This note provides guidance to consider when planning and implementing a COVID 19 hygiene promotion campaign. This is based on WHO recommendations and includes guidance from protection sector and Communication for Development department.
I. Who to conduct the sessions

Hygiene promoters are usually responsible of conducting the hygiene awareness sessions to mobilize and sensitize communities on safe hygiene promotion practices. Throughout the years, hygiene promoters built a very good relationship with the community, they are trustful and able to disseminate the hygiene key messages to the community to ensure proper hygiene practices. In COVID 19 response, the hygiene promoters were trained jointly by WHO, UNICEF and Balamand University, this training equip them with the knowledge and information to be transferred to the community.

With the evolution of the situation in the country, it is important to identify within the community, active members that could take this responsibility in case of the hygiene promoters could not access the site and to support them when needed. In ISs and CS, community mobilizers, Shawish, active community members can conduct the sessions considering they are less likely to be traveling outside the ISs or CS and therefore have a lower likelihood to transmit COVID 19 following the Do No Harm principles. The WASH committee members could play a great role in this response as preidentified individual trained on hygiene and can easily get in contact with the WASH partners.

Avoiding the mass hygiene promotion or session at community level is one of the preventive methods of COVID-19. Avoiding gathering and ensure social distancing should be applied during the hygiene promotion campaign. During door to door sessions, the HP are required to respect the following:

- Respect social distancing: hygiene promoters remains one to two meters distance from the household members,
- Washing hands before and after each household visit, using hand sanitizers;
- Avoiding shaking hands;
- Ensure hand and respiratory hygiene and avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth;
- Ensure proper ventilation of the room or conduct the household sessions outside of the tent;
- Sessions should be inclusive to elderly and people with special needs, frontline workers should be trained on PSEA and respect the Do No Harm principles.  

1 The sessions should be in accordance with guidance on Communication and community Engagement (CCE) with people with special needs:

CCE with PwSN_PRT
Guidance_COVID-19
When the sessions should to be inside the house, then the Hp should follow strict IPC measures, respect Do No Harm principles and ensure that proper ventilation of the room.

II. COVID 19 Hygiene promotion campaign per gateway

In line with COVID 19 WASH strategy developed by Water sector, this guidance on Hygiene Promotion campaign is developed to provide recommendations for the WASH partners on implementation of hygiene and disinfection campaign implemented per different gateway:

1. Informal Settlements and Collective Shelters

1.1 Level.0 No suspected case

In this level where no suspected case is identified in the site, hygiene promotion campaign aims at reducing exposure to COVID 19 through personal and interpersonal practices. The hygiene promotion campaign led by WASH partners at field level to raise awareness of the community on importance of hand washing and personal practices to prevent infection by COVID 19. The campaign at this level is divided into several waves as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WAVE</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Modality</th>
<th>Key messages</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>PPE^2</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>All refuges living in IS’s and CS</td>
<td>1. Hygiene promoters to conduct door to door session with respect of measures in paragraph I.  2. hygiene promoters to train active member within the community/ HP of WASH</td>
<td>• Hand washing  • Social distancing  • Avoid touching eyes, mouth and nose  • Cough and sneeze etiquette/ respiratory hygiene</td>
<td>First month of the outbreak</td>
<td>Gloves and masks^3</td>
<td>Soaps and IEC materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^2 Rational Use of PPE in overcrowded area, document prepared by Health sector

^3Although use of gloves and masks are not required when no cases are identified in the site, this is included here to be inline with real measures taken by partners at field level in respect to Do No Harm principles.
Table 1: Hygiene promotion in Level 0

| II | Committee/ Shawish to conduct the session door to door with providing of hygiene and IEC materials. | • How to isolate yourself in overcrowded area 4  
• Hand washing and use of sanitizers/ Alcohol-based hand rub  
• Social distancing  
• Avoid touching eyes and mouth  
• Cough and sneeze protocol  
• Cleaning and Disinfection of the household | Second month of the outbreak | Gloves and masks | Disinfection kit or bleach and hand sanitizers with IEC materials(disinfection kit flyer) |

1.2 Level 1, 2 and 3

This part is applicable for the following levels included in “Guidance on Home isolation in overcrowded areas”: Level.1: self-isolation at home (Household Level), Level.2 : Community Isolation or isolation within the community (Community Level) and Level.3 Local Isolation: (local Level).

