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This handbook was developed by the AIDSCAP Behavior Change Communication Unit.

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## Instrument for Assessment and Monitoring of Behavior Change Communication (BCC) Interventions



#### INTRODUCTION

This is a handbook to help planners and implementors look at the effectiveness of their BCC interventions.

Implementors can use the handbook to help them *MONITOR* since the handbook can point out both strengths and potential weaknesses of an ongoing intervention.

The handbook can also be used as a *PLANNING TOOL* because it highlights important points for the design and development of effective BCC programming.

Please remember that not all criteria will be appropriate for all interventions. Nevertheless, following the criteria is likely to ensure a thoughtfully designed and effective intervention.

For guidance on additional aspects of BCC interventions please see the following AIDSCAP handbooks:

How to Create an Effective Communication Project

Behavior Change Through Mass Communication

How to Create an Effective Peer Education Project

How to Conduct Effective Pretests

HIV/AIDS Care and Support Projects

BCC for STD Prevention

Partnership with the Media

Policy and Advocacy Work on HIV/AIDS Prevention

# Description of BCC Intervention

1. What are the specific objectives of this behavior change communication intervention? What changes in knowledge, attitude and/or behavior do you expect from the target audience?

List the specific objectives of this project here.
There will be an increase of at least 25% of market women who can recall 2 female STD symptoms.

How do you plan tion? Check all th	to carry out this communication intervenat apply.
☐ training	☐ print materials
□ radio	☐ print media
☐ television	☐ group work
☐ drama	☐ individual counselling
□ other (please spec	cify)
Briefly describe w describe the diffic	when this intervention is taking place. Also culties in this situation.
	ne target audience in the planning and ment of this intervention?
□ yes	
	<ul> <li>Assessment and Monitoring of BCC Interventions</li> </ul>

#### Standard 1:

Interventions should focus on well-characterized, specific target audiences.

Crit	eria 1:	Who is the prima intervention?	ry target audience for this BCC		
		s. Who is the prima	f specific primary target ary target audience for this BCC		
	☐ Student	S	☐ Monogamous women		
	☐ Military		☐ Community leaders		
	☐ STD pa	tients	☐ Out-of-school youth		
	☐ Pharma	cists/chemists	☐ Women with multiple partners		
	☐ Health o	care providers	☐ Low-income communities		
	☐ Populati	ion/General	☐ Men in the workplace		
	☐ People a	away from home	☐ Women in the workplace		
	☐ Men wit	th multiple partners	☐ Men who have sex with men		
	☐ Female	CSWs (Commercial se	ex workers)		
	☐ PLWAI	OS (People living with	AIDS)		
	☐ Others	(please specify)			
Crit	eria 2:	Has this primary by segmenting va	target group been further divided riables?		
		□ yes □ no			

If yes, wh	nich variables did yo	u consider?
☐ gender		☐ attitudes toward sex
□ age		☐ media habits
□ educati	ional level	☐ health history
☐ languag	ge	□ income
□ occupa	tion	□ lifestyle
☐ marital	status	□ others (please specify)
Criteria 3.	Are there other p target group?	eople who influence the primary
	□ yes □ no	
If yes, wh	no are they?	
□ commu	unity leaders	□ politicians
□ top-lev	el decision makers	□ parents
□ media	gatekeepers	☐ religious leaders
☐ health	care providers	☐ merchants
□ educat	ors	□ others (please specify)
☐ family		
☐ friends		
Criteria 4.	Is this interventio other people?	n addressing the needs of these
	□ yes □ no	

Criteria 5.	What is the risk behavior(s) that the primary target audience is practicing?
Criteria 6.	What is the desired behavior?

Criteria 7.	What ATTITUDES need to change, which SKILLS need to be learned and which BEHAVIORS must change BEFORE the target audience will be able to adopt this final desired behavior?				



If you answered NO to question 2 or 3 OR if you did not have clear and complete answers to any of the questions, this intervention probably has some weaknesses. You will be able to improve the intervention by giving time and detailed attention to the criteria for this standard. Pay particular attention to complete answers for questions 5 and 6.

#### STANDARD 2:

HIV/AIDS prevention interventions and messages must be crafted to motivate and appeal to the needs, beliefs, concerns and readiness of the specific target audience.

Criteria 1.	What are the main messages used in this intervention?
Criteria 2.	Does the main idea running through the above messages aim at reducing the risk behavior mentioned in Standard 1, Criteria 5?
	□ yes □ no
Criteria 3.	Does the main idea running through the above messages encourage people to move towards the desired behavior mentioned in Standard 1, Criteria 6?
	□ yes □ no
Assessment and	d Monitoring of BCC Interventions

Criteria 4.	Are you able to identify the prevention or care NEEDS of the target audience?				
	□ yes □ no				
	What are they?				
Criteria 5.	What are the popular prevention or care BELIEFS to be addressed?				

