

Africa's Voices Foundation for UNICEF Somalia Corporate contract
43302606: Provision of COVID C4D Response Services in Somalia

Final Narrative Report: Risk Communications and Community Engagement Media and Broadcasting Services

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Executive Summary

Africa's Voices' Foundation, in partnership with Lark Systems and MedialNK, implemented a community engagement project to promote positive behaviour change towards the COVID-19 public health messaging. The four-week project designed around citizen engagement involved sustained large-scale media driven discussions. The project consisted of three core components: (a) an open two-way SMS feedback and complaints channel; (b) rapid SMS surveys; and (c) interactive radio programming. All components were deployed in tandem over a period of 4 weeks nationwide in Somalia to achieve the following objectives:

- Promote a shift from risk communications to positive behaviour change and adoption of necessary practices premised on context-relevant, culturally-sensitive and citizen voice-led content
- Deploy and sustain an inclusive and responsive two-way SMS and voice channel for receiving, responding to and resolving feedback and grievances about service delivery from beneficiaries and to counter rumours and misinformation.
- Amplify citizen voices as timely and actionable evidence to support UNICEF provide a more efficient, effective, context-relevant and accountable COVID-19 response to the populations it serves;
- Capacitate UNICEF at the organizational and individual staff level to be able to absorb feedback and evidence from programme beneficiaries and provide input into programme policy and operational decision-making.

Promos, adverts and airing for all episodes were broadcasted in **25 radio stations across Somalia** at different showtimes to increase reach and engagement. The shows had predetermined topics and revolved around changing norms on the perceived myths around how to protect oneself from the pandemic with invited guests/experts. During the live shows listeners engaged in the discussions by sending SMS to a free short-code **392**. The interactive radio show was mainly broadcast in Maxaa-Tiri dialect while keeping the English translations.

The interactive radio shows also sought to hear directly from citizens how people are protecting themselves, understanding the most vulnerable population segments, how the authorities can support the most vulnerable, and how the pandemic has affected their access to food. The show resulted in responses from **7,095 individuals** of whom **6,545 opted-in** to have their views analysed. A total of **18,482 messages** were received, **16,931** messages were sent by those who opted-in. We responded to **276** 1-to-1 SMS conversations, including **56** urgent escalate cases.

[Summary of baraarug show Ep1](#)

[Summary of baraarug show Ep2](#)

[Summary of baraarug show Ep3](#)

[Summary of baraarug show Ep4](#)

Lessons

Growing citizen engagement in a new public dialogue takes time, but building momentum is possible by deploying new strategies. The engagement numbers have been on an upward trajectory as the project has progressed. A few levers have especially worked. One has been airing more targeted radio promos before the shows on the local FM stations. Another, for the last two radio shows, was to seek the consent of participants of other previous projects AVF conducted for its partners. This strategy proved to be significant and in fact boosted our engagement numbers through the core framework, the 392 shortcode.

It is imperative that the norm-changing dialogue media outputs to be **driven by citizen voices**. A well curated media space allows audience members to exchange positive narratives that can ultimately lead to shift perceptions, practices and eventually, behavior at both individual and community level.

Sporadic technical hitches were witnessed throughout the programming period. **Timely close communication** between AVF's and UNICEF's technical teams were instrumental in ensuring the smooth continuity of audience engagement.

Furthermore, there are rich and relevant insights from the citizens' voices received and analyzed by Somali-speaking researchers. One of the lessons learnt is that over a third (37%) of participants in one of the episodes (episode one) still don't do anything to protect themselves, mention trusting religion or say that the virus does not affect them. This suggests that, although a majority mention the importance of practising hygiene, **sensitising others or following the authorities advice, there is still need for awareness**. Also, whereas women highlight the importance of hygiene, men's answers refer more to social interactions (keeping social distancing and educating the community) and trusting religion. **Communications can leverage these roles and views**, which are consistent with previous insights from Somalia in the context of the pandemic, to drive social change.

Recommendations

- **Use women as agents of change in community and household behaviour.** From the evidence analysed, women are persistently more cautious (e.g. around maintaining hygiene) and less likely to deny the existence of the virus or undermine its impact. Leveraging on the influential role that women can play at the family and household level as well as among other women is a model adopted by past successful initiatives particularly around peacebuilding.
- **Focus on educating communities about the "silent" nature of COVID-19.** There is persistence of high levels of reported apathy and/or denial, possibly attributable to COVID-19 not being a visible disease, for example, the same way that Ebola is. Not only are testing levels low but many patients will only display minor symptoms, sustaining certain beliefs such as the virus is not harmful or non-existent.
- **There's a need for scaling up market-based WASH responses to enable the most vulnerable to obtain access to hygiene items, such as soap, and water.** Poor households need financial support to buy essentials such as soap,

water and masks. This is also supported by findings from research carried out by NEXUS.

- **Explore the use of community based and driven structures to organise support to the most vulnerable.** Structures such as community Committees can be formed and tasked with designing and channelling a wide range of support including for community-based health care.
- **Implement targeted social safety net-based responses.** Concerns about loss of livelihoods and financial insecurity are far more prevalent than access to food. This suggests that more targeted social safety net-based responses are needed rather than food distribution or restricted cash distribution.

Project Deliverables

Deliverable 1: Interactive radio for evidence-driven mass health communications

The radio show is aptly named Baraarug, meaning "*awakening*". Baraarug mimics the popular Somali practice of "Fadhi ku Dirir" which literally translates to "fighting while seated" and suggests a debate between two opposing, mostly two opposing ideas.

Each week for four weeks, radio shows were broadcasted on **25 radio stations across Somalia** at different showtimes to increase reach and engagement. The shows had predetermined topics and revolved around changing norms on the perceived myths around how to protect oneself from the pandemic with invited guests/experts. During the live shows listeners engaged in the discussions by sending SMS to a free short-code **392**. The interactive radio show was mainly broadcast in Maxaa-Tiri dialect while keeping the English translations. The shows also featured experts, community leaders and dramatised scenarios creating a social space for discussion that educate, inspire and provoke public health conversations.

The shows consisted of three distinct segments:

- I. Segment one where a leading interlocutor (show presenter) provides an update of what is happening in Somalia in relation to COVID-19. This is aimed at providing information to the audience in order for them to appreciate the current state of affairs.
- II. A dialogic segment that revolves around sticking COVID-19 issues gathered from the evidence part of the project
- III. A forward looking segment that addresses, highlighting actions, and where possible solution on the current issues and challenges.

The insights below represent the views of those who chose to send an SMS in response to the adverts or radio shows. They are therefore not representative of or generalisable to Somalia's population as a whole.

