

Covid-19 Intensive Vaccination Project

Case Studies....



Jana Jagruti

Case Study-1

Vaccination linked with local problems in Bonthalapalli village.....

The community in Bonthalapalli village is part of the Bonthalapalli Panchayat, which consists of migrant workers. A total of 34 families live on this village border and do NTFP business in neighboring villages. Even a single person has not been vaccinated in this village in the last two years. The health department officials and staff have visited so many times and have tried to convince them, but they have not come forward to get vaccinated. The lack of access to healthcare and education, combined with the migratory nature of their work, means that the community is not aware of the importance of vaccinations. They are also unaware of the benefits of the vaccines and are therefore reluctant to get vaccinated.

As part of Azim Premji's 100% Intensive vaccination project (October 2021-April 2022), Jana Jagruti visited this village and interacted with residents. The JJ team learned during the discussion that many households have been facing problems with drinking water for a long time. They currently get water from a neighboring village that is around 2 km away. During the time the department officials were forcing the vaccination, they linked it to the problem of drinking water in the village. They clearly stated that vaccination would take place as soon as the drinking water problem is resolved. This is an example of how the JJ team used the current situation in the village to create a sense of urgency. This will help persuade the villagers to agree to the vaccination.

JJ team members met with department officials from Irrigation and MPDO to explain about drinking water problems in this village and the community's resistance to vaccinations. Officials from the department, along with JJ team members, visited the village to interact with the community and give assurances regarding the drinking water problem. The JJ team also provided information on the importance of vaccinations and the government's efforts to provide clean drinking water to the village. They discussed the community's concerns and provided solutions to address their worries. The officials and JJ team members also worked together to build a bridge of trust between the community and the government.

After regular follow-up by JJ staff, RWS department officials visited the village and installed drinking water pipes from the neighboring village to this living place, resolving the drinking water issue. This was a direct result of the follow-up of JJ, who identified the issue and contacted the RWS department..

Community members came forward for vaccination after drinking water was made available, and the next day, health department officials and JJ team visited the village

to provide the vaccination. We vaccinated 34 families comprising 112 members for the first and second doses as part of our 100% vaccination campaign.



Case Study-2

A volunteer motivated migrants to get vaccinated.....

I am Govindh Reddy, and I come from Chekkavari Palli village in Tanakallu mandal. The Jana Jagruti team selected me as a volunteer as part of Azim Premji Foundation intensive vaccination program(October 2021-April 2022) to do 100% of the vaccinations in my panchayat. As a result of attending a TOT program organized by the Jana Jagruti organization, I have gained a comprehensive understanding of vaccines. I have also learned how to upload household data to the VAX iT online data application. I have successfully educated and sensitized community members about the importance of vaccinations, and I have been actively involved in door-to-door campaigns, informing villagers about the vaccine program. I have also been working with local healthcare workers to ensure that all eligible beneficiaries receive the vaccinations they need.

In the course of the survey, I discovered that a number of members of the migrant community were living in a nearby village that belonged to the state of Uttar Pradesh. When I interacted with them one day, I learned that they had not been vaccinated so far and were unaware that a vaccination facility was available near their PHC. In the beginning, they were reluctant to get vaccinated because they thought they would get a fever and body pains from the vaccine. I notified the health department and requested a visit to the village. Afterwards, JJ team members and health department officials visited the village and interacted with the community to persuade them to get vaccinated. On one day, these migrant communities were vaccinated and a total of 25 members received the first dose. Asha workers and I visited the village two days after the first dose to check on the health status of the vaccinated. They are all fine and have no fever or body pains. The 2nd dose of vaccination was arranged for them after 30 days, and now they are all grateful for the assistance and care we provided. The villagers were highly appreciative of the effort taken and expressed their gratitude to the team for providing the necessary support and healthcare in a timely manner.



Case Study-3

Thanda community comes forward for vaccination.....

In CR Palli, Tanakallu mandal the community belongs to the Scheduled Caste and most of the members are poor. There are 46 members in this group, and their main source of income is small ruminants and farming labor. It was assumed that if they took vaccination, they would have to stop drinking liquor for 4-5 days, get body pains, and get a fever. Due to this reason they have not shown any interest in vaccination. In spite of many visits from Asha workers, ANMs, and health department officials, they have not shown any interest in vaccination. Jana Jagruti visited this village as part of Azim Premji's 100% vaccination project (October 2021-April 2022) and interacted with the community. According to JJ team, households are hesitant to get vaccinated because they must stop drinking alcohol for 3-4 days after vaccination.

Village volunteers and the JJ team informed health department officials and requested them to visit the village. Afterwards, the JJ team and health department staff, including the ANM, ASHA workers, visited the village and interacted with the community. They told them that there was no connection between vaccination and drinking liquor, and that the community could take liquor on the day it was vaccinated. After long debates and discussions, the community decided to get vaccinated. During the discussion, village representatives also participated, and JJ brought a person from a neighboring village to share his experience as well. This person is vaccinated and has a drinking habit. In order to convince the community to get vaccinated, he shared his vaccination experience with them.



The vaccination of this group was done in one day, and 46 members were vaccinated in total. Two days after the first dose, Asha workers and the JJ team visited the village to assess the health of vaccinated residents. There are no fevers or body pains and they are all normal

Afterwards, we arranged for them to receive a second dose of vaccination after 30 days and they are now happy with our care and services.

