



Wasaaradda caafimaadka PL



## COVID-19 AND HYGIENE AWARENESS CAMPAIGN IN BOSASO IDPS

**Ololaha wacyigalinta ee ka hortaga koroonaha  
iyo kor u qaadida nadaafada deegaanka**



**MONTHLY COVID-19 AND HYGIENE AWARENESS CAMPAIGN IN  
BOSASO IDPS SITES**

**NOVEMBER 2022**

**10OKA BUUSH, WADAJIR, AJUURAN,**

**DECEMBER 2022**

**TUURJALE, BUURGAABO, BIYO-KULULE**

**JANUARY 2023**

**WADAJIR, BANADIR, SHIRKOW**

**LOCATION**

**BOSSASO, BARI REGION**

**IMPLEMENTED BY**

**ISDP**

## Introduction

COVID-19 preventive measures such as hand washing and social distancing are challenging to implement for approximately one billion people living in informal settlements or urban slums worldwide due to insufficiency or lack of basic needs such as water, waste management, and inadequate housing which increases vulnerability to infection

Somalia's fragile health system makes the country particularly vulnerable to COVID-19. In 2019, Somalia ranked 193/195 in terms of its ability to respond to a pandemic according to the Global Health Security Index. Except for a few public hospitals operating under donor support, most of the health providers are privately owned clinics and hospitals in the big cities which are either too expensive or too far from IDPs living in more urban neighborhoods. When the pandemic emerged, Somalia had no equipped reference laboratories for testing and few Intensive Care Unit beds and ventilators were available.

Subsequently the Ministry of Health established a multi-sectoral task force which issued a contingency plan for preparedness and response by following WHO preventive guidelines, As part of this plan, isolation wards with limited capacity were established in dedicated hospitals in Puntland, Bosaso, Gardo, Garowe and Galkaio and the temperature screening was initiated at the four major airports,

Puntland Government introduced restrictions on domestic and international travel, closed educational institutions and banned public gatherings whilst these measures likely slowed the spread of COVID-19, they may have disproportionately impacted the livelihood of IDPs, many of whom depend on humanitarian aid and/or make a living from daily undertaking by travelling to the city markets and seaports.

IDP camps across in Puntland specially Bossaso is the highest number of IDPs living in Puntland as having a high risk of virus transmission In partnership with the local governments, local and international NGOs conducted restrictions working environment and participating community awareness. Social stigma in the context of health is the negative association between a person or group of people who share certain characteristics and a specific disease. In an outbreak, this may mean people are labeled, stereotyped, discriminated against, treated separately, and/or experience loss of status because of a perceived link with a disease. Such treatment can negatively affect those with the disease, as well as their caregivers, family, friends and communities. People who don't have the disease but share other characteristics with this group may also suffer from stigma. The current COVID-19 outbreak has provoked social stigma and discriminatory behaviours against people of certain ethnic backgrounds as well as anyone perceived to have been in contact with the virus. The COVID-19 disease and to good hygiene practices. For her, it is necessary to strengthen communication strategies to better elicit community commitment to comply with barrier measures. Covid-19 and hygiene awareness campaign in Bossaso IDPs for maintaining hygiene in the environment

Implementation Date	Date	S/N	IDP Site	Female	Male	Total
Monthly Session one November 2022	28 <sup>th</sup> -Nov-2022	1	I00ka Buush	56	4	60
	29 <sup>th</sup> -Nov-2022	2	Wadajir	41	9	50
	30 <sup>th</sup> -Nov-2022	3	Ajuuraan	46	2	48
Monthly Session Two December 2022	1 <sup>st</sup> Dec-2022	4	Tuurjaale	35	5	40
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Dec-2022	5	Buurgaabo	39	11	50
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Dec-2023	6	Biyo Kulule	48	4	52
<b>Total Reached</b>				<b>265</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>300</b>

Implementation Date	Date	S/N	IDP Site	Total
Monthly Session Three January 2023	28 <sup>th</sup> -Nov-2022	1	Wadajir	60
	29 <sup>th</sup> -Nov-2022	2	Banadir	60
	30 <sup>th</sup> -Nov-2022	3	Shirkow	55
<b>Total Reached</b>				<b>175</b>

## Methodologies

The above Dialogue program was implemented ISDP in collaboration with MOH in Bosaso district. Participatory methodologies were utilized to maximize interaction of facilitators and the participants

### The Key Methodologies

1. Observe the participatory knowledge on COVID -19
2. Participatory lecturing
3. Open discussion dialogue
4. Sharing ideas and story telling