In this level, hygiene promoters would work with the families in the affected site, by conducting a specific training for the caregiver and affected family, this would include cleaning and disinfection of the isolation room and latrine. In addition, hygiene promotion


sessions should be reconducted at the site level targeting the families not affected, with distribution of disinfection kit or at least bleach and soaps. The details are included in Table 2:

1. **Affected family**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Person</th>
<th>Modality</th>
<th>Key messages</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>PPE for field staff</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Caregiver     | Door to door session with respect of measures in paragraph I, if possible to not enter the tent | • Hand washing and sanitizing  
• Social distancing  
• Avoid touching eyes, mouth and nose  
• Cough and sneeze protocol  
• Preparation of chlorine disinfection solution  
• Train on cleaning and disinfection as per annex 3a, 3b and 3c of WASH strategy  
• Train on proper use and disposal of gloves and masks  
• Train on washing and disinfection of reusable gowns  
• Train on proper disposal of solid waste  
• Train on washing of utensils  
• Inform on water trucking and desludging system  
• Train on IPC measures | First day when case is identified | Full PPE | IPC kit (please check annex 2 of WASH strategy for Kit items) |
| Member of the family living in the affected HH | Door to door session with respect of measures in paragraph I, if possible to not enter the tent | • Hand washing  
• Social distancing  
• Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth  
• Cough and sneeze protocol  
• Cleaning and Disinfection of the HH | | Gloves and masks | NA |
Follow up

Whatsapp audio, text message
Develop a follow up plan with the caregiver: time of visit, frequency of visit and communication channel.

Audio messages could be recorded by partners or wait until UNHCR share them as audio.

During the isolation period

NA

Table 2: Hygiene promotion in levels 1 to 3 targeting the affected family

2. Residents in the affected site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Modality</th>
<th>Key messages</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>PPE for field staff</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Families in the affected site | Door to door session with respect of measures in paragraph I, if possible to not enter the tent | • Hand washing  
• Social distancing  
• Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth  
• Cough and sneeze protocol  
• Cleaning and Disinfection of the HH  
• How to isolate yourself in overcrowded area  
• Train on IPC measures | First day-When suspected case is identified | Gloves and masks | Disinfection kit or bleach and soaps |
| Families in the affected site | Whatsapp audio, text message | Develop a follow up plan with the caregiver: time of visit, frequency of visit and communication channel. | Audio messages could be recorded by partners or wait until UNHCR share them as audio. | During the isolation period | NA |

Table 3: Hygiene promotion in levels 1 to 3 targeting the families in the affected site

It is expected that families in the affected site will gather during the assessment of the rapid response team. It is crucial to coordinate with Shawish and WASH committee to keep the beneficiaries at HH without visit to each other neither to the affected family at this stage.
1.3 Level 4 IS full quarantine

In this situation, the full IS is expected to quarantine, assuming all HH have a suspected case. In this case, hygiene promoters are expected to train caregiver in all HH in the affected site on cleaning and disinfection of rooms and latrines as detailed in Table 4:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Person</th>
<th>Modality</th>
<th>Key messages</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>PPE for field staff</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Caregiver     | Door to door session with respect of measures in paragraph I, if possible to not enter the tent or Phone call | • Hand washing  
• Social distancing  
• Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth  
• Cough and sneeze protocol  
• Preparation of chlorine disinfection solution  
• Train on cleaning and disinfection as per annex 3a, 3b and 3c  
• Train on proper use and disposal of gloves and masks  
• Train on washing and disinfection of reusable gowns  
• Train on proper disposal of solid waste  
• Train on washing of utensils  
• Inform on water trucking and desludging system  
• Train on IPC measures | First day when IS is advice to full quarantine | Full PPE | Disinfection kit or at least bleach and soaps |
| Follow up     | Whatsapp audio, text message  
Develop a follow up plan with the caregiver: time of visit, frequency of visit and communication channel. | Audio messages could be recorded by partners or wait until UNHCR share them as audio. | During the isolation period | | |

*Table 4: Hygiene promotion in levels 4 targeting all families in the affected site*
1.4 At community level

To be completed at later stage.