Criteria 6.	What are the prevention or care CONCERNS of the target audience?			
Criteria 7.	Do some of the messages refer to the NEEDS of the target audience?			
	□ yes □ no			
Criteria 8.	Do some of the messages appeal to the BELIEFS of the target group?			
	□ yes □ no			
Criteria 9.	Do some of the messages refer to the CONCERNS of the target audience?			
	□ yes □ no			

Criteria 10.	Which messages encourage people to change their ATTITUDES?
Criteria 11.	Which messages help people to learn SKILLS to protect them from STD/HIV infections?

Criteria 12.	Which m			
Criteria 13.	audience	's ideas	of the	ges refer to the target  DISADVANTAGES or barriers I behavior?
	□ yes	□ no		
				vantages and barriers. our intervention addresses.
☐ money				time
□ convenie	ence			physical ease
☐ mental e	ease			social standing
□ comfort				popularity
□ others (p	olease spec	ify)		

Crieria 14.	audience		essages refer to the target the ADVANTAGES of adopting for?
	□ yes	□ no	
			advantages. Check those or list n addresses.
☐ protec	ted health		☐ being "modern"
□ protec	tion of family		☐ pain reduction
☐ fewer i	medical costs		☐ peace of mind
□ others	(please speci	ify)	
If not, w	□ yes	□ no es, what c	hanges did you make?

Criteria 16.	that they audience	intervention and the messages planned so y fit with the specific stage in the target e's movement in the Behavior Change Which stage is your target audience in?
☐ Stage of	f dispelling n	nyths and misinformation
☐ Stage in	which asses	ssing personal risk of infection is crucial
☐ Stage of	learning ne	egotiation skills and condom use
☐ Stage of	actually try	ring out the new behavior
☐ Stage at	which reinf	forcement of messages is appropriate
Criteria 17.		s intervention use a combination of comion channels?
	□ yes	□ no
If yes, wh	ich channe	els?
☐ interper	sonal	
☐ small gr	oup	
□ newspa	pers	
□ commu	nity network	ks
□ radio		
☐ tradition	nal and folk	media
□ small m	edia	
□ magazin	es	
☐ televisio	n	
□ video		
□ others (	please spec	ify)
If you answer	ed NO to any o	questions OR if you did not have clear and complete answers to a



#### Standard 3:

At-risk individuals must be provided with both skills and supplies to prevent HIV.

Criteria 1.	Does this skill devel	intervention provide for lopment?
	□ yes	□ no
What ski	lls are bein	ng learned? Check all that apply.
☐ how to	discuss safer	sex with partner(s)
☐ how to	refuse to eng	gage in unsafe sex
☐ how to	discuss cond	dom use with partner(s)
☐ how to	obtain condo	oms
☐ how to	use a condo	om correctly
☐ how to	dispose of a	condom correctly
☐ how to	discuss safer	sex with children
☐ how to	recognize ne	eed for STD treatment
☐ how to	find profession	onal STD treatment
□ others (	please specif	fy)
Criteria 2.	Are cond	oms easily available?
	□ yes	□ no

Criteria 3.	Are condoms affordable?		
	□ yes □ no		
Criteria 4.	Is STD treatment easily available?		
	□ yes □ no		
Criteria 5.	Is STD treatment affordable?		
	□ yes □no		



#### Standard 4:

A supportive environment needs to be created for HIV prevention and for the protection of those infected with HIV.

Criteria 1.	What are the social, cultural, environmental, economic, political, and organizational conditions that may influence the target audience's HIV/AIDS risk behaviors?			

# Criteria 2. Does this intervention try to influence these social, cultural, environmental, political and/or organizational influences? For example, does it:

☐ try to support traditional and cultural values that encourage low risk behaviors?
☐ try to persuade government officials to change harmful policies?
☐ try to influence organizational/corporate officials to discontinue discriminatory practices or policies?
$\hfill\Box$ try to mobilize support among the general public to work for changes in public policy?
☐ try to promote alternatives to risk behaviors?
☐ try to protect human rights of all people affected by HIV/AIDS?
☐ try to actively fight discrimination?
☐ try to educate the whole community for care, compassion and prevention?
□ others — please describe.



### Standard 5:

Mechanisms need to be created to maintain and sustain HIV prevention behaviors and activities over time.

Criteria 1.	Does this intervention have follow-up mechanisms to reinforce and encourage the maintenance of newly acquired attitudes and behaviors?		
	□ yes	□ no	
For exam	nple,		
□ periodio	c follow-ups	and recertification of peer educators	
☐ HIV pre grade le		ssages being repeated in the curriculum at all	
. ,	gns that inclu behaviors	ude reinforcement messages focused on maintain-	
□ annual r	meetings for	organizations working in the HIV prevention area	
☐ meeting	gs organized	to discuss "lessons learned"	
☐ system	for senior pe	eer educators to work with junior peer educators	
□ referral	services		
□ others -	— please de	escribe.	



