University of Ibadan in collaboration with Northwestern University

QUALITATIVE DISCUSSION GUIDE – Key-Informant Interviews

Project Title: Social Dimensions of HIV and AIDS Prevention: A Semi-Longitudinal Study in Three Nigerian Communities

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ESTIMATED TIME FOR THE DISCUSSION: 1 – 1.5 hours

AIM:

The aim of this interview is to advance understanding of the cultural beliefs, norms, attitudes, practices in this community that might have influence on HIV transmission. Key informants will include traditional and religious leaders; women group leaders; NGO and CSO officials; and others as identified by preliminary conversations.

Discussion Focus Guide for Ethnographer/Historian
(Please use the guide below to develop questions that can be asked to the interviewees)

1. Elicit political power structures within the community. What are the community norms regarding sexual practice for men and women? What are the practices of vulnerable groups such as sex workers, migrants? Obtain information on the availability of services and the nature of AIDS related stigma in the community.

2. How does the community view HIV/AIDS? What causes it, and how can it be prevented?
   a. PROBE: Local (indigenous) beliefs about illness and the recommended approach to treating it
   b. What is the emphasis of the traditional religion and how does this relate with HIV prevention, transmission and management?

2. What are the usual, i.e. popular modes of management of disease? (PROBE for differences where AIDS is concerned).
   a. What are the norms regarding management of sick members of one’s household and community? PROBE for significance of kinship (blood ties) and the extended family
   b. How strong is the extended family in the community today (economically, politically, medically, socially, etc.)

4. Who has the main say over when to have sex (in a marriage and in other sexual relationships)? PROBE for implications for HIV transmission. PROBE polygyny and other marriage forms in the community.
RESEARCH ALLIANCE TO COMBAT HIV/AIDS

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW
Interview Guide for Moderators

AIM:
The aim of this interview is to advance understanding of the community and household characteristics and dynamics that might affect individual HIV risk perceptions and behaviors as well as use of services in the community over time. Ideal respondents for this module include medical practitioners or heads of public or private medical establishments; health workers; and representatives of organizations working in HIV/AIDS (care and prevention) in the community.

Estimated Time for the Discussion: 1.5 hours

Instructions to Moderator

• Introduce self. Let the respondent (key informant) know how s/he was selected or identified for the interview. Briefly describe the selection process. Stress and verify the view that s/he is knowledgeable in these issues.

• Assure respondent of confidentiality and obtain consent, especially over recording of the interview. Explain aim.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE AVAILABILITY

1. What are the most important intervention activities by the government or non-government organizations in this community?
2. List the available hospitals and other health services in the community?
3. Please describe the availability of traditional (i.e. indigenous) health services (e.g. Traditional Birth Attendants, local circumcisers, healers, etc.)? What are they called, and what are their roles?
   a. Who uses their services? What are the patterns of use of these services in terms of frequency of use and average age of users?
   b. What do people generally think of these services?
   c. How would you describe the popularity and regularity of traditional services?
4. Please describe the patterns of use of modern health services?
   a. How are modern health services perceived and utilized (i.e. for what kinds of illnesses) and by whom?
5. Is voluntary testing available or accessible? If no, why not?
6. Do you think there are there socioeconomic differences (age, sex, income, etc) among people with regard to their use of these facilities? If so, could you give me an example?
7. What are the implications of socioeconomic differences on behavior and risk for people in the community?
8. What are some HIV/AIDS prevention strategies and approaches within the community? Were there existing community resources?
9. What organizations are providing HIV intervention (care and/or prevention) services in the community? Can you name these organizations and describe people’s perceptions of the organizations. How well they are doing?
10. What is the general level of awareness of ART in this community? Are these activities receiving community support? How and why?
12. Which organizations, if any, have done the best work with regard to HIV prevention?
13. What lessons can be learned from these conversations by REACH?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME. YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE BEEN VERY HELPFUL.