III. Guidance on Distribution at site level

The suggestions for community engagement in distribution were prepared by protection sector to guide partners during distribution and awareness campaign. This applies for distributions at different levels 1 to 4 in overcrowded areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suggestions for community engagement in distributions in general e.g. WASH, food, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Given issues related to health safety, community members supporting the delivery of assistance should do so voluntarily and be aware of the associated risks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. They should be provided with the needed guidance and protection such as trainings/sensitizations and PPEs to ensure safe distributions, as well as what to do in case they fall ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Volunteers from the community should ideally be identified onsite from among the residents such as community group members (WASH committees/ focal points or community mobilizers, collective shelter) if they exist, in order to avoid the need for transportation and movement given the restrictions. Number of volunteers needed can be calculated based on size of distribution, its bulk or mass and time needed to complete it, around 30 kits per focal point or community mobilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Full participation of women in distributions should be ensured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Safe ways refugees and/or volunteers can participate in distributions including the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Preparing or putting together the hygiene and other assistance packets being provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Informing residents ahead of time on the date/time and etiquette or distribution modality in light of COVID-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Organizing residents to approach collection points one at a time or alerting them not to gather together during door to door distributions. If collection points are designated, it is suggested to have have a table with ropes around it , this would ensure distancing as possible. Only one beneficiary at a time can access it, so that it directs the person from a point of entry to exit. In addition, it is important to put the assistance packets on a table, and the beneficiaries can take themselves each packet and thus minimizing the contact between the volunteer and the beneficiaries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Key messages

The key message developed jointly by UNICEF, UNHCR and WHO could be recorded by partners and shared with beneficiaries as audio message on whatsapp, or shared as text message on whatsapp or direct message.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outbreak phase</th>
<th>Key messages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>Model/Audio/Audio 1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Most of the people who acquire the corona virus disease feel mild symptoms and recover at home while some may become seriously ill and need hospitalization. Take care of your health and others’ health by applying the below:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Perform hand washing for at least 20-30 seconds using soap and water to kill viruses that might be on your hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Make sure to cover mouth and nose while coughing or sneezing by a tissue or using your elbow. Dispose the used tissue immediately in a closed bin and wash your hands using soap and water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Maintain 1.5 meter distance between yourself and people around you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ stay at home, and limit movements to those absolutely necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outbreak phase</th>
<th>Key messages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>Model/Audio/Audio 2:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To avoid acquiring corona virus disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Make sure to follow good respiratory hygiene</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
✓ Make sure to cover mouth and nose while coughing or sneezing by a tissue or using your elbow. Dispose the used tissue immediately in a closed bin and wash your hands using soap and water alcohol-based sanitizer for 20-30 seconds (if water and soap are not available).

Why? Covering mouth and nose prevents spread or microorganisms and viruses. If you cover your nose and mouth using your hands, it will become contaminated and might spread microorganisms to people and to surfaces around you.

نموذج / تسجيل صوتي 3:
لتجنب الاصابة بمرض فيروس كورونا:
تتجنب الاقتراب كثيراً من الناس احتفظ بمسافة لا تقل عن متر ونص بينك وبين الآخرين خصوصاً إذا كان الشخص يسعل أو يعطس.
لماذا؟ عندما يسعل الشخص أو يعطس، تناثر من أنفه أو فمه قطيرات صغيرة قد تحتوي على فيروس. إذا كنت شديد الاقتراب منه يمكن أن تتنفس هذه القطيرات، بما في ذلك فيروس كورونا المستجد إذا كان الشخص مصاباً به.