Case Study-4

Vaccination to railway coolies.....

Migrant laborers from Bihar state has been working as a railway collier in Tanakallu railway station for the past three years. Migrant laborers often travel to different states in search of employment opportunities, and Bihar state is no exception. The availability of jobs in the railway industry has allowed this particular individual to find employment at the Tanakallu railway station and remain employed for the past three years. There are 30 of them and none of them are aware of vaccinations and their availability in the nearby PHC,. This is likely due to a lack of access to information and resources, as well as language barriers between migrants and the local population. Furthermore, due to the transient nature of their work, migrant laborers are often not registered with local authorities. This makes it difficult for them to access health services or even apply for vaccinations.

As part of the Azim Premji Foundation's intensive vaccination project (October 2021-April 2022) survey, volunteers visited the railway station. According to volunteers, these 30 members live near the railway station and work as Coolies at the station itself. During an interaction volunteers learned that they had not been vaccinated for so long and were not aware that there was a vaccination facility near the PHC. At the beginning, they hesitated to get vaccinated because they assumed they would get fevers and body aches and that their daily wages would be affected. JJ has informed the health department of the same. This is because the workers were afraid that the side effects of the vaccine would lead to them taking time off work and not being able to earn their daily wages, which would lead to a loss of income.

Afterwards, the JJ team and health department officials, including doctors, ANMs, and ASHA workers, visited the station and interacted with migrant laborers. They informed the laborers about the importance of the vaccine and its efficacy in providing protection against the virus. They also provided them with information on the availability of the vaccine and convinced them to get vaccinated.

A total of 30 workers were vaccinated one day later. The Asha workers and JJ team visited the Railway station after two days of the first dose and checked the health status of the vaccinated. After the first dose, the workers were observed for any adverse reactions such as fever or body pain, and none were reported. This indicates that the workers were in good health. Then after 30 days, they were given their second dose, confirming the effectiveness of the vaccine.



Case Study-5

NTFP dependents get vaccinated

Many of the people living in BSA colony belong to Muslim communities. They are dependent on the NTFP business, and they sell these NTFP products to neighbouring states, such as Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Karnataka.

For the last 15-20 years they have lived in huts bordering Tanakallu town and earned their living by doing NTFP businesses. One day, the JJ volunteers visited this area to collect household data for the Azim Premji 100% vaccination programme (October 2021-April 2022). The health department staff attempted to contact them, but most of them migrate frequently, and the staff was unable to reach them. All of them were not vaccinated due to their migrant work.

The village volunteer organized a meeting one night to discuss vaccination's importance. It is because they regularly migrate for business to other states that are not eligible for vaccination and there is a chance of getting infected with Covid 19. The volunteers said they could get vaccinated in any state, and Tanakallu PHC also offers this service. They assume that vaccination will cause heart problems.

Afterward, they arranged for vaccination, setting one convenient date based on their availability. After that, volunteers informed Aha workers and ANMs and organized the first dose of vaccination. In total, 35 members were vaccinated. Doctors and Jana Jagruti teams visited the village two days after the first dose. These teams checked their health status. All of them are healthy and do not have fevers or body pains. After 30 days, we organized the second dose vaccine programme, and now everyone is happy with our services



Case Study-6

How Smt Yellamma faced the Covid -19 Challenges

My name is Smt.Yellamma, a married woman. I live in Santhagetu Colony, which is part of Thanakallu Mandal in Anantapur district. I have two daughters and one granddaughter, and my husband passed away 7 years ago from health problems. My first daughter got divorced because of some problems with her husband. The entire family has lived together in the same house for the past five years. My main source of income is construction labor work in the same village as well as in neighboring villages. The income from the wages of the family was not sufficient to meet the family's needs. A first daughter of mine is studying intermediate second year in a nearby town.



As a result of my poor health, I am unable to do labor work. As a result, my first daughter has been begging food from neighboring villages for the last 6 months to meet the needs of the family. In this critical and pathetic situation, we took advantage of the Old Age Pensions and Ration Welfare Schemes being implemented by the government.

It is well known that the Covid-19 disease has created pathetic situations throughout the world, including India. In response to Covid 19, the Indian government implemented the Lockdown from March 20th 2020 in all mandals in Anantapur district. We are not allowed to beg during the lockdown period, so we have suffered a lot for getting minimum food for our entire family.

In these circumstances, the Jana Jagruthi stepped in to help the poor people in this mandal by providing basic rations to my family and other poor families in my village, like rice, wheat flour, cooking oil, tamarind, and other powders with the support of Azim Premji Foundation . We were supplied with basic ration needs for 2 months to help us live comfortably by the time Covid 19 was locked down. As a result of this intervention, a total of 1100 families benefited.

The Jana Jagruthi staff said that the Ajim Premji Foundation, Bangalore, provided the financial assistance needed to supply these basic rations. I am very thankful to Jana Jaruthi and Ajim Premji foundations for their help during this pathetic situation. The entire benefited poor families have also expressed their gratitude to both of these organizations.



Jana Jagruti

Near Weekly Market, P.O. Tanakallu,
Tanakallu-515 571
Anantapuram (Dist), Andhra Pradesh,India
Ph: 9440224274