Total programmes	4 magazine programmes broadcasted on 25 radio stations across Somalia
Total individual participants	7,095
Total messages	18,482
Total participants who opted in	6,545
Total messages of those who opted in	16,931
Total participants in across the four episodes who opted in and sent relevant messages (analysis sample)	2,684
Total relevant messages across the four episodes	4,265
UNICEF beneficiaries participants	555
1-to-1 SMS conversations (Since the start of UNICEF project)	276

Deliverable 2: An open two-way SMS feedback and complaints/case management channel (katikati)

All 7,095 individuals who engaged with the interactive radio shows were brought into the SMS feedback channel. For COVID-19 programming, this channel focused on three kinds of communications requiring two-way responses: ESCALATES (messages from citizens requiring urgent attention); Questions on COVID-19 matters; Rumour/Stigma/Misinformation/Denial. In accordance with a peer-reviewed response [protocol](#) developed with our partners at Centre for Humanitarian Change and in collaboration with UNICEF, targeted messaging for influencing public health behaviour and combatting rumours and misinformation was deployed in collaboration with the teams at Lark Systems. Except for when Mobile Network Operator (Hormuud) issues led to network downtime, citizen SMS questions on COVID-19 and ESCALATES (messages requiring urgent attention) were responded to in less than 24 hours individually by a human team.

Throughout the programming period, the team responded to a total of 56 escalated cases requiring case management. Urgent cases include requests for medical assistance, self-reports of symptoms or that of family or surrounding communities, especially dangerous rumours and messages that show anxiety/panic. As soon as a message was identified as needing escalation, it was labelled by AVF staff in a bespoke interface that immediately triaged the conversation into a case management workflow involving senior leadership. Following the response protocol, a 1-to-1 conversation was conducted to address the individual's concerns. The response protocol also directs citizens to government and official information sources where appropriate.

An excerpt from an anonymous ESCALATE conversation is provided below:

Deliverable 3: Rapid SMS Surveys

An SMS-based public opinion survey regarding critical COVID-19 issues was conducted in July 2020. This went beyond a Rapid-SMS survey to deliver more in-depth analysis. A more substantial open-ended questionnaire was deployed to an existing pool of participants to understand the risk perception towards COVID-19 and the barriers to adopting measures to contain the virus. The survey included the following SMS questions:

Q1 - Could you tell us if people in your community worry about contracting COVID-19 and why?

Ma inoo sheegi kartaa in qaybaha bulshadaadu ay ka walwalsanyihiin inay qaadaan xanuunka COVID-19, waa maxay sababta?

The analysis shows that there is a strong perception (75% of the participants) that people in the community worry about contracting COVID-19. The main reason behind this perception is the fear of being infected (40%), followed by a view that people are not following the right practices (23%) and that people lack awareness (9%). There is also a view that there is a lack of medical services (7.5%). Those recently displaced were 1.8 times (p – value = 0.0126) more likely to cite failure to follow authorities' advice as a reason behind the concerns.

About a quarter (24.5%) said there is no concern in the community and trust in religion was the most prevalent reason for this (39% of those who expressed there is no worry). This trust in religion was significantly higher among older age groups, those aged 36 years and above.

Q2 - If you think of those who are concerned, is there anything stopping them from practising the advice to contain the virus? What is it that is stopping them?

Hadii aad isleedahay waa ay ka walaacsanyihiin, ma jiraan wax ka hortaagan inay ku dhaqmaan talooyinka si loo xakameeyo fayraska? Waa maxay waxa ka hortaagan?

Many participants responded referring to denial and misinformation (19%), followed by questions on prevention (15%), mentioning religious practices (10%). This was followed by lack of awareness (10%) as a barrier. Less than 10.0% cited poor economy (9%), failure to implement right practice (8%), lack of protective equipment (6%), and rumours/stigma (2%). By contrast, 13.7% indicated there was nothing stopping others from practising advice to limit the spread of the virus. Displaced participants were 1.7 times (p – value = 0.0079) likely to mention poor economy as a barrier to others.

Q3 - How about you, is there anything that is stopping you from following the advice given to protect yourself and others from COVID-19?

Waa sidee adiga xaalkaaga, ma ay jiraan wax kaa hortaagan inaad raacdid talooyinka lagu siiyay si aad uga ilaalisid naftaada iyo dadka kale xanuunka COVID-19?

When asked about personal barriers instead of the perception of barriers for others, participants mentioned livelihoods or the social life in the community (27%), followed by lack of acceptance (26%) and inadequate sanitation and PPEs (24%).

Overall, the SMS survey suggests that those who chose to participate perceive people in their communities to be worried about contracting and, think that lack of awareness affects how others respond, and admit that livelihoods, social life in the community, and stigma make it difficult to follow all the measures. Religion continues to be an important lense from which to address skepticism and lack of action among those who don't perceive a risk. There are also clear differences among displaced communities compared to non-displaced, with a higher concern among displaced for their livelihoods and poor economy as well as the gap in authorities' leadership.

In addition, 212 participants texted either after we sent the welcome message or, particularly, after we thanked them for taking part at the end. Of these, 60% texted to highlight the importance of people following the authorities advice.

Deliverable 4: Rapid/continuous socio-epidemiological analysis to inform the response

UNICEF and other public health responders (government, humanitarian agencies, etc) were informed with timely trends, early warning and risk analysis on COVID-19 socio-epidemiology. Two bi-weekly COVID-19 [analytical reports](#) and [bulletins](#) with disaggregated data were disseminated to UNICEF Somalia and other public health responders, focusing, among others, on rumour tracking and spread of misinformation.

ANNEX: Insights and analysis summary: Somali participants views on COVID-19 July 2020

This Annex of the report provides a substantive detailed summary of the citizen-evidence on COVID-19 gathered during the project, which was then used to shape interactive media programming.

There was consistency in the topics that emerged across all the episodes. Adherence to the authorities' advice was reported by participants across Somalia and so was the importance of practising hygiene and keeping social distancing.

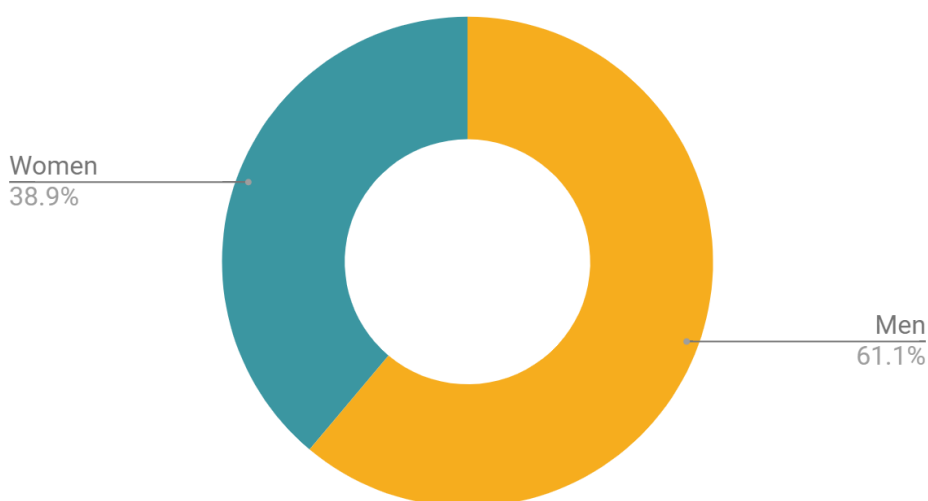
Trusting religion was more prominent in the South Central zone where some participants allude that the virus was brought by Allah (God). Its only remedy is seen by some as supplication and adherence to Allah by frequently reciting the Holy Quran. Women as custodians of the activities within the household and integral part of the society were reporting on maintaining good hygiene in both episodes more than men while men mentioned community sensitization and social distancing more.

