				
JSS	82%	6%	6%	6%
SSS	90%	3%	4%	3%
p-value	0.121			
Currently unemployed				
Yes	44%	-	23%	33%
No	-	-	22%	78%
p-value	0.061			

Table B8: Percentage of Kogi state tertiary students according to the number of C-Change radio drama exposed to and by background characteristics

	None	**One**	**Two**	Three
Total (N)	**88**			

Place of residence				
Urban	59%	5%	31%	5%
Semi-urban	45%	6%	26%	22%
p-value	0.143			
Sex of respondents				
Male	36%	7%	36%	20%
Female	66%	5%	20%	9%
p-value	0.049			
Age of respondent				
14 or younger	33%	-	27%	40%
15 to 19	63%	4%	22%	11%
20 to 24	61%	6%	27%	6%
25 or older	23%	16%	46%	15%
p-value	0.039			
Religion of respondent				
Muslim/traditional	62%	7%	24%	7%
Catholic	72%	7%	14%	7%
Protestant	38%	4%	36%	22%
p-value	0.170			
Marital status of respondents				
Single	43%	7%	33%	17%
Married-others	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.004			
Socioeconomic status—SES1				
Low SES	46%	3%	32%	19%
Medium SES	61%	17%	17%	6%
High SES	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.199			
Secondary school level				
Junior –year 1 or 2	63%	-	22%	15%
Intermediate-year 3	45%	5%	30%	20%
Senior – year 4 or higher	21%	7%	50%	21%
p- value	0.221			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	17%	9%	52%	22%
No	39%	6%	29%	26%
p-value	0.259			
Currently unemployed				
Yes	20%	-	-	80%
No	-	-	100%	-
p-value	0.030			

Table B9: Percentage of Kogi state OSY according to the number of C-Change radio drama exposed to and by background characteristics

	None	**One**	**Two**	Three
Total (N)	**109**			
Place of residence				
Urban	43%	36%	21%	-
Semi-urban	40%	8%	23%	29%
Rural	-	67%	33%	-
p-value	0.000			
Sex of respondents				
Male	40%	25%	22%	13%
Female	41%	19%	22%	18%
p-value	0.782			
Age of respondent				
14 or younger	40%		27%	33%
15 to 19	34%	24%	20%	22%
20 to 24	52%	27%	17%	3%
25 or older	43%	14%	36%	7%
p-value	0.100			
Religion of respondent				
Muslim/traditional	42%	33%	20%	5%
Catholic	31%	23%	31%	15%
Protestant	41%	5%	22%	32%
p-value	0.004			
Marital status of respondents				
Single	37%	22%	23%	18%
Married-others	86%	14%	-	-
p-value	0.077			
Socioeconomic status—SES1				
Low SES	25%	22%	30%	23%
Medium SES	82%	18%	-	-
High SES	-	100%	-	-
p-value	0.000			
Secondary school level				
None	40%	60%	-	-
Some secondary or lower	25%	20%	27%	27%
Completed secondary school	65%	9%	17%	8%
Some tertiary or higher	14%	28%	43%	14%
p – value	0.014			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	30%	14%	32%	23%
No	33%	38%	15%	13%
p-value	0.024			
Currently unemployed				
Yes	18%	18%	35%	29%
No	-	-	100%	
p-value	0.645			

Table B10: Percentage of Kogi state secondary school students who reported C-Change radio drama influence on behavior about sex by background characteristics

	Very much	**somewhat**	**Little - Not at all**
Total (N)	**68**		
Place of residence			
Urban	69%	19%	12%
Semi-urban	31%	28%	42%
p-value	0.004		
Sex of respondents			
Male	34%	34%	31%
Female	61%	14%	25%
p-value	0.056		
Age of respondent			
14 or younger	36%	36%	29%
15 to 19	57%	13%	30%
20 to 24	47%	21%	32%
25 or older	25%	75%	-
p-value	0.160		
Religion of respondent			
Muslim/traditional	49%	26%	25%
Catholic	57%	29%	14%
Protestant	46%	18%	36%
p-value	0.797		
Marital status of respondents			
Single	49%	23%	28%
Married-others	34%	33%	33%
p-value	0.856		
Socioeconomic status—SES1			
Low SES	48%	25%	27%
Medium SES	55%	18%	27%
p-value	0.804		
Secondary school level			
JSS	42%	32%	26%
SSS	54%	16%	30%
p – value	0.294		
Ever received vocational training			
Yes	57%	24%	19%
No	43%	26%	31%
p-value	0.505		
Currently unemployed			
Yes	20%	40%	40%
No	-	44%	56%
p-value	0.373		

