

## BEHAVIORAL CHANGE COMMUNICATION

to increase use of Family Planning and reduce risk & vulnerability to HIV - a Best Practice Model -

presented by Dr Barbara Pose, CARE Int. in Ethiopia APHA conference, Washington D.C., 2007



## Population and AIDS program in Ethiopia

- \*Since 1996 CARE Int. in Ethiopia has been implementing SRH programs
- Funded by Royal Netherlands Embassy
- Phase 1-2 reached 1.3 Mill. People
- Phase 3 (ongoing) reaches 2.2 Mill.



# This presentation provides answers to 3 questions

- + Has the program been successful in raising awareness on HIV/AIDS?
- \* Was the project successful in increasing family Planning Use?
- What were the successful approaches?

#### Significant (p=0.00) changes of Phase II

| Indicator                                   | Baseline May<br>2003 | Final evaluation<br>September 2005 |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Heard about FP                              | 90.7%                | 94.2%                              |
| Know at least two FP methods                | 60.4%                | 84.6%                              |
| Women who have ever used FP                 | 28.9%                | 39.4%                              |
| Women currently using FP                    | 14.7%                | 29.8%                              |
| Modern Contraceptive prevalence rate        | 2.6%                 | 7% condoms                         |
|   | 8.9%                 | 35.7% pills                        |
|   | 3.7%                 | 40.1% injectables                  |
| Have Multiple sexual partners (Borena Zone) | 45.7%                | 26.6%                              |
| Heard about HIV/AIDS                        | 95.2%                | 99%                                |
| Don't know how to prevent HIV               | 6.8%                 | 1.6%                               |

### Positive changes in behavior

- Practices like sharing needles, sharing razor blades for shaving has decreased
- Multiple sexual partners are reportedly reduced
- Risky traditional practices that encourage promiscuity decreased
- Harmful traditional practices such as FGC and widow inheritance on decline
- Improved use of condoms among youth
- Increased willingness to test for HIV

## Cross-sectional Survey to Identify Successful BCC Approaches

- Geographical areas of Oromiya/Ethiopia
  - \*Borena, West Harerge and East Harerge zones
- Qualitative Data
  - Focus Group Discussion (n=15)
  - Key informant interviews
- Quantitative Data
  - multi stage sampling technique (district, PA, households)
  - one person between 15–49 years interviewed per household
  - Sample size: n=937

### **BCC** Approaches

- Community Based Distribution Program (CBD) relying on volunteers
- Peer Education Program
- **+ Community Advocacy**
- **+ Anti-AIDS Clubs**
- \* Youth Centers
- Service quality improved at health facility
- Intensive work on cultural governance system (advocacy targeting leaders)

#### Communication Channels

#### Messages and materials were pre-tested

- Interpersonal communication by PE and CBRHA (volunteers)
- Learning from role models (volunteers)
- Print materials
- Listening and Discussion Groups
- Mini-media in school and urban areas
- Drama and role plays
- Public events
  - \* soccer match, bicycle races, questions and answer programs, radio (West Hararge), T-shirts

### Coverage

### Sources of information on FP and HIV

- At baseline:
  - friends and radio
- At end of project:
  - CARE frontline workers,
  - community volunteers: CBRHAs and Peer Educators trained by CARE