

Succeed

Training Presentation



Quality Action
Improving **HIV** Prevention in Europe


Präsentationsinhalte
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This work is part of the Joint Action on Improving Quality in HIV Prevention (Quality Action), which has received funding from the European Union within the framework of the Health Programme.



The content of the presentation

- Background information on Succeed
 - How to use Succeed
 - How to make use of the results
- 





What can you gain by using Succeed?





Succeed can help you

- Direct interventions to focus on impact and sustainability
- Define your good practice
- Identify your gaps
- Involve the people who are doing the work in the change process
- Involve important stakeholders and representatives of key populations





Succeed can also help you

- Clarify roles
- Redefine and improve areas that have become habitual
- Document your work and report on progress in a systematic way





Complications when using Succeed

- Understanding the difference between QI and evaluation
- Resistance to change in general
- Using Succeed, some serious deficiencies in the project might become evident. People involved might feel attacked and become defensive.





Succeed: Background

- Succeed is modelled on general ideas about QA and QI
- Succeed is based on a scientific review of success factors in Health Promotion.
- Succeed is a questionnaire developed from 13 general success factors found in the review





Background continued:

- The questionnaire was adapted for HIV-prevention including SRHR in 2011 by IQhiv.
- The original QI tool called "How to Succeed in Health Promotion Projects" was published in a scientific paper, Health Promotion International, 2001
- The original QI tool was evaluated and recommended by the Swedish Health Authority





Succeed parts and materials - who should use them ?

Materials	Participant	Facilitator/Leader	Organiser
1.Questionnaire	XXX	XXX	XXX
2. Case study	X	XXX	X
3. User guide		XXX	XX
4. Succeed a knowledge- based tool		XXX	



The Succeed questionnaire – an overview

3 main categories:

- Structure
- Process
- Results

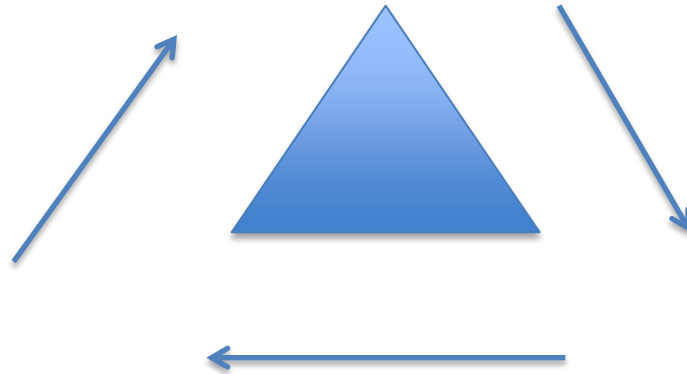
13 success factors used as key indicators, a set of questions for each indicator



Three interdependent categories commonly used in QA and QI

Results

Intermediate or end outcomes and results



Structure

How is the work organised

Process

How is the the work carried out ?





Category	Indicators
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Goals• Key Population(s)• Approach• Responsibility• Organization• Resources
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support and Participation• Networks• Reach & Response
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Measuring Effects• Environmental, Operational & Social Changes• Sustainability





Quality Assessment

- The more indicators are fulfilled, the better the quality.
- Questions answered YES or with a positive answer supporting the existence of the indicator point to good quality and achievements.
- Questions answered NO or with a negative answer stating the lack of the indicator in question often indicate a gap and need for improvement.





Quality improvement

At the end of each set of questions :

1. Make a small summary for the indicator
2. Note the achievements
3. Consider the needs for improvement. Are changes important, meaningful, cost effective?
4. Discuss briefly what to do, who will do it and by when





The "to do, by who and by when"
can be summarised into an action
plan to improve the project





Structure - Indicators

How a project or program is organized

- Goals
- Key Population(s)
- Approach
- Responsibility
- Organization
- Resources





GOALS

- There is often a hierarchy of goals
overall goals, intermediate goals, often called subgoals or objectives.
Sometimes there are precise *targets*
- Goals can change
- Learn how to set SMART goals
- Complicated projects might need 'Project Logic', for instance a Logical Framework Approach (LFA) for a hierarchy of goals.





