

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) Compendium G2G Project

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DSD Mandate on HIV and AIDS

- The DSD's mandate and commitment is on social transformation that is embodied in the principle of social justice and the Bill of Rights contained in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996).
- Research indicates that HIV&AIDS is not only a health issue but a developmental issue, hence Combination Prevention approach is required.
- Factors that fuel HIV&AIDS are due to human behaviour, social and structural in nature and therefore require a social approach.
- In order to stem the epidemics, interventions should also address vulnerabilities which predispose individuals to HIV&AIDS.
- Due to social and structural dimensions in the society, most individuals engage in risky sexual behaviours which predispose them to acquiring HIV.
- Addressing these social and structural barriers enables individuals to utilise HIV prevention packages that promote HIV prevention
- DSD derives its mandate in responding to HIV &AIDS drivers from national policy positions as it is aligned to the NDP and the NSP

The Eight Goals of the NSP



Goal 1

Accelerate prevention in order to reduce new HIV and TB infections and new STIs



Goal 2

Reduce illness and death by providing treatment, care and adherence support for all



Goal 3

Reach all key and vulnerable populations with services that are tailored to their specific needs



Goal 4

Address social, economic and cultural factors that add fuel to the HIV, TB and STI epidemics



Goal 5

Ground the HIV, TB and STI programme in human rights principles



Goal 6

Promote leadership at all levels and shared accountability for delivering this plan



Goal 7

Mobilise resources to support achievement of the NSP and ensure a sustainable HIV, TB and STI programme



Goal 8

Strengthen the gathering and use of information to make the NSP successful

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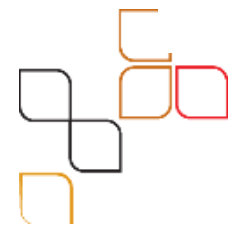


social development

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4



"My goal as a young woman is to encourage positive change within my society through specific programmes which are interlinked with the NSP in decreasing the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women across South Africa."

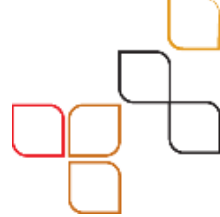
– Keketso Rathumbu, She Conquers

Goal 4

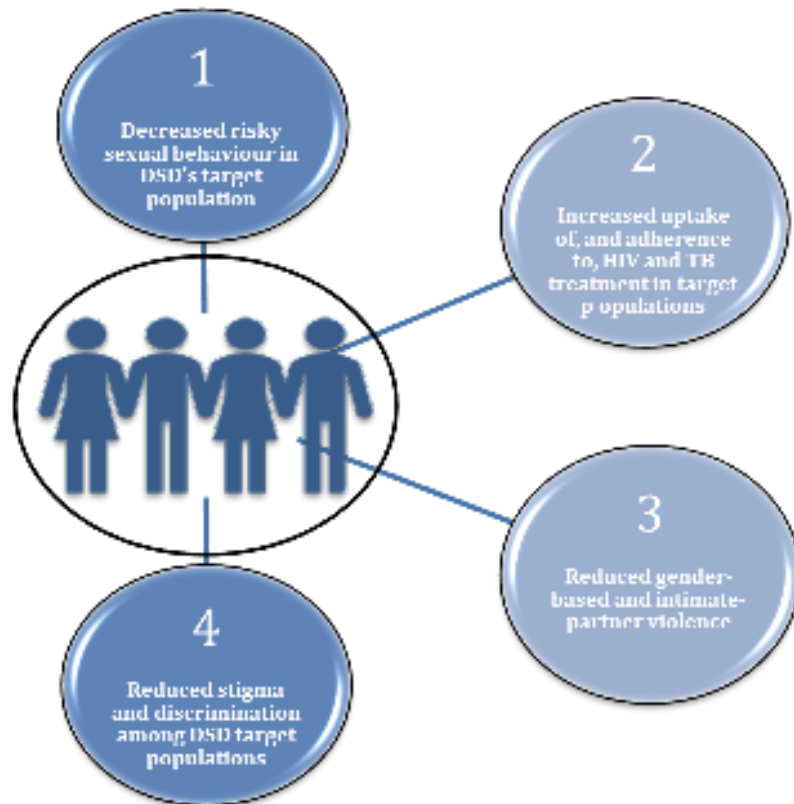


Address the social and structural drivers of HIV, TB and STIs and link these efforts to the National Development Plan (NDP)