Recently displaced persons reported either maintaining good health or doing nothing in very similar proportions to non-IDPs. Yet, non-IDPs mentioned trusting in religion to a greater extent when asked *What are you doing in your household to ensure that your families are safe and protected during COVID-19?*

Demographics

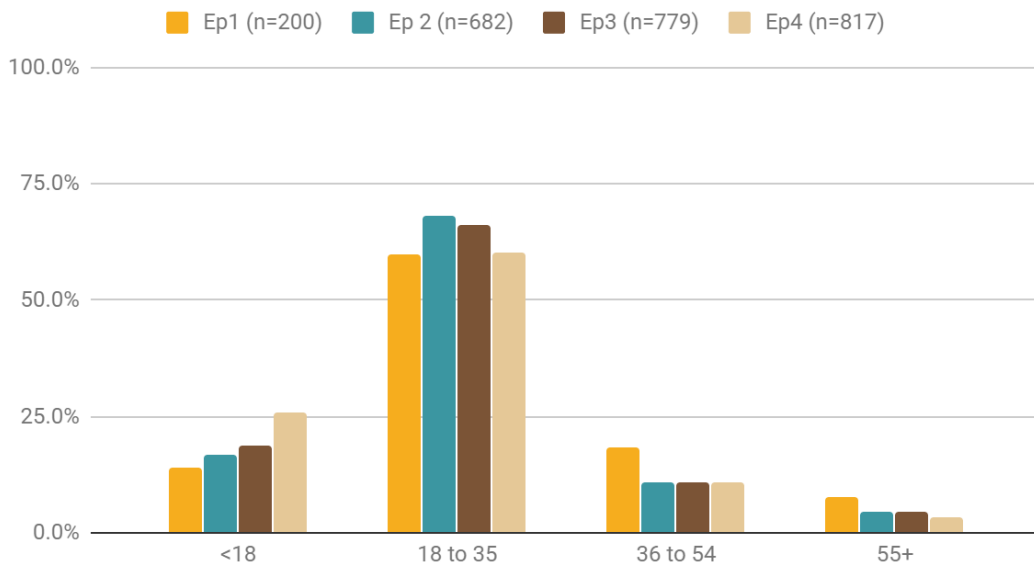
Through the 4 weeks of airing shows, men's participation was higher than that of women every week with an average of 61.1% representation. This lower participation of women can be connected to a lower access to mobile phones.

Gender distribution across the four episodes



Majority of the participants were of ages 18- 35, this could be attributed to the fact that it is the most economically active age group and also technologically savvy. In addition, this group forms the largest age demographic in Somalia.

Participants age distribution (n=2478)



Episode 1

Season 1 episode 1: *What are you doing in your household to ensure that your families are safe and protected during COVID-19?*

The most prevalent messages (34.7%) from audiences were those which reported maintaining good hygiene within the household and washing hands with soap and clean water all the time.

Waxn ku dadalna gacma dhaqa iyo nadafada guud

"We do regular hand washing and maintain general good hygiene." Woman, 70 years, Xudur.

masha allah qoskeyga waxbadan ayaa kaqabta oo waxaan ku buuriyaa iney kataxadiran naftoda mar walbo

"I do a lot within my household, I do sensitize them on how to maintain good hygiene." Man, 20 years, Hiiran.

12.7% of participants reported doing community sensitization to halt the spread of the pandemic and 11% said they were following authorities' advice including from the government as well as from doctors and nurses.

Waxan usameeyaa wacyogelin iyo burarujin si ay uga hortagaan cudurkan dilaaga ah

"I do community sensitization so that we can prevent this pandemic." Man, 31 years, Baidao.

Wacyi gelin laxirirto wax yeelada caabuga karoona uleyahay

"Awareness regarding the impact of Coronavirus." Man, 33 years, Hudur.

Waxan raaca tilmaamaha ay na fareen xirfaflayaasha cafimadka

"We do follow guidelines provided by the health experts." Man, 25 years, Ceel barde.

ANIGU WAXAAN QAATAA TILAABOYINKA LOOGAHORTAGO KORONO FAYRAAS

"I do follow the advice given to prevent Covid 19." Woman, 22 years, Xamar weyne.

Waxaan raacaa bahda caafimaadka talooyinka ay bixiyaan

"I do follow advice given by the health practitioners." Woman, 20 years, Cadaado.

13.1% said they are doing nothing at household level to protect themselves against Covid 19 pandemic making them more susceptible to contracting the virus. Trusting religion was reported by a similar proportion (12.7%).

Waxba Kama qabi cudurka Allah ayaa keeney fiyogana Allah ayaa keeney Allah naga badbaadiyo dhamaanteena

"I do nothing about this pandemic, It was brought by Allah, good health was brought by Allah, May Allah protect us all." Woman, 20 years, Baidao.

alxamdulilaa allah hanaga badbaadiyo inta uu haayo allaha haka qaado

"Praise to Allah, may God protect us and heal those affected." Man, 35 years.

ILLAAHAY aya wax badbaadin kara.

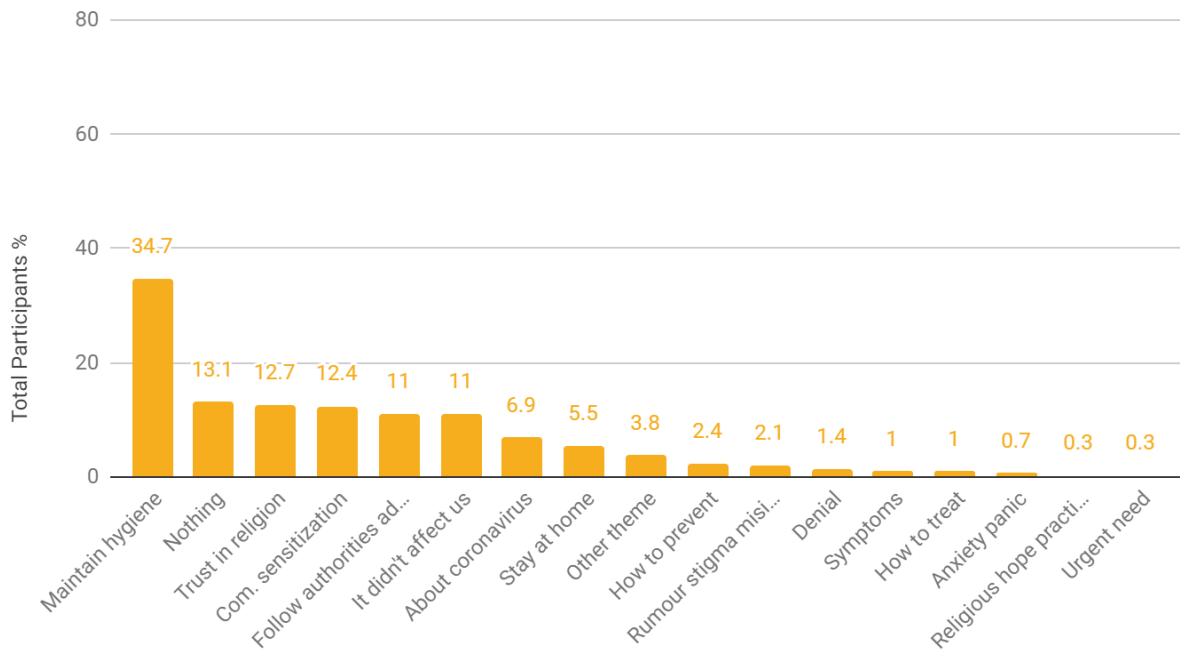
"It is Allah who can protect." Woman, 25 years, Ceel Barde

An additional 11% mentioned that the virus is yet to reach them, a view that exposes them to the risk of contracting by assuming that they are safe from the pandemic.

wax dhiba ka ma jiran qoyskeyga iyo xitaa deriska ii dhow axmadu lilah

"Am yet to see any problem in my household and even my neighborhood, thanks to Allah." Man, 26 years.