#### Standard 6:

BCC planners should identify and use opportunities to work collaboratively and in different sectors of the community/country.

Criteria 1.	Does this intervention actively collaborate with other partners and implementing agencies?		
	□ yes	□ no	
Please ex	cplain.		

Criteria 2.	Does this intervention take into consideration other activities and materials aimed at this target audience by other organizations?		
	☐ yes ☐ no		
Please de	escribe.		

Criteria 3. Is this intervention designed to involve the resources and expertise of other organizations or the public and private sectors?			
	□ yes □ no	)	
If yes, pl	ease indicate whi	ch sectors.	
☐ Comm	nercial sector	☐ News media	
☐ Industi	rial sector	☐ Military/police	
☐ Ministr	ry of Health	☐ Ministry of Education	
☐ Ministr	ry of Agriculture	☐ Other government institutions	
☐ Other	s (please specify).		



#### Standard 7:

Monitoring and evaluation are essential processes of effective BCC programming.

Regular monitoring allows you to see if the project is proceeding according to plan or if it needs to be changed. Evaluation indicates if the project is achieving its objectives.

Criteria 1.	Does this intervention have a monitoring and evaluation DESIGN?		
	□ yes	□ no	
Criteria 2.		is intervention have a monitoring and on BUDGET?	
	□ yes	□ no	
Crieria 3.	Does this intervention have STAFF availa monitoring and supervision?		
	□ yes	□ no	

Criteria 4.	Have you identified new directions as a result of monitoring or evaluation?			
	□ yes	□ no		
If so, plea	se describe			
Criteria 5.		developed indicators of CTIVENESS?		
	□ yes	□ no		
Here are	examples o	of quantifiable indicators.		
<ul><li>number</li></ul>	of condoms	distributed/sold		
<ul><li>number</li></ul>	of training se	ssions		
<ul><li>number</li></ul>	of education	sessions		
<ul><li>number</li></ul>	of media eve	ents		
<ul><li>number</li></ul>	of materials p	produced		
<ul><li>number</li></ul>	of materials of	distributed		
<ul><li>number</li></ul>	of people tra	ilned		
<ul><li>number</li></ul>	of people rea	ached		

You will also want to find indicators that respond to the SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES of this intervention. Some of the most meaningful indicators are those that the community itself identifies as important. The following are examples that MAY be appropriate for SOME interventions.

l.	anecdotal evidence and observation of changing social norms (e.g., men and women leaving bars separately rather than together as in the past; school girls speaking openly of rejecting "sugar daddies;" condom availability at discos, hotels, bars)
<u>)</u> .	self-reported evidence of more open conversation about use of condoms, decrease in number of partners, etc.
3.	self-reported ability to discuss safer sex options with partner(s)
1.	self-reported ability to recognize STD symptoms
).	decreased time between recognizing an STD symptom and seeking treatment
).	self-reported increased use in condoms
7.	self-reported increased abstinence
3.	self-reported increased faithfulness
9.	self-reported STD treatment-seeking and preventive behavior
0.	the intervention becoming more self-sustaining
1.	more discussion of HIV/AIDS policy issues in legislative bodies
2.	more press coverage of ethical and legal issues dealing with HIV/AIDS issues
3.	more requests for information about STDs/HIV/AIDS
4.	more requests for information about how to talk to children and/or sexual partners

15.		widespread interest and participation in special AIDS observations (e.g., World AIDS Day)			
16.		grassroots participation in campaign activities			
17.		more media openness about sexual issues (in news stories as well as in entertainment programs)			
18.		fewer complaints (e.g., letters to the editor) about media references to condoms, sexuality, etc.			
19.		more condoms available in more outlets			
20.		more first-time attenders at STD clinics			
21.		fewer repeat clients at STD clinics			
22.		more religious leaders and/or business leaders speaking out in a positive way about HIV/AIDS issues			
23.		more business policies developed that protect HIV+ workers from discrimination			
24.		more business policies initiated that promote HIV prevention education activities.			
Do	you	or can you use any of the above indicators?			
		□ yes □ no			
If y	es, v	vhich numbers?			

Do you use other indicators to note progress toward your objectives?			
	□ yes	□ no	
Please de	escribe.		



#### PLEASE NOTE:

This handbook has helped you find strengths and weaknesses in this intervention.

However, to measure EFFECTIVENESS, you must look at your original objectives and the indicators that will tell if the intervention is having the desired effect.