SMART GOALS

- SPECIFIC : Exactly what should have changed at the end of the project
- MEASURABLE : Possible to measure or clearly describe
- ACHIEVABLE/ATTAINABLE : Possible to reach
- RELEVANT : Relevant to the problem/ key population
- TIME BOUND: By when should the goals be attained





KEY POPULATIONS

- Why did you choose the key population? What was your rationale ?
- Are you targeting them directly?
- What do need to know about your key population?
- Which type of data do you have already? What more do you need? Is there Second Generation Surveillance in the country or useful local studies?
- Are you aiming at intermediaries? What do you know/need to know about them?





APPROACH

- Do you have a written or visual model of how the project should work ?
- Is the model based on scientific theory?
- Do the methods you use have evidence or are they regarded as "good practice" ?
- Can the project have negative effects for anyone?

Perhaps one of the improvements is to visualise the model and consider if it is working /realistic ?





Group Work 1 (45-60 min)

- Form groups of maximum 4 people. If possible with similar projects. Keep the group for the Succeed training.
- Group members should pick one of the projects represented in the group to practice on. Preferably an ongoing project.
- The person who knows the project answers the questions on *goals, key population and approach*, in discussion with the other group members.





RESPONSIBILITY

- Who initiated the project ?
- Who decided on the project ?
- Is it actively backed by key stakeholders including representatives of the key population?
- Is it backed by the key stakeholders for funding?





ORGANISATION

- Are there clear roles and responsibilities within the project team, including volunteers
- Is there a clear leadership in the team?
- Is the project seen as an delineated activity with relative independence by the parent organisation?
- Are time plans realistic?
- Is there a risk management strategy, a plan B?





RESOURCES

- Is there enough funding?
- How is the balance between resources and level of ambition?
- Do staff and volunteers have enough skills?
- Are there adequate facilities?





Group Work 2 (45 min.)

- The already established groups continue , in the same fashion as in Group Work 1, to answer the questions on *Responsibility, Organisation and Resources*





Process indicators

Process
How the work
Is carried out

- **Support and Participation**
- **Networks**
- **Reach & Response**





SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION

- How well do key stakeholders and collaborating partners in the project support the project and the approach?
- Are there clear roles and agreements/contracts?
- Is there an analysis of lack of support and obstacles on different levels?
- Is there an analysis of participation by target groups/key populations and collaborating partners in the work?





NETWORKS

- Defined group of people who are important for the implementation and where you need contact/communication for a defined purpose. *It can be existing groups or created groups. Roles have to be considered. Multipliers are a very important group*
- Are there possibilities for these groups to develop understanding and capacity
- How do you support 'committed enthusiasts'?





REACH AND RESPONSE

Extent and intensity of reach of communication and measures for key populations/ special target groups

- Can you follow to what degree the target groups/key populations receive and absorb whatever is intended?
- Are there feedback systems/KAB studies/ focus groups etc.?
- What is good enough ?





Groupwork 3 (60 min)

Use the same group work method for
*Support and Participation, Networks and
Reach and Response*





Results indicators

Results:
Intermediate or
end outcomes and
results

- Knowledge, attitude and behavioural change
- Environmental, Operational & Social Changes
- Sustainability





WHAT IS POSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE?

- "Results" is a challenging issue
- What can prevention affect?
- The end points of a project are those that the project was set up to directly affect. Decide yourselves what should be your results!
- Goals and objectives are important platforms for the monitoring of results.





THE IMPORTANT QUESTION

Is it at all possible for your project to answer this question :

ARE WE PROGRESSING TOWARDS OUR GOALS?





KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGE

- Are there baseline studies and follow-ups?
- Pick a few questions from the national surveillance and add a few of your own.
- Use the help of experts and include this cost in funding applications.
- A few simple measurements are better than none. Having a rough plan is better than none!





ENVIRONMENTAL, OPERATIONAL AND SOCIAL CHANGES

- Changes in services and operations in own or other organisation or service provider
- Changes in the social situation of the key population/target group
- Changes in policy or legal framework
- Structural changes in funding situation
- Etc.





SUSTAINABILITY

- Does the project show promise and need more time? If so, are there planned actions on this?
- Pilot projects will often not have long-term effects despite good results.
- Plans on how to incorporate work into long-term and regular activities or make the project into a long-term activity are therefore important.





Groupwork 4 (30-45 min.)

Group work on changes (behavioural, environmental, operational and social) and sustainability.

Would it be possible for the project to answer the „important question“? What about the other participants, could they answer it for their own projects ?