Table B11: Percentage of Kogi state tertiary students who reported C-Change radio drama influence on behavior about sex by background characteristics

	Very much	somewhat	Little – not at all	Don't know – no response
Total (N)	**51**			
Place of residence				
Urban	43%	33%	24%	-
Semi-urban	60%	20%	17%	3%
p-value	0.463			
Sex of respondents				
Male	47%	22%	28%	3%
Female	63%	32%	5%	-
p-value	0.186			
Age of respondent				
14 or younger	58%	33%	9%	-
15 to 19	50%	21%	29%	-
20 to 24	53%	20%	20%	7%
25 or older	50%	30%	20%	-
p-value	0.876			
Religion of respondent				
Muslim/traditional	36%	29%	29%	7%
Catholic	50%	12%	38%	-
Protestant	62%	28%	10%	-
p-value	0.263			
Marital status of respondents				
Single	51%	26%	21%	2%
Married-others	75%	25%	-	-
p-value	0.721			
Socioeconomic status—SES1				
Low SES	48%	30%	22%	-
Medium SES	67%	11%	11%	11%
p-value	0.093			
Secondary school level				
Junior –year 1 or 2	50%	36%	14%	-
Intermediate-year 3	46%	23%	23%	8%
Senior – year 4 or higher	64%	18%	18%	-
p- value	0.760			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	68%	21%	11%	-
No	25%	40%	35%	-
p-value	0.022			
Currently unemployed				
Yes	50%	50%	-	-
No	50%	-	50%	-
p-value	0.223			

Table B12: Percentage of Kogi state OSY who reported C-Change radio drama influence on behavior about sex by background characteristics

	Very much	Some what	Little – not at all	Don't know – no response
Total (N)	**77**			
Place of residence				
Urban	53%	31%	16%	-
Semi-urban	50%	31%	19%	-
Rural	34%	-	33%	33%
p-value	0.000			
Sex of respondents				
Male	48%	31%	17%	3%
Female	52%	29%	19%	-
p-value	0.626			
Age of respondent				
14 or younger	60%	20%	20%	-
15 to 19	46%	32%	22%	-
20 to 24	45%	33%	22%	-
25 or older	73%	18%	-	9%
p-value	0.290			
Religion of respondent				
Muslim/traditional	51%	37%	11%	-
Catholic	80%	10%	10%	-
Protestant	41%	28%	28%	3%
p-value	0.191			
Marital status of respondents				
Single	51%	30%	18%	1%
Married-others	50%	25%	25%	-
p-value	0.978			
Socioeconomic status—SES1				
Low SES	52%	31%	16%	1%
Medium SES	42%	25%	33%	
High SES	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.777			
Secondary school level				
None	33%	67%	-	-
Some secondary or lower	51%	33%	16%	-
Completed secondary school	73%	18%	9%	-
Some tertiary or higher	17%	50%	33%	-
p – value	0.338			
Ever received vocational training				
Yes	51%	27%	22%	-
No	48%	41%	7%	4%
p-value	0.174			
Currently unemployed				
Yes	57%	14%	29%	-
No	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.700			

Table B13: Percentage of Kogi secondary school students who reported that C-Change posters influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	**somewhat**	**Little - Not at all**
Total (N)	**237**		
Place of residence			
Urban	78%	12%	10%
Semi-urban	74%	4%	22%
p-value	0.035		
Sex of respondents			
Male	77%	5%	18%
Female	72%	6%	22%
p-value	0.733		
Age of respondent			
14 or younger	70%	9%	22%
15 to 19	73%	5%	22%
20 to 24	84%	4%	11%
25 or older	78%	-	22%
p-value	0.616		
Religion of respondent			
Muslim/traditional	73%	8%	19%
Catholic	75%	-	25%
Protestant	76%	4%	20%
p-value	0.687		
Marital status of respondents			
Single	74%	6%	20%
Married-others	100%	-	-
p-value	0.710		
Socioeconomic status—SES1			
Low SES	70%	7%	23%
Medium SES	81%	3%	16%
High SES	100%	-	-
p-value	0.315		
Secondary school level			
JSS	76%	6%	18%
SSS	74%	5%	21%
P – value	0.873		
Ever received vocational training			
Yes	75%	7%	18%
No	76%	9%	15%
p-value	0.836		
Currently unemployed			
Yes	38%	25%	38%
No	78%	11%	11%
p-value	0.236		

