COMMUNITY SENSITIZATON MEETINGS IN BOSASO IDP'S

SHIRARKA WACYI GALINTA BULSHADA EE BARAKACAYAASHA BOSASO



INTEGRATED SERVICE FOR DISPLACED POPULATION



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I.0 Introduction

Social and behavior change (SBC) aims to empower individuals and communities, and lower structural barriers that hinder people from adopting positive practices and societies from becoming more equitable, inclusive, cohesive and peaceful. ISDP is implementing a Covid-19 Risk Communization and Community Engagement (RCCE) intervention in Bosaso IDPs. The direct beneficiaries include children less than five years and pregnancy women living in Bosaso IDPs and poor host population, children under the age of 5, pregnant mothers especially those from poor and marginalized communities who are facing humanitarian crisis Children with special needs such as unaccompanied minors, with disability; orphans etc. will be given special priority.

Drawing on various disciplines (from sociology and psychology, to communication and behavioral economics), SBC encompasses any set of strategies and interventions that influences drivers of change and supports local action towards better societies. It helps development practitioners and policymakers design more effective programmes for reducing poverty and inequity. In addition, it blends scientific knowledge with community insights, most importantly, to expand people's control over the decisions that affect their lives.

Therefore, ISDP programme team planned to conduct three sessions on community sensitization meeting targeting Bosaso IDPs communities on **12th**, **13th-14th Dec-2022**. This activity is monthly based activity that will be conducting three session every month for different IDP sites which 40 community influential members will invite them to participate, during the session the participants will discuss and share their experience about on covid-19 vaccine uptake and, Hygiene and sanitation session thus among their community and will gain their knowledge necessary for reduction of Covi-19 Mortality, morbidity and Cobd-19 preventive measures.

Community sensitization meeting is a meeting that draws participants from different IDPs camps of a community and creates the opportunity for exchanging information and perspectives, clarifying viewpoints, and developing solutions to issues of interest to the community.

2.0 Overall objective.

They serve to fill gabs on health among community members, identifying problems and help community to take collective action for improvement of health practice increase of the Covid 19

3.0 Methodology:

- Introduction
- Brain storming
- Open discussions.
- Experience sharing
- Recommendation/Comments

3.1 Schedule

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Day-I									
Date	SN	Target IDPs		# of participants		F	Μ	Meeting centre	
l2th		Absame			13	8	5		
Dec 2022	2	BuuloEelaay			22	17	5	– BuuloEelay	
	3	BuuloMingis			14	11	3		
Total		1			49	36	13		
Day-2									
Date	SN	IDP	DP # of participants			F	Μ	Meeting centre	
l3th		BiyoKulule			14				
Dec	2	New							
2022		BiyoKulele						BiyoKulule/Gargaar School	
	3	Shabelle	Shabelle		13				
Total	Total			40	29	11			
Day-3									
Date	SN	IDP		# of participants		F	Μ	Meeting centre	
l 4th Dec 2022	I	Raf iyo raaxo			20	14	6	- Raf iyo Raaxo hall	
	2	Saylada/Xamarwayne			10	10	0		
	3	Tuurjaale			17	9	8		
Total					47	33	14		
Overall Total 120									







3.1 Scope of meeting

Organizing sensitization meeting in the IDP's as an activity to boost community awareness and engage different layers of community such as IDP chairs, Health workers, Social mobilizers, women, youth and elders were a phenomenal gathering and this has been organized and paired three separate IDPS to discuss on challenges and ways forward to uplift and increase community awareness on covid-19 and health issues.

3.3 SBC Approaches

ISDP together with MOH campaign supports different communities in Bosaso IDPs in improving the quality of health and strengthening the capacity of local administrators and communities that will result in improving the quality of life. The campaign has full package of serial activities that aimed to boost community awareness on health issues particular covid19 also become a powerful response and strategy to facilitate access to protective learning. The best approach to deliver community awareness is through utilizing different modalities and techniques to engage communities and these include:

- Community Gathering and sensitization meetings: ISDP staff organized meeting with opinion leaders, CHW, parents, women and youth was conducted at the different areas to bring on board to various IDP settlements into one approximate center to sensitize and share experience on health issues generally and specifically to Covid-19.
- Door to door campaign, ISDP contracted with social mobilizers and equipped them all supports needed to facilitate door to door campaign and counselling throughout targeted communities. Social Mobilizers aimed to identify households, based on this, the parents will give them brief information about the importance of health seeking and Covid-19 precautions and vaccine to get them from nearby facilities supported by ISDP or other stakeholders such as SCI.

3.4 Principles of Community Sensitization Meetings

As community mobilizers, these basic principles of community mobilization have been encouraged and used as benchmark to facilitate this community sensitization meeting in order to promote health. The four basic principles are participation, accountability, and universal access to information.







