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Support Communication Plan for Abu El Matamer (Egypt), Schistosomiasis Control Project. Memo from Nagwa Farag, PSC Officer, Cairo, to Ulf Kreuger, UNICEF Rep, Cairo

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Notes

11 pp.

Shows the plan for the project and communication strategy, training.

Print Name of Person Submit Image

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SARLOJA



### UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE

### INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Ulf Kreuger, UNICEF Representative, 26 October 1983

Nagwa Farag, PSC Officer, Cairo.

FROM:

Support Communication Plan for Abu El Matameer

Schistosomiasis Control Project.

Attached is for your kind attention 1st draft of the suggested plan.

Would appreciate a discussion at your earlier convenience.

### First Draft

## Support Communication Plan for Abu El Matameer

### Schistosomiasis Control Project

### Contents

- Scope of Work I.
- Communication Strategy II.
  - Indentification of target groups 2.1
  - 2.2
  - Analysis Positioning 2.3
    - a) Two fold campaignb) Phases

    - c) Testing
  - Diffusion systems Training 2.4
  - 2.5
- General Schedule/Priorities III.

### . I. SCOPE OF WORK

- 1. This plan is based on the following:
  - a. Knowledge on the local community acquired through:

- Area Development workshop document.

- Anthropological studies undertaken for UNICEF by the School of Social Work, Kafr El Sheikh.
- b. In-house discussions; exchange of views with participants and WHO lecturers during 'Trainers Workshop'.
- c. UNICEF policy and role not being "too much operational".
- d. Time constraints
- 2. This present document aims at developing a final strategy for the project's health education. The final detailed campaign will be established immediately after discussion with the project manager and the project's "Community Health Education Working Group".
- 3. After the preliminary agreement is reached on this plan, a cost estimate per activity will be presented within a total provisional budget.

### II. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

### 2.1 <u>Identification of target groups</u>

### Audience Structure

### a. Target Groups

- 1. School children 6-18 years
- 2. Community members
- Drop-Out; of school children (6-18 years)
- Adult males/females

School system.
- motivators

### . Change Agents

- 1. Formal and informal leaders
- Selected and elected councils' members
- Religious leaders
- Indigenous educated community members
- TBAs/RRs

### 2. Professionals

- Health professionals
  - . Appointed to the project
  - . Others
- Teachers in schools
- Social workers
- Agronomists.

2 nd level aprels.

Government Executives at governorate and district levels. From operational

### 2.2 Analysis

a. In order to position this campaign properly there are some constraints which should be considered and dealt with carefully.

### - Re : Knowledge

- . Target groups' insufficient knowledge regarding individual preventive measures against infection.
- . Community members' insufficient knowledge regarding Damsissa as molluscide.
- . Common wrong interpretation that running water (canals water are still clean water (not poluted) even if people misuse it.

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### Re : Attitude

Negative impact of past failure to cure from this disease (individually - high reinfection rate)

Common attitude that is "the others" responsibility...

"They polute canal water".

Lack of awareness on the disease effects no motivation

projection: transfer of one's own impression to the real external situation. "This fellah will never stop doing...bilharzios will not decrease unless the government makes sewage...."

Audience Scepticism: common "rather passive" attitude of some individuals towards participation in any

- communal effort.
- Panies and gossips that may arise among community members when a 'health campaign' takes place.

### mis conception re sympostholopy. Re : Practice

- . Water contacts habits (washing, bathing, abulition..etc).
- . Leasure time activities (incidence of infection higher among young people with peak rate of infection during summer season).

Defoecation and urination in canals.

- Results of such project being not tangible to individuals and being of a slow progress nature implicate to carryon new practices for a long time before realizing any general, results. positive
- b. Moreover, there are some vital issues which still unclear such as:
- typology of messages previously diffused to this particular community.

Understanding and reaction to previous messages.

- Local personnel capabilities in mobilizing change agents X efforts(mainly informal and religious leaders).
  - Change agents mix:
    - pattern of communication among professionals and natural leaders.
    - Mode of collaboration, co-operation.
    - Leaders expectations of the project results.
  - c. Although some of all above issues seem to be 'not relevant" to the educational materials, there are still potential issues and topics of discussion during the "orientation" of community leaders.

+ messages

d. Many of these issues will be clarified during coming discussions with the project officers in Abu El Matameer and while testing materials.

### 2.3 Positioning

### a. A Two-fold campaign

It's objective is to place the project in a certain way in individuals' mind and accordingly elaborate specific messages, in other words it aims at developing an image for the project on which is based community motivation for a long range participation. This way, messages will become more "people oriented".

