WINS & COVID-19
Control in Schools

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COVID-19 Transmission & Prevention

- **Droplets**: >5 μm diameter, travel ≤1 m
- **Droplet**
- **Direct Contact**
- **Indirect Contact**

* Transmission routes involving a combination of hand & surface = indirect contact.

Adapted from: Otter et al.
To prevent transmission:

- Reduce person-to-person transmission
- Reduce contact exposures
- Support local policies for contact tracing, isolation, and testing

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### Reducing Person-to-Person Transmission

| **Physical Distancing** | • Visual cues in environment  
|                         | • Limit gatherings  
|                         | • Stagger schedules or time in school |
| **Respiratory Hygiene** | • Coughing or sneezing into elbow  
|                         | • Mask use in line with local guidelines |
| **Handwashing with Soap** | • Ensure availability of infrastructure and supplies  
|                         | • Provide age appropriate COVID-19 / hygiene education  
|                         | • Modify the physical environment to cue handwashing  
|                         | • Create schedules or routines around hand hygiene |
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**Handwashing with Soap**
- Provide handwashing infrastructure and supplies
- Modify the physical environment to cue handwashing
- Provide age appropriate COVID-19 / hygiene education
- Create schedules or routines around hand hygiene
Provide handwashing facilities aligned with national or global standards (JMP)

- Sufficient water for handwashing
- Sufficient soap for student use
- Alcohol-based hand rub where appropriate

May require:
- Improvements in water connection
- Improvement in water storage capacity
- Adequate soap and/or hand rub distribution

**Accessible:** Can all children access and use necessary facilities?

**Inclusive:** Are there facilities responsive to students different needs by age, gender, or disability?

**Convenient:** Are facilities located at appropriate locations to allow hand washing when necessary
Provide Age-Appropriate COVID-19 Messages
Using cues to prompt handwashing

Many students know **when** and **how** to wash hands

Small changes to the physical environment can prompt or trigger handwashing

Often referred to as “nudges”

Requires:

- Regular access to water, soap
- Sufficient operations and maintenance
Creating Schedules and Routines around Handwashing

Frequent handwashing with soap
- After toilet use
- Before eating
- Before food preparation
- When entering and leaving the school
- At regular intervals

- At toilets
- Dining / eating areas
- Entrance and exits to school grounds
- In dormitories (where applicable)
- In each classroom (if possible)
- In food preparation areas (if possible)
The COVID-19 Hygiene Hub is housed at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and developed in partnership with Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology (CAWST) and Wash’Em.

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