Prevalence of themes % (n=291)



Recently displaced persons reported maintaining good health and doing nothing in very similar proportions to non-IDPs. Yet, non-IDPS mentioned trusting in religion to a greater extent when asked *What are you doing in your household to ensure that your families are safe and protected during COVID-19?*

Waxaan ka sameeyaa gurigeyga faradhaq

"I do regular hand washing in my house." Woman, 35 years, Galkaiyo.

Nadaafad ayaan kudadaa laa walal

"I keep proper hygiene." Man, 18 years, Baidao.

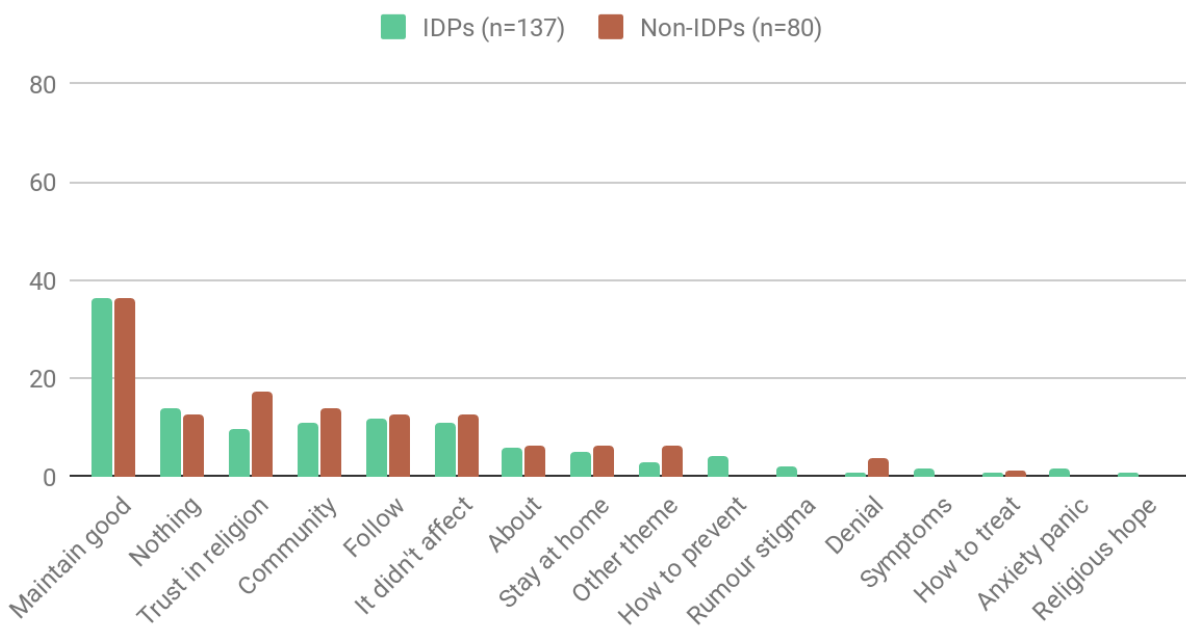
ILLAAHAY aya wax badbaadin kara.

"It is Allah who can protect." Woman, 25 years, Ceel Barde

Allaha inaga bad baadsho cudurka dilaaga ah

"May Allah protect us from this fatal pandemic." Woman, 32 years, Wajid.

Themes prevalence by displacement



Episode 2

Season 1 episode 2: what are the best practices that people can follow in the context of vulnerable groups such as internally displaced people or the most needy to reduce COVID-19 related challenges?

42% of the participants referred to practising good hygiene and ensuring social distancing as the best customs most vulnerable in the community should do to protect themselves from COVID 19. Good hygiene practices included washing hands with soap, clean water and reducing hand shaking when greeting.

Magacaygu waa XXX waa in nadaafada laku dadaalo waa in ladhaqdo faraha saabuun laku dhaqto haddaad calaamadaha cudurka isku arakto joog ku riga oo geedaha guleelka cun oo dhaqtar ha'udagdagin

"My name is XXX good hygiene should be practiced, hands should be washed with soap and if you see symptoms of the disease stay home and use home remedies and don't rush to the doctors." Woman, 30 years, Guriceel.

waa XX oo joogta XXI waxan kulataliya in ay kudada laan nadaafada si ay isaga ilaliyan cudurka loogana ilaliyo dadka waa wayn mahasanid

"I advise them to practice hygiene to protect themselves and the elderly from the virus. Thanks." Woman, 27 years, Kismayu

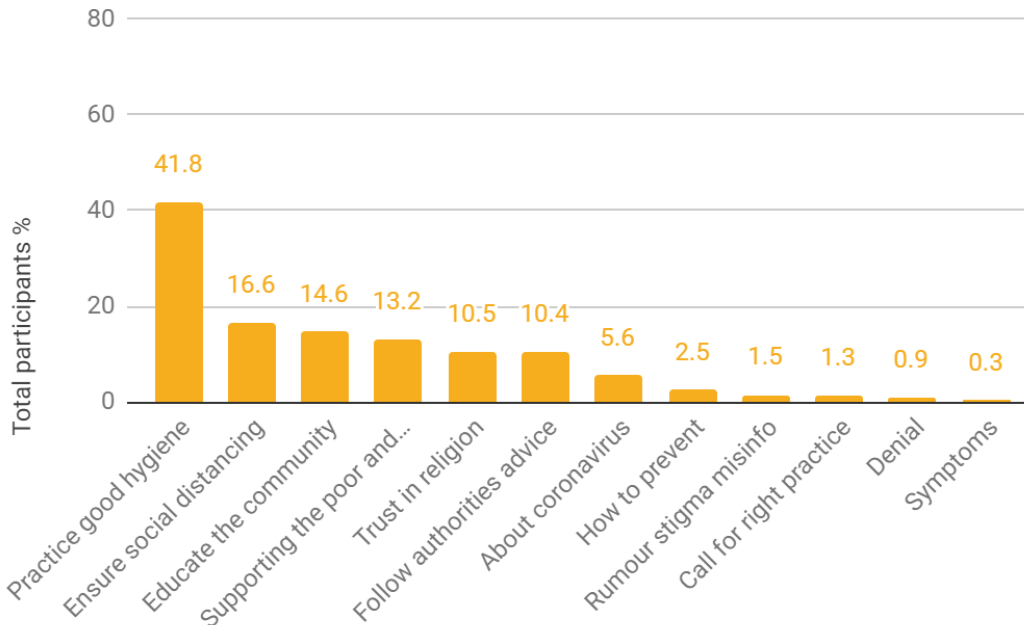
Waa in lakal dherada marka kowada lana ilaaliyaa nadafada

"Social distancing should be mainted first and hygiene should be kept." Man, 30 years, Balcad.