This two-fold campaign will focus on the same time on :

- The project is of integral services (it offers diagnosis/ treatment/damssisa...)
- 2. It's success depends on each community member long range participation. " المالل لايفر مالم يفردا إ عنوا الماللة عنوا الماللة عنوا الماللة الماللة

The combination of these 2 components will be repeated as a common denominator in the materials produced, special events, training activities, etc...and as well will be taught to "change agents" as a possible entry to different target groups.

Accordingly, messages to any target group are not communicated in the traditional or conventional way of "do not do..." which will be of a rather limited efficacy.

The rationale beyond that is:

- to involve the people in helping create a framework in which they would be receptive to the messages to benefit them at the end.
- To facilitate "built up new information" on the disease traditionally looked upon as an on-going part of life (i.e. acquire recognition of effects).

### b. Phases

1. Launching phase:

. Diffusion to : School children Change agents

### . Contents:

- Schisto as a health problem in Abu El Matameer
- · Effect of the disease
- Integral services project
- Individual prevention measures.

### 2. Maintaining phase:

- Diffusion to all audience (see 2.1)
- Contents
  Intensive messages to the community on Schisto effects
  and prevention.

### c. Testing

- Suggested is the focus groups' method to ensure the proper interaction and feedback needed to modify contents (both editorial and art work) prior to production.
- Number of focus groups will vary and depend mainly on the subject ontents.
- Testing will be done in Abu El Matameer and focus groups will be organized with the assistance of the project's CHE Working Group and with the PSC Officer as group monitor.

### 2.4 Diffusion Systems

### a. 1. School children 6-18 years

- Schooling materials
Disease cycle posters (at two levels)

√ Messages of KAP

- Reminder: small sticker-calenders with different short messages.

### 2. Drop-out of school, Adult males, females

- Still not yet defined.
- Suggestion is to study possible "local special events" mainly "mouled and Moussem" and to plan some action accordingly because intertainment is a good medium for delivering many messages.

III perent measures of polute ./..

### b. Change Agents

- Orientation meetings. (members grouped by profession).
- Project guide (manual which contents are already discussed) and to be distributed during orientation if possible.
- Mini posters with preventive messages that they may distribute in appropriate occasions and places (if possible using Koranic citation beside visual to add a value to the Poster to prevent it from tearing out)
- Reminder: Question and Answer sheet for opinion leaders.
- Project newsletter: to serve as a progress report and a way for identifying people with the project, communication and also reminder.

### 2.5 Training

For Health Education component only

### a. Motivators

- . Orientation (already taken place within the mobile team training).
- . Proper use of the MacMillan Schisto set.

### b. Social Workers of Village Units

. On trial basis : 6 social workers to use same set in active CDAs.

### c. Community leaders

. A monthly "get together" to serve as a "group support" and to maintain motivation and feedback.

### d. Schools Social Workers and Social Workers of Youth Centres

. After discussing the possibility of an extensive action for young male right after exam period, i.e. June/July 84 where some schools and youth centres will serve as activity centres for youth with the possibility of organizing one youth volunteer group in each village unit.

# III. PRIORITIES AND GENERAL SCHEDULE

## A. Materials

	2	2	2	ъ	<b>1</b>		Priority
Newsletter	Sticker Calender	Questionnaire	Mini Posters	Schooling Materials	Project Guide		Activity
Editing Printing(every two months)	Design,lay-outs Production	Design, editing, Printing, distribution and review of feedback	Design, lay-out, slogans Testing, art work Printing	Design, lay-out, test Art work, printing	Editing, design, lay-out test, art work, paste-up printing	Task	Tentative Schedule
Ongoing starting March 84 Starting April 1984	November 83 on-going every two months	February 84 March 84 March/April 84	December 83 January 84 Jan./Feb. 84	November 83 December 83	November 83 December 83 January 84	Date	

b) Training and Meetings

Priority	Activity	Tentative	Tentative Schedule
		Planning	Implementation ,
	Training of Motivators	October/November 83	November/December 83
2	Community leaders Monthly meetings	November/December 83	January/February 84 To start end January 84
. 3	Social Workers Village Units	February 84	March 84
4	School Social Workers	April 84	June 84

COST SHEET

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Schistosomiasis Control Project - Abu El Matameer, Beheira. Project

Operations : Phase I launching in schools.

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- T	ıcem	Hand out for teachers.	Hand out for students - Elemen- tarv.	- Prepar- at <b>a</b> ry.	- Second- ary.	Posters Schisto life cycle	- Elementary	- Prep./ Second.

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