Table B14: Percentage of Kogi state tertiary students who reported that C-Change posters influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	somewhat	Little – not at all
Total (N)	**62**		
Place of residence			
Urban	38%	33%	28%
Semi-urban	83%	10%	7%
p-value	0.002		
Sex of respondents			
Male	60%	24%	16%
Female	79%	8%	13%
p-value	0.244		
Age of respondent			
14 or younger	56%	22%	22%
15 to 19	73%	9%	18%
20 to 24	69%	14%	17%
25 or older	69%	31%	-
p-value	0.567		
Religion of respondent			
Muslim/traditional	60%	20%	20%
Catholic	83%	17%	-
Protestant	69%	17%	14%
p-value	0.775		
Marital status of respondents			
Single	67%	18%	15%
Married-others	100%	-	-
p-value	0.611		
Socioeconomic status—SES1			
Low SES	53%	25%	23%
Medium SES	94%	6%	-
High SES	100%	-	-
p-value	0.054		
Secondary school level			
Junior –year 1 or 2	71%	19%	10%
Intermediate-year 3	76%	6%	18%
Senior – year 4 or higher	69%	23%	8%
p- value	0.649		
Ever received vocational training			
Yes	48%	22%	30%
No	77%	15%	8%
p-value	0.069		
Currently unemployed			
Yes	100%	-	-
No	100%	-	-
p-value	-		

Table B15: Percentage of Kogi state OSY who reported that C-Change posters influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	**Some what**	**Little – not at all**
Total (N)	**83**		
Place of residence			
Urban	43%	25%	32%
Semi-urban	54%	21%	25%
Rural	100%	-	-
p-value	0.435		
Sex of respondents			
Male	63%	27%	10%
Female	45%	19%	36%
p-value	0.037		
Age of respondent			
14 or younger	20%	40%	40%
15 to 19	56%	18%	26%
20 to 24	67%	9%	24%
25 or older	42%	33%	25%
p-value	0.232		
Religion of respondent			
Muslim/traditional	49%	26%	25%
Catholic	70%	20%	10%
Protestant	50%	17%	33%
p-value	0.564		
Marital status of respondents			
Single	51%	22%	27%
Married-others	100%		
p-value	0.386		
Socioeconomic status—SES1			
Low SES	45%	24%	31%
Medium SES	79%	14%	7%
High SES	100%	-	-
p-value	0.161		
Secondary school level			
None	50%	25%	25%
Some secondary or lower	50%	32%	18%
Completed secondary school	28%	11%	61%
Some tertiary or higher	50%	17%	33%
P – value	0.071		
Ever received vocational training			
Yes	38%	25%	37%
No	68%	19%	13%
p-value	0.020		
Currently unemployed			
Yes	18%	29%	53%
No	-	100%	-
p-value	0.347		

Table B16: Percentage of Kogi state secondary students who reported on ways behavior on HIV & AIDS changed due to radio messages and posters by background characteristics

	None	**One or two**	**Three or more**
Total (N)	**390**		
Place of residence			
Urban	30%	43%	27%
Semi-urban	39%	51%	10%
p-value	0.001		
Sex of respondent			
Male	35%	46%	19%
Female	40%	53%	7%
p-value	0.003		
Age of respondent			
14 or younger	38%	43%	18%
15 to 19	39%	50%	11%
20 to 24	37%	53%	11%
25 or older	21%	64%	14%
p-value	0.534		
Religion of respondent			
Muslim/traditional	43%	41%	16%
Catholic	60%	27%	13%
Protestant	30%	60%	10%
p-value	0.002		
Marital status			
Single	37%	50%	13%
Married- others	71%	14%	14%
p-value	0.134		
Socioeconomic status 1			
Low SES	31%	53%	16%
Medium SES	42%	48%	10%
High SES	100%	-	-
p-value	0.044		
Secondary school level			
JSS	35%	50%	15%
SSS	39%	49%	12%
p-value	0.667		
Ever received a vocational training			
Yes	27%	59%	14%
No	46%	36%	18%
p-value	0.001		
Currently employed			
Yes	-	56%	44%
No	-	-	100%
P-value	0.009		