نموذج / تسجيل صوتي 4:
لتجنب الاصابة بمرض فيروس كورونا:
تجنب تلمس اليدين والعين والأنف واللسان
لماذا؟ تلمس اليدين العديد من الأسطح ويمكنها أن تنقل الفيروسات. إذا تلمست أي سطح يمكن أن تنقل الفيروسات ببطء إلى أي سطح آخر. من الممكن أن يدخل الفيروس على بقعة صغيرة من الجلد أو إلى الثقب في الجلد. إذا تم تطهير العينات، يمكن أن يدخل الفيروس إلى الجسم من خلال العين. بشكل عام، لا يمكن للفيروسات أن تسبب الأمراض، ولكن يمكن أن تكون ملساء.

نموذج / تسجيل صوتي 5:
نصائح لتجنب الاصابة بمرض فيروس كورونا:
هل يجب أن أتجنب المسافات القريبة بعد إصابتك بفيروس كورونا؟
نعم، إذا كنت مصاباً بفيروس كورونا. لا ترد الناس بأكمال الأيدي بسبب فيروس كورونا.
لماذا؟ الفيروسات التناسقية يمكن أن تنتقل إلى اليدين والمقصورة ومن ثم إلى العينات، وهذا يمكن أن ينتقل إلى آخرين ويسبب إصابة فيروس كورونا.

1, 2, 3, 4
Advice to avoid acquiring corona virus disease
Are gloves effective in protecting spread of novel corona virus in public places?
No. hand washing is a better practice to prevent corona virus disease transmission compared to gloves. Gloves might transmit the virus if you touched your face while using them.

These are simple ways to protect your health and the health of people around you from corona virus disease:

- Stay at home and avoid visiting neighbors
- Perform hand washing regularly
- Cover your mouth and nose using a tissue or your elbow while coughing or sneezing
- Use paper tissue and throw it immediately after in a closed bin
- Greet each other without handshakes. Avoid hugging or kissing each other
- Maintain 1.5 meter distance between yourself and people around you
- Maintain a balanced diet and drink a lot of water and liquids

Practicing home food safety and good personal hygiene are critical in reducing the spread of corona virus disease.

✓ Wash your hands during the different stages of preparing a meal (before starting, after handling or preparing raw food, before handling cooked or ready-to-eat food, after coughing, sneezing or blowing nose)
✓ Use different chopping tools while preparing meat, chicken, fish and vegetables
✓ Thorough cooking of food/meats

In practicing home food safety and good personal hygiene are critical in reducing the spread of corona virus disease.
| 1, 2,3,4 | Model/ Audio 9: Should I use a mask to protect myself? A medical mask is not required if exhibiting no symptoms, as there is no evidence that wearing a mask – of any type – protects non-sick persons. Only wear a mask if you are ill with respiratory disease symptoms (coughing, sneezing) or looking after someone who may have a respiratory disease. Disposable face mask can only be used once. If you are not ill or looking after someone who is ill then you are wasting a mask. Wearing medical masks when not indicated may create a false sense of security that can lead to neglecting other essential measures such as hand hygiene practices. Furthermore, using a mask incorrectly may hamper its effectiveness and increases the risk of disease transmission. The most effective ways to protect yourself and others against COVID-19 are to frequently clean your hands, cover your cough with the bend of elbow or tissue and maintain a distance of at least 1.5 meter meters from people who are coughing or sneezing. |
| 1, 2,3,4 | Model/ Audio 10: When do I wash my hands? Hands should be washed at the following basic times: wash my hands before, during and after preparing food, before eating, after coughing and sneezing, before, during and after patient care, before breastfeeding, after using the toilet, after changing your baby diapers, after handling animals or animal droppings, before and after wearing personal protective equipment and when the hands are dirty. The hands should be dried using disposable tissue. |

- Do not eat or cook sick animals or animals died because of sickness caused by a disease that affects animals. 

- هل ينبغي أن أضع كمامة لحماية نفس؟

 هل ينبغي أن أضع كمامة لحماية نفسي؟ القناع الطبي غير مطلوب ارتداده إلا إذا لم تظهر أي أعراض، حيث لا يوجد دليل على أن ارتداء القناع - من أي نوع - يحمي الأشخاص غير المرضى.