4.0 Activity details

4.1 Introduction

Before we commence our agenda, ISDP together with ministry of health focal person welcomed and ushered the community. They also reiterated the importance of this meeting and how ISDP is encouraging community awareness together with its funders and partners such as ministry of health. After that the facilitator came in to facilitate the training. through facilitation he emphasized that this is not official meeting as its doesn't not have any rules and regulation other than respecting anyone's opinion and share all concerns, myths/ malaises and push factors for a community in three attended zones to uptake covid-19 vaccination which is available at Beeldaje health center.

4.2 Brain Storm/Sharing Experience

After introduction and setting rules, facilitator emphasized the importance of participant's opinion and it's welcomed. He also informed that in this session we would ask questions and answer question with facts.

Further to that facilitator asked the participants about how many of them heard Covid-19 and its symptoms? Majority of the participant's which was exactly over 40 participants had confirmed that and emphasized that covid-19 is an infection pandemic disease which had erupted recently and effected world population equally. They also stated that this disease reached Somalia earliest day of this covid-10 birth as it was seen the first case in Somalia Mogadishu and later in Garowe.

More to that, facilitator asked how many of the participants have been effected or suffered covid-19? a couple of participants affirmed that and stated that this infection and pandemic disease have affected them differently. One participant reiterated that he developed sever headaches, loss of appetite and sever chest pain and dry cough. In addition to that, participant's listed key symptoms of Covid-19 and below here are symptoms and precautions:

Possible symptoms enlisted by participants through brain storming:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache

Precautions

- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea







- Avoid public gathering and maintain social distancing
- Avoid greeting and hugs
- Observed hygiene by washing your hands constantly with detergents, ash or soap
- Face mask to limit your breath in/out the virus
- Vaccination

About vaccination

Facilitator asked about the participant's how many of the present participants are vaccinated or know they can get Covid-19 vaccination. 15 out 120 participants of the workshop have confirmed they took while the rest have excused and share these common issues or obstacles that community believed in terms of taking the vaccine:

- I. Community have poor attitude toward this vaccine
- 2. covid-19 vaccine barren or lead to infertility both women and men
- 3. the vaccination itself make you prone and susceptible to the disease
- 4. it caused blood clothing
- 5. Covid-19 vaccine is under developed and brought in for test and study on the its effect
- 6. less knowledge on the vaccine
- 7. suitable age is between 30-65 years old
- 8. Covid-19 vaccine is not for people with chronic diseases

Later in the discussion, facilitator noted that this vaccine is genuine and it may not lead to blood clothing other complications enlisted, also in terms of age this medics is for anyone above 18 years with or without chronic disease. Further to that, covid19 vaccine does not barren or made you infertile and has no relationship with fertility.

Finally to sum up the session, facilitator asked the participants who were not vaccine or had any myth regarding to vaccine about whether in future they will get vaccine or not. over 50% of participants have now declared and confirmed they will take and consider. They also note that for any health-related issues will seek further details to health professionals to discourage rumors spread and challenge the process.







4.3 Action plans

Finally, facilitator with support of ISDP coordinator and MOH focal person requested the participants to work with counselor and social mobilizers as they do in house or door to door counselling, however, communities have made declaration of the following actions to take their social part on spreading health messages to improve the uptake of Covid-19 vaccines

- 1. Communities to welcome and support social mobilizers and covid-19 counselor
- 2. participant make declaration to take Covid-19 vaccine and seek any advice from health workers placed at health facilities
- 3. ISDP to support social mobilizers to provide daily campaign on Covid-19 vaccine

5.0 Conclusion

There is still a huge amount to learn about the impacts of COVID-19, the first priority of communities and health stakeholders must be to reduce virus-transmission rates and protect the health and safety of communities through precaution and vaccines. Community campaigns, sensitization meting related to the current COVID-19 pandemic mean that IDP communities are more at risk of increased vulnerability and the only visible option is to fill the gap to provide vaccination for the potential adults to reduce the impact of COVID'19 on vulnerable communities.

6.0 Recommendations

Health workers will need to focus, jointly with families and the broader community, on the following crucial areas as they move forward:

- Provide routine awareness raising and behavior changes for prevention and management of COVID-19 amongst communities
- Carry out community mobilization of parents and guardians to improve health seeking behavior
- Mass media and community groups will be involved in encouraging parents/ IDP communities on covid-19 precaution measures.
- Ensure availability of safe water, toilets and adequate, accessible hand washing in communities
- scale up door to door campaigns on covid-19 vaccination.
- provide Covid-19 vaccine outreach plans on monthly and quarterly basis







Annex: I: Activity Photo



