Table B17: Percentage of Kogi state tertiary students who reported on ways behavior on HIV & AIDS changed due to radio messages and posters by background characteristics

	None	**One or two**	**Three or more**
Total (N)	**88**		
Place of residence			
Urban	46%	8%	46%
Semi-urban	14%	47%	39%
p-value	0.000		
Sex of respondent			
Male	16%	23%	61%
Female	41%	36%	23%
p-value	0.001		
Age of respondent			
14 or younger	33%	7%	60%
15 to 19	52%	11%	37%
20 to 24	12%	49%	39%
25 or older	15%	46%	39%
p-value	0.001		
Religion of respondent			
Muslim/traditional	31%	28%	41%
Catholic	64%	15%	21%
Protestant	16%	36%	48%
p-value	0.013		
Marital status			
Single	17%	34%	49%
Married/others	100%	-	-
p-value	0.000		
Socioeconomic status 1			
Low SES	33%	13%	54%
Medium SES	22%	67%	11%
High SES	-	100%	-
p-value	0.000		
Tertiary year of study			
Junior year-1 or2	25%	34%	41%
Intermediate year 3	20%	30%	50%
Senior year 4 or higher	7%	50%	43%
p-value	0.591		
Ever received vocational training			
Yes	-	26%	74%
No	7%	35%	58%
p-value	0.306		
Currently employed			
Yes	60%	40%	-
No	50%	50%	-
p-value	0.809		

Table B18: Percentage of Kogi state OSY who reported on ways behavior on HIV & AIDS changed due to radio messages and posters by background characteristics

	None	**One or two**	**Three or more**
Total (N)	**109**		
Place of residence			
Urban	36%	16%	48%
Semi-urban	24%	19%	57%
Rural	67%	33%	-
p-value	0.275		
Sex of respondents			
Male	30%	25%	45%
Female	30%	15%	55%
p-value	0.363		
Age of respondents			
14 or younger	33%	13%	54%
15 to 19	26%	20%	54%
20 to 24	35%	17%	48%
25 or older	36%	21%	43%
p-value	0.969		
Religion of respondents			
Muslim-traditional	27%	24%	49%
Catholic	39%	15%	46%
Protestant	32%	12%	56%
p-value	0.640		
Marital status			
Single	27%	20%	53%
Married/others	86%	-	14%
p-value	0.004		
Socioeconomic status 1			
Low SES	20%	13%	67%
Medium SES	59%	33%	8%
High SES	-	100	-
p-value	0.000		
Highest level of education attained			
None	20%	-	80%
Some secondary or lower	24%	75%	69%
Completed secondary	35%	35%	30%
Some tertiary or higher	14%	15%	71%
p-value	0.019		
Ever received vocational training			
Yes	18%	20%	62%
No	28%	21%	51%
p-value	0.444		
Currently employed			
Yes	-	29%	71%

No	-	100%	-
p-value	0.146		

Table B19: Percentage of Kogi state secondary students who reported on how C-Change PE activities influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	**Some what**	**Little – not at all**	**Don't know – no response**
Total (N)	**225**			
Place of residence				
Urban	83%	8%	9%	-
Semi-urban	92%	3%	4%	1%
p-value	0.148			
Sex of respondent				
Male	91%	5%	4%	-
Female	89%	3%	7%	1%
p-value	0.572			
Age of respondent				
14 or younger	83%	6%	11%	-
15 to 19	92%	3%	4%	1%
20 to 24	89%	6%	5%	-
25 or older	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.688			
Religion of respondent				
Muslim/traditional	88%	4%	7%	1%
Catholic	70%	10%	20%	-
Protestant	95%	3%	2%	-
p-value	0.183			
Marital status				
Single	90%	4%	5%	1%
Married- others	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.975			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	90%	5%	5%	-
Medium SES	92%	3%	4%	1%
High SES	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.915			
Secondary school level				
JSS	86%	2%	11%	1%
SSS	92%	5%	3%	-
p-value	0.017			
Ever received a vocational training				
Yes	92%	5%	3%	-
No	87%	5%	7%	1%
p-value	0.598			
Currently employed				
Yes	100%	-	-	-
No	89%	11%	-	-