"A multi-department, multi-sectoral approach"



Outcomes of the Comprehensive Strategy



In order to reach Goal 4 of the NSP, DSD has developed a **Comprehensive Strategy on HIV&AIDS** which adopts a social and behaviour change approach to address risky sexual behaviours that perpetuate HIV acquisition

- The DSD strategy has four outcome
- Additionally, the Department has developed and is implementing SBC programmes to address risky behaviours and harmful social norms to achieve Goal 4 of the NSP

The Socio-Ecological Model

- The Comprehensive Strategy considers the **Social Ecological Model** as a panacea for programming to address social, structural and behavioural determinants that places individuals at the risk of HIV infection.
- A Socio-Ecological Model (SEM) for Change views individual behaviour as a product of multiple, overlapping social and environmental influences.
- This Compendium adopts the SEM as it emphasises programmes that target the individual (such as YOLO, Ke Moja, ZAZI), the family (e.g. Families Matter programmes), the community (e.g. Community Capacity Enhancement (CCE), Traditional Leaders and Men Championing Change), as well as societal level (e.g. social grants, food security, policies).

Compendium of SBC Programmes

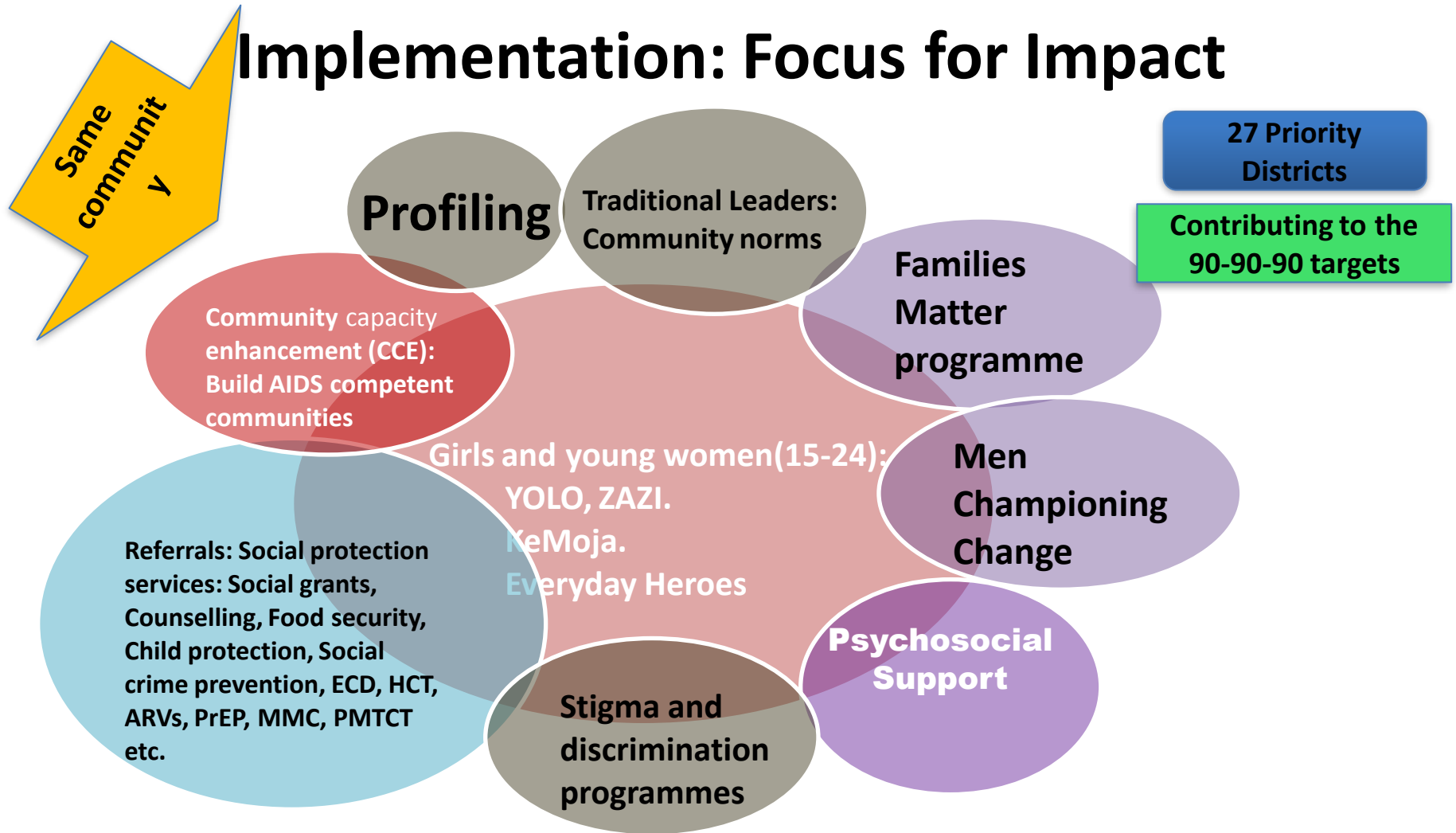


Each SBC programme in the package meets the requirements for effective social behaviour change:

The figure below provides a summary of the Compendium with layering of programmes using the social ecology model:



Implementation: Focus for Impact



YOLO – “You only live once”

Creating a safe and enabling environment for youth dialogue, where young people can discuss HIV prevention, teenage pregnancy and gender-based violence, and positive values and decision making around sex and sexuality





OVERVIEW OF THE YOLO PROGRAM ...



OBJECTIVES OF YOLO

The specific objectives are to:

- Build young people's self-confidence and self-esteem
- Instil active citizenry among the young people
- Minimise new HIV infections among the youth in the country
- Build young people's knowledge, attitude and skills to voluntarily assume positive practices and sustain positive behaviour