Waa in dadka meel bulsho isla joogin e kala dheradan

"People should not be in social places and maintain social distancing." Man, Hodon.

Theme prevalence by participants



An additional 10.4% of participants also mention the need for vulnerable communities to follow authorities' advice from government and health agents including doctors and nurses.

Waa inay raacan talooyinka aybixiso baxda caafimaad

"They should follow advice given by healthcare providers." Man, 18 years, Wanla weyne.

Wa in talooyinka cafimadka la raco si ay aga diktonadan cabukha COVID 19

"They should follow health care advice so as to prevent themselves from contracting the covid19." Woman, 20 years, Cadaado.

Waa inla raaca habka ay so sartay dhaqaatirta

"We must follow the guidelines set by the doctors." Man, 21 years, balanbale.

Educating the community by creating awareness supporting the poor and the displaced were other themes identified in participants' SMS. As seen the previous week, 10.5% of participants reported devotion and trusting in religion.

Ugu horayn waa mahadsantihiiin aniga ahaanteeda waxaan dhihi lahaa in loo sameeyo dad baraarujiya ayagoo u sheegay inoow yahay cudur dilaa ahaa iyo in lagu saacido wixii la awoodo

"I would have to say there should be sensitization to inform them that this is a killer disease and help them in any way possible." Woman, 19 years, Yaaqshiid.

Awalan waxa muhim ah in si cilmiyeysan lo wacyi geliyo si lo helo bulsho cfmad qabto

"First and foremost, it's important to raise awareness in order to have a healthy society." Man, 38 years, Banadir.

waa in eey helaan danyerta iyo barakacayaashu gargar dag dag ah

"The poor and the displaced should receive immediate assistance." Man, 30 years, Guriceel.

barakacyasha uyeela meel dajiya ? dadka nugul laxiriira xilikasta kuna tara wax qabad dhef siya waa ladhimanayaa inta adnoshahy mahadsanid

"Provide settlement for the displaced, contact vulnerable people every time and provide meaningful support." Woman, Qansax Dheere.

Maadaama aanu naxay dad muslim ah aqabadaxaas waxa keliya aan uga gudbi karnaa in aan ku xirnaano allah oo uu inoo tilmaamey daawada aanu u isticmaalno cudur kasta iyo caqabad kasta.

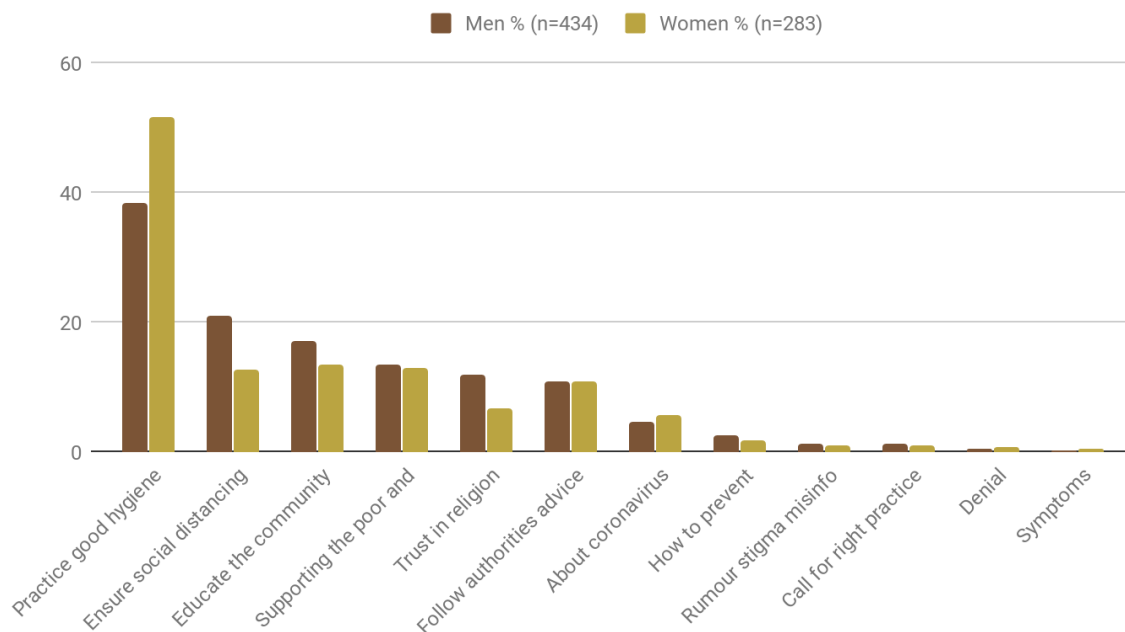
"As Muslims we can only overcome this challenge if we rely on Allah who guided us to medicines that can be used for every disease and every challenge." Man, 43 years, Hudur.

Qur'aan Akhris iyo Alle bari oo kaliya

"Reading the Quran and praying to Allah only." Man, 40 years, Hodon.

Both men and women largely reported the need to follow the authorities' advice and the need to support those most vulnerable against COVID 19. However, women mention the importance of practicing good hygiene more than men whereas men report more on the importance of trusting in religion. These differences are in line with what we have seen in previous programming in Somalia.

Theme prevalence by gender



Ugu horayn waa mahadsantihin aniga ahaanteeda waxaan dhihi lahaa in loo sameeyo dad baraarujiya ayagoo u sheegay inoow yahay cudur dilaa ahaa iyo in lagu saacido wixii la awoodo

"I would have to say there should be sensitization to inform them that this is a killer disease and help them in any way possible." Woman, 19 years, Yaaqshiid.

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"First and foremost, it's important to raise awareness in order to have a healthy society." Man, 38 years, Banadir.

Questions on COVID 19 also emerged with slightly more women reported to be needing clarity about coronavirus while few are calling for right practice, denial was reported again suggesting a need to have sustained community awareness in place.

Waa inay raacan talooyinka aybixiso baxda caafimaad

"They should follow advice given by healthcare providers." Man, 18 years, Wanla weyne.

Wa in talooyinka caafimadka la raco si ay aga diktonadan cabukha COVID 19

"They should follow health care advice so as to prevent themselves from contracting the covid19." Woman, 20 years, Cadaado.

Waa inla raaca habka ay so sartay dhaqaatirta

"We must follow the guidelines set by the doctors." Man, 21 years, balanbale.

Episode 3

Season 1 episode 3: How can authorities and leaders support the most vulnerable groups during COVID-19 crisis?

Sidee mas`uuliyiinta iyo hogaamiyeyasha ay gacan u siin karaan kooxaha aadka u nugul inta lagu gudo jiro dhibaataada xanuunka COVI-19?

Almost half of participants (47.3%) sent messages stating that leaders and authorities have a role to play in offering **support to the vulnerable** groups although they were not very explicit in what type of support. Some of the messages under this theme included the need for providing protective equipment, or improving the status of the most vulnerable.