P-value	0.331			

Table B20: Percentage of Kogi state tertiary students who reported on how C-Change PE activities influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	**Somewhat**	**Little – not at all**
Total (N)	**62**		
Place of residence			
Urban	85%	10%	5%
Semi-urban	86%	7%	7%
p-value	0.889		
Sex of respondent			
Male	80%	11%	9%
Female	93%	4%	3%
p-value	0.373		
Age of respondent			
14 or younger	70%	30%	-
15 to 19	73%	9%	18%
20 to 24	97%	-	3%
25 or older	82%	9%	9%
p-value	0.044		
Religion of respondent			
Muslim/traditional	84%	11%	5%
Catholic	100%	-	-
Protestant	85%	8%	7%
p-value	0.914		
Marital status			
Single	85%	8%	7%
Married/others	100%	-	-
p-value	0.917		
Socioeconomic status 1			
Low SES	81%	12%	7%
Medium SES	93%	-	7%
High SES	100%	-	-
p-value	0.713		
Tertiary year of study			
Junior year-1 or2	79%	17%	4%
Intermediate year 3	93%	-	7%
Senior year 4 or higher	79%	7%	14%
p-value	0.393		
Ever received vocational training			
Yes	78%	18%	4%
No	88%	4%	8%
p-value	0.277		
Currently employed			
Yes	100%	-	-

No	100%	-	-
p-value	-		

Table B21: Percentage of Kogi state OSY who reported on how C-Change PE activities influenced behavior on sex by background characteristics

	Very much	**Some what**	**Little /not at all**	**Don't know/no response**
Total (N)	**86**			
Place of residence				
Urban	58%	21%	21%	-
Semi-urban	61%	16%	21%	2%
Rural	100.0%	-	-	-
p-value	0.881			
Sex of respondents				
Male	69%	21.9%	9.4%	-
Female	55%	15%%	28%	2%
p-value	0.172			
Age of respondent				
14 or younger	20%	20%	50%	10%
15 to 19	56%	21%	23%	-
20 to 24	81%	8%	11%	-
25 or older	60%	30%	10%	-
p-value	0.016			
Religion of respondents				
Muslim-traditional	65%	20%	13%	2%
Catholic	50%	30%	20%	-
Protestant	58%	10%	32%	-
p-value	0.367			
Marital status				
Single	61%	18%	21%	-
Married/others	34%	-	33%	33%
p-value	0.000			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	50%	22%	28%	-
Medium SES	95%	-	-	5%
High SES	100.0%	-	-	-
p-value	0.005			
Highest level of education attained				
None	25%	-	75%	-
Some secondary or lower	48%	25%	25%	**2%**
Completed secondary	71%	12%	18%	-
p-value	0.415			
Ever received a vocational training				
Yes	58%	19%	21%	**2%**
No	60%	17%	23%	-
p-value	0.848			
Currently employed				

Yes	50%	29%	21%	-
No	-	100%	-	-
p-value	0.343			

Table B22: Percentage of Kogi state secondary students who reported on how involvement in PE activities influenced other aspects of life by background characteristics

	Very much	**Some what**	**Little – not at all**	**Don't know – no response**
Total (N)	**322**			
Place of residence				
Urban	75%	5%	20%	-
Semi-urban	75%	5%	17%	3%
p-value	0.492			
Sex of respondent				
Male	82%	1%	13%	4%
Female	69%	7%	21%	3%
p-value	0.015			
Age of respondent				
14 or younger	71%	6%	19%	3%
15 to 19	74%	5%	19%	3%
20 to 24	81%	4%	12%	4%
25 or older	80%	-	10%	10%
p-value	0.865			
Religion of respondent				
Muslim/traditional	75%	6%	18%	1%
Catholic	84%		8%	8%
Protestant	74%	4%	18%	4%
p-value	0.464			
Marital status				
Single	75%	5%	17%	3%
Married- others	50%	-	50%	-
p-value	0.373			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	75%	4%	17%	4%
Medium SES	77%	4%	16%	3%
High SES	50%	50%	-	-
p-value	0.089			
Secondary school level				
JSS	67%	5%	25%	3%
SSS	78%	4%	15%	3%
p-value	0.200			
Ever received a vocational training				
Yes	73%	8%	15%	4%
No	73%	5%	20%	2%
p-value	0.703			
Currently employed				
Yes	67%	22%	11%	-