- Invest social skills in young people to build healthy relationships and communicate effectively about their healthy sexual choices

The programme is implemented over **12 sessions**, with a maximum of 3 sessions a week.



STRUCTURE OF THE YOLO PROGRAMME



**Building
Block 1**

01

Session 1- Self Identity
Session 2 – Building Self-esteem and self- confidence
Session 3 - Assertiveness and Personal Boundaries

**Building
Block 2**

02

Session 4 - Healthy Sexual Behaviour and Good Attitudes about Sex

**Building
Block 3**

03

Session 5 – My sexual and reproductive rights & responsibilities
Session 6 – Goals in sexual and reproductive health

**Building
block 4**

04

Session 7 – Understanding Risky Behaviour
Session 8 – Playing it safe
Session 9 - Dealing with emotional and social challenges

**Building
block 5**

05

Session 10 – Healthy relationships
Session 11 - Communication skills and reading the signs
Session 12 - Making effective decisions and taking responsibility

CHOMMY



ChommyY

The programme is named ChommyY and is intended to reduce HIV infection, teenage and unplanned pregnancies. ChommyY is focusing mostly on helping young people understand their bodies and the changes they are going through, and then building a foundation in pre-teens' understanding of sexual and reproductive health, and lastly helping them to think about their future and how to start planning for that future.

IMPLEMENTATION CRITERIA

- The programme is implemented through facilitators who are attached to NPOs
- Facilitators are trained to be knowledgeable on the approaches and content of different programmes
- A facilitator must fully understand his/ her roles and responsibilities in the programme implementation process
- Facilitators are sensitised to the importance of the M&E process including the efficient management and completion of all relevant monitoring tools.

IMPLEMENTATION CRITERIA

- The Department partnered with USAID in the Government to Government agreement to implement the YOLO and ChommY programmes
- Implementation is in 5 district in two Provinces; KZN and Gauteng.

KE A LEBOGA
THANK YOU