Aragtidayda hagdaan kahadlo siwanaagsan haday xil isaga saaran masuuliyeynta dowlada inay abuuran sanduuq lagu caawiyo dadkaas waxayna gacan ka heli lahaayeen hay,adaha gargarka &qaramada midooby MAHADSANIDIIN

"In my opinion it would be a good idea for government officials to set up funds to help these people with the help of united nations and aid agencies. thank you." Man, 19, Cadaado.

Waxeey usiin karaan masuuleenta iyo hogaamiyaashu maatada danyarta ah in eey kubaraaru jiyaan sida looga hortago fayruska, Sidookale waa in loosameyo Oo lala xiriiriyo hayadaha caafimadka iyo kuwa cuntada si eey uga kabtaan dhamaan waxkasta oo risk ah, Man, 30, Guriceel.

"The leaders can give support to the vulnerable by giving them advice on how to prevent the virus. Also campaigns should be organised for them by the organisation that provides food and those who deal with food provision." Man, 30, Guriceel.

Ayagoo gacan qabtaan oo ay kor u soo qaadaan kana caawiyaan macluusha hayasata iyo tamar darida iyo u dhaga nuglaantooda, Man, 27, Kismayu.

"By helping them out and supporting the vulnerable status of these people." Man, 27, Kismayu.

Others (12%) referred more specifically to the **need for creating awareness** for the vulnerable groups. The need for **healthcare services** was mentioned by about 6% whereas others highlighted the need for authorities to **ensure good hygiene** and **social distancing** is practiced.

Hagaajiyaan nadaafada melahaas oo ad uwanagsaneen

"They can improve hygiene in areas that are not so good." Woman, 38, Wadajir.

Waa in labadiyo gowaha fayadhorka ah sida lagu hortago cudarka faafayo

"Sanitation facilities should be increased to prevent the spread of the disease." Woman, 30, Kismayo.

dadka aadka unugul waxa ay gacan u siin karaan in ay udhisn goobo caafimaad

“vulnerable people can be helped by building healthcare facilities.” Man, 81, Guriceel.

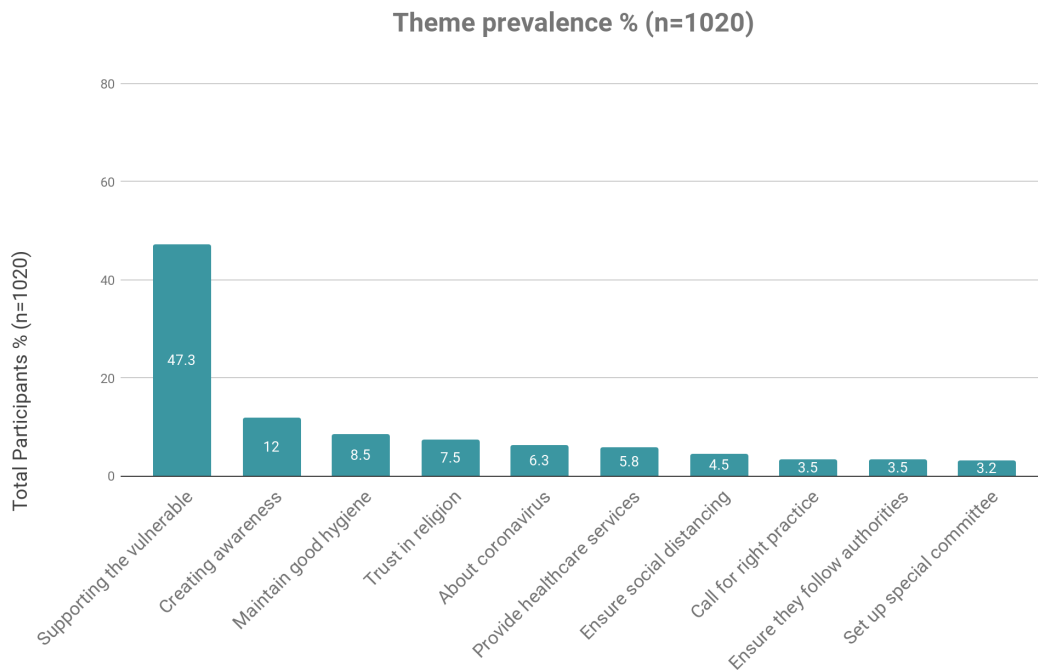
Waxay ugu gargaarikaan in labadiyo goobaha caafimaad covid 19ka lanageeyo melaha ay daganyixiin dadka nugul

“They can help by doubling covid 19 clinics in the vulnerable areas.” Man, 30, Afgoye

Waa inay dadka ka xiraan dhamaan duulimaadyada iyo inay amar ku soo ridaan inay dadka guryaha kasoo bixin

“They should block people from all flights and they should order people not to leave their homes.” Man, Ceel jaale

As seen in previous programming, there continue to be participants asking questions about coronavirus, calling for people to follow the right practice or putting their trust in religion. Although a small fraction, some asked for authorities to **set up a committee** to better understand the specific needs for the most vulnerable.



Waa inay usaaraan gudi ugaar ah dadka nugul si ay ugartaan waxa ay ubaahan yihiin

“They should set up a special committee for the vulnerable to find out what they need.” Man, 22 years, Wajid

Waa in lasameeya guddi ukuur gala xaaladaha bulshada

“A committee should be set up to look into social issues.” Man, 29 years, Balat weyne

Waa inay ay xirir la sameyan community leader

“They should coordinate with community leaders.” Man, 27 years, Luuq

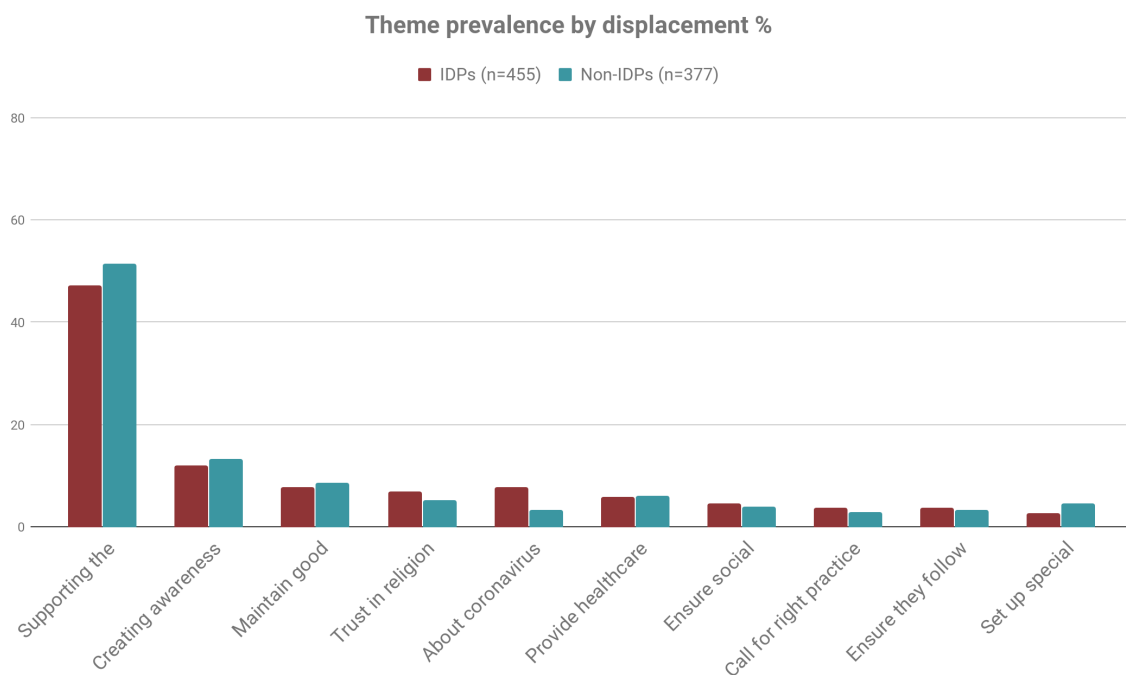
Recently displaced persons had more **questions regarding the Coronavirus**. This has been seen in other recent feedback from Somalia and suggests the need to continue or scale up information campaigns in IDP areas.