## Objectives

- Underestimate the magnitude and impact of the disease in the population, particularly in disadvantaged, internally displaced communities.
- COVID-19 awareness campaigns and distributed hand washing stations throughout the country which contributed to awareness of the pandemic and non-pharmaceutical preventive measures amongst IDP camp.
- To assess the level of COVID-19 awareness, knowledge and attitudes; hand hygiene practices and attitudes; and perceived impacts of COVID-19 restrictions on livelihoods and food security of Somalia's IDPs. Further, given the potential for COVID-19 and associated restrictions to exacerbate the high pre-existing burden of mental health disorders in these communities,
- Assessed mental health and wellbeing impacts and its association with current soap use and ability to pay for rent and buy food and medicine. at the same time as the pandemic is recognised as having remarkable mental health
- to access and share high quality communication materials, tools and resources from global partners to address the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Clear and engaging communication of the facts about prevention, treatment, care and support
- Reduction of stigma against those infected and those being blamed for infecting
- Busting myths and misconceptions
- Accessing promising approaches from around the world
- This fact compromises the implementation of certain barrier preventive measures against COVID-19, particularly regular hand washing.
- COVID-19, preventive practices like staying at home, practicing physical distancing, wearing a mask, hand washing, and other crucial advisories issued by the government.

## The main objectives of covid 19 hygiene awareness campaign in Bossaso IDPs

- The campaign kick-started with emphasis on use of hygiene kits by students and teachers to ensure safe reopening of schools. National and regional language newspapers and social media channels were used to deliver the important messages of maintaining good health and hygiene and continuity of education.
- The campaign is not just limited to generating awareness about health and safety. Work is also underway to design a campaign surrounding the importance of learning continuity and reenrollment, the availability of distance learning materials and educational and infotainment content and the multiple channels to access them.
- The awareness generated through the communications campaign is reaching people across the country, including those living in the most remote areas. It is playing an eminent role in informing students about the educational content they

can access in their homes and how they can maintain good physical and mental health and hygiene in schools and beyond.

- The campaign is breaking geographical and social barriers, creating avenues to reach out-of-school children and females, and playing a role in empowering communities as well as building resilience through education.

## **Challenges**

- The lack of water and the overcrowding of makeshift dwellings which characterize our site is a high risk of transmission.
- The conditions of access to water are even more difficult with the massive influx of IDPs.
- Stigma can undermine social cohesion and prompt possible social isolation of groups, which might contribute to a situation where the virus is more, not less, likely to spread. This can result in more severe health problems and difficulties controlling a disease outbreak. Stigma can: Drive people to hide the illness to avoid discrimination, Prevent people from seeking health care immediately, Discourage them from adopting healthy behaviours.

## **IEC MATERIALS**

- This Information, Education and Communication (IEC) illustrations include placards, comics and posters.
- The field staff displayed these comics and illustrations to the community members and put up posters in easily visible locations thereby reinstating the messaging 'safety is priority and knowledge is power in our battle against COVID-19,
- As awareness activities on the COVID-19 pandemic intensified on the IDPs' site, doubt about the reality of the disease that inhabited
- All these illustrations are handmade with content written in Telugu for ease of understanding. The messaging in these materials includes symptoms of. Additionally, the field staff demonstrated hand washing techniques and the significance of wearing mouth-mask to the people in the community.
- Leaflet of RCCE stand billboards displaying Covid-19 Prevention messages in the Bo
- Printing of COVID-19 & RCCE IEC and job-aids materials in Bosaso IDPs
- Vehicle installed large sound speakers (with covid-19 Vaccine messages) in Bosaso IDP camps for 15 days a month targeting populated areas such as markets, and
- public gathering locations 10 days per month for three months.

## **Pre-session: introduction**

- Introduction to workshop
- Ice breaking
- Setting ground/house rules
- Expectation

## **Session: Covid-19 and Hygiene Awareness key concept**

- ❖ Avoid common greetings, such as handshakes
  - ❖ Stay at home unless you have to go to work
  - ❖ Avoid all non-essential trips
  - ❖ Do not gather in groups
  - ❖ limit contact with people at higher risk, such as older adults and those in poor health
  - ❖ If you leave your home, always keep a distance of at least 2 arms lengths from others
  - ❖ Avoid crowded places and non-essential gatherings
  - ❖ Cover your mouth and nose with flexed elbow or tissue when coughing or sneezing
  - ❖ Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- ❖ If you are feeling unwell, stay home and minimize contact with others
- ❖ If you suspect you have COVID-19 symptoms, contact a medical professional immediately ADVISE Together, we can slow the spread of COVID-19 by making a conscious effort to keep a physical distance between each other. Physical (social) distance is proven to be one of the most effective ways to reduce the spread of illness during an outbreak.

**Annex Pictures: Covid-19 and Hygiene Awareness Campaign in Bossaso IDPs**















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