No	100%	-	-	-
P-value	0.198			

Table B23: Percentage of Kogi state tertiary students who reported on how involvement in PE activities influenced other aspects of life by background characteristics

	Very much	**Some what**	**Little /not at all**	**Don't know/no response**
Total (N)	**64**			
Place of residence				
Urban	81%	9%	5%	5%
Semi – urban	67%	12%	21%	-
p-value	0.185			
Sex of respondent				
Male	62%	14%	24%	-
Female	85%	7%	4%	4%
p-value	0.185			
Age of respondent				
14 or younger	20%	30%	50%	-
15 to 19	67%	17%	16%	-
20 to 24	83%	4%	10%	3%
25 or older	92%	8%	-	-
p-value	0.011			
Religion of respondent				
Muslim – traditional	74%	11%	16%	-
Catholic	50%	-	50%	-
Protestant	74%	13%	10%	3%
p-value	0.309			
Marital status				
Single	71%	11%	16%	2%
Married – others	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.848			
Socioeconomic status				
Low SES	69%	14%	17%	-
Medium SES	73%	7%	13%	7%
High SES	-	-	100%	-
p-value	0.213			
Tertiary year of study				
Junior year 1 or 2	61%	13%	22%	**4%**
Intermediate – year 3	71%	14%	14%	-
Senior – year 4 or higher	71%	14%	14%	-
p-value	0.934			
Ever received a vocational training				
Yes	83%	9%	9%	-
No	54%	19%	23%	**4%**
p-value	0.181			
Currently employed				

Yes	100%	-	--	-
No	100%	-	-	-
p-value	-			

Table B24: Percentage of Kogi state OSY who reported on how involvement in PE activities influenced other aspects of life by background characteristics

	Very much	**Some what**	**Little /not at all**	**Don't know/no response**
Total (N)	**85**			
Place of residence				
Urban	70%	15%	12%	3%
Semi-urban	47%	31%	22%	-
Rural	100%	-	-	-
p-value	0.186			
Sex of respondents				
Male	70%	17%	13%	-
Female	51%	27%	20%	2%
p-value	0.363			
Age of respondent				
14 or younger	46%	36%	18%	-
15 to 19	49%	29%	20%	2%
20 to 24	76%	12%	12%	-
25 or older	57%	14%	29%	
p-value	0.602			
Religion of respondents				
Muslim-traditional	70%	17%	13%	-
Catholic	40%	30%	20%	10%
Protestant	43%	32%	25%	-
p-value	0.032			
Marital status				
Single	59%	22%	18%	1%
Married/others	-	100%	-	-
p-value	0.084			
Socioeconomic status 1				
Low SES	51%	27%	22%	-
Medium SES	80%	10%	5%	5%
p-value	0.020			
Highest level of education attained				
None	33%	34%	33%	-
Some secondary or lower	44%	30%	26%	-
Completed secondary	70%	25%	5%	-
Some tertiary or higher	67%	17%	16%	-
p-value	0.433			
Ever received a vocational training				
Yes	48%	31%	19%	**2%**
No	69%	14%	17%	-
p-value	0.195			

