



**In the district**  
(e.g.: at school,  
grandmothers house etc.)

**In the district:**

Sehat Mohafiz should convincingly reinforce the importance of polio drops and ask for child's schedule for later in the day to be vaccinated.

**Note:**

1-Prepare list of principals who are acting as influencer's for the school. The Area supervisor/Area In charge. should confirm about vaccination status of all the children by the respective influencer (principal) on his/her school



**Out of district**

Out of district: Sehat Mohafiz should record information about the destination of that child and travel plan. He/she can inform the caregiver about vaccination at a fixed center in the area where child has traveled.

Sehat Mohafiz through their IPC skills should induce the sense of responsibility in parents about their child's vaccination. Also, take information of the child's schedule over the next three days.



**Locked houses**

Sehat Mohafiz should take the information from neighbors about the residents return plan (dates) and request neighbors to share with absent family about the Sehat Mohafiz visit. Also, leave Sehat Mohafiz leaflets about polio to the “missing” family knows that Sehat Mohafiz visited in case the family returns later in the day or in the next few days.



**Rented House  
(seasonal migration)**

Residents of such houses should be included in the Community Engagement sessions before campaign. Their movement schedule and counter strategy of covering them must be developed in the pre-campaign phase.



### **Multiple families**

in one household (combine family system)  
If there is one kitchen in use, then the family will be considered as one unit.  
If there are multiple kitchens, then each family will be considered as a different unit.

Sehat Mohafiz should use IPC skills to confirm whether the family is a one unit or different families are living under one roof (more than one kitchen).

In case of a community engagement event, only include the caregiver of family(ies) showing resistance to vaccination in the combined households.



### **Sub-rented portions**

portions in a house (rented basement, top floor, roof etc.)  
Different families living in different portions of one house

Sehat Mohafiz should use appropriate probing and questioning skills to confirm how many families are living in the sub-rented portions of the house.

Caregiver in each household should be separately consulted.



**Child is sick**

Sehat Mohafiz should use their IPC skills while interacting with the parents of a sick child. Instead of forcing the parents to vaccinate the child, Sehat Mohafiz must show care and concern for the sick child and empathy for the parents. Suggest the caregiver to take the sick child to the Basic Health Unit or na dispensary near their area. After the basic communication, Sehat Mohafiz should inform the parent that polio drops are harmless for any illness and will not affect any medication or treatment that is also being provided to child.

**Note**

In case of diarrhea, convince the parents to vaccinate the child and at the same time inform the parents that the child will be vaccinated again during catch-up in order to ensure that the child is protected against the virus.



**Child is sleeping**

Sehat Mohafiz should explain to parents/caregivers that they will be careful in handling the sleeping child. Non-verbal body language of care and concern should be obvious. If Sehat Mohafiz is in rush and loud, that will offend parents/caregivers.

Delicate handling of a child is required for the finger marking. Sehat Mohafiz should be able to realize that spending two minutes more on sleeping child is better than missing him/her.

**Note**

Sehat Mohafiz should vaccinate the child even if he/she is sleeping.

Incase the caregiver is not cooperating than the sleeping child should be revisited at a later time for vaccination but in any case the child should not be missed.



**Silent refusal**  
(hiding a child below 40 days)

Advocacy with the refusing parent/caregiver is required.

Do not start the communication with direct comment/queries/probing about the child (ren) the parents are hiding rather the Sehat Mohafiz should convince parents with the help of relevant influencer based on their reasons for refusal. Sehat Mohafiz should use well-prepared and planned information about poliovirus and the importance of vaccination.



**Child is in school**  
and the school administration  
refuses to vaccinate the child

Sehat Mohafiz should explore the resistance against vaccination from a school administration to get an idea whether it is due to personal resistance or directed by the parents/caregivers and handle the matter accordingly. If the school administration is refusing, then the Sehat Mofhaiz should take the help of the area supervisor/area in charge, UCO, DHCSO, government official (such as a DC) to educate the school administration on the importance of polio vaccination. If the resistance is from parents/caregivers end; Sehat Mohafiz should get the details of the parents (name, address etc.) and using the right means of communication, influencers and IEC material try to convince the parents and vaccinate the child at his/her home. It is important point to remember that forceful interactions can result in chronic refusal status. Assertive and polite coverage will lead to sustainability.



**Servant working**  
in the house with a child below  
the age of 5 years

Ensure by the following:  
While asking the 9 IPC operational questions, the Sehat Mohafiz should always ask about the presence of a servant's child in the household below the age of 5 and should ensure that the child is vaccinated.



### **Guest child**

whose parents are away & caregiver refuses to vaccinate the child

Joint responsibility messages should be communicated to the caregiver. Sehat Mohafiz should tell the caregiver that he/she will visit the house again to meet the parent to share more knowledge about the vaccination. area supervisor/area in charge, UCO must follow-up with the family to visit the caregiver to reinforce the vaccination message. Negligence can turn the guest family into a refusal.

In case the guest child will be staying for a longer period without his/her parents, then the Sehat Mohafiz along with the Area Supervisor/Area in charge should convince the caregiver to allow them to vaccinate the guest child



**Religious refusal**

Sehat Mohafiz should make use of the fatwa book to convince parents/guardians. Also, seek help of the local leader/RSP (religious support person) or influencer such as an imam.



**Repeated campaigns**

IEC materials on importance of repeated campaign must be shared with parents.

Sehat Mohafiz should use IPC skills including with ( always ensuring a polite manner) in order to convince parents/caregivers to vaccinate their under-5 children.



**Misconception**

IEC material containing information about the poliovirus (FAQs) should be shown to the parents in case they are literate. In case the parents are illiterate, support of the local community, doctors and health workers should be requested. In addition to this, pre-campaign community engagement sessions should be organized to ensure that all the misconceptions of the community members are addressed and they are made aware about the importance of polio vaccination. Sehat Mohafiz should use IPC skills to convince the parents/caregivers.



**Demand based refusals**

Sehat Mohafiz should use good IPC skills to convince the parents.

Important step is to communicate to the parents that the job of the Sehat Mohafiz is to vaccinate children below the age of 5 against polio virus as he/she is part of the health unit.

Any other demand cannot be fulfilled by him/her.

**Note**

Never make false promises with the caregiver/parent as this will lead to mistrust of the parent/caregiver towards the Sehat Mohafiz