

# Lessons from the integrated life-cycle based health campaign in Uganda

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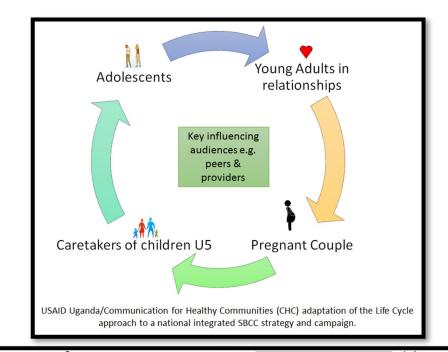
# The Challenge at Inception

## An audit of HC interventions revealed:

- Limited implementation & scale-up of HC.
- Fragmented implementation of interventions.
- Diseases focused messaging many messages.
- Audience fatigue with instructive messages.
- Disconnect between mass media & IPC

## Response

- Formative research
- Segmented audiences, analyzed social determinants using the Social Ecological model (McKee et al., 2000)
- Developed an integrated life-cycle based health communication platform called OBULAMU.
  - Which means, "How's Life?"
  - Responses go beyond "good" or "bad," to elicit detailed responses about life and feelings.
  - Engages people in a conversation, finds out what's important to them and in their circumstances

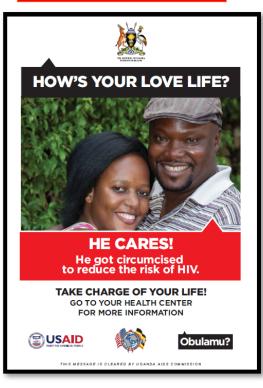


### Young adults in **Pregnant Couple** Care Takers of U5s **Adolescents** relationships Condom use 1. Breastfeeding within one hour after Information on body 1. Recognize dangers signs of growth and changes Mutual fidelity pregnancy reduce sexual partners 2. Exclusive breastfeeding for first six Negotiation & 2. Birth preparedness plan months decision making HIV testing & knowing Early ANC attendance skills on sexuality 3. Complementary feeding At ANC demand IPTp 1-2: Test Circumcision for men Prevent unplanned 4. Nutrition for breastfeeding mothers for HIV and & enroll into and support from pregnancy, HIV and eMTCT if positive, receive 5. LLIN use for children under 5 years partners other STIs malaria net and sleep under 6. Childhood diseases (diarrhea. Prevention of 4. Dangers of early pneumonia) unplanned pregnancy sexual debut and 5. Newborn care practices 7. Child immunization Discordance & early parenthood 6. Deliver at a health facility adherence to positive 8. Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Condom use for prevention & 7. Adhere to ART & sexually active 9. Child Spacing treatment breastfeeding guidelines 6. Circumcision for 10. Adherence to ART for mothers and TB screening and 8. Post-partum care including FP children (pediatric ART) testing for cough more 9. Good nutrition practices 7. HIV testing & 11. Return to the health center knowing results 10. Early Initiation of Correct information on (mother and child) for regular Breastfeeding check-up and ART refills 8. ART Adherence Figure showing key actions for the four Life Stages in the OBULAMU campaign. Each of these actions is creatively developed into specific messages to support HIV prevention, ART uptake and adherence, contraceptive choices and use, MCH, nutrition, TB and malaria prevention

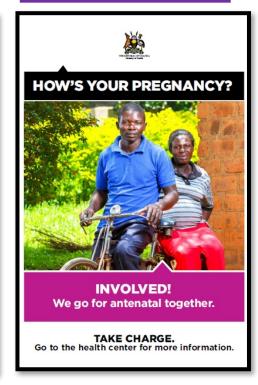
and case management.

# Obulamu?

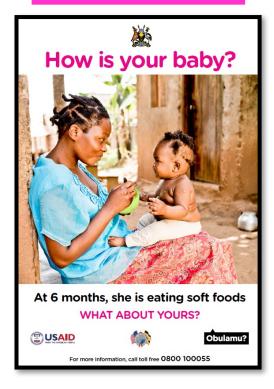
Life Stage 1



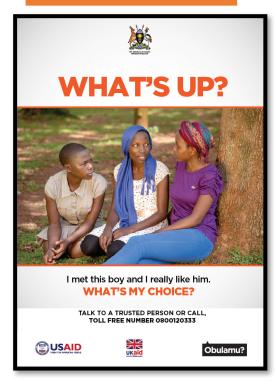
Life Stage 2



Life Stage 3



Life Stage 4



- 1. Interpersonal Communication (Campaign Champions, one-on-one, small and large group activations)
- 2. Mass Media (Radio, TV and outdoor placements)
- 3. Social Media (Facebook and Twitter)

### Results

- Standardization of messages and interventions.
- Country-wide adoption & scale-up by GOU & partners.
- Shift from disease-based communication to audience-specific programming.
- Massive appeal of the brand & campaign which improves IPC connection.
- Daily reach of estimated 10 million people.
- Early results show: average exposure of 85%, intention to act 60%, and 10%





# Key lessons to date

- ❖ It takes time to build consensus and secure buy-in from IPs and government agencies on key actions for each life cycle.
- Integration is still a new concept, many partners still prefer the comfort of the disease based approach.
- Cross cutting audiences e.g. KPs & PLHIVs are difficult to prioritize for each life stage.
- Health facilities' set up and personnel are not ready to provide integrated services.
- The traditional types of evaluation limit the learning agenda. There's need for more agile methodologies.

# Obulamu?