Currently employed				
Yes	50%	29%	21%	**-**
No	100%	-	-	**-**
p-value	0.626			

APPENDIX C: LIST OF INSTRUMENTS

AED C-change Quarterly Report (July 1- September 30, 2009)
BCC Quality Individual Assessment Tool
Behavior Change communication for HIV and AIDS in Nigeria C-change 5year Work Plan (May 1, 2009 – September 30, 2014)
C- Change (Communication for Change) May 1, 2009 September 30, 2014 – 5 years Cooperative Agreement
C –change Cooperative Agreement
C-change 3 Quarter Report (April 1 to June 30, 2009)
C-change Nigeria Quarter Report (April-June 2012) Q3 Yr 3
C-change Nigeria Quarterly Report (Jan –March, 2010)
C-change, Nigeria Project Performance Management Plan (PMP) September 2012
C-change 3 Quarter Report (April 1 to June 30, 2009)
Desk of Review of Recent HIV/AIDS KAPB Studies and Reports in Kogi and Cross River States of Nigeria (October 2009)
Indicators for C-change Evaluation and Possible Data Sources
Innovative Approaches to Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC)
Indicators for C-change Evaluation and possible Data Sources
KAP Study on HIV&AIDS among the Youth in Kogi State
Media Utilization Tool-NGOs
Presentation at the Cross-River State Annual HIV/AIDS Summit (May 2009)
Presentation at the Cross-River State Annual HIV/AIDS Summit, (November 22-23, 2011)
Proposal Mid-Term Evaluation of Communication for Change (C-change) Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) Interventions in Nigeria
SBCC Capacity Assessment of SACA, and NGOs in Kogi State, Nigeria a Report to AED/C-change Nigeria (October2009)
Quarterly Progress Report (October – December, 2009)
Year 2: Quarterly Report (April – June 2011)
Year 3: 1st Quarterly Report (Oct – Dec 2011)

APPENDIX D: LIST OF PEOPLE CONTACTED

USAID

Dalapo Ogundehin	ATOR
Dr. Kalada Green	Senior Technical Advisor (Former)

C-Change Staff Headquarters, Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

Victor Ogbodo	Chief of party
Desmond Ajoko	Communication Specialist
Ann Ibembem	Finance & Admin Manager
Seyi Olujimi	M&E Specialist (Former)

Internews Network Abuja

Akubo Adegbe	Programs Manager
Josephine Kamara	Resident communication Advisor

NACA/NASCAP/FMOH Abuja

Omini Efiong	Assistant Director
Audu, Salif	Senior communication officer
Pat Freeman	Assistant Director Health/Prevention
Iyabor D. Jokodola	Assistant Chief Health Education Officer

C-Change Partner Cross Rivers State

Ministry of Health	
Regina Odey	PMTCT Focal Person

College of Health and technology Calabar

Mrs. Philomena A. Obaji	Registrar
Mrs. Efiong, Mercy B.	Ag. Provost

UNICAL

Prof. Christ Nwamuo	Director SBCC

Cross Rivers State SACA

Gabriel Undelikno	Project Manager

Cross River state Broadcasting Corporation (CRBC)

Stella Asuquo	Assistant Director Programs

C-Change NGOs Cross Rivers State

Dream Boat Calabar Municipal Staff

Edisua Oko-Offoboche	Creative Director
Offiong A. Ita	Accountant
Offon, Uwem Inyang	Coordinator SBCC
Moses Essien Ekpe	M&E Officer
Uduak Okon	ICT Officer

GHAC Ogoja Staff

Linus O. Igwe	Executive Director
Ogar Joseph. O.	Account Officer
Ade Emanuel. U	M&E Officer
Onah Rosemary. A	Program Officer
Opue Martina. N	Principal GSS Ogoja

GHAC Yala

HRN Ogamode Edema	Clan Head
Ebeku Innocent Eba	youth Leader
Ogar Robert	youth Leader

C-Change Partner Kogi state

Ministry of Health

Abu,Comfort	Senior Assistant Program Coordinator

Kogi State (SACA)

Boro Emmanuel	KOSACA CMD

Prime FM Lokoja, Kogi State

Adeiza Momoh Jimoh	General Manager
Adejioh Ibrahim	HOD Programs

C-Change NGO Kogi State

EDFOH Kabba Kogi State Staff

Abraham Ododo	Project Manager
Aroge Jumoke	M&E Officer
Owolabi Ade Bodunde	Finance Officer
Obamoh Femi	Field Officer

Stakeholders

Ohunenese Bode	Clan Head
Adedire Omofaiye	Youth Leader

INGRA NGO Dekina Staff

Hamza Aliyu	Project Manager
Mathias .A.Okpanachi	Assistant Project Officer
SlamatYakubu	M&E Assistant
Ofoegbu Phisiline Adaobi	Finance Officer
Ndah.S. David	Field Officer
Loveth Haruna	Office Assistant
Suleman Yago	Field Officer
Adullah I Ayuba	Facilitator

RELIFE NGO Okene Staff

Innocent Anomi	Executive Director
Abduleazaq O. Nuhuman	Program Manager
Lawal Ibrahim King	Resource Officer
Munirat Ibrahim	Director of Admin & Finance
Lamidi E. Muhammed	Finance Officer
Salamu O. Halihu	Field Officer