لا تضع كمامة إلا إذا ظهرت عليك أعراض مرض تنفسي (سعال، عضس) أو إذا كنت تقوم الرعاية للشخص يحتتم أنه مصاب بمرض تنفسي ولا يمكنك استعمال الكمامة إلا مرة واحدة. أما إذا لم تكن مريضا أو تقوم برعاية شخص مريض، فستكون قد أُهِرِت كمامة دون داع.

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عندما يكون استخدام الكمامة غير ضوئ، ينتج عنها وخلق شعور زائف بالأمان يمكن أن يؤدي إل إهمال التدابير الأساسية مثل ممارسات نظافة اليدين. علاوة على ذلك، قد يؤدي استخدام القدح بشكل غير صحيح إلى إعاقة فعاليته وزيد من احتمال الإصابة بالعدوى.

تتمثل السبل الأكثر فعّالة لحماية نفسك والآخرين من مرض فيروس كورونا المستجد في تنظيفERY ديك بشكل متكرر وخطيطة عدم السعال بثني المرفق أو بمنديل ورقي، وترك مسافة لا تقل عن متر ونصف عن الأشخاص الذين يسعون أو يعطسون. 

- كيف أغسل يدي؟

أغسل يدي قبل وبعد أي تنقل بالمياه والصابون (60-70% الكحول) إذا لم تتوفر المياه بالصابون (20-30 ثانية).
I wash my hands before and after any transport with soap and water or with hand sanitizer (60% alcohol) if water and soap are not available (20-30 seconds).

Model/ Audio 11:
How do I report a suspected corona virus disease case?
If you find any of the symptoms such as fever, cough, shortness of breath and having been in contact with someone who has COVID-19 or is suspected, contact the Ministry of Public Health directly on the hotline 01594459

Model/ Audio 12:
I live in a room or in a tent ... What do I do to protect myself and my family from the Coronavirus disease?
I am committed to not roaming and mixing with others except when absolutely necessary, I adhere to the safe distance (1.5m) and adhere to etiquette of coughing, sneezing and breathing, that is, when coughing or sneezing, use the bent elbow method or use tissue paper to cough or sneeze, then dispose of the tissue immediately in the trash and wash my hands immediately with soap and water (20-30 seconds) or with a hand sanitizer (60-70% alcohol) if water and soap are not available (20-30 seconds) and avoid touching the face anyway.

Model/ Audio 13:
How do I keep my home / my tent clean?
I clean (with soap and water) and then disinfect the place where I live with a diluted chlorine solution (1 measurement of chlorine to 9 measurements of clean water)
I adhere to circulars that prevent exchange of visits
I adhere to personal hygiene and general hygiene in particular cleaning and then disinfecting the toilet regularly. Even if the toilet is shared, hygiene is a shared responsibility, and hygiene and disinfection must be adhered to, and not to share personal items that are used in eating and drinking (bottle of water, spoon, towel...).
Psychological support during a health mobilization case with the Coronavirus

With the spread of the Corona virus, it is normal for us to feel anxiety, fear and stress due to the uncertainty and changes to our daily routines and lives. We can help ourselves and our loved ones:

Maintain contact by phone and social media with friends.
Follow a daily routine that includes activities such as reading, exercise and regular physical activity like walking
Maintaining a healthy diet and good night's sleep.
Avoid smoking or using alcohol or other addictive substances as they are harmful to one's health and can reduce one's resistance against the virus
Follow the Corona Virus disease news from reliable sources only (for example, bulletins of the Ministry of Public Health or the World Health Organization)

Don't trust and transmit anonymous messages via social media.

In these difficult circumstances, children particularly may feel anger, frustration and anxiety. They may have nightmares or involuntary urination. We do not encounter violence with violence. We surround them with kindness and tenderness to relieve their anxiety. We share a lot of common activities with them. We work with them to manage the difficult situation and devote time for them to rest, learn and play, and maintain as much as possible their daily routines.