Waa maxay corona?

“What is coronavirus.” Woman, 21, Baidao.

Corona mijira wali madhamaaniin miyaa

“Does coronavirus still exist, did it not end?” Man, Mogadishu.



Gender differences were very small. Women referred slightly more to the need for authorities to **provide healthcare services** and to **ensure hygiene is maintained** whereas more men refer to religion and the **need for social distancing**.

Iyo iney usameyan meel ayaga ugaar ah oo lagu daweyo

“And to set up treatment centres only meant for them.” Man, 32 years, Bakol

Iney dad ka eykacawiyen xaga nadafada

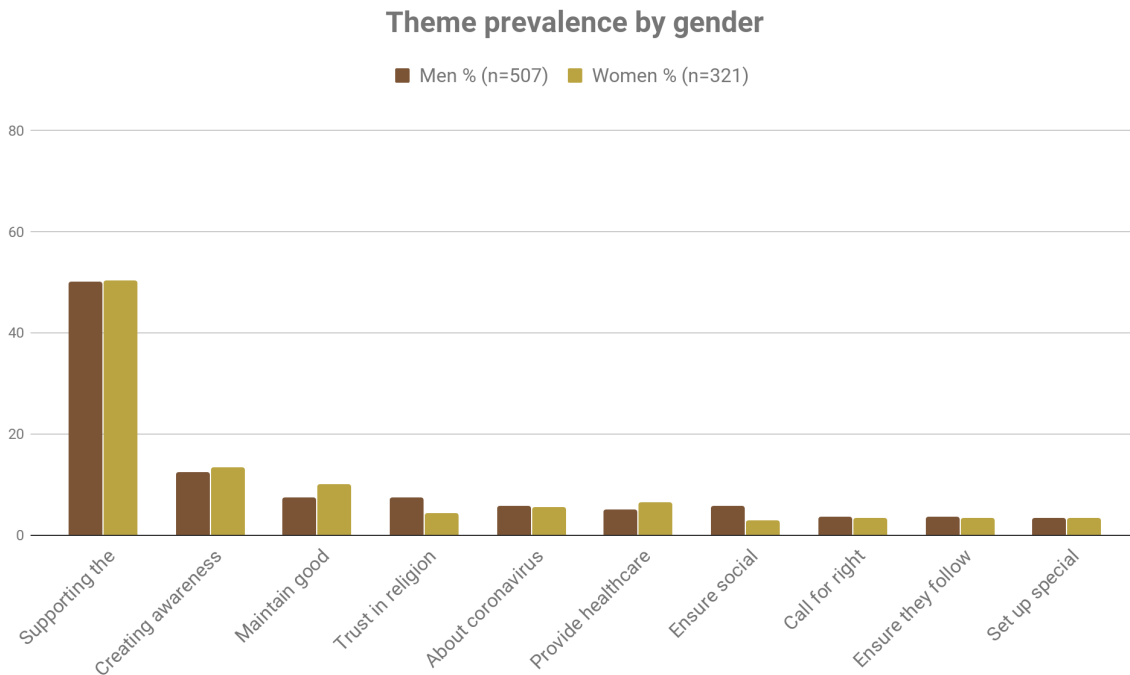
“Helping people in maintaining hygiene.” Man, 30 years, Bula burte

Waa inay dadka ka xiraan dhamaan duulimaadyada iyo inay amar ku soo ridaan inay dadka guryaha kasoo bixin

“They should block people from all flights and they should order people not to leave their homes.” Man, Ceel jaale

iney cawiyaa oo iyako gurigoda jogaan lacg siyaan si aay gurigoda ujogan
"They can help them stay at home and pay them to stay home." Woman, Balat weeyne

waa in ay masaajidada iyo xaruumaha wax barashada ay ka xiraan mahadsanid,
"They should close mosques and educational institutions. thank you." Woman, Wajid



Episode 4

Season 1 episode 4: In what ways has COVID-19 affected access to food in your community?

Sidee ayuu xanuunka COVID-19 saameyn ugu yeeshay helitaanka cuntada marka la eego gudaha bulshadaada?

Participants largely reported that the pandemic had an impact on access to food. Over a third (37.4%) did not specify the type of impact and mentioned a limited access in **general** as a result of **closure of businesses, restrictions in movement** and a fear of the pandemic, and limited household income as a result of **job loss** or reduced earnings.

Magaceygu waa * saamen weyn ayay kuyeshay nolol malmedkena corona feyrar**

"Coronavirus has impacted so much our daily life." Woman, 22 years.

Saamen wen ayuu leyahay wayo waxkasta ciriri ayey galen

"It affected so much because everything became so difficult." Men, 25, Balcad.

Wlh sameen badan dhankasta hadey noqon leheed beero leyda iyo ganacsatada qudarta ibisa dhitada ugu weyn waa isu socod la aanta.

"It has affected many sectors such businesses, farmers and those who sell vegetables have been largely affected." Woman, 18, Hilwa.

WUXU.SAMAYN.UGU.YEESHA.SHAQAD.SHAQALAHA.AYA.JOOGSATA.MARKA .LACAG.LA.WAYO.CUNTO.MA.JIRTO.

"It has caused loss of jobs and if there is no job there is no income which means no food." Woman, 30.

Aad buu usaameeyay wuxuu kala xiray isku socodkii bulshada ganacsiga iyo wax soosaarka.

It has affected it very much because it caused movement restrictions among the community, businesses and productivity." Man, 32, Luuq.

Almost 19% referred to an **increase in food prices** or to the **impact on the economy** more broadly. Others (7.5%) said the impact was on the **most vulnerable**. However, a similar percentage state that they have felt **no impact** on access to food..

It is notable that over 10% asked **questions about the coronavirus**. This has been observed in other programming and suggests that people might be becoming more aware of the crisis and therefore have more questions about the virus.

Cuntada si aad ah ayu usaameeyey waayo qaali ayey noqotey taa oo inbadan adkeysey nolasha bulshada.