If you have symptoms of Coronavirus disease such as fever, cough, shortness of breath, please call the Ministry of Public Health hotline on 01594459 for advice on what to do.

If you are advised to remain quarantined at home, or if you are confirmed to have the Coronavirus disease, it is not a shortcoming. It is not wrong. It is a stage and will end. Isolate yourself in a separate, well-ventilated room or part of the tent, use your own items (towel, fitted sheet and cover, bowl, cup, spoon...), wear the mask permanently, wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water for 20-30 seconds, agree with a healthy person, who has no underlying conditions.

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chronic or immunocompromising conditions, from your family to take care of you using preventive precautions, stay away from other family members, where they stay in another room or at least 1.5 meters away from you, try as much as possible to avoid sharing sanitation facilities with the rest of the family, and if this is not possible, the toilet and your personal tools should be disinfected after each usage, communicate with your friends over the phone and do fun things.

If you are taking care of a Coronavirus disease patient person, you should take care of your health at the same time and get plenty of rest and balanced diet. When entering the rooms where the suspected and confirmed cases are isolated, please make sure to use gloves, mask while caring for the patient. Gloves and the mask should be disposed with all the patient’s waste in a sealed bag and put it in another bag and close it well. Daily clean and disinfect surfaces in the patient’s room/bathroom using a diluted chlorine solution (1 measurement of chlorine to 9 measurements of clean water) should be applied. It is preferable that the patient himself, if capable, disinfects his surroundings.

Cleaning and disinfection include:
- Toilet seat and cover, hand wash basins, door handles and toilet trash
- Cleaning and disinfecting doors, partitions, and walls that separate frequently touched toilets and the entire floor using a diluted chlorine solution (1 measurement of chlorine to 9 measurements of clean water).
- Ensure proper ventilation of the isolation room and house by opening the windows and regularly during the day.

Cleaning and disinfection method:
- Disinfection will only be effective on clean surfaces. So all surfaces must be thoroughly cleaned before they can be disinfected.

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- Disinfection will only be effective on clean surfaces. So all surfaces must be thoroughly cleaned before they can be disinfected.
Use a broom and dry cloth to remove dust, starting with the cleaner areas to the most dirty areas and the high to low surfaces using a systematic method - and ensure no areas are left out. Special attention should be made to frequently touched surfaces such as: beds, chairs, tables, door handles, handrails, doors, washbasin knobs, cupboards, water coolers.

How to prepare disinfection solution with 5% pure chlorine

Half a liter (small water bottle capacity) of chlorine liquid(%5) 4.5 liters of clean water (9 small bottles of water)
We will have 5 liters of sterile chlorine solution, a concentration of 0.5%
The solution could be used for 24 hours only
Attention: Keep this solution well sealed and far from children reach.

1,2,3

Model/ Audio 18:
In case you had to wear a Mask
Refrain from touching the mask when attached to the face.
Do not use the medical mask more than once after use.
Immediate disposal of the disposable mask in the waste container with a tight cap after removing it from the face.
Wash hands with soap and water or rub hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer after removing the mask.

Can we add on audio on definition of COVID 19, symptoms and referral pathway (hotline)
Here we can use the VO of first videos developed
How to report a coronavirus case: https://youtu.be/SF15znp8CWg
Prevention measures: https://youtu.be/0FmYHAAu_0E

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Table 5: COVID 19 Key message</th>
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<td>Use a broom and dry cloth to remove dust, starting with the cleaner areas to the most dirty areas and the high to low surfaces using a systematic method - and ensure no areas are left out. Special attention should be made to frequently touched surfaces such as: beds, chairs, tables, door handles, handrails, doors, washbasin knobs, cupboards, water coolers. How to prepare disinfection solution with 5% pure chlorine Half a liter (small water bottle capacity) of chlorine liquid(%5) 4.5 liters of clean water (9 small bottles of water) We will have 5 liters of sterile chlorine solution, a concentration of 0.5% The solution could be used for 24 hours only Attention: Keep this solution well sealed and far from children reach.</td>
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