"Food has been severely affected because it has become expensive which has made life more difficult for the community." Man, 24 years, Baydhabo

Goobaha ganacsiga oo xirmey awgeed

"Because of closure of businesses." Man, 21 years, Hodan

Magaceeygo waa axmad sh mukhtar oo jooga dagmada yaaqshid ee gobalka banaadir hadii aan kahadlo saamenta oo kuyeeshay cudurk karoonaa vaaris cuntada oo si aad iyo aad qaali unaqaty garahan dadka tabrtayar oo ay

"If I talk about the impact coronavirus has on food it has made it very expensive especially for needy people." Woman, 18 years

Sameyn aad uweyn ayuu ku yeshay Haba udrnatee Dadka danyarta ah Oo Waxay malintii dhcdasan hbnkii cunan

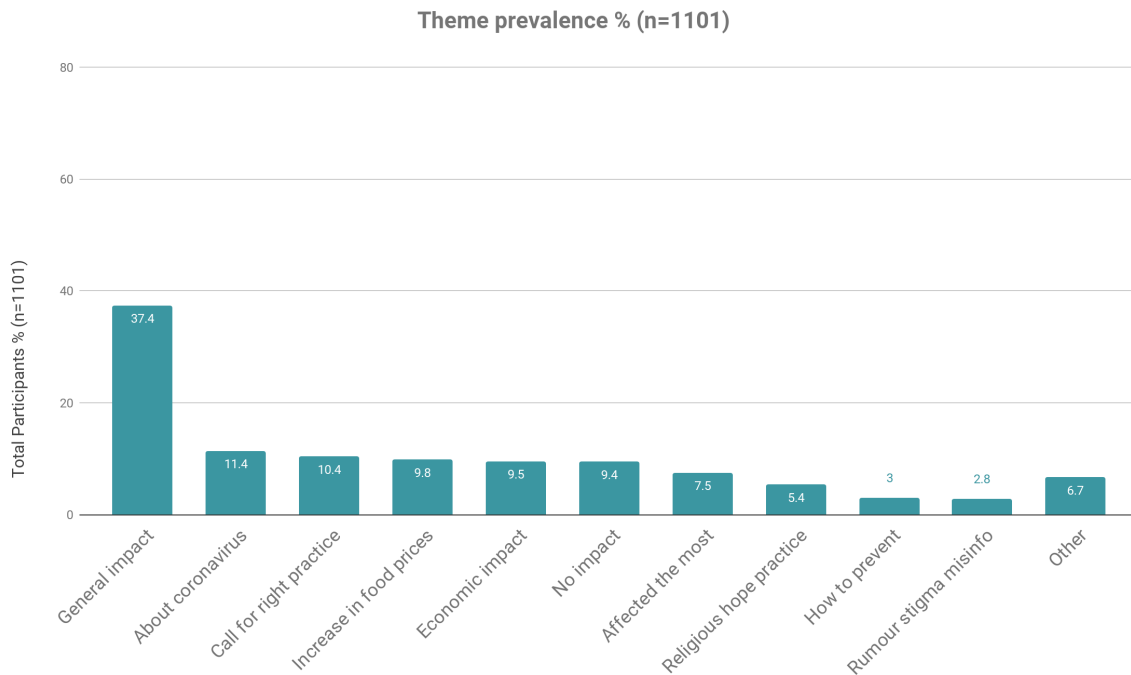
"It has caused a lot of impact especially to the poor people who eat at night what they get during the day." Woman, 19, Baydhabo

Wax sameyn ah kama jiraan bulshadeyda

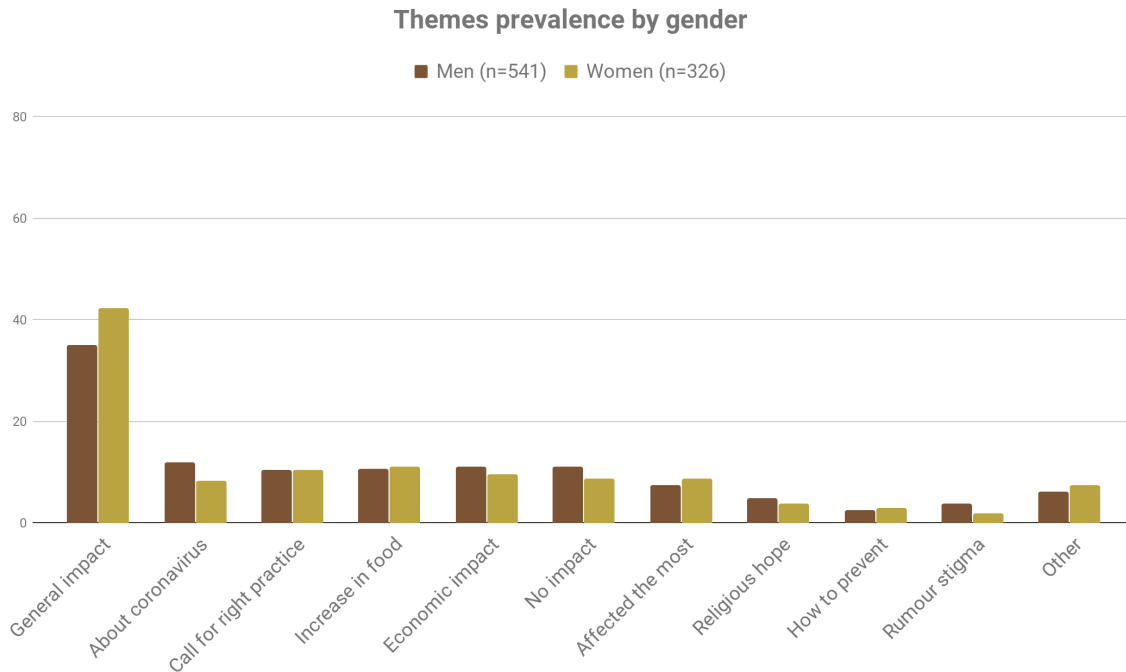
"There is no impact on my community." Woman, 24 years, Raage ceelle

Wax samana managoyelan waa cunaa cunto aye nooc

"There is no impact on us, we eat all types of food." Man, 22 years, Yaqshid



Women are reporting the pandemic having a **general impact** more than men while men asked more **questions about the virus** or mentioned it had **no impact** on access to food. The lack of impact is also more mentioned by non-IDPs, whereas displaced persons referred to general impact without specifying what type.



KARONA:FEYRUS MAXAKEENA

“What causes Coronavirus?” Woman, Hodon.

corona virus ma dhamaaday mise waa uu socdaa

“Is Coronavirus over or still there?” Man, Hodon.

Samenta uu ku yeeshay bulshada cudurka covid 19 xaga cunada in loocuno doonan waayo hotelada cunada loo doonto guryaha kalsooni xumo ka dhalatay.

“The impact of Coronavirus had on food is that it made us not go to food-selling points and restaurants, it made us eat from homes only and created mistrust.” Kismayu.

Siweeyn ayoow saameey ugu yeeshay helista cuntada sababtoo ah xayiraadaha isu.socod yada dadyoowga

“It impacted so much on the access to food because it affected movement.” Man. 36, Baladweyne.

Xaalad xun ayuu inagu reebtay sababto ah waxa xirmay dhaman kabihi dhaqalaha iyo ishi ganacsiga

“It put us in a dire situation because it closed all our economy and business.” Man